



Uzbek National Practical Art and Its Development Stages

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v10i3.4601>

Abstract

This article contains information about the ancient practical art, which reminds us of our national traditions reflecting the antiquity of Central Asia. The works of masters who contributed to the development of applied art were mentioned. Differences between practical art schools in Uzbekistan and types of patterns that bring out the beauty of applied art are presented.

Keywords: *Furniture; Fabric; Work Tools; Clothes; Jewelry; Toys; Structure; Proportion; Material; Painting; Fragments; Graphics; Element*

Introduction

Practical decorative art – creative work related to the preparation of artistic objects of practical importance in social and personal life, the artistic processing of everyday objects (tools, furniture, fabric, work tools, clothes, jewelry, toys, etc.) includes fields. Works of practical art are designed to be seen, felt and understood. Practical works of art and objects serve to beautify a person's material environment and enrich a person's aesthetic outlook. At the same time, it affects the mental state and mood of a person with its appearance, structure, and characteristics. Therefore, showing the beauty and elegant properties of raw materials, the skills and methods of processing them are important active tools that increase the aesthetic effect in practical art. The beauty of the raw material, the proportion of the parts, and the order of the structure are the only means of expressing the impressive overall image of the item. Effective meaningful forms often increase in meaning when they are created from imitation. The decoration created on the item has a significant impact on its image structure. Through decoration the item becomes a work of practical art. Patterns and parts of visual arts (sculpture, painting, in some cases graphics) (separately or in various combinations) are widely used to create decoration in practical art. The harmony of the work of practical art is manifested first of all in the unity of the artistic and practical function of the art object, in the mutual combination of form and decoration, in the image and structure of the object. The necessity of harmonizing the shape of the ornament with the scale and characteristics of the object, its practical and artistic function, leads to the change of pictorial fragments, conditional interpretation, and simile creation of parts of things. As long as a person lives, he always strives for beauty, looks for elegance and beauty around him. What drives humanity to practical art is, first of all, the further development of humanity. As he was formed, he saw more of the world, followed it and reflected the beauty created by God in the

things he made based on a certain change. That is, the main parts of the patterns widely used in practical art are taken from the existence around us. Each pattern element has a special comparison and their meaning. In all regions of Uzbekistan, the styles and changes in the examples of practical art differ based on their climate and their age-old and ancient traditions. Pattern elements and certain parts of compositions in each area are not excluded.

Ethical concepts such as the effect of learning a trade, honest work, undoubtedly gain a high meaning in child education. From time immemorial, such crafts have been learned by becoming apprentices to masters. The purpose of the child's interest in learning a trade is to teach him to work hard for his future and to provide for his family in the future with halal food. According to the proverb "One's skills are his inexhaustible treasure keeping him from hunger wherever he goes", the population of the country worked, that is, a person who has a skill did not become dependent on someone else.

The practical art of architecture of the Uzbek people has its own rich traditions. The works of practical architectural art that have reached our time are colorful and diverse. These are exquisite examples of chip carving, pottery, household items made of wood and metal, words decorated with artistic embroidery, gilded embroidery, various hats, jewelry, etc.

In practical art, the main place is occupied by composition, that is, elements of patterns. "Naqsh" is an Arabic image that means flower. In each practical art form, works of art are created using many pattern elements. In order to create a plant-like composition from the pattern elements in practical art, compositions are made from elements such as leaves, branches, petals, flowers, buds, bundles, and spikes. In order for the composition to turn out to be beautiful, such elements should be worked out perfectly. For example, the "margula" element is a double-lined "gajak", which is widely used in the fields of practical arts such as painting, wood carving, chip carving, and coppersmith. To enrich the composition of patterns, pattern elements such as "foliage rafters" are also used. In this case, "Islimi" is named according to the ways and structure of the flowers, that is, single rafter, double rafter, floral rafter, and the one made of leaf elements is called leaf rafter. Circle pattern—this pattern is called "circular pattern" because the flowers are formed from a circle. "Greek" is taken from Persian and means tangle, knot. "Grix" is a type of pattern that is mainly made of geometric shapes, this type of pattern requires a lot of attention because in the process of working the composition of the pattern, it is necessary to carefully weave through the lines, which is one of the main parts of the work. In this type of pattern, there is an Islamic, i.e. plant-like pattern, inspired by the surrounding world, and pattern compositions are created. Different types of elements such as leaves, buds, flowers and branches are used to create this type of pattern.

