

## THE ART OF PAINTING AND WOOD CARVING IN NATIONAL MEMORY

*A.O.Makhmudov*

*Lecturer at the Department of Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics,  
Andijan State University*

**Annotation.** This article describes the art of painting in the traditional architecture of Uzbekistan, the art of artistic painting, architectural monuments polished by folk craftsmen, household items, our perception of beauty, from the point of view of a deeper understanding of our nature and identity. information was given about the spiritual heritage left to us by our ancestors, the works of folk art.

**Key words:** Painting, pattern, artistic painting, composition, traditional, architecture, classical motif, interior, architecture, applied art, folk art.

**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqola O'zbekistonning an'anaviy me'morchiligida naqqoshlik san'ati, badiiy naqqoshlik san'ati, xalq ustalari tomonidan jilolangan me'moriy obidalar, turar joy va ro'zg'or buyumlari go'zallikni idrok etishimiz, ma'naviyatimiz va o'zligimizni chuqurroq anglashimiz borasida otabobolarimizning bizga qoldirgan ma'naviy merosi, xalq amaliy san'ati asarlari haida ma'lumotlar keltirib o'rilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Naqqoshlik, naqsh, badiiy naqqoshlik, kompozisiya, an'anaviy, me'morchilig, klassik motiv, interer, me'morlik, amaliy san'at, xalq naqqoshlik san'ati.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье описывается искусство росписи в традиционной архитектуре Узбекистана, искусство художественной росписи, архитектурные памятники, отшлифованные народными мастерами, предметы быта и быта, наше восприятие красоты, с точки зрения более глубокого понимания нашей природы и самобытности. была дана информация о духовном наследии, оставленном нам нашими предками, произведениях народного творчества.

**Ключевые слова:** Живопись, узор, художественная роспись, композиция, традиционная, архитектура, классический мотив, интерьер, зодчество, прикладное искусство, народное творчество.

### **Introduction**

As a result of comprehensive measures implemented for the development of national handicrafts, folk art and practical art, and comprehensive support for industry representatives, the number of master craftsmen in our country has increased by 7 times and the number of apprentices by 9 times in the last five years. It is also gratifying that the number of people employed in the field has reached 230,000. [1.1] It is not for nothing that Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated that "National history should be created with a national spirit. Otherwise, it will not have an educational effect". [2.2.]

The art of painting now not only fulfills a decorative function, but at the same time, it also began to express the philosophical and philosophical concepts of people. [3.53]

The beginning of construction activity dates back to the Paleolithic era. That period is associated with the reconstruction of the original settlements with the help of simple stone tools to protect themselves from the discomforts of the external environment and the effects of wild animals. In areas where there is wood, usually cellars covered with branches, separate standing cellars consisting of double-sloped or conical roofs were built.[4.9]

Painting as a type of folk decorative art has been an important part of Uzbek culture since ancient times. Its artistic traditions have been created and developed over many centuries. In contrast to all other types of art, one can see the close connection of generations and the continuity of national traditions in the patterns. The traditions of painting have been passed down from grandfather to father and from father to son as methods of learning this type of art. Thanks to this continuity, the art of painting has been preserved until now. The best examples of the pattern are distinguished by the expediency and beauty of the forms combined through rich creative fantasy. This reflects the difference in views of the folk masters on the environment. The game of lines in a pattern, like a melody in music, is composed of a "great summation of people's life experience", like a song and a fairy tale.

Artistic painting is the art of creating beauty in the harmony of colors and unique compositions. In his work, the master painter skillfully uses the natural luster and harmony of colors, exquisite form, and material texture to achieve vivid expression.

In the traditional architecture of Uzbekistan, painting is mainly used to decorate ceilings, silent vodkas, palace pillars, mosques, schools, houses of the rich, and wooden products. The rhythmic movement of intertwined branches, branches and luxuriously depicted flowers in a delicate plant-geometric pattern, classical motifs of Uzbek masters' work and girikh patterns are adapted to the shape of the ceilings. The pattern serves to decorate more interiors and covered porches and porches.

Currently, the pattern is used in architecture, home furnishings, gifts, small wooden toys, musical instruments and household items.

Architectural monuments and archeological excavations in the territory of Central Asia show that painting has been developed here since ancient times. The development of applied decorative arts (pottery, coppersmithing, jewelry, carpet making, embroidery, carving, etc.) and architecture also required the development of painting. Koykiryankala, Tuproqkala, Kokhna Urganch, old. The attractiveness of patterns of various styles found in Ter-miz, Ayritom, Bolaliktepa, Varakhsha, Afrosiyab and other places indicates the high culture of the ancestors. [5.1.]

The art of artistic painting is gaining popularity nowadays. Through the press, radio, television, cinema, people get acquainted with these art examples and their folk masters. Among these artists are O. Kasimjonov, E. Raufov, A. Boltaev, S.

Norkoziev, A. Azimov, A. Isaev, B. Abdullaev, T. Tokhtaho'jaev, J. Khakimov, Z. Bositkhanov. , M. Toraev, T. Ahmedov, K. Karimov, A. Ilhomov and others. The works of our national masters and their apprentices can be seen in the Museum of Applied Arts in Tashkent, in exhibition halls, art salons, as well as in residential and public buildings, for example, Tashkent State Circus, Alisher Navoi Opera and Ballet Theater, National Academic can be seen in drama theater, Timurid History Museum, Oliy Majlis and City Government buildings, metro stations, hotels, cafes, restaurants, teahouses, clubs, lobbies and rest rooms of factories and factories. Currently, the task is to expand the network of clubs in schools and extracurricular institutions as much as possible. Studying the art of folk painting serves to develop artistic taste, hard work in students and acquire a number of useful knowledge and skills. It helps to identify and develop their creative abilities.

