

## THE OLDEST FINE AND APPLIED ART OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Summare:** *The oldest fine and applied arts of Uzbekistan.*

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In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, arts and crafts is the most remarkable and popular part of our rich and colorful cultural heritage. The types of art that flourished in Uzbekistan are world famous for their uniqueness. If we think about such stages of maturity and development, we will see that the roots of Uzbek arts and crafts return to the childhood of mankind, that is, to primitive society.

Excavations of the historical layers of our country testify that the creation of artifacts by the human body began in the Stone Age and continues for centuries.

Artistic thinking, which is an integral part of human consciousness and, accordingly, artistic activity, has played an important role in the historical development of mankind. The resulting aesthetic and artistic cognition allows people to recreate the world, its beings, objects and events, and the shapes and colors of the environment in a variety of ways. This is how realistic and stylized images, shapes and colors were created, which in turn began to take place in the daily life of people. As a result, a variety of forms and types of artistic decorations arose. There are certain historical reasons why such decorations are more numerous and perfect than other forms of art.

As a result of such a deep, philosophical approach to the fine arts, the creation of works of art based on convention, stylization, and symbolism has intensified. This historical factor led to the rapid development of the Uzbek national arts and crafts, which today is a wonderful combination of world-famous architectural monuments of pottery, painting, calligraphy, stone-cutting and other arts. Monuments of architecture and folk arts and crafts of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Termez, Tashkent, Kokand and other cities are examples of harmonious, unique and historically priceless works of art created by our past generations, and at the same time represent an artistic and cultural heritage of masterpieces of world culture.

Folk-applied and decorative-applied art enriches the spiritual world of people, forms their artistic taste, and educates their psyche. That is why Uzbek folk art is one of the most important sources in the moral, universal education of people, in the formation of their scientific worldview and raising their cultural level. In the ancient history of our country, there are many types of arts and crafts, one of which is pottery. Clay is the pride of our art, a unique and priceless treasure. Undoubtedly, its deep study is of scientific and practical importance.

The art of gypsum carving has evolved over the centuries in a unique way. If we look at the early development of this art, the Middle Ages and the development of this art in the twentieth century, the gypsum carving of these periods is very different. The ancient gypsum carving is voluminous and based on realistic images. An important example of gypsum carving was discovered in the city of Varakhsha in the 3rd-4th centuries. BC. It is made of plaster with floral and geometric ornaments.

In the mausoleum of Ismail Samani in Bukhara, wavy patterns were found in gypsum carving. It has a lot of plant motifs. In the 10-11th centuries, painting, wood carving, stone and plaster carving flourished. The art of gypsum carving in the tombs of Termez can be considered the pinnacle of this period. Pottery flourished in the 13th century. An example of this is the magnificent gypsum carving



found in Afrosiab. In the 14th and 18th centuries, pottery was also used to decorate the interiors of buildings.

The pattern is an Arabic image meaning flower. The ornament is a combination of birds, animals, plants, geometric and other elements. Patterns are made in a variety of ways, including pottery, carving, embroidery, jewellery, pottery, carpet weaving, textiles, tools, swordsmanship, and more.

In the 9th-10th centuries, the art of painting flourished in Central Asia. Brickwork is developed in architecture, the use of gypsum and wood carvings in the interior of buildings is widely developed. Especially the roofs of the mausoleums are very elegantly decorated with plaster walls and arches. The patterns have become more complex. In their new copies, we see an abundance of symbols, images, emblems, prayers, glorifications and other things. Symbolic patterns reflect the realities and desires of the world. Each pattern had its own meaning. Archaeological finds on the territory of Uzbekistan in the 11th-12th centuries show that geometric patterns were widely used among patterns.

In the XIV-XV centuries, tile-growing developed, decoration of buildings with tiles and rivets flourished.

Woodcarving is also a popular type of Uzbek folk arts and crafts. A drawing or image is drawn, cut, engraved and worked on a board or piece of wood. Over the centuries, wood carving has developed in Europe and Asia, giving rise to unique artistic styles. Similarly, woodcarving has been developed in Central Asia since ancient times and is widely used in household items and architecture. Doors, gates, columns, beams, tables, boxes, frames, pencils and other objects of ancient architecture were decorated with this carving. Archaeologists have established that in Central Asia various objects were carved from wood with reliefs, i.e. with very rough (from 1 mm to 20 mm) reliefs. The works created by the people amaze the imagination with their sophistication, complexity and naturalness. Unfortunately, despite all the quality of the beautiful wood carvings, over the centuries they could not stand the moisture and almost all rotted and disappeared. This is confirmed by the samples found and subject to discovery in archaeological excavations. In the 5th-6th centuries, wood carvings were discovered at the bottom of Yumalak-Tepe in the Surkhandarya oasis. According to our scientists, 1-1500 years ago, the art of carving existed in this place, which turned out to be very developed. By the end of the 7th century, woodcarving among the local Uzbek population was rapidly developing.

In the 9th-10th centuries, culture began to grow in Central Asia, as well as on the territory of our republic. In the 9th century Samarkand became an independent state. There will be a new turn in popular culture. Great scientists, philosophers and writers appeared in these centuries.

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