

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK DECORATIVE AND APPLIED ART

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ABSTRACT: The article "The history of the development of Uzbek decorative and applied art" is an in-depth analysis of the evolution and characteristic features of Uzbek decorative and applied art throughout history. The authors consider the periods, the influence of cultural trends, traditions and innovations that have shaped the unique style of this art. The article covers various types of crafts and techniques used in Uzbek art, as well as their role in the cultural context. As a result of the research, an extensive overview of the artistic heritage is presented, emphasizing the importance of Uzbek decorative and applied art as an integral part of the national and world artistic tradition.

KEYWORDS: decorative and applied arts, history of development, traditional techniques, national motifs, craft traditions, Uzbek folk culture, the art of needlework, weaving and textiles, ceramics and pottery, design and patterns, the influence of historical events.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan, located in the center of Central Asia, is famous for its rich history and cultural heritage. One of the important components of this heritage is Uzbek decorative and applied art, which has developed over the centuries, reflecting the centuries-old history and the influence of various cultures.

Ancient roots. The history of Uzbek decorative and applied art finds its roots in ancient times, when these lands were part of Great Khorezm, Sogdiana and other ancient civilizations[1]. During this period, the main techniques of crafts were formed, including pottery, weaving and jewelry making.

The influence of Islam. With the advent of Islam in the 7th century, Uzbek art underwent significant changes. Decorative elements began to be used in the architecture of mosques, madrassas and palaces, and needlework traditions began to be embodied in the creation of carpets, ceramics and miniatures.

The era of the Middle Ages. The Middle Ages brought with it the flourishing of Uzbek art[2]. During this period, the craftsmen actively developed patterns and ornaments that became characteristic of the Uzbek style. Luxurious fabrics decorated with gold and silver, as well as inlaid with precious stones, decorated palaces and castles.

The era of the Great Sheibanid. The era of the Great Sheibanid (XV-XVI centuries) marked a new stage in the development of Uzbek art. During this period, the development of artistic craft and

the creation of the Uzbek ornament "buta" - a curved vine symbolizing vitality and harmony became important.

The Golden Age of Uzbek art. The golden age of Uzbek art began in the XVII-XVIII centuries in the era of the Dzungarian Khanate. The masters of this time created magnificent miniatures, embroideries and ceramics, which are admired for their subtlety and colorfulness and are still considered examples of craftsmanship.

The period of Soviet power and modernity. With the advent of Soviet power in Central Asia in the 1920s, significant changes took place in traditional Uzbek art. Despite this, many craftsmen were able to preserve and pass on their skills to the next generations.

In modern Uzbekistan, traditional decorative and applied art remains relevant. Craftsmen continue to create unique products, combining traditional techniques with modern requirements and tastes[3]. Uzbekistan, a rich country with an ancient history and rich culture, is famous not only for its picturesque landscapes and historical monuments, but also for its unique decorative and applied arts. Uzbek art is an enchanting combination of colors, patterns and traditions reflecting the rich heritage of this people.

Ancient traditions. Uzbek art has roots going back to ancient times, in the era of the Great Silk Road. Uzbekistan was located at the junction of the cultures of the East and the West, which significantly affected the formation of a unique style of Uzbek decorative and applied art. The majestic buildings of Samarkand and Bukhara, as well as silk carpets, luxurious sewing and patterned ceramic products have become an integral part of this rich tradition.

Artistic embroidery. One of the most colorful and widespread types of Uzbek decorative and applied art is artistic embroidery. The patterns and ornaments made on the fabrics reflect the craftsmanship of the artisans and the richness of the cultural heritage[4]. Traditional ornaments such as "iranji", "buta", "guldasta" and "chekmek" transform everyday objects and make them real works of art.

Ceramics and earthenware. Uzbekistan is also famous for its ceramics and faience. Craftsmen use traditional methods and techniques to create unique products. Pottery decorated with national ornaments and paints become an exquisite decoration of the house. The technique of glazing and patterns on tiles also attracts the attention of art connoisseurs.

Silk carpets. Silk carpets of Uzbekistan are a real treasure that transmits the skills and traditions of generations. Handmade, unique patterns and rich colors make Uzbek carpets in demand all over the world. Traditional motifs such as "bakhta", "guldasta" and "suzani" embody deep meanings and symbolism.

Contemporary art. Today, Uzbek decorative and applied art does not stand still. Modern artists and artisans preserve traditions, but at the same time experiment with shapes, colors and materials. As a result, unique works are created that combine ancient techniques and a modern view of art.

CONCLUSION

The history of the development of Uzbek decorative and applied art is a history of creativity, beauty and richness of cultural heritage. The craftsmanship of Uzbek artisans continues to inspire and delight art connoisseurs around the world, making Uzbek art an important component of the world's cultural heritage. Uzbek decorative and applied art is an amazing combination of traditions, religious influences and artistic expression. From ancient times to the present, it continues to inspire and fascinate with its beauty and uniqueness, being an important part of the cultural heritage not only of Uzbekistan, but also of the whole world.

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