



LEARN ABOUT HATS AND THEIR TYPES THROUGH VISUAL ARTS EXPANDING KNOWLEDGE OF ART STUDIES

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Abstract

The article, among the works of visual art, and works of artists and working on hats, It is intended to expand students' knowledge about hats and their types.

The key is so's. International Institute, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, visual arts, artists, works, nationality, headgear, address, analysis, hat, creativity, symbol, illustrated, value, color, practical, artistic.

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2020-2021 No. PQ-4688 "On measures to further increase the efficiency of the field of fine and applied arts" was adopted. In order to restore our national heritage in the fields of fine and applied arts, to identify and support young talented artists, to organize a creative competition of works of miniature and folk applied art "Followers of Kamoliddin Behzod" and hold it annually in the traditional way. set to skip. Including iEmphasizing that modern forms and methods of teaching aimed at developing the knowledge and skills of talented young professional artists, effective pedagogical technologies, and wide use of electronic information resources are to ensure the high level of the educational process. tongueEnsuring the high quality of visual art works, bringing out the potential of visual art creators to their full potential.[]At the same time, the goal was to achieve a high level of expression of national and universal traditions in works of art.

Fine art works enrich a person's spirituality, further develop their outlook and thinking. To date, several of our artists have contributed to the development of this field with their creative works. Among them are J.Umarbekov, B.Jalolov, A.Mirzayev, A.Nur, O.Kazakov, N.Oripova, L.Ibrahimov, D.Mamedova, Sh.Abdullayeva, A.Alikulov, I.Haidarov and several other artists. possible.[]Also , we can cite many examples of our artists who created works interpreting our nationality in the course of their creativity. We present to you a few of our famous artists who created works specifically referring to national headdresses.





Artiqali Qazokov was born on October 27, 1960 in the village of Sang, Pop district, a master of painting, an artist of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Graduated from the Tashkent Institute of Theater and Fine Arts. The spirit of nationalism and modernity are in harmony in Artiqali Kazokov's work, and in the works of the artist, who is known for his avant-garde works, decorative solutions, folk traditions, and national traditions are interpreted in an oriental way.] Works "Our Yard" (1983), "Apples of the 41st Year" (1985), "After the Rain" (1990), "Childhood Spring" (1992), "Two Friends" (1992), "Silence" (1993), "Lovers" (1993), "Bride of the East" (1994), "Grandmother" (1994), "Spirit of the Owner" (1996), "Along the Great Silk Road" (1996), "Blue Camel" (1997), " He is the author of "Kohna navo" (2000), "Onalik Osmani" and many other similar works. There are also works of the artist referring to our national headdresses. These are the works "Noisy Garden" and "Three Hats". The three-ball work was done in watercolor in 1994.



Three balls

religious symbol. We can say that this is the long-awaited love of a boy and a girl, who are connected by eye contact. If we pay attention to the background of the work, red and blue colors are used more, red color is a symbol of joy and happiness, blue color is a symbol of peace and protection from evil eyes. In the work, you will also see the image of pomegranate and leaves, pomegranate is a symbol of goodness, fertility, and the leaf means spring awakening. It would not be wrong to say that the artist created the work in harmony with our national values.

Artikali Kazokov participates in republican and international exhibitions with his works. His works are kept in galleries, museums and private collections of the republic

We will briefly analyze the artist's avant-garde work "Three Hats". If you pay attention, the headgear and caps are depicted scattered, which indicates that the work has a philosophical meaning.

A man and a woman depicted on both sides are a symbol of a young man and a girl patiently reaching for their hats and mustaches. A white hat in the middle of the hill is a symbol of happiness and luck. The crescent moon depicted on the white cap is Islam



and foreign countries (USA, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Japan, Turkey, Korea, etc.).

Javlon Yusupovich Umarbekov (1946-1976) is a painter, member of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, People's Artist of Uzbekistan, Honored Artist of Uzbekistan. He graduated from the republic art school named after Pavel Benkov. He is remarkable for his creativity, wealth of themes, and stylistic diversity. His "Childhood", "Song", "By the pool", "Kelinchak", "Sahibqiran Amir Temur", "Sultan of seven climates", "Zahiriddin Muhammad" We can see historical works like Babur.

J. Umarbekov. "The youth of Husayn Boygaro and Alisher Navoi. "In the late 1960s and early 1970s, J. Umarbekov studied and adopted the genre of oriental miniatures, and created bright images and colorful scenes using it widely in works such as "The Youth of Husayn Boygaro and Alisher Navoi".



