

## A VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF UZBEK FOLK PAINTING ART

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**Annotation.** *The basis of the Uzbek folk applied art is decoration. Ancient historical monuments are beautiful examples of medieval eastern architectural art, which, thanks to its grandeur and uniqueness of patterns, went to the whole world with its elegance. The article talks about the emergence and development trends of Uzbek folk art.*

**Key words:** *embroidery, wealth, tiling, evenness, stonework.*

In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, the types of folk applied decorative art constitute the most amazing and popular part of our rich and colorful cultural heritage. The art that flourished and flourished in the Uzbek land is world-famous for its bemisil and uniqueness. If we think about such stages of development, we will witness the childhood of mankind, that is, the arrival in the primitive society of the roots of the Uzbek art of practical decoration.

The monuments found as a result of the excavations of the layers on the ground floor of our country testify that the activity of creating an object in the method of physical and artistic processing of man began in the Stone Age and continues over the centuries until now.

As a result of such a deep philosophical bias to applied art, he created works of art decoration based on conditionality, stylization - symbolism. This historical factor was the impetus for the development of the art of Uzbek national decoration, which is now an indication of the incredible harmony and incarnation of the world-famous monuments of architecture in them: Duchy, pottery, decoration, calligraphy, stone carving and other types of Arts. The art of practical decoration of the people enriches the spiritual world of people, forms artistic tastes, trains the psyche. Therefore, the Uzbek people's applied art is one of the most necessary sources for educating people of artistic morality, universality, shaping their scientific worldview and increasing their cultural level.

In the recent past, the most advanced embroidery, weaving, stone and bone carving, confectionery, knife, weaving, jewelry, embroidery, gilding, carpet weaving, sheepskin, basket weaving, such types of performance technologies, real national names, their specific terms, schools specific to these arts, styles and services of masters who have gained a name in these areas have become world-famous.

The art of decoration of the middle OCIO has been world-famous since ancient times. The magnificent buildings that our ancestors built in the past have not lost their charming charm to this day. Worked patterns with high taste have been haunting us so far.

The pattern means an Arabic image, a flower. A bird is an ornament formed from the reproduction of animal, plant, geometrical and other forms in a certain order.

The image of animals, poultry and people as a result of obedience to the requirements of Islam has been reported to go missing and ornamentation. Arabic writing has been mastered. As a result, a consonant writing (epigraphic) style with patterns appeared. The Arabic script was drawn along with the patterns. Arabic writing also served as an ornament, and also as a blessing.

Decorative painting as a kind of folk-applied art is an important part of Uzbek culture from ancient times. For many centuries, its artistic traditions have come into being. In the patterns, one can

see the inseparable connection of generations, the continuation of traditions, in contrast to all other types of art. Traditions of decoration have also passed from grandfather to father, from father to son, as methods of studying this kind of art. Thanks to this continuity, the art of knitting has been preserved so far. The best examples of the pattern differ in the purposefulness and beauty of the forms, which are united by a rich creative fantasy. In this reflects the discrepancy in the views of people's Masters on the environment. The drawing on the pattern will consist of a “great generalization of the experience of the people's lives”, like the melody in music, as in a song and a fairy tale.

Artistic decoration is the art of creating beauty in the harmony of colors and specific compositions. In his work, the decorative master achieves a bright expression, skillfully using the natural palette of color, beautiful shape, material texture.

In the traditional architecture of Uzbekistan, decoration was used mainly in the decoration of ceilings, quieter beehives, Palace columns, mosques, schools, houses of the rich, items made of wood. Rhythmic patterns of branches, branches and luxuriously depicted flowers, the wetness of Uzbek masters' works and classical motifs of patterns are adapted to The Shape of ceilings in a delicate plant-like-geometrical pattern. The pattern serves to decorate more interiors and closed veranda, terraces.

Currently, the pattern is used in architecture, home furnishings, gifts, small wooden toys, musical instruments and household items.

The art of artistic painting is gaining popularity nowadays. Through the press, radio, television, cinema, people get acquainted with these art examples and their folk masters. Among these artists are O. Kasimjonov, Ye. Raufov, A. Boltaev, S. Norkoziev, A. Azimov, A. Isaev, B. Abdullaev, T. Tokhtakho'jaev, J. Khakimov, T. Akhmedov, K. Karimov and others. Their works and those of their students can be seen in the Museum of Applied Arts in Tashkent, in exhibition halls, art salons, as well as in residential and public buildings, for example, the Tashkent State Circus, the lobby of the Tashkent railway station, metro stations, hotels, can be seen in cafes, restaurants, teahouses, clubs, lobbies of factories and factories, rest rooms. Currently, the task is to expand the network of clubs in schools and extracurricular institutions as much as possible.

Today, the problems of the market economy, as in other types of art, are entering the art of painting. This causes our masters to live in modern conditions and look for new ways of creating. They not only continue their creative research, but also get acquainted with the news related to their fields through the Internet and other modern means of communication, improve their professional skills by participating in foreign exhibitions, various projects and exhibitions sponsored by international organizations (Tashkent, 1995 the fair of folk crafts organized on the basis of the project of UNESCO in 1996 in Paris, the exhibition within the framework of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur in 1996, the world exhibition in Hanover in 2000, etc.). Masters, together with the above, in case of an order, in addition to their main directions, are also working on orders of the desired size and style, based on the demand of the consumer. Collections of European-style buffets, wardrobes, sideboards, tables and chairs are proof of our opinion. Patterns sewn on them can be traditional or based on the drawings provided by the customer, as well as patterns typical of European applied art. At the same time, the government of Uzbekistan has done many good things in terms of preserving the traditions of folk arts and crafts. Exemption of masters from income tax and other customs payments for five years creates a number of conveniences for masters engaged in pattern carving among folk crafts. Our state has undertaken to preserve neglected cultural masterpieces, historical monuments and collect cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. Society for the preservation of cultural

monuments was established. On December 5, 1918, a decree was issued on the consideration and preservation of ancient architectural monuments and works of art. Master painters, along with other masters, began to repair mosques, madrasas, residences, and palaces. Since the 1930s, many public houses, teahouses, culture, patterns in the Museum of the History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan named after T. Oybek, houses, palaces and other places have been decorated with wooden patterns and ganch. In 1938, painters were mobilized to decorate the restaurant of Uzbekistan and its pavilions at the All-Union Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in Moscow. It was decorated with magnificent displays, chandeliers, carved doors, carved ganches and carvings. In 1939, 12 of the best masters of Samarkand and Bukhara decorated the building of the Alisher Navoi Literature Museum with wonderful patterns. During these years, the "Bahor" concert hall was also decorated with patterns, ganch carvings, and wood carvings. Built in the 1940s, the buildings of the Muqimiy and Navoi theaters were decorated with wonderful patterns, ganch and wood carvings.

Studying the art of folk painting serves to develop artistic taste, hard work in students and acquire a number of useful knowledge and skills. It helps to identify and develop their creative abilities.

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