

CREATED IN THE EARLY YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE WORKS OF FINE ART ILLUMINATING HISTORY

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ANNOTATSIYA

San`at sohasi madaniyatni rivojlantirishdagi eng muhim sohalardan biridir. Xususan, tasviriy san`at yo`nalishini oladigan bo`lsak muhim o`zgarishlar davom etmoqda. O`sib kelayotgan avlodga ajdodlarga nisbatan faxr uyg`otishda tasviriy san`at asarlarining ahamiyati beqiyos bo`ldi.

Аннотация:

Сфера искусства является одной из важнейших сфер в развитии культуры. В частности, если взять направление изобразительного искусства, происходят важные изменения. Роль произведений изобразительного искусства в том, чтобы подрастающее поколение гордилось своими предками, стало несравнимым.

Abstract:

The field of art is one of the most important fields in the development of culture. In particular, if we take the direction of visual arts, important changes are ongoing. The importance of fine art works in making the growing generation proud of their ancestors has become incomparable.

Kalit so'zlar: Tasviriy san`at, rangtasvir, mahobatli haykaltaroshlik, O`zbekiston Badiiy akademiyasi, milliy qahramonlar obrazi, portret, etalon, kompozitsion syujet.

Ключевые слова: Изобразительное искусство, живопись, величественная скульптура, Академия художеств Узбекистана, образы национальных героев, портрет, эталон, композиционный сюжет.

Key words: Fine art, painting, majestic sculpture, Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, image of national heroes, portrait, standard, composite plot.

Independence opened the door to many opportunities for us. The restoration of freedom and nationalism in every field was a great event. Due to strong censorship in every field in the former Soviet government, creators had to "think carefully" about the style and content to create works. The implementation of the Law "On Education" of August 29, 1997 and the "National Program of Personnel Training" played an important role in the development of the art field as well as many fields. If we take the field of visual arts that we want to talk about, the

creators, feeling the freedom of creativity, managed to create wonderful works. In addition, deep reforms are being carried out in the development of culture, spirituality, science and innovative technologies in New Uzbekistan. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev in 2017 at the meeting with the leaders of the culture and art sector stated: "We should never forget one fact: if culture and art do not develop in our country, society will not develop. The level of development of our people is evaluated primarily according to our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people and society. As we are starting to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must first start with the development of our national culture"¹.

XX Although a strong school of painting was formed in Uzbekistan in the 19th century, the creative potential of the masters was under strict ideological control for many years².

All types of fine art: painting, sculpture, graphics are being created by artists in our country³. In the early years of independence, attention was paid to creating images of historical figures and processes in order to instill pride and respect for national heroes in the hearts of our youth. The Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, established in 1997, was the reason for the consistent continuation of these processes. It is not an exaggeration to say that the establishment of such a science center was a huge historical event. Its main function is to develop art education, popularize modern art while preserving the heritage of the past, organize exhibitions and promote art. Academicians include master artists - honorary academicians R.Akhmedov, A.Abdullayev, N.Koziboyev, M.Saidov, R.Choriyev, M.Nabiyev and real members of the academy V.Burmakin, A.Ikromjonov, T.Ko`ziyev, T. Mirjalilov, A. Mirzayev, J. Izintayev, L. Ibragimov, B. Boboyev, Y. Tursunnazarov, S. Abdullayev, J. Umarbekov, B. Jalolov, A. Nur are working.

Contests were announced for iconographic portraits of master Amir Temur, great scientist Mirzo Ulugbek, national hero Jalaluddin Manguberdi⁴. Portraits of Amir Temur were presented to the government commission established in 1993 (in some sources, 1994) in connection with the 660th anniversary of the master's birth. Famous artists of our republic participated in the competition. The jury unanimously approved the portrait of M. Nabiyev⁵. This portrait was accepted as a standard for all subsequent works of art. Also, M. Nabiyev is the author of historical works such as "Spitamen Uprising", "Artisans' Uprising in Samarkand", "Jizzakh Uprising of 1916", "Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur"⁶.

The well-known portrait artist S. Rahmetov skillfully created the images of historical figures of the Timurid era. A. Ikromjonov created the portrait of Kamoliddin Behzod (1997), the great miniature painter of the Timurid era, the founder of the Herat school, A. Ikromjonov, and A. Abdullayev created the canvas of A. Navoi (1997). We can see the image of Timurid princesses in the works of O. Mominov ("Bibikhanim", 1997), A. Isayev ("Bibikhanim", 1992), Chingiz Ahmarov ("Nodira", 1992). T. Kuryazov and E. Masharipov created the image of Jalaliddin

¹<https://yuz.uz/uz/news/madaniyat-va-sanatsiz-jamiyat-rivojlanmaydi>

² O'zbekiston san'ati (1991-2001-yillar). T.: Sharq, 2001. 8-bet

³ Kultashov Bahrom Telmanovich Tasviriy va amaliy san'at tarixi. T.: Innovatsiya-ziyo 2021. 8-bet

