

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING MINIATURE PAINTING IN FINE ARTS CLASSES

Shakirova Ch.T*; **Isakov J.A****; **Orifjonov A.B*****

*Associate Professor,
Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences,
Department of Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics,
Andijan State University, UZBEKISTAN

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

***Student,
Department of Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics,
Andijan State University, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: bahtiyor.haqberdiyev@mail.ru

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00061.1

ABSTRACT

In article, one of the main issues of the development of secondary schools, art lyceums and higher educational institutions, a comprehensive study of miniatures by schoolchildren and students, the search for such works of art, and the improvement of work methods is one of the most relevant. questions.

KEYWORDS: *Circle Classes, Art, Colors, Miniatures, Book Design, Central Asia, Sketches, Fine Arts, Classroom Lessons, Creative Circle.*

INTRODUCTION

Miniature is a small image. The color red is in Latin. One name, usually manuscript paintings, is so named. The image on the ornaments and jewelry is also called the gilded image. In order for students to know that the formation of fine arts in the country is connected with the historical stages of development and the importance of education in the training of modern teachers, students must first have a deep knowledge of the types and history of fine arts.

Egypt is a country that has had schools of fine arts since ancient times, where more complex graphic drawings of fine arts have emerged in countries such as Central Asia, Egypt, China, Japan, and India. It is expedient to approach the scientific and pedagogical interpretation of theoretical knowledge in fine arts through the analysis of the concept of art itself1.

The skillful execution and rhythm of any work, thing, object, etc., by human beings, means that human labor is done artistically. So, the fact that educators do their work carefully, beautifully, and flawlessly is an example of art.

Fine art is one of the most ancient and widespread art forms. It has a wide meaning. In turn, it is divided into types such as sculpture, painting, applied arts, and graphics. The species also divides into several other genres in their place.

THE MAIN PART

Theoretical study of the types and genres of fine arts, as well as the methodological basis of teaching students through visual aids during a lesson or conversation, methodology has a methodically unique alphabet. Fine art is the art of depicting an event, a being in a certain plane, surface, space, etc., by an artist (sculptor and painter) through the application of shapes, lines, colors, paints. The workshop is a work created mainly due to free creative activity, it is possible to put them anywhere, to show them.

No matter how far the history of our ancestors is from us, and regardless of the specificity of their religious beliefs, there are delicate bridges that connect them with us. It is the wonderful works of art they have created, their spiritual values, the concepts and knowledge that have influenced the integral development of human thought in their general worldviews. That is why in the comprehensive education and formation of modern art teachers, we can refer to such examples of past heritage, use them not only as an example of the past in the educational process but also as a methodologically perfect tool.

In the history of fine arts, the influence of the Great Silk Road, which connected the ties of nations, was also great. It was only natural that the trade relations between the peoples, the various instruments in them, should lead to the harmonization of the fine arts as a result of their passage through valuable works of art. In the course of studying the Kushan period, we see that the communication between peoples through the Great Silk Road not only influenced the harmonization of fine arts but also led to their enrichment by following each other's example.

The most advanced examples of fine arts are Sogdiana (Zarafshan and Kashkadarya regions), Bactria (Surkhandarya, southwestern Tajikistan, northern Afghanistan), Parthia (Ashgabat region of Turkmenistan, northwestern Iran), Chach (middle river basin of Syrdarya region), Southern Kazakhstan) as well as in ancient Khorezm, ancient Fergana. In short, every priceless work of fine art should be known to every art teacher. Because the history of fine arts of Uzbekistan not only enriches the content of fine arts education in the training of teachers of its advanced traditions but also reveals the essence of scientific and pedagogical correct interpretation. [1]

The ancient art of painting in the territory of Uzbekistan has invaluable examples. It is necessary to pay attention to the work experience, knowledge and pedagogical skills of famous artists of the past, such as Afrosiyob painting, Besiktepa painting, Varakhsha art, and use the heritage of our art in the formation of today's art teachers on a correct, productive and scientific basis.

The more we learn the secrets of the culture and art of our ancestors, the more clearly the traces left by them become visible. The ancient settlements tell a detailed story about the cultural and spiritual heritage they created. We need to study them closely, enrich our worldview and contribute to the further development of the method of fine arts based on historical evidence.

As for the art of miniature, this art is primarily concerned with paper. According to the Arab scholar Ibn Nadim, when he first came to Samarkand in 87 AH (706 CE), he was amazed to see paper mills.

Such workshops exist in Khiva, Kokand, Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, and elsewhere. Khiva khan Said Muhammad is known to have collected a number of calligraphers, skilled painters, and painters in his palace, and he was a man devoted to the book. It had a large library, in which manuscripts were copied and decorated. Besides, Bukharