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HISTORY OF FINE ART IN UZBEKISTAN, ITS TYPES AND GENRES

Abstract: *This article is dedicated to exploring the history of painting, sculpture, architecture, music, poetry in Uzbekistan. As it is known that the five main fine arts were painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and poetry, with performing arts including theatre and dance. Today, the range of what would be considered fine arts (in so far as the term remains in use) commonly includes additional modern forms, such as film, photography, video production/editing, design, and conceptual art. This paper describes in detail the emergence and development stages of fine arts in Uzbekistan.*

Key words: *Uzbekistan, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, poetry*

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Introduction

The definition of fine art

In European academic traditions, fine art is art developed primarily for aesthetics or beauty, distinguishing it from decorative art or applied art, which also has to serve some practical function, such as pottery or most metalwork. In the aesthetic theories developed in the Italian Renaissance, the highest art was that which allowed the full expression and display of the artist's imagination, unrestricted by any of the practical considerations involved in, say, making and decorating a teapot. It was also considered important that making the artwork did not involve dividing the work between different individuals with specialized skills, as might be necessary with a piece of furniture, for example [1]. Even within the fine arts, there was a hierarchy of genres based on the amount of creative imagination required, with history painting placed higher than still life.

Historically, the five main fine arts were painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and poetry, with performing arts including theatre and dance [2]. In practice, outside education the concept is typically only applied to the visual arts. The old master print and drawing were included as related forms to painting, just as prose forms of literature were to poetry. Today, the range of what would be considered fine arts (in so far as the term remains in use) commonly includes additional modern forms, such as film, photography, video production/editing, design, and conceptual art.

One definition of *fine art* is "a visual art considered to have been created primarily for aesthetic and intellectual purposes and judged for its beauty and meaningfulness, specifically, painting, sculpture, drawing, watercolor, graphics, and architecture"[3]. In that sense, there are conceptual differences between the fine arts and the decorative arts or applied arts (these two terms covering largely the same media). As far as the consumer of the art was concerned, the perception of aesthetic qualities required a refined judgment usually referred to as having good taste, which differentiated fine art from popular art and entertainment [4].

The word "fine" does not so much denote the quality of the artwork in question, but the purity of the discipline according to traditional Western European canons [5]. Except in the case of architecture, where a practical utility was accepted, this definition originally excluded the "useful" applied or decorative arts, and the products of what were regarded as crafts. In contemporary practice, these distinctions and restrictions have become essentially meaningless, as the concept or intention of the artist is given primacy,

regardless of the means through which this is expressed [6].

The term is typically only used for Western art from the Renaissance onwards, although similar genre distinctions can apply to the art of other cultures, especially those of East Asia. The set of "fine arts" are sometimes also called the "major arts", with "minor arts" equating to the decorative arts. This would typically be for medieval and ancient art.

The Importance of Fine Arts Education

According to Bob Bryant [7], Sufficient data exists to overwhelmingly support the belief that study and participation in the fine arts is a key component in improving learning throughout all academic areas. Evidence of its effectiveness in reducing student dropout, raising student attendance, developing better team players, fostering a love for learning, improving greater student dignity, enhancing student creativity, and producing a more prepared citizen for the workplace for tomorrow can be found documented in studies held in many varied settings, from school campuses, to corporate America.

Evidence from brain research is only one of many reasons education and engagement in fine arts is beneficial to the educational process. The arts develop neural systems that produce a broad spectrum of benefits ranging from fine motor skills to creativity and improved emotional balance. One must realize that these systems often take months and even years to fine-tune. In a study conducted by Judith Burton, Columbia University, research evidenced that subjects such as mathematics, science, and language require complex cognitive and creative capacities "typical of arts learning" (Burton, Horowitz, & Abeles, 1999). "The arts enhance the process of learning. The systems they nourish, which include our integrated sensory, attentional, cognitive, emotional, and motor capacities, are, in fact, the driving forces behind all other learning" (Jensen, 2001).

The fine arts also provide learners with non-academic benefits such as promoting self-esteem, motivation, aesthetic awareness, cultural exposure, creativity, improved emotional expression, as well as social harmony and appreciation of diversity. These are the very fibers of the fabric known as our American culture.