⁴ N.Abdullayev O'zbekiston san'ati tarixi. T.: 2007. 205-bet

⁵ D.Zuparova, N.Karimova Dizayn tarixi. T.: Innovatsiya-ziyo 2022. 166-bet

⁶ Olim Samadov Tasviriy san'at tarixi. T.: 2015. 247-bet

Manguberdi, and Q. Basharov created the image of Spitamen based on their imaginations. E. Masharipov and A. Alikulov's "Victory of Amir Temur over Tokhtamysh Khan" (1996), Z. Fakhriddinov's "Zafar" (1997), M. Nuriddinov's "Said Baraka Amir Temur's symbol of power - drum and victory" He embodied the image of A. Temur in his plot works such as "he is awarding with his flag". One of the last works of A. Alikulov's group for the Museum of the History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan, "People's Uprisings and Struggle Movements" (2000), refers to the theme of the national liberation movements in Uzbekistan in the 1920s and 30s, which was closed until recently. is distinguished by In 1996, the interior of the State Museum of the History of the Timurids in Tashkent was decorated by the "Sanoyi-nafisa" group. 200 sq.m. in the interior. "Birth", "Ulgayish", "Heritage" trilogy "Great Owner - great creator" dedicated to Amir Temur⁷.

The above are works belonging to the painting type of fine art. Now, if we talk about sculpture, a more complex type of fine art compared to painting, sculpture exists in the same space as architecture, has its own size and mass, but its visual possibilities are wider. It reflects the real world. First of all, he refers to man and the world around him. Most of the works created in the direction of the so-called majestic sculpture of this art field correspond to the first years of independence. It should also be said that most of them are images of national heroes. Magnificent sculptural works are standing in various parks and quiet corners in the central cities of the capital and regions. Looking at these rare creations, one is amazed at how perfectly they are made, and one involuntarily admires the sculptor who created them.

The statue of Alisher Navoi installed in the National Park of Tashkent and on the main street of Chirchik is recorded as the first historical works⁸. Among them, the one in the capital is considered to be a perfect example of oriental art. It is as if the work takes the viewer by the hand to the time of Navoi, to the 15th century. This complex, built under the leadership of Samarkand sculptors Eynulla Aliyev, has become a large complex by uniting a large area around it. The statue is installed on the hill in a domed porch surrounded by pillars - a pavilion. Alisher Navoi begins to attract a person, being perceived as a whole with this dream, and at the same time his meaning is revealed. This work made of bronze shows the poet who is walking towards the audience and his face radiates strength and sincerity. Navoi's quatrain in Uzbek, Russian, and English languages dedicated to valuing friendship and peace on the ceiling ring of the porch where the statue is installed enriches the content of this complex even more.⁹

Ilhom Jabbarov and K. Jabbarov are the authors of the statue of Amir Temur, which is one of the most magnificent sculptures created in Uzbekistan. The statue has been standing in an alley in the center of Tashkent since 1993. Academician, People's Artist of Uzbekistan, sculptor, winner of the "Shuhrat" medal I. Jabbarov is also the author of the works "Al-Fargani" and "Jalaluddin Manguberdi". I. Jabbarov and K. Jabbarov jointly created the statues of Sahibgiron in Shahrisabz and Samarkand.(1996)

⁷ Olim Samadov Tasviriy san`at tarixi. T:2015. 284-bet

⁸ O`zbekiston san`ati(1991-2001-yillar) T.: Sharq 2001. 26-bet

⁹ N.Abdullayev O`zbekiston san`ati tarixi T.: 2007. 207-bet

Monuments embodying the image of great scientists, art, state and religious figures of our country were erected. As a proof of the word, statues of Al-Fargani (1998), Jalaluddin Manguberdi (1999) in Khorezm, Imam al-Bukhari (1998) were installed in Samarkand.

A statue of Abu Ali Ibn Sina, created by Uzbek sculptors, was opened in Kortrijk, Belgium. In 2007, a statue of Al-Farghani was erected in Cairo¹⁰.

At this point, it is necessary to pay attention to the work of academician Ravshan Mirtojiyev. A number of his works were installed in the cities of many foreign countries. R. Mirtojiyev began his work by creating statues of historical figures. His statue of the poet and general in Andijan dedicated to the 510th anniversary of the birth of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is distinguished by the uniqueness of its plastic solution¹¹.

Thus, paintings and magnificent sculptures became important for us to imagine our history more vividly, to feel a sense of pride in it, and to mature as a generation worthy of our ancestors. Historical examples of these art fields are especially important. I think that the creators have worked productively in this direction and have achieved their ultimate goals.

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¹⁰ <https://kun.uz/uz/news/2017/10/03/muzizalar-izlab-misrdan-iordaniagaca-birinci-makola>

¹¹ N.Abdullayev O`zbekiston san`ati tarixi. T.:2007. 209-bet