



## **SAMPLES OF FINE ART FOUND IN THE HISTORICAL LOCATIONS OF UZBEKISTAN, THEIR SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR PLACE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TODAY'S UZBEK COLOR PICTURE, FROM THE SERIES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE MONUMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN**

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### **Abstract**

This article was written to students of art school and higher education institutions to gain more extensive knowledge from fine art and art history classes.

**Keywords:** Wall painting, Varakhsha, Tuproqkala, Afrosyob, fine art, color, composition, dynamics, rhythm, gamma, plot, ganch plaster, rock painting, Zarautsoy, Sarmishsoy, primitive art, amulet, renaissance, miniature, evenness , painting, traveling artists, impressionism, cubism, abstract.

### **Introduction**

It is known from history that each nation is known to the world as a nation by its own culture, traditions, language and art. We are an ancient nation with our customs, traditions, language and art, like other nations and peoples. We all know that our ancestors had a history of their great statehood. Ancient Bactria, the Kushan kingdom, the Hephthalite state, the ancient Khorezm state, the Turkic khanate, the Khorezmshahs and the Timurid empire are a great proof of this. We have such a rich history and culture, which is a proof of the incomparable contribution of our ancestors to the world civilization. These rich heritages have reached us in various forms. Some sources are known and known to us in written form, some sources are in the form of monuments, and some are in the form of murals. Mural paintings have an incomparable role in studying the history of our country. Because in these paces, the daily work processes of the people of that time, various battle images, images of working weapons, images of various animals, even the lifestyle of the rulers and the common people and their clothing styles and the aspects that distinguish them from each other have extensive information. we can be Photographs not only tell a long history but are also unique examples of fine art. The clarity of the paints in the images,





the harmony of colors, the clarity of the shapes and the skillful compositional solutions indicate the high development of the art of color painting in those times.

### **The Main Part:**

High-quality examples of murals can be found on the walls of the Varakhsha palace in Bukhara (2nd-1st centuries BC and 1st-2nd centuries BC), on the walls of the Afrosyob settlement in Samarkand (7th century BC) and Tuproqkala settlement in present-day Karakalpakstan. we can see on the walls.



### **A fragment of the wall painting of the Red Hall of the Varakhsha Palace (a hunting image)**

Among the murals, the paintings on the walls of the inner rooms and halls of the Varakhsha Palace are amazing masterpieces of fine art. This work, which includes all the characteristics of the ages of fine art, skillfully reflects the concepts of fine art such as compositional solution, rhythm, color, color gamut, balance, dynamics, plasticity and artistry. Varakhsha Palace was discovered and studied in 1949-1954. The palace is surrounded by large square bricks in the form of a double tower, on one of the 15-meter-high foundations, the king's palace and on the other a gatehouse with a guardhouse were built. In the eastern part of the arch, there were long corridor-like rooms (navkarkhana and gatekhana) with a curved dome roof.





In the center of the arch is the palace of the ruler of Varakhsha, which is adjacent to the defensive wall on the south side. It consisted of the Eastern (11.5×17 m) and Western (6.6×7.25 m) hotels and the Red Room (hall) (8.5×12 m). The palace is surrounded by a luxurious peshavivan with 3 arched ganchkori columns on the west side. The pillars and arches of the verandah are decorated with many reliefs and various grikhas. The Red Room and the Eastern Living Room of the Palace have been fully explored. The walls of the room are plastered with a thin layer of clay plaster, and the murals are decorated with red, yellow, gray, black, blue, pink and brown paints. The plot of paintings in the Red Room (often called the Indian Hall) part of the palace is amazing. It depicts a soldier in military uniform on an elephant with a leopard and various imaginary animals charging at him, a rider on a horse turning to shoot a bow at a target, a ruler sitting on a golden throne in the shape of a winged camel, this rare work is characterized by its compositional dynamics and color gamut. proves that the creator has high skills. The artist pays great attention to the completion of every detail, the perfect compositional solution, and the harmony of colors.

### **BOYSUN. ZARAUTSOY ROCK PAINTINGS (MESOLITHIC PERIOD)**

It is assumed by scientists that there are similarities and commonalities between the images on the walls of the Ajanta temple in India and the paintings on the wall of the Red Room. The reason may be that the elephant depicted in it is not unique to Central Asia and there are several other unique styles. In the early Middle Ages, monumental and easel painting experienced its real heyday in Eastern countries..



In India (Ajanta), Central Asia (Tuproqkala, Varakhsha, Afrosiyob, Bolaliktepa) and others, the visual arts developed, characterized by delicate colors, elegant decorative rhythm, brightness of life observations, in China, Japan, Korea, painting on silk and paper, watercolor and gouache. high peaks were reached in the field. During the renaissance, new aspects of painting appeared, realistic art based on a scientific basis matured and took an important place in the development of world art: a system of expression and its scientific basis were created. in the territory of Uzbekistan

An example of Navoi, Sarmishsay rock paintings.

