

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE STAGES OF ORIGINS OF FINE ARTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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The reforms being carried out in our country to build a stable and efficient economy are bearing fruit today. In particular, the implementation of profound structural changes in the economy in a short period of time, ensuring the growth of incomes, strengthening effective foreign trade and investment processes, agricultural reform, sustainable development of small business and private entrepreneurship, banking and finance. Significant progress has been made in strengthening the system. Uzbekistan's prestige and position in the international economic arena are growing significantly and steadily. At present, the socio-economic development of the world differs significantly from the previous stages in terms of its content. The most important aspect of this is the growing integration and globalization of national economies. At the same time, these processes will contribute to the intensification of competition in the international arena, as well as the struggle of each country to strengthen its position in the international division of labor.

Uneven economic development in different countries, growing differences in socio-economic development, environmental threats, sharp differences in population changes in different countries hinder the sustainable development of the world economy as a whole. Another characteristic feature of these processes is that the socio-economic shocks that occur in one country of the world will inevitably affect other countries. The financial crisis that the world community is experiencing today is in this sense a negative consequence of globalization. Accordingly, in determining the current and future measures of socio-economic development of our country, we need to take into account the impact of the global financial crisis, formulate economic development programs in terms of the impact of these processes and their consistent implementation. Uzbek art has an ancient history. The territory of modern Uzbekistan has been inhabited since the time of primitive society. Rock paintings at the locations where they lived, a variety of bronze jewelry, cocktails and weapons of war help to understand the life of a primitive community period man. Despite its simplicity, the painting depicts the lives of primitive community hunters as they hunt wild beasts. was able to masterfully demonstrate the excitement. In the photo, the image of animals in particular is expressive. Their strength and agility are vital. Archaeologists have found paintings on the walls of the cave in Uzbekistan, including Boysun and Termez districts, Samarkand, Tashkent, Jizzakh, Khorezm, Fergana districts. The nigatics of these pictures are very limited. Mainly depicting animals or hunting scenes. Pets are also depicted. These images play an important role in the subjugation of the people living in a state of primitive social order, in the understanding that their thinking is evolving.

At the end of the century and the beginning of the new era, Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan have made significant progress in pottery. Hummus and pottery of various shapes are made of ash. It is noticeable that attention was paid to their exterior decoration. Later, the surface of the hum began to be decorated with striped patterns. During this period, the art of making jewelry and handicrafts from gold and silver began to spread. In the fine arts, the subject has expanded. In this case, the image of the warriors is noteworthy. The interest in art was strong in Central Asia during the period of slavery. The house of the rich, the walls of the temple are decorated with paintings, patterns. During this period there was a significant revival in the field of miniature art. Komoliddin Behzod, Mahmud Muzakhib, Muhammad Murad Samarkandi and other artists who lived and worked during this period created rare examples of miniature art. Among them, the work of K. Bekhzod is especially noteworthy. He was born in Herat and later worked at the Hussein Baykaro Library. In the 150th year, Khorasan Shaibanikhan moved to Bukhara, where he lived and worked, and created a portrait of the famous Shaibanikhan. He also works on portraits of several famous people. Poets create wonderful, elegant illustrations to their works. Growing up under the care of the great A.Navai, Behzod Sadi drew many pictures in his works "Bo'ston", "Guliston", Nizami's "Khamsa", Khisrav Dehlafi's "Khamsa", Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma". He had a great influence on the development of the Central Asian

miniature school. His creative plans were continued by his students. These are Mulla Yusuf, Qasim Ali and others. Architectural monuments, decorative and applied arts created in Bukhara, Khiva, Urgench, Tashkent in the XVII-XVIII centuries testify to the people's desire for beauty.

