



## INCREASING STUDENTS ' INTEREST IN FOLK APPLIED ARTS

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### **Annotation:**

This article reveals a number of ways to increase students ' interests in folk applied art. It is included to instill the essence of art in the minds of children , to conduct conversations and discussions about works of art that are interesting.

**Keywords:** artistic decoration, embroidery, decorative, applied art, pencil, shgurgardon, hook, pax, lula make-up, drawing, khoshiya.

### **Introduction**

Folk applied art, in addition to cultivating artistic taste in students, forms their perception of being and an aesthetic attitude towards it: the practically correct orientation of students ' artistic inclinations helps them later in the correct Organization of these equipment, clothing evenings, understanding the aesthetic essence of ancient and modern artistic decoration works of Applied Art. Introducing readers to the images of artistic decoration in the work of folk Masters will help to cultivate their aesthetic attitude to being.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Applied Decorative Art of Uzbekistan was developed, based on ancient traditions, enriched with new modern themes. Most areas of artistic hospitality have been restored. [1.58]

In order for students to perceive folk applied art and cultivate aesthetic attitudes towards being, they need to have the following concepts and information:

- Types of folk Applied Arts: tools and materials used in IT, knowledge of the methods used:
- Knowledge of certain terms related to folk art decoration and Applied Art;
- Knowledge of masters of folk applied art of the past and present;
- Knowledge of works related to folk applied art that have worked at a high artistic level and are kept in our country as well as abroad:
- Knowledge of major historical and cultural monuments with folk applied art, which existed in Uzbekistan in past and present times:
- To be able to use folk Applied Arts in socially useful work and also in marriage abroad.





The events of the study of folk applied art are also of great importance in the visual, creative activities of students. For example, readers are associated with previous folk life, in the subject of which, including household items (carpet, sozana, tray, tray, tray, teapot, cup, tea pot, Crate, Box, hum cottage, etc.) clothing evenings: - collar, shirt, hoop, crocheted, crocheted, tillak, boots, handkerchets, etc.

### **Materials and Methods**

In wood and hook carving, the knowledge and concepts gained from folk applied art are used to describe their objects. The fact that the conversations conducted from folk applied art consist of explaining the Applied Arts on the basis of their types on the basis of sequentiality can increase the effectiveness of the teaching. One of the common types of folk applied art is the Applied Art of artistic decoration. This art is used in the decoration of objects used in human life: - dishes, clothes, carpets, furniture items, toys and the like.

Works of decorative art are applied to meet the needs of everyday life of people, to bring beauty to the surroundings of tevarak, to the gardens to the external and internal views of houses. This is in contrast to the fact that art is adapted in its people's need. In decorative Applied Art, real objects can be reflected, but they will not have an independent character, but will be associated with the shape and content of a particular object: decorative amaean art objects are created in a somewhat free artistic fantasy in connection: and will be focused primarily on the introduction of beauty around. - For example, a silent column, doors and Gates, various patterns and embossed images are examples of this.

Naqqashlik is one of the most ancient and widespread types of folk applied art. The development of the art of embroidery is directly related to the direct introduction of Islam in Central Asia. Because Islam forbids the depiction of a living being. Vegetative, geometric, various Arabic inscribed patterns and other types of work appear on the Naqash.

The art of embroidery is inextricably linked with many disciplines and other types of art. This is one of its distinctive features. For example when working patterns into pieces such as  $1/2$ ;  $1/4$ ;  $1/8$  mathematics is revealed to be inextricably linked with the science of geometry when geometric patterns are analyzed. That is, a triangular rectangle, patterns made of shapes are created based on the subject of geometry. Types of folk applied art - including jewelry, hook carving, misery, pottery, wood carving — include final processing of the item-polishing, finishing. [2.67]

Geometric patterns can be imagined or drawn without drawing, not. In addition patterns are also widely used in wood and hook carving in masonry, and in pottery.





As we give our readers insight into naqqashlik, its elements and types are distinguished from the naqqashilk art of other peoples. There are leaf elements from the stem, (simple leaves, complex branchlets, snack bar) flower elements, (large Awl, small Awl) bofta, shikifta, bano elements.

While pattern types are knotted, islimi and grix grunge pattern composed of the same elements. Islim (Arabic) means runner, straight lines drawn in the form of a serpentine trail into the path. This is the most common type of grouse. Grix (Arabic) means knot. Grix is typical of placing geometric shapes in order.

When making various dishes from Natural Clay and painting them in the appropriate colors is the art of pottery. Pottery has developed in Uzbekistan since a very long time. Pottery art items include trays, trays, teapots, saucers, spool porcelain vessels, and also clay toys. In the art of pottery, various methods of decoration are used.

One of these is the " pencil " method. In this way, the decoration is made directly, exactly without the object being printed through an axe. More Rishton is employed in this method by the gizzard Masters. In some places, however, the Masters paint after drawing a flower through a gulvata before: this method is called the "drawing" method. It is more common among Tashkent Masters. Decorative composites in Uzbek pottery are distinguished by the richness and variety of plant-like and geometric elements, the brightness of the gamut of paints. Feruza colors on them are used a lot as a bringer of happiness.

Pottery was also widely used in architecture. Pottery was widely used on the roofs of Madrasa, masjid, caravanserai, baths. In addition, such a mosaic art as making various forms of mythical monsters, birds, fish from Pottery has long been a hobby of our Potters. In some places, even now one can meet masters who make whistles, various toys, haikalches from raw and burnt clays. Watermelons and pistol sellers on the cover are wealthy Elders, a look at the interlocutors who are raping each other.

These dwarf figurines that evoke a flawless smile. Made of glazed ceramic with a glossy glassy alloy. Their height comes from a few millimeters to a few centimeters. Nevertheless, each is distinguished by its character. The authors really worked these figurines with ingenuity. Now the emphasis on the art of pottery has increased again. There are pottery workshops that combine several Potters, creating pieces that are suitable for the demand and taste of the people.

## Discussion

In the development of the art of pottery of our people from the Masters of pottery Zhurakulov, a. Mukhtorov, U. Umarov, A. Khazratqulov, M. Nazrullaev, R. Matjonov,





A. Nikhmonov brothers Khojimarov and a number of similar artists added a huge mass.

The study of folk applied art is also of great importance in visual, creative activities. For example, readers will also be interested in preparing them in the process of conducting debates on a topic related to previous folk life, including household items (carpet, sozana, tray, tray, tray, teapot, Cup, teapot, Crate, Box, Khum khontakhta, etc.). [3,300] Caicovus explains through his life experience that the children of his time could not be without labor, without science, neither with the peak of science nor with enlightenment. He said, "it is useful to work to master knowledge, to save the body from laziness. Because dan-gasalik, lack of work causes a breakdown of the body, and the disease-the same. If you do not keep the body to yourself by working hard, you can be healthy and high-ranking..."he said. [4.7]

Ganchkorik is one of the most beloved and ancient types of Applied Arts(da)in Uzbekistan. Previously, the walls were decorated with glass panes, and patterns were carved on the crown of the throne. Now architectural details such as chandeliers, navo, ceilings are being used from the hooks. The art of Ganch carving is currently developing rapidly. He is deeply immersed in our marriage. Samples of the craft art are in the Museum of folk applied art. We create cultural and domestic service buildings in Badiyin exhibition halls, film and theater halls. In addition, in our railway buildings, airport buildings, cocktails, Museum, tea room, coffee-restaurant khattaki apartments, Ham this immortal art shows its appearance and pleases the eyes. There are specific types of hook carving. In particular, the carving is divided into tekkis relief and khajmi carvings.

I. Tekkis are relief carvings and in turn are divided into two by floor: - bars, janjira and chains.

Some raw chains are used as a frame around the hook composition.

II. Pageants: - these engravings are engravings that have a page. These include the canopy dome and wings. In addition there are grooming techniques in ganch carving-these are also in turn split in two. 1-simple makeup, 2-complex pardo, simple makeup - Pax (rolling) makeup. Complex makeup: - choka makeup, sheet makeup. Pax finishes are cut one-way. It is carved more in the elements of leaves, flowers, twigs, in the chain and oblique engraving.

Lula make - up: - make-up in a semi-round shape. This finishing is often used in minced hooks. It is also commonly used in turunjs. Choka (cereal) make-up is a type of make-up carved lengthwise, taking the slope of the pattern bands between. This type of finishing has been used since very ancient times. More of its specimens have been recovered from the ruins of varakhsha and afrosiya. This type of makeup is very







common. Sheet makeup is a lot of hands of Bukhara Masters. Especially the master Shirin Murodov worked hard on sheet makeup. Such finishing methods in hookworms are majud. Hence his distinctive instruments Ham of these:

1. pen
2. pilta pen
3. minkhor 4. shgurgardon
5. pux pen
6. patak binni
7. navo
8. lulakash

and there are other work utensils. In addition to reyka, soap, plan (Thread-riched stone) drawing a circle for drawings, etc. Wood carving Ham is a type of piece of applied art that has existed since time immemorial. Woodcarving works include doors, windows, coffins, columns, shutters, and a variety of toys. And now, wood carving is also used in shelves, chests. Wood carving occupies a significant place among folk applied art. In this regard, the work of the Khiva Masters (father Polvonov) is praised. In the works they created, it can be seen that more plant-like elementals and exaggerated them. The Masters of Bukhara, Tashkent, Samarkand, on the other hand, called the SHU garden, carved in geometric shape. That Is, S.Khojaev, N.Ziyagoriev, M.Kasimov, O.The fayzullaevs worked on the " Girix " method. Of particular importance in the art of wood carving is the decoration of musical instruments. Beautiful pattern engravings on Dutor, tanbur and torlara from bones and sadafs attract the human figure. Carved patterns also have their own forms and elements.

For example: – linkage: in geometric form (grix), the pattern of the turinch is called curtain standing, because it is drawn using colors. Muqarnas are told in patterns carved into two tiers. These patterns are carved on hardwoods. It is made from flower elements. Foliar islimium-is made from leaf elements. Leaf nislimi-made from leaf elements. There are types such as Bofta islimi which are first drawn on paper and lowered into an item. Before carving the item, cotton wool is applied to soften the face of the item. From wood carving, trees, pine, White Pine, Mountain Poplar Poplar and birch, shumtol, maple, pear, apricot, spruce are others. For methods of carving a variety of patterns on wood, steel, iskans are used. For example: - kurakcha, navo, proper iskanas, iskana, ground, chekma, morpech, kovza and other work weapons. In different ways, the circumference of the carved patterns is decorated with patterns called "Khoshiya". The hoshia is carved shallowly in relation to the patterns used in the middle, and at the same time the pattern composition in the middle will be





appropriate. In this case, the artistry of the carved item increases even more. Woodcarving also has its own types of engraving, which are:

I. Patterns engraved by drawing

1. Ishkomcha-bogdadi is used around naqshi.
2. Folk-used to decorate doors and shelves around.

II. Patterns used by smoking

III. Patterns that are characteristic of a point with a drawing are called Khasham mechrobcha. This is deduced by the fact that the drawing places dots on the intervals of the patterns.

IV. The patterns formed from the morpech with the drawing are the drawing patterns and the hoshia patterns formed from the division of the morpech flowers.

## Conclusions

One of the main types of folk applied art is the misery – chekanka art, which has been gaining traction for a very long time. In this art, the patterns were worked by tattooing non-ferrous metals on yellow, red copper, gold. Unique examples of Applied Art are considered ancient embossed copper barkachs, cashmere, blinds, sandstones and copper trays, door folk tea, pots, obdasta and others are bold in our thoughts. The pattern of copper carving is thus characterized by the fact that it is created through a container with a hammer of sungra pencils. Copper objects are more often made into Bukhara, Kokand, Samarkand, Karshi and Khiva cities. In the past there are different styles of work of masters of these cities. In this type of Applied Art, Bukhara S.Göybullaev, M.Mukhsimov, S.Podchaev, A.Khomidov khwarazim, x.Saidov, M.Zonbekov, B.Yakubov, R. Of Tashkent. The sobirovs worked visibly. Folk applied art is highly valued for its antiquity, richness of beauty and quietness.

Its main materials are such as DICE threads and velvet. Ham is a unique method of sewing dice.

If you sew and fill the room with dice, it is to sew and fill the patterns with dice. In Zoroastrianism, it is very widely developed, in which men's shoehouse chopsticks, boots, women's shirts, shoes, hoodies are decorated with Zoroastrianism. And now all kinds of gifts and mass jewelry are created.

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