Fine art has existed since ancient times. Its first examples date back to the time of the primitive community. The Zarautsoy settlement in Boysun and the Sarmishsay rock paintings in Navoi are proof that this art form has developed in our country since ancient times. Over the past thousands of years, each branch of science has gone through several stages of development. Revolutionary changes also took place in visual arts. At first, people carved pictures on stones or rocks, drew with wood soot and similar simple materials, but later they used animal skins and iron boards. Over time, people learned to obtain various mineral paints from various plants, soil, and other raw materials. This made a great contribution not only to the development of painting, but also to the development of industries such as textiles and ceramics. In my opinion, it would be correct to attribute the emergence and development of visual arts to one common need or reason. This need and reason is religious belief. Yes, it is precisely the desire of mankind to know nature, the environment, natural phenomena, water, fire, the universe, the imagination about them and the belief in the existence of some divine power that controls them, that forced people to embody that divine power in their imagination. They began to depict the gods in the imagination of people in the





form of various statues, amulets and pictures. It would be fair to say that the first foundation of fine art was laid in the period of the primitive community. After that, millennia was the period of development of fine art, and this field was raised to the level of a separate science and widely applied to science. We study the history of the development of fine art in our country as well, dividing it into several major periods:

- 1- Fine art of the elementary community period.
- 2- Visual art of Central Asia in the ancient (antique) period.
- 3- Visual arts of Central Asia in the Middle Ages.
- 4- New era. Fine art of Uzbekistan in the 19th-20th centuries.

Above, we gave brief information about the art of the primitive community period, examples of the visual art of ancient Central Asia, and the settlements where they were found. Now let's share our knowledge about the development of fine art in our country in the Middle Ages and in the new era.



#### **KAMOLIDDIN BEHZOD. MINATURA**

So, what are the important, distinctive features of medieval visual art: Medieval history is a new period of development in the countries of the Middle East, and during this period, the Middle East is the cradle of the second Renaissance. It is significant because it was. The Second Renaissance, which was founded in the Arabian Peninsula in the 7th century, flourished in the land of Khurasan and Movoroonnahr. The emergence of Islam brought the light of knowledge to the countries where it spread. In the 7th-12th centuries, great scholars grew up in the Arab lands, Khorasan, and Movorunnahr. Large cities such as Damascus, Medina, Hejaz, Cairo, Bukhara, Khorezm, Samarkand, Tabriz have become centers of knowledge, culture and art. By



this time, trade and science developed in these cities to such an extent that the rare masterpieces of science created at that time served as the key to today's development. The high attention given to science and the fair system established in the countries served the development of not only science but also art. Fine art developed in harmony with the religion of Islam. This harmony was clearly manifested in the art of miniatures, painting and painting. Now in visual art, avoiding realism, instead of decorativeness, bright colors and large murals, small-scale, two-dimensional miniature images, composed of surahs and verses from the Qur'an or certain works are used with pleasure. The art of calligraphy flourished. At the beginning of the 14th century, there was a new stage in the development of oriental miniature art. Because the flourishing of the Timurid kingdom, the high attention given to knowledge caused the foundation of large schools of painting, miniatures, and painting. The most famous of such schools are established in large and central cities such as Bukhara and Samarkand in our country. Later, during the Timurid, Shaibani, and Ashtarkhani dynasties, this type of art developed greatly, and many buildings and books were polished as the main element in the decoration of manuscripts. Also, scientists, painters, even artists who made a great contribution to the development of this art form were brought up. Such painters as Sultan Ali Mashhadi (Sultan ul-Katibin), Mir Ali Tabrizi (Qiblat ul-Kuttab), Kamoliddin Behzad, Mahmud Muzahhib, master Abdulhayat, Pir-Ahmad-Boghi-Shamal are examples of this. Even today, there are many master painters who continue the miniature art in our country. Relying on the teacher-student pineapple, they pass down the secrets of painting inherited from the teachers from generation to generation, polish them and make a great contribution to giving them a modern spirit.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the 20th-11th century was a period of development of national traditions of our art in Uzbek fine art, as well as the age of the introduction of new trends and types of fine art from European countries. The development of capitalism and the great revolution in industry had a great impact on European art. New currents appeared in European art, great attention was paid to the use of fine art, literature, and music as mediating tools for instilling new thoughts and new ideas into people's thinking. In the art of countries that have opened the way to the development of capitalism, such as America, Italy, France, Spain, Germany, England, trends and directions such as cubism, impressionism, surrealism, abstractionism, avant-garde, which promote the ideas of humanism and liberalism to the masses, have appeared. was and developed. The artists of this period did not express their ideas and inner impressions in clear shapes and colors, but in various geometric shapes, unusual color strokes, or otherwise unclear, generally abstract irregular lines and color strokes. The





development of fine art in our country in the 20th century, the introduction of new trends is explained by the introduction of Russian fine art traditions at the end of the 19th century. Because by this time some traditions of the Russian cultural life along with the system that was ruling in Russia at that time to the colonized Central Asian countries; literature, art, and architecture also entered. Many Russian scientists and cultural figures were brought to our country and assigned the task of researching these countries, promoting new culture and art to the local population. Russian itinerant exhibition artists (peredvijnik) have a great role in the introduction and development of new traditions of painting in our country.