### **Results**

Painting is one of the most attractive and elegant forms of Uzbek folk decorative art! Therefore, it is difficult to imagine all types of folk art without pattern elements. Pattern means flower, decoration, and gives beauty to practical works of art. Such decorative elements are represented by the simplest representations of flora, animals and cosmic bodies found in nature.

The art of painting has served to beautify and enrich the material environment of a person since ancient times. Architectural monuments, dwellings and household goods polished by folk masters are invaluable in our perception of beauty, our spirituality and deeper understanding of our identity.

The spiritual heritage left to us by our ancestors is limitless. One of them is works of art. Works of folk art have high value not only because of their decoration, beautiful forms, antiquity, but also because of their deep philosophical, educational and spiritual properties.

It should also be noted that the 19th century French archaeologist M. D'elafoie analyzed the geometrical construction of the 14th century Khudovand Tomb in Sultanate, working on the laws of the construction of arches in Muslim architecture. . eat Ratiya and L. N. Voronin carried out great works on the geometry of Central Asian architecture. They conducted a lot of research on the history and style of architectural monuments and the rules of interconnection, appropriateness and construction of their parts using the pargor (circular) tool and achieved certain results.[6.112.]

Our people, who have been teaching their children trades since their youth, make good use of their traditions, customs, and various spiritual heritages. Even today, great attention is paid to the traditions of our people, to teach our youth trades on the basis of masters and apprentices.

It is effective to create the necessary conditions for young people to engage in professional activities, especially in higher educational institutions, various art academic lyceums and vocational colleges, to provide them with theoretical and practical knowledge in the areas of specialization. work is being done. Also, it is

important to improve the education system in order to restore our great spirituality and improve it further.

Painting is both a craft and an art. Acquiring these and similar types of art is important in developing the artistic culture, thinking, outlook and aesthetic taste of young people.

The art of painting has been and is being carefully preserved by our ancestors for centuries. While accepting it, the current young generation should not forget the responsibility before them even for a minute.

Today, it is very important that the international standards of education in our Republic are at the required level. The main goal of the instructional manual "Painting" is to inform young people about the ancient and fascinating secrets of painting, to continue the national traditions of the teacher and student, and to teach them the rules of using them appropriately by creating compositions of patterns independently.

Currently, the art of wood carving and painting is regaining its former status. The demand for it is increasing day by day in a number of religious and secular buildings that are being built, commissioned or renovated in the city of Tashkent and other large cities of the republic. [7.3.]

### **Discussion**

The art of painting, as a component of all applied arts, has been widely developing among the peoples of Central Asia since ancient times with its elegant forms, colors and rich symbolic meanings.

It is known that old monuments in cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Khorezm, which add beauty to the beauty of our country, are uniquely decorated with examples of carving, wood carving, stonework, painting, and tiling.

Observing the unique pattern decorations on them, we are amazed at how elegantly the artist was able to express the shapes through paints. In addition, the great antiquity of decorative items found in historical regions such as Bactria, Sughd, Khorezm, Shosh, shows how long mankind has longed for the world of beauty.

Each period of history has made a significant contribution to the development of the art of painting, creating the ground for its further development and progress.

Fayoz in Surkhandarya - hill (I-II century). Dalvarzin-tepa (II century). We know that the walls of the earthen fortress (III century) in Khorezm were decorated with various paintings and patterns. The remains of wall statues of the Afrosiyab and Varakhsha palaces of the 6th - 8th centuries are relatively well preserved. Our ancestors expressed qualities such as humanity, happiness, infinite bounty to mother nature, joy, love and evil in such wall paintings with the help of colors and lines through silent sounds.

At the beginning of the 8th century, the introduction of Islamic culture into Central Asia led to the further development of the art of painting. Live creatures in the magnificent paintings were replaced by images of nature, patterns with plant-

like and geometric elements. Arabic writings were mastered, and a decorative (epigraphic) style appeared.

In the 9th century, the arts of engraving, woodcarving, painting, bricklaying, and book decoration were further developed. The scientific, medical, spiritual and Quranic verses of great scholars, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Kashgari and others were decorated with gold patterns.

The troops of Chingiz Khan (13th century) who invaded Central Asia somewhat destroyed the cultural life.

### **Conclusions**

In short, by the time of Timur and Timurids, science, culture and art developed dramatically. Many historical buildings were built and decorated with tiling, luxurious inscriptions and various carvings.

The arts of copying (calligraphy) and kitabat (miniature) developed further. Many painters, such as Mirak Naqqosh, Kamoliddin Behzod, Mahmud Muzahhib; They decorated the works of Abdurahman Jami, Alisher Navoi, Amir Khusrav Dehlavi, Nizami Ganjavi and many greats with wonderful images and patterns.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Abdulaziz Khan madrasa in Bukhara (16th century), the Baland Mosque (16th century), Khoja Zayniddin's house (16th century), the Tillaqori madrasa in Samarkand (17th century) and Zarkhal patterns (kundan technique) were decorated. This method is also known as "false core". In painting, there are many examples of "orange" patterns based on the interconnection of blue, green, red, and gold paint colors, which are made up of girix methods.

In the art of painting, unique schools of patterns began to form. Many folk masters have come out and performed their activities.

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