The following are findings reported in Champions of Change: The Impact of the Arts on Learning (Fiske, 1999) that should be noted by every parent, teacher, and administrator:

- The arts reach students not normally reached, in ways and methods not normally used. (This leads to better student attendance and lower dropout rates.)
- It changes the learning environment to one of discovery. (This often re-ignites the love of learning in students tired of just being fed facts.)
- Students connect with each other better. (This often results in fewer fights, greater understanding of diversity, and greater peer support.)
- The arts provide challenges to students of all levels. (Each student can find his/her own level from basic to gifted.)
- Students learn to become sustained, self-directed learners. (The student does not just become an outlet for stored facts from direct instruction, but seeks to extend instruction to higher levels of proficiency.)
- The study of the fine arts positively impacts the learning of students of lower socioeconomic status as much or more than those of a higher socioeconomic status. (Twenty-one percent of students of low socioeconomic status who had studied music scored higher in math versus just eleven percent of those who had not. By the senior year, these figures grew to 33 percent and 16 percent, respectively, suggesting a cumulative value to music education.)

Is the study of fine arts important? They engage many areas of the brain and also have far-reaching effects on the learner's mind (Jensen, 2001). The arts promote the understanding and sharing of culture. They promote social skills that enhance the awareness and respect of others. The fine arts enhance perceptual and cognitive skills. The Burton study of more than 2000 children found that those in the arts curriculum were far superior in creative thinking, self-concept, problem-solving, self-expression, risk-taking, and cooperation than those who were not (Burton et al., 1999). The arts have the capacity to engage everyone. All levels of American society can and do participate in the fine arts. There are no barriers of race, religion, culture, geography, or socioeconomic levels.

Today's world is witness to the Information Age. The primary sources of content information are no longer teacher lectures or textbooks. Learning is not limited to what you know, but is dependent upon how to find information and how to use that information quickly, creatively, and cooperatively. "We are in the twilight of a society based on data. As information and intelligence become the domain of computers, society will place a new value on the one human ability that can't be automated: emotion (Jensen, 1999, p. 84)." Today's students are inundated with data but are starving for meaningful learning. Workplace demands are for students to understand how to solve problems, what makes arguments plausible, how to build teams and coalitions, and how to incorporate the concept of fairness into the everyday decisions. Students need to be thinkers, possess people skills, be problem-solvers, demonstrate creativity, and work as a member of a team. We need to offer more in-depth learning about the things that matter the most: order, integrity, thinking skills, a sense of wonder, truth, flexibility, fairness, dignity, contribution, justice, creativity and cooperation. The arts provide all of these.

Perhaps the most fundamental element to education one should consider is the manner in which we perceive and make sense of the world in which we live. An effective education in the fine arts helps students to see what they look at, hear what they listen to, and feel what they touch. Engagement in the fine arts helps students to stretch their minds beyond the boundaries of the printed text or the rules of what is provable. The arts free the mind from rigid certainty. Imagine the benefits of seeking, finding, and developing multiple solutions to the myriad of problems facing our society today! These processes, taught through the study of the arts, help to develop the tolerance for coping with the ambiguities and uncertainties present in the everyday affairs of human existence. There is a universal need for words, music, dance, and visual art to give expression to the innate urgings of the human spirit. (Eisner, 1987) The premier organizations in the corporate world today recognize that the human intellect “draws from many wells.” Arts education gives access to the deepest of those wells.

The Forms of Fine Arts [8]

Since time immemorial, art has been part of human life. For a very long period, art has served as a universal language in which aesthetics and beauty take prevalence; it has been a means of expression too. Fine art, as a form of art, exists in several different ways. Below are the most notable ones.

Sculpture

People’s ability to design 3D forms and shapes has been there right from ancient times. Today, sculptures are still a primary form of art. Sculpture involves assembling, casting, moulding and carving etc., using any type of material, as long as such elements can be tweaked into the desired artwork.

Architecture

This is perhaps the first of all forms of fine art. The existence of monumental structures, such as the Parthenon, is a testament to the fact that architecture is as old as humanity.

Music

This is one of the most popular arts. It involves creating beautiful sounds using instruments, such as drums, trumpets, pianos, accordions and guitars, among others. Since its existence, music has been part of humanity, and it is one of the best-paid careers in the world.

