

DEVELOPMENT AND WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF MINIATURE ART IN THE EASTERN WORLD

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Abstract

In this scientific article, information on the development of miniature and visual art in the Eastern world is presented and scientifically analyzed.

Keywords: spiritual, material and non-material heritage, basics of scientific knowledge such as painting, pottery, miniature, idea, arrangement, rule of the golden ratio, proportion, symmetry, asymmetry, relativity, types of movement, color harmony, center of composition, size, stylization.

INTRODUCTION. In this article, it was widely explained that the science of folk applied decorative art is considered one of the main educational subjects in the education of future artists, artist-pedagogues in artistic, artistic pedagogical education and aesthetic education. Folk decorative art, as an independent educational subject, has unlimited possibilities in the truthful depiction of existence, the development of creative abilities of students, and the education of aesthetic tastes and needs.

To provide students with information about the technology of working with pattern compositions, to teach the theory of teacher and student etiquette, to create pattern elements, simple pattern samples and compositions from them, to practice folk decorative art in simple and complex style; is to teach the theoretical and practical aspects of the artistic design and artistic decoration of buildings.

The school teacher has the task of developing the aesthetic education, artistic taste and creative abilities of students, providing them with a deep understanding of the basics of fine art in order to describe existence, and forming skills and qualifications for realistic painting. Solving this task can be solved only by the student's acquisition of the skills of visual description, perception of existence, formation of hand, mind and sense organs. A teacher of fine arts should master not only the practical knowledge of fine arts, but also the theoretical foundations of fine arts. Because the great artist Leonardo da Vinci, who was recognized by the world and left behind his immortal works, said, "People who love practice without knowledge are like geniuses who start swimming without a rudder or a compass, because they never know where they are going, so before learn the science, and then apply to the practice born from this science" was not for nothing.

Therefore, before writing this article, I paid attention to the theoretical foundations of fine art. this is mainly reflected in such topics as compositional solution, linear - basic structure, proportions, sequence of work.

It is known that in the process of training an artist, an artist-pedagogue, educational tasks such as patterns on decorated geometric objects, patterns on various wooden objects occupy an important place. the above-mentioned topics are very useful in the pedagogical activities of future teachers, no matter what type of visual arts they work in.

Every person who has hadith in this field is a master of his work. Every work he does is raised to the level of a work of art and contributes to raising the status of Uzbek art and national masters all over the world.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY.

Folk decorative art is considered the main and leading science in all spheres of society. In the process of perceiving existence with the help of a pencil, artists acquire certain technical skills, for example, in the process of making a picture based on memory and imagination, the tasks of developing their spatial and artistic thoughts are fulfilled. According to artistic perception, decorative works, society and its life, lifestyle are sealed in these images. Therefore, all peoples of the world will have information about us through our spiritual, material and non-material heritage.

In order to increase the position of our country in the world, we need to attract the peoples of the world to come to Uzbekistan through reasonable information.

It is the teacher's responsibility to raise a spiritually healthy young generation, future patriots. It is necessary not only to raise knowledgeable young people, but also to be a person who has mastered this knowledge. Including, the main task of a student studying in the field of fine arts is to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for a teacher-artist. Also, the main task of the creative teacher is to educate the growing generation in a way that is artistically competent, has a high taste, and can properly understand the beauty of the world and art.

In folk decorative art starting from the first stage, educational tasks are closely related to the basics of scientific knowledge, such as painting, pottery, miniatures. At the same time, it is appropriate for students to study educational literature on folk decorative art under the guidance of a teacher and independently. It is necessary to teach students to use the sequence method, which is one of the main rules of the didactic principle, in the process of painting. P. Chistyakov, the great Russian artist and pedagogue of the 19th century, said about this: "any work requires a constant order, which starts not from the middle or the end, but from the very beginning, from the foundation... the violation of order in work harms, confuses and destroys the work breaks..." In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, folk decorative art is the most wonderful and popular part of our rich and colorful cultural heritage. The types of art that flourished in the Uzbek land are world famous for their incomparable and uniqueness. If we think about such maturity and development stages, we will witness that the roots of Uzbek applied decorative arts go back to the childhood of humanity, that is, to primitive society.

According to the monuments found as a result of excavations of the historical layers of our country, the activity of creating objects by the method of artistic processing of the body of man began in the Stone Age and has been continuing continuously for centuries.

In the article, information is collected on the performance of folk decorative arts such as painting, wood carving, ganch carving, embroidery, pottery.

From the day our republic gained independence, our rich historical and cultural heritage has been widely studied. As our first president, Islam Karimov, said: "Thanks to the renewal and reforms in our society, the opportunity to use our high spirituality, moral culture, and beautiful national traditions, which have made a worthy contribution to world civilization, and were inherited from our great ancestors, has opened up." The names of our great compatriots - Imam al-Bukhari, Hakim al-Tirmizi, Khoja Bahavuddin Naqshbandi, Imam Motrudi, Burkhaniddin Al-Margilani were restored. The names of the great thinkers of the past, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Muhammad al-Khorazmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Ahmad Fargani, Mirza Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Kamoliddin Behzad, Muhammad Murad Samarkandi, and representatives of the Jadidist movement are proud. It is mentioned with Memorial complexes are built in their honor, books are published, and their activities are widely promoted. One of the urgent issues of our day is to raise the children of honor, who are the bright future of our country, to be decent, good-natured, noble, and perfect human beings. We blindly followed the culture of European countries leaving aside our national values and traditions, and even forgot our own identity and language. Perhaps, with the honor of today, it is not surprising if we can restore our national culture, give them a new meaning and content, and give an oriental spirit to the work of education.