Goals and objectives of the history of art. One of the subjects taught in the departments of fine arts teachers of educational institutions is the history of art. This subject acquaints students with the works of art (mainly fine and applied arts and, in part, architecture) from the formation of human consciousness and emotions to the present day. Helps to understand their ideological and artistic aspects. In art history classes, students learn to observe the process of creating works of art, as well as to analyze them and express their views on them. The course of art history plays an important role in strengthening the student's interest in art, the effectiveness of practical classes at the university. This science is distinguished by its lecture nature. During the lessons, students listen to lectures and participate in conversations. The main part of the training will be in the form of lectures, questions and answers, conversations, listening to lectures, visits to museums and galleries, workshops, watching art films and reproductions. Students should have a good understanding of the trends of modern art, a proper assessment of our past cultural heritage, knowledge of art terms, and thus be able to perform all practical work through various artistic materials. Art appeared in ancient times, as a result of the development of the process of labor. In the process of labor, the human mind has matured, the sense of beauty has increased, and the concepts of beauty, convenience, and usefulness in vocabulary have expanded. With the emergence of class society, however, great changes took place in social development; the mental cocktail began to separate from the physical cocktail. This played an important role in the development of science and art. Professional art and artists appeared during this period. Art, on the other hand, has become a powerful ideological weapon, propagating the ideology of the ruling class, demonstrating its originality and class. Nevertheless, the talented artists who have emerged from the masses have created works that express the aspirations of the working people, their notions of beauty and selfishness, nobility and humanity. The life, character and habits, achievements and defeats of the people were reflected in their works. Such art, which existed in every age, depicted the beauties of life, developed in people high qualities and virtues, encouraged them to strive for equality, freedom, brotherhood, a bright future.

Graphics is derived from the Latin word "grafo", which means "I write", "I draw". This type of fine art includes simple and colored pencils in the form of idols, pastels, sanguine, watercolors, gouache and dream decorations, various posters, cartoons and so on. Sculpture is a form of fine art. It is derived from the Latin word "skulpo", which means the processing of hard materials by "cutting, cutting, stacking, shearing". Portraiture is one of the oldest genres of painting, revealing people's external and internal experiences through images. The works of fine art in the genre of portraiture tell us about the period of the artist's life, culture and the psyche of the person in the image. Landscape is a hackneyed reflection of existence and nature in works of the genre. The landscape reflects not only things and events, but also the inner experiences of the artist. While some artists are passionate about depicting valleys and mountains, others are cunning at depicting seascapes. Among the artists in the genre of landscape are U. Tansikbaev's "March in Uzbekistan", "Jonajon o'lka", "My dog", N. Kashina's "Spring in the mountains", Z. Inogomova's "Barley harvest", "Tea", R. Timurov's "Spring in my grandmother", Ulugbek Madrassah "brought fame to the authors. Still life is a French word meaning "inanimate nature". In this genre, the artist mainly depicts the things that surround a person, household items, food, flowers, fruits and more. By depicting things around him in his work, he can also show its characteristics and the period in which the event took place. Well-known artists R. Akhmedov, L. Salimjanova, G. Abdurahmonov and others are working in the genre of still life.

Contemporary art of Uzbekistan. The art of independence. Innovations in architecture and sculpture. Creation of new architectural complexes. City views. Major representatives of this period, their life and work, as well as their contribution to the art of Uzbekistan. Abdulhak Abdullayev, Chingiz Akhmarov, Rozi Choriyev, Nemat Kozibaev, Malik Nabiyeu, Damir Rozibaev and others. The period of independence The art of Uzbekistan. Architecture Fine and applied arts. Architecture. Turkestan Palace. Y. Khaldeyev's project. Restaurant "Navruz" (1995. R. Yakubov, V. Ostroverkhov, N. Batorin) "Oliy Majlis" (1997 V. Akopdjanyan). State Museum of the History of the Timurids (1995 A. Turdiev), Tashkent city administration (1997 F. Tursunov). Scientific study and analysis of curricula in the history of fine and applied arts. Study the stages of the history of fine and applied arts and compose reports on topics. Development of visual aids for all periods

of the history of fine and applied arts. Scientific analysis of sculptural works of fine and applied arts. Organization of scientific observation of world and national masterpieces of fine arts.

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