**The youth of Husayn Boygaro
and Alisher Navoi**

The author used his favorite colors and shades very skillfully. The artistry of the school of painting and his skill in choosing colors were seamlessly combined. His works are extremely rich in colors and have become a symbol of the diversity of the freedom of the soul. The picture depicts two teenagers having a conversation. Young Alisher holds a book in his left hand and reads his poems to Hossein Boygaro, the future ruler of Herat. Husayn is dressed in an ornate prince's outfit, and if you notice the prince's headdress, he wears a white turban, which is depicted as a person who leads to happiness and light. Alisher is wearing a golden robe, and the fact that the artist depicts the poet in gold seems to have a lot of meaning. The golden sun is a symbol of the poet's bright human spirit. On his head was a red cap, one of the headdresses worn by ordinary people of that time. Two horses are visible on the other side of the window. The work is made in the decorative surface method. The author's reference to the traditions of the Herat school of miniatures is visible in the work, however, he represented the figures anatomically clearly, which indicates that he



received an academic, realistic education. Huge pure, local colors give the work a festive touch, and the audience is blessed with goodness. [The author's reference to the traditions of the Herat school of miniatures is visible in the work, however, he represented the figures anatomically clearly, which indicates that he received an academic, realistic education. Huge pure, local colors give the work a festive touch, and the audience is blessed with goodness. [The author's reference to the traditions of the Herat school of miniatures is visible in the work, however, he represented the figures anatomically clearly, which indicates that he received an academic, realistic education. Huge pure, local colors give the work a festive touch, and the audience is blessed with goodness.

Alisher Mirzayev was born on March 21, 1948 in the city of Tashkent. Artist, master of painting and graphics, academician of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan (1997). People's Artist of Uzbekistan (1992). He studied at the P. Benkov State University of Art and the V. Surikov Moscow Art Institute. Alisher Mirzayev's works are distinguished by their nationalism and harmony of colors. Even in his first works, he gave a unique solution and interpretation to traditional themes: "Composers" (1968), "Artist K. Nosirov" (1975), "A Song About a Young Family" (1976). , "Meeting" (1982) and other landscapes such as "So'oq Mosaic", "Artist and Nature", "Parkent Women" (1980s).[]The artist's works are influenced by the national artistic heritage, folk art and classical miniatures. As an example, we can cite the artist's works such as "Gumbazlar", "Jajji Kashtachi" and others. We will give you a brief artistic analysis of the artist's work "Jajji Kashtachi".



"The Little Embroiderer"

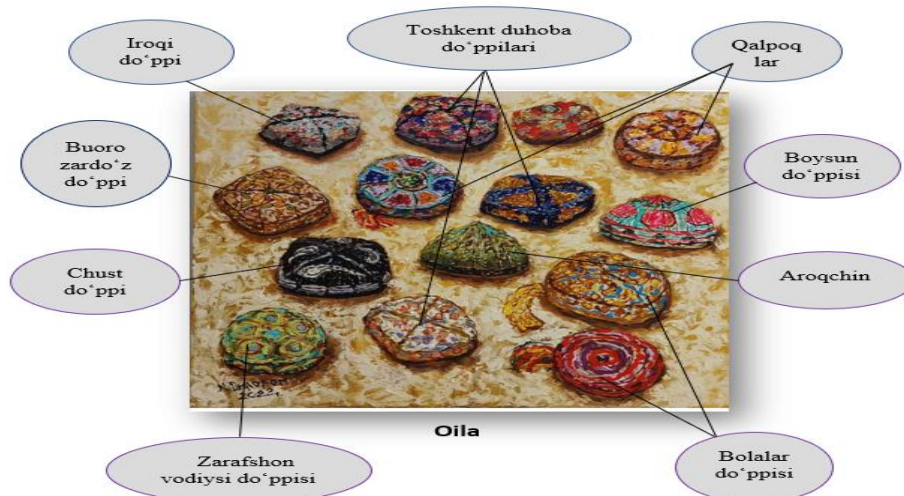
The work was created in 1971. In this work, the embroiderer girl is sitting by the window, sewing a hat. As you pay attention, the walls of the room are hung with very elegant and beautiful embroidery items. The artist used more red and yellow colors in the work, the red color means warmth, joy, i.e.



As a symbol that gives a warm mood to a person, and yellow color was used for the sun in the sozana flower, flowers and other decorations.

It is inevitable that a perfectly created work of art will immediately fill the viewer with long thoughts, bring him into the world of fantasy, provide spiritual nourishment and aesthetic pleasure. Liveliness, desire to live, and beauty in the pictures attract and fascinate lovers of fine art, certainly it is not difficult to catch this mood in the works of the skilled artist Dilorom Mamedova. Dilorom Mamedova was born on January 28, 1974 in Tashkent. In 1992, he graduated from the Republic Boarding School of Fine and Applied Arts. Since 1993, he has been a regular participant of republican and international youth exhibitions dedicated to Independence, Nowruz, International Women's Day. In 1998, he graduated from the Tashkent Theater and Art Institute. Since 1998, he has been a member of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. Dilorom Mammadova is unstable in her pictures, creates a vibrating space. The author's style of "painting" and "reviving" the air is unique and creates the impression of a vibrating space. In 2009-2016, he organized international exhibitions in China, USA, United Arab Emirates, Thailand. The works of the talented artist are stored in the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan, the Nikor Museum in Moscow, as well as in foreign personal collections.