When educating a student, first of all, internal experiences take place in connection with his psyche. Therefore, the practitioners and theoreticians have difficult but honorable tasks to do, to create instructional manuals and textbooks in the national spirit, from the heritage of our thinkers about the education of beautiful behavior, from our grandparents who saw a lot. We will achieve the intended goal only if we work wisely using the teachings, teachings and advice. One of the most important issues now is the formation and maturation of the spirituality of the young generation. It is one of the most important tasks to educate our specialists who are being trained as possessors of high human qualities, noble and moral beliefs. One of the reasons why the peoples of Central Asia have reached a high level in applied arts and crafts is that our ancestors taught crafts to young people based on the master-apprentice tradition, and they had extremely rich experience (Fig. 1). From this point of view, it is an urgent pedagogical problem to improve the professional skills of pedagogues who carry out practical art education and training in Uzbekistan, to provide them with new educational literature enriched with the ideas of advanced pedagogical technologies.

Composition plays a special role in creating a work. The word composition is derived from the Latin word "composito", which means to compose, combine, connect, unite different elements into a whole and praise an idea. Composition is used in all areas of art. It is called design in all types of design and applied art. An artist creates an elegant work of art by comparing and placing different shapes and scenes in relation to each other. We can see this situation in other types of art. We can cite many such examples in sports, music, and literature. The word composition has been used continuously since the Renaissance as a term in visual arts. It should be remembered that the audience's acceptance of the work often depends on its compositional solution. Let's try to learn the composition starting from the world of plants. When looking at the example of a tree, it should be considered that the sprouting roots, branches, leaves and branches are integrally connected to the body. Connects and summarizes the pieces through a visual form.



Depicting: studying the interrelationships of parts of the work, connecting them to a common whole, and achieving the intended goal by summarizing. When a work of fine art is called a composition, it means that the general appearance, content, and purpose of the work are vividly depicted, drawing,

(Fig. 1.)

It is meant to be a combination of color and shape. The fact that a work of fine art is called a composition, regardless of the genre it belongs to and the method of expression, means that the work is a

finished work of art. In another case, this term is understood as a priority direction in fine art, a criterion for evaluating the structure of a work.

It is possible to acquire true skills and achieve creative achievements with freedom only on the basis of perfect knowledge. For centuries, painters have been searching for new structures of composition in order to clearly; clearly and clearly express the visual solution of their works. As a result, the location of the form elements in the works is not irregular, and the important elements of the logical theme are made up of simple geometrical forms of triangles, pyramids, circles, ovals, squares, and rectangles. To create new modern compositions, of course, idea, placement, rule of the golden ratio, proportion, symmetry, asymmetry, relativity, types of movement, color harmony, center of composition, size, stylization, correct and equal parts of shapes to be, it is necessary to fully observe the laws of color science (Fig. 2).

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ART OF PAINTING.

In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, folk decorative art is the most wonderful and popular part of our rich and colorful cultural heritage. The types of art that flourished in the Uzbek land are world famous for their incomparable and uniqueness. If we think about the stages of maturity and development, we can witness that the roots of Uzbek applied decorative arts go back to the childhood of humanity, that is, to the primitive society.

According to the monuments found as a result of the excavations of the historical layers of our country, the activity of creating an object in the way of artistic processing of the human body began in the Stone Age and has been continuing continuously for centuries.



Figure-2

RESEARCH RESULTS. Artistic thinking, which is an integral part of human conscious activity, and accordingly, artistic and creative activity, became very important in the process of historical development of mankind. The ability of aesthetic and artistic perception resulting from such activity arouses in people the desire to reflect the universe, its beings, things and events, the shapes and colors of the environment in various forms. This is how the creation of realistic and stylized images of shapes and colors was born, and it, in turn, began to take place in people's daily lives. As a result, various forms and types of artistic decorations appeared. Compared to other arts, there are certain historical reasons for the abundance and sophistication of such patterns. It is known that in Islamic countries, it is not a common practice to create images of creatures, because the ability to create a creature belongs only to the Almighty God, and humans are incapable of doing such work, and it is already known that it is not possible to perform any work at a high level of perfection. , it is not crazy to start such work.

In the 9th-10th centuries, the art of painting developed rapidly in Central Asia. In the architecture, the brickwork design has developed to a high level, the use of ganch and wood carving in the interior of the buildings has been highly developed. Especially the facades of the mausoleums, walls and arches are

very elegantly decorated and decorated with ganch-patterns. The patterns became more complex, and we can see how abundant symbols, images, symbols, prayer spells, rosaries, etc. are in their new copies. Symbolic patterns reflect the realities and wishes happening in the world. Each drawing has its own meaning. For example, let's take a plant-like pattern of hollyhocks, which is a symbol of peace and longevity, "Islamic ivy" pattern means wealth and prosperity, and branches and leaves mean abundance and awakening in spring. The artist's images express his love for mother nature. Its colors have their own meaning and character. Each pattern has a certain symbolic meaning. Archeological finds in the territory of Uzbekistan in the XI-XII centuries show that geometric patterns were often used in patterns.

CONCLUSION. Folk decorative art is considered the main and leading science in all spheres of society. in the process of perceiving existence with the help of a pencil, artists acquire certain technical skills, for example, in the process of making a picture based on memory and imagination, the tasks of developing their spatial and artistic thoughts are fulfilled. according to artistic perception, decorative works, society and its life, lifestyle are sealed in these images. Therefore, all peoples of the world will have information about us through our spiritual, material and intangible heritage.

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