Another type of ancient practical art is "Painting Art", this art model is the basis of all ages of practical art. One of the masters who contributed to the development of painting is Saidmahmud Norgoziyev, one of the master painters who created the school of painting. In 1946, many carvers, painters, woodcarvers, coppersmiths and other craftsmen from different regions were invited to the theater building named after Alisher Navoi, among these masters Nurgoziyev was also invited to decorate the pattern. Fergana hall was decorated under his leadership, he prepared many models.

Exquisitely crafted chip carvings have a special place in the development of architecture. To this day, skilled craftsmen have created delicate and pleasing creations. These are: the edges of the windows and the windows are framed with a pattern called "zanjira", the mirrors are decorated with designs, and the pediments for the installation of chandeliers. Master Shirin Murodov, who contributed to the development of chip carving, took part in the second decoration of the Mukimi theater in 1947. In 1946, he participated in the construction of the Alisher Navoi opera and ballet theater building. He contributed to the development of our country with these creative works, and the buildings still look beautiful with these examples of creativity.

Another type of practical art that has been forming since ancient times is wood carving. In this type of practical art, compositions are made using the types of patterns listed above. In order to increase

the beauty of the work, it is desirable to develop the composition perfectly. In wood carving, wood also takes the main place of the work. Not all trees are used for this, only suitable types of wood are used. For example, the shell of a walnut is bluish, thick and smooth. It is well finished, it is widely used in wood carving. The bark of the maple is reddish, yellow, thin and smooth. Valuable items are also made from maple tree. Apricot tree—the wood is dark red, and it is mainly used for making small items. Artik Fayzullayev, who has been contributing to the development of wood carving until now, is a culture worker in Uzbekistan who has many creative works and has participated in more than a hundred exhibitions with his works. The master worked on this art form with fine taste and perfect skill. Artik Fayzullayev widely used the centuries—old rich traditions of wood carving during his works.

Another common type of art in Uzbek applied art is “kandakorlik”. Since time immemorial, this type of art has been in great demand in the field of trade, and works of art are made using the metals gold, silver, red copper and other materials used in it. Patterns and compositions take the main place of works of art in this craft. Copper metal has been widely used since ancient times. Copper and its alloys are of great importance in the development of human material culture. Various items were made in the field of carving, such as a teapot, a bowl, a plate, an incense stick, etc.

I think that the art of pottery has a great place in human life and development. The reason is that everyone has a need for household items, pottery has been developing since ancient times and has been forming until today. Day by day, craftsmen combine their ideas and creativity to create necessary and decorative items. Pottery is made by clay and its special treatment. Pottery is well developed in Central Asia. The pottery schools of Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana, Bukhara, Samarkand and other regions are distinguished by their unique style of making, technology, pattern compositions, and color. In pottery, many things are made, such as bowls and teapots, bowls, jugs, plates, dates, plates, ovens, small decorative toys and similar items. Tourists visiting our country are often interested in small decorative toys and figurines made by pottery and buy them. These types of art, formed in our country, attract interest not only in Uzbekistan, but also in foreign countries with their elegance and beauty.

Practical art discovers its own beauty in the mind of mankind. It attracts people who are not related to this field with its freshness, like a kind of iron. Practical art is a type of art that embodies the national traditions and values of Uzbekistan. The reason is that, according to various researches, the findings excavated from different regions of Central Asia are examples of practical art of that period and creative works made with the spirit of that period. National applied art has become an integral part of Uzbekistan from the outside. Practical art means the people of Central Asia, that is, Uzbekistan, and their deep work in this field. As a result of the work of the masters and their honest work and teaching the secrets of their craft to their students, this field is developing day by day and has not lost its value to this day.

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