Painting

When fine art is mentioned, painting is perhaps what comes to our minds, more than any other form. In fact, some people think that fine art is all about painting. From antiquity, painting has been used to capture reality and for purposes of expression.

Dance

Dance is an aesthetic way of expression that goes hand in hand with music. It involves aligning body movements to a musical rhythm. Besides expression, dance is used for social and spiritual connections.

Literature

No list of fine arts would be complete without literature. This form of art uses words to create. Over time, writing has offered an invaluable contribution to our lives. We have seen literary authors and pieces, which are, in themselves, a beautiful work of art.

The Genres of Fine Art

The concept of fine art has a broad meaning. Fine art means graphics, painting, sculpture. The works of architecture and decorative-applied arts are also partly related to the fine arts. In reality, however, they do not describe what exists. But in these works of art reflects the motives, thoughts, feelings, desires of the artist [10]. Consequently, in the artist's worldview, the spirit and content of the period are reflected to a certain extent. From this point of view, architectural and applied arts are also regarded as fine arts. All types of fine arts are very close together and have a number of similarities. But at the same time, each of them has their own unique styles and techniques. In addition, each of them is divided into a number of types and genres, depending on the place of use, the theme of reflection, the style of development [11].

Graphics. One of the most common types of contemporary art is graphic art. This type of fine art includes simple black pencil drawing, thematic compositions, various drawings on the inside and outside of the book, illustrations, posters, cartoons, comics, labels, stamps, exlibris and more. Graphic works are small in size and are often printed on paper. One of the features of the graphics is its serial processing, that is, the depiction of the story in several papers. Images of such series are interconnected and reveal a certain meaning. Graphic art is a modern art. For example, it takes a long time to create an artist (because it takes 15-20 years to create some of his artworks), and graphic art is reflected today. can be found. In graphic art, color is not used, but it does not define its characteristic. For example, in D. Moore's poster "Are you a volunteer?", Toidze's "Motherland Calls!" Poster is shown in red. In fact, this is not the case. The artist managed to make his work more colorful by color. As the man passes by this poster, the red color attracts his attention. As a result, he pauses and learns the contents of the poster. Famous Russian artists, Mayakovsky and Cheremnix, used red as a symbol of the state, working the picture of the Russian people in red, and the enemies of the government in black and blue, to quickly and easily understand their ideas. Graphic works, depending on their function and content, are subdivided into machine graphics, book and newspaper and magazine graphics, posters and applied graphic arts. The workshop is dedicated to graphic art, which is independent in graphic art, which is capable of expressing ideas and promoting new ideas. One of the manifestations of bench graphic art

is the estamp. Workshop graphics cover any content, behavior of people, nature. The type of book and newspaper and magazine graphics is different from the benchmark, which is directly related to the content of books and magazines, and serves to clarify their purpose and content. The book and newspaper and magazine graphics include various illustrations, illustrations, letter compositions drawn by the artist in books and newspapers. One of the examples of book and newspaper and magazine graphics is illustrations. Illustration is associated with a particular artistic work, and is said to be a picture that depicts a piece of artwork depicted in that work. An artist reads a story or book carefully before moving on to work, studies the character of each image in the text, the peculiarities of the scene, and then begins the illustration [12].

The purpose of the illustration is to help the contents of the art work be more discernible and effective. Illustrations come in many forms. Illustrations can portray a person who is involved in a fiction as well as significant events. Another feature of the book and newspaper and magazine graphics is the cartoon, which is critical and combines satire and humor [13].

The caricaturist paints the events and events of his life into his work, and draws out some of the details that make his paintings interesting and fun. Through it the artist criticizes life's shortcomings, condemns events, defects, and diseases that hinder the progress of society, discredit our time, our acumen, ignorance, superstition, gratuitousness, bribery, betrayal of state property. reveals the faces of those who do. Another type of graphic art is poster. The poster is made up of the Latin word meaning "announcement", "certificate". One of the most common types of graphic art is practical graphics. Different labels, embroidery paintings, greeting cards, telegrams, stamps belong to this type of graphics. Applied graphics is not just an art used for decoration; Propagate government ideas among the people [14].

Graphic art is the most democratic art. He often travels to far corners of the country, in the form of posters, sometimes in the form of a picture of a box of matches, and sometimes in the form of newspaper pages, spreading enlightenment and introducing people to the news. That is why graphic art has great ideological and political significance [15].

Painting. Another type of visual arts is painting. Different wall paintings, paintings for paintings, film and theater scenery are part of this art. Color plays an important role in painting. If color is merely auxiliary in graphic art, the color cannot be imagined without color. The artist portrays everything in color in visible images, showing the infinite space of the space, the color, the materiality and the size of the objects. The paintings are further subdivided into monumental, machine tools and decorative types according to their function and method of development [16].

The monumental painting is intricately linked with architecture, and these kinds of works have independent meaning and reflect important events from the life of society. Because such works are usually intended for remote viewing, attempts are made to make the images as generalized as possible, and to use as little detail as possible. The colors are also somewhat conventional, but they must give a realistic picture of the existence. Monumental painting also plays a certain role in architecture, so it is sometimes called monumental ornamental painting. Monumental paintings are divided into several types, depending on how they are performed. These are frescoes, mosaics, and panels. The frescoes are usually plastered directly on the wall. The balloon is made of colored stone, glass, painted glass, glazed ceramic pieces. Wall paintings or engravings are sometimes confined to different shapes (rectangular, square, rectangular, etc.) - this is a pan. The panno is first mounted on special surfaces left on the walls after being finished on a separate surface (canvas, trunk, wood). However, the content may be independent in nature. In some cases, the pan is first applied to the canvas with oil paint and then glued to the desired position.

Decorative painting is associated with architecture and applied art, and is mainly decorative. Decorative colors include ornamental art, theater, movie scenery and partly monumental painting. Decorative paintings, such as monumental paintings, can be wall-shaped, panno, mosaic-like. The workshop is one of the leading types of art in contemporary fine arts. Usually it is made on a special frame. Because such pictures are made on a separate bench called Molbert, they are also called bench pictures [17].

Not only do these paintings reflect important events and events in society, they also have the opportunity to express their individual experiences and feelings. They are also reflected in the changes taking place in nature. The work of painting is unlike any monumental and decorative color, it does not relate to any other art. Workshop painting appeared a little later and its development dates back to the Renaissance. Today it is one of the most popular types of fine arts [18].

This type of painting originated in Uzbekistan since the second half of the 19th century. Today he holds one of the leading places in the Uzbek fine arts. Sculpture. One of the types of fine art is sculptured in space through its existential forms in sculpture. Different sculptures are sculptures on the table, various sculptures and monuments set up in parks and alleys, on the walls of buildings, on coins, signs, and medallions.

The sculptures are named differently depending on the place of their use, their function and the way they are made. They are usually round and bubbly. If circular sculptures can be seen from all sides, bubble

sculptures can only be seen on one side because of the exterior design. Bubble sculptures are called reliefs. “Relief” is a French word that means surface. The relief sculptures show not only the main characters but also the breadth and the appearance of nature. Therefore, such releases are sometimes referred to as promising releases. The relief, in turn, is divided into two types. One is barrel, the other is gorelef. "Barrel" also comes from the French word, meaning low relief. The statue in Barrel is a little bumpy on a flat surface, but its thickness should not exceed half its actual thickness. Examples of coins, notes, and medallion illustrations are examples of this. The reliefs are especially useful in the design of applied arts and architectural buildings. In ancient Greece, various objects used in life, such as pots, guides, and barrel-covered surfaces of weapons, were painted on the walls of buildings, reflecting various life events. The word “gorelef” is also French, meaning high relief. In this type of sculpture, the images are greatly exaggerated from the surface, whose thickness must be more than half its actual thickness [19].

There is another type of relief. These are carved reliefs. Such releases are usually carved on a flat surface. The image is reflected due to the light-shadow game created by the surface engraving. Because of the limited availability of such releases, they are rarely used. Such releases were used in ancient Egypt. Various materials are used for the sculpture. These materials serve to give the statue a different character and meaning. For example, stone-granite sculptures give a person a grandeur and literary look, but marble sculptures look delicate and elegant. Therefore, the sculptures are made of different materials, depending on their content and location. Lots of sculpture material. These are plasticine, clay, wood, metal, marble, granite, bone, cement, plaster and so on. Precious metals - gold, silver, nickel - are also used in sculpture. There is practically no color in the sculpture. There are cases when people are sculpting in folk sculpture. This is illustrated by a number of sculptures found on the territory of Uzbekistan. Like other types of fine arts, sculpture is divided into a number of types and genres, depending on its role and content. When we say sculptures, we mean monumental, decorative and bench sculpture. The monumental sculpture includes important historical events, large-scale monuments, and various sculptural ensembles, set up to immortalize the memory of famous people. Typically, monumental sculptures are of great value and have an independent character. But at the same time, it must be directly related to the environment and be in harmony with the architectural buildings and nature. It gives him even more splendor and touch. One of the highlights of the monumental sculpture is the spirited portrayal of the characters represented. Since monumental sculptures are always designed to stand outdoors, they are made of durable material such as stone, bronze, and so on. Apart from these, monumental sculptural works are intended to be viewed from afar, and they are widely used in large forms. The small details on the face, the folds in the garment, the small details on it are not shown. All kinds of sculptures used to decorate parks, alleys, and streets, as well as architectural buildings, are part of the art of decorative sculpture. This type of sculpture differs from monumental sculpture in that, if monumental sculptures represent independent content, they can give an independent view, independent of architecture and the surrounding area, and decorative sculpture works directly. architecture. In the case of monumental sculptures, the images are exquisite, while the decorative sculptures are often humorously interpreted and exaggerated. Various forms of animals and birds were widely used in this type of sculpture. Various relief sculptures on the walls of the buildings, as well as paintings on applied art surfaces are also included in decorative sculpture. Various fountains, fences, and artistic gates are also considered as examples of decorative sculpture. Various porcelain figurines and clay toys are also examples of this sculpture. Workshop sculpture includes works that are independent of the main types of art, which represent independent content. Such works will be exhibited and displayed in homes. In this type of sculpture, the reality is reflected in everything. This type of sculpture has the potential to reveal the subtle changes in the psychology of the person, his inner spiritual experiences and moods. At the same time, it shows their life, strength, and character while working in the wildlife and animals. One of the sculptures of the workshop is the bust, which is in the form of a circular sculpture reflecting a human body and a group of statues that combine a number of images. Another type of sculpture is terracotta ("terracotta" is an Italian word and means baked clay). The terracotta is a broad sculpture made of clay and baked in a stove. The sculpture does not end with the fact that only a person has a quiet appearance or a moment in motion. His experiences, his anxieties and worries, his desire for the future, and his past are also inexplicable [12]. The sculpture can be interpreted as convincing, both in the person's surroundings and in his heartache. Of course, first of all, the sculptor's vigilance, correct expression of body and mimicry plays an important role. Properly found movement is a mimicry on the face - they provide the basis for its effect.

The history of fine arts in Uzbekistan

There are a range of sources on the history of fine arts in Uzbekistan. The following information are taken uzbektravel.com [9]. The most ancient monuments of art on the territory of Uzbekistan are the rock paintings of animals and hunting scenes of the Paleolithic period in the *Zarautsoi* settlement. Some rock drawings of animals in Khojakent and Bustanlik belong to the Neolithic period.

The antique period saw the rise of art culture in various spheres of fine and applied arts (4th century B.C. - 4th century A.D.). The sculpture used to be made of clay, fashioned in gypsum, but rarely of stone. The clay statues with colored paintings, discovered in *Khalchayon* settlement (1st century B.C.), vary in their depiction of human figure - grandees, deities, warriors, musicians, and children.

The sculpture of the southern regions of Uzbekistan experienced changes with Buddhism expanding in the area. A stone frieze from *Airytom* (2nd century) with depictions of heavenly musicians, and other antique figures serves as an example for the aforesaid.

The gypsum statues from Buddhist sanctuary at *Dalvamntepa* (2nd century) represent authentic images of followers of Buddhism mat dates back to the Bactrian and Kushan reign. Free style and beautiful paintings are inherent in the writings on the wall in the south of Uzbekistan.

The style of art depicted in ancient monuments is said to have also reflected in the applied ait of antique Uzbekistan. In some stone as well as silver- and gold-embroidered items of the Bactrian period one may observe the influence of the Hellenic-Roman period upon art.

The ancient art as a whole depicts original features pertaining to all over Central Asia, but the remains of items discovered in the southern regions distinctly reveal Hellenic, and later on - Indian roots.

The painting style that dates back to early medieval period (especially the Samarkand style) is refined, solemn and full of dynamics and various movements of the characters portrayed. The paintings portray rich Samarkand fabrics.

The 14th and 15th centuries saw the renaissance of fine arts. Paintings of landscapes have been preserved to days in the Samarkand mausoleums. Some palaces of Amir Temur used to be decorated with pictorial panels with portraits of the ruler himself, his wives, sons, associates, as well as rich and feast scenery depicted on them.

The works by the Samarkand school of painting - close to Herat school are: illustrations to the list of astronomical tractate by Al-Sufi, the miniature with Ulughbek depicted on it, miniatures on Alisher Navoi's *"Khamsa"*, and others. One could notice romantic exposition in their style.

During 16th and 17th centuries significant success was achieved in the manuscript art and bookbinding. Both Samarkand and Bukhara saw the rise of the Central Asian schools of miniatures.

At the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century, fine am began gradually to permeate the lives of Uzbek people, at first in the form of commercial printed products, and later - in the form of magazines and books. Direct transition towards fine arts has been observed vis-a-vis breach of centuries-long traditions that stood for obligatory styles, conditioned with certain religious beliefs. The early 20th century saw the development of poster and graphic arts.

Schools of art in Tashkent, Samarkand, and other cities are said to have played a significant role in training of the experts in the field. Alongside the initial schools, other art institutions were established in the area.

The foremen of Uzbek painting dealt with modern and historical themes, and the genre of a modern portrait used to prevail in their works.

From the end of 30s U. Tansikboev is said to nave come on the scene with his unique works on landscapes. Also, progressive trends on the development of sculpture emerged at that time.

The genre paintings and landscapes used to prevail in the Uzbek fine arts of 50s (works by U. Tansikboev, N. Karakhan, R. Timurov).

Alongside the foremen of the senior generation (A.Volkov, P. Benkov, N. Kashina, and others) several other young artists such as A. Abdullaev, S. Abdullaev, V. Yevenko, M. Nabiev, V. Jmakin, R. Fadeev, and others did well in the field. R. Akhmedov succeeded in portraits as well as genre and lyrics topics. Paintings by M. Saidov are said to have always contained deep psychological and dramatic touch. The landscape paintings by N. Kuzibaev were also remarkable.

Works by B. Jalalov and D. Umarbekov saw their popularity in 70s. They were unique and beautiful. The series of portraits by R, Choriev and B. Boboev reflected the beauty of the national culture.

The 90s were a period of profound changes, establishment of the new spiritual space, when the notion of self-determination of the local peoples as well as renaissance of their national roots had acquired importance. Artists started to perceive rich national heritage, and there took place a fundamental transformation of the artistic thinking. Such complications and contradictions of development of arts during that historically vital stage certainly were irreversible and natural phenomena.

Late 90s fine arts in the country has achieved a lot. It was enormously due to the establishment of the Uzbek Academy of Arts. The artists began to perceive arts as not a handicraft, but the product of philosophical conception of surroundings, and at the outcome, it led to enrichment of the content of work.

Uzbek artists have an enormous potential. Due to enormous changes that have been taking place in almost every sphere of life, most of them began creating their works based on the new type of thinking and realities of the world. They now represent a different kind of generation of artists with new approaches, philosophical analysis, as well as perception of their place in the arts.

Also, many young artists, as much as new styles and genres have emerged. The sculptors and graphics designers stepped up their activity. The independence

of the country gave artists new- opportunities and allowed to concentrate more on the national topics and features of way of local life, depiction of historical personalities, almost forgotten during the communist era.

The republican art exhibition, namely "The most great, the most sacred", dedicated to the 8th anniversary of Uzbek independence, was held in the Central Exhibition Hall of the Academy of Arts in August 1999. More than 600 works of art, graphics, sculpture, design, peoples and decorative and applied arts went on display. Also, national costumes made specifically on historical analogs were displayed.

Another exhibition on graphics and sculpture took place the same year in March in Uzbekistan, which was a significant event in the field.

In recent years, leading artists and designers, including I. Sadriddinov, F. Toshmuhammedov, K. Tursunov, and several others participated in number of exhibitions that took place in the U.S., India, China, Portugal, Bulgaria, Australia, Greece, South Korea, Japan, and others.

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