In universities of higher education, teaching students the artistic perception of paintings is important in the formation of qualities such as national values, customs, traditions, love for the motherland, loyalty. As you look at Dilorom Mamedova's works with deep eyes, you will witness her singing of our nation, which touches the heartstrings and is touched by emotions, and you will receive spiritual nourishment. "My Big Family", "Sunny Dolls", "Doppi Dance", "Doppilar" His works called "Uzbek hats" and "Family" are extremely colorful and attractive.





His "Family" if you pay attention to the work called national headdress, you will witness the skillful depiction of caps in oil paint. In this work, you can feel the artist's deep respect for our national values, love for the motherland. The work is national it is clearly visible that our hats form a big "Family".

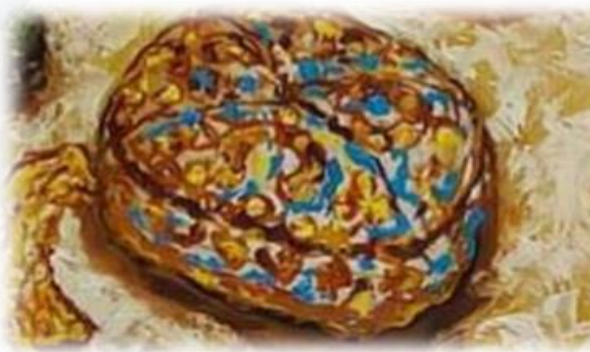
This is the hat that is first depicted in the play In Uzbekistan, the Iraqi hat first became a tradition in Shahrisabz, then spread to other cities and villages, and later this hat was created in the unique way of decoration of each city (according to the stories, Amir Temur was among various craftsmen from Iraq also brought hatters, so they were called "Iraqi"). This type of cap is sewn with colorful silk or thin fiber cotton thread on the netted surp with its threads pulled out: there are 2 ways to do this; There are thermal and printing methods. The best Iraqi hats are made by Shahrisabz and Kitab hat makers. The wavy and scattered patterns on the Iraqi hat represent the waves of life, and they were a symbol of blessing in agriculture. At the top of the ball, the four edges of the ball meet at one point, which means the oneness of Allah. Our beautiful girls love to wear our Iraqi hats even today.

The most famous caps typical of the Bukhara school of embroidery are zardozi caps. The art of goldsmithing, which is one of the masterpieces of the embroidery heritage, has been perfectly preserved by Bukhara artisans.



Unique rich embroidery patterns, highly elegant technical styles, colorful embroidery stitches, which have been refined over long periods of time, play an important role in the historical development of this art. The word "zardozi" means gold, "dozidan" means to embroider, that is, to embroider with gold thread. In this case, the decoration of the hat is sewn from raw materials made by adding water-treated metal fiber thin yarn and silk fiber. Nowadays, our brides mostly wear our Zardozi hats.

The work also depicts a type of goldsmith's doppin intended for young girls to wear, which is mostly round in shape and has a bead sewn on the side.





Ferghanain hat making, a copy hat was created. It is widespread in all regions of Uzbekistan due to its elegance, comfort and beauty.



This kind of hat is intended for men and boys to wear, and it is still one of the favorite hats of our people. After the men's chust hats in the Fergana hat industry, Margilan made an imitation of them.

Chust ball

caps were created.[]The element depicted as an ornament on the cap is an image of a pepper. The pepper represents protection from the evil eye, the four sides of the cap, i.e. the palace of heaven, child of the sun, eternity and light. A white semicircle and an almond are symbols of happiness and luck.

One of the types of Tashkent duhoba hats is the "red flower" hat, which is very dark and clear, distinguished by the richness of bright colors. The composition consists of four identical elements placed on the four sides of the hat. It is the most artistically interesting of the "red flower" hats with its scenic beauty, brightness of colors, raspberry color of the flower, blending of leaf elements with green shades, light green and white base and dark black dohoba flange. belongs to one of the types. [] Used in sewing caps, colors, flowers and other elements, all of which are used as meanings leading to goodness.

In the work, a hat called a boysun hat is also described, and its main feature is that it is closely related to people's customs and imagination.



The hat is characterized by the bright color used and the depiction of unique flowers and various other symbols. The abundance of red, blue, green, yellow colors gives lightness and elegance. This shows that the Boysun embroidery school is very popular.

Boy's hat



In conclusion, while analyzing the works of our artists, the aim was to educate our students in the spirit of respect for our national values, along with the acquisition of knowledge of art science. Along with this, it is to help them to have more information about our national hats. In the course of our analysis, the hats and their names in the work serve not only to understand our national identity, but also to express our people's ancient traditions, lifestyle, and cultural life.

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