Peredvizhniks (Russian), itinerant exhibition artists - members of the brotherhood of traveling art exhibitions, an art association (1870-1923) that arose in Russia in the 70s of the 19th century, were called Peredvizhniks; this phrase was used in the Uzbek press and literature in the 50s and 60s of the 20th century; nowadays the term "traveling artists" is used. The initiators of this group are G. G. Myasoyedov, I. N. Kramskoy, N. N. Ge, V. Perov and others. Influenced by the advanced social and aesthetic views of the society, Traveling artists developed the good traditions of the country, organized exhibitions, and started educational work. The first exhibition was opened on October 29, 1871 in St. Petersburg, then this exhibition was shown in more than ten other cities of the country. The creative method of traveling artists is based on critical realism, the people's life and history, the country and its nature are depicted from a democratic point of view, the hardworking people are glorified, and the people's freedom movement is enthusiastically approved. Among its ranks were I. Repin, V. Surikov, V. Vasnetsov, V. Perov, K. Savitsky, I. Levitan, V. Serov and others.



**PAVEL BENKOV. ETYUD** The traditions of itinerant artists entered the Uzbek visual arts at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. This influence can be seen in the works of I. Kazakov, L. Bure, N. Rozanov and their students B. Hamdami, A. Abdullayev, L. Abdullayev and other artists.







Later P. Benkov, Urol Tansikbayev, N. Karakhan, Usto Momin, Tatevasyan, Yelizarov, Kavalevskaya, Kashina. Painters such as Volkov and Chingiz Akhmarov enriched the cultural heritage of our nation with their invaluable works. In his works, he so skillfully expressed the lifestyle of ordinary people, the beautiful and lush nature of our country, and the oriental character of our people. In this way, they are the genres of fine art in our country such as landscape, portrait, household, still life. contributed to its development. In the years after the Second World War and before the independence, a lot of art schools were developed. Rahim Akhmedov, Mannon Saidov, Pudovkin, Ne'mat Koziboyev, Melnikov, Taldikin, Rozi Choriyev, Vladimir Burmakin started a new era of painting art of Uzbekistan. The works of art created by them decorate not only state museums, but also world museums. Currently, A. Ikromjonov, S. Rakhmetov, J. Umarbekov, B. Jalolov, M. Nuriddinov, Z. Fakhriddinov, A. Nuriddinov, Tyurin, E. Masharipov, S. Abdullayev, M. Yoldoshev A. are their successors. Our artists such as Alikulov, Sh.Abdumalikov, D.Azizov are following in the footsteps of their predecessors and teaching the secrets of painting to new, up-to-date young artists. They are an example and a motivator for the new generation both creatively and pedagogically.

### **Conclusion:**

The thirty-year period after our independence was a new period for the development of our visual arts. Because during this period, the reforms carried out in all fields in our country also made a turn in the art and education system. For example: According to the decree of the first leader of our country I.A. Karimov "On the establishment of the Art Academy of Uzbekistan" dated January 23, 1997 and the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 11, 1997 in Tashkent this year Art Academy was established in the city. Today, the art education system of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan includes the Institute of Art Studies, the National Institute of Painting and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod, the Republican College of Painting, the Republican Lyceum-Boarding School of Fine and Applied Arts, the Republican College of Design named after A. Khojayev, the city of Tashkent, the republic's regions, and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. running academic lyceums and colleges of fine and applied arts, production workshops and laboratories, the Academy includes the Central Exhibition Hall of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the Center of International Relations "Khamar", the Directorate of Art Exhibitions[5], the Center of Modern Art, the Tashkent House of Photography, the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan special fund, Union of Artists of Uzbekistan, "Oqtosh" House of Artists of Uzbekistan, Kamoliddin Behzod Memorial Complex (with a garden and museum),







International Culture Caravanserai, Tashkent International Biennale Directorate (held every 2 years since 2001 - 2001, 2003, 2005 ), such organizations as Tashkent International Biennale of Children's Paintings (every 2 years), Tashkent International Photo Contest Directorate (every year since 2002) operate. In addition, under the Academy, there is also the publishing house "San'at" magazine, which contains a wide range of art reforms, news, exhibitions, artists' lives, European visual arts, and scientific articles on art. will be illuminated. Of course, such conditions created for artists, rare examples of fine art left to us by our ancestors, and rich historical heritage serve as an important factor in the development of fine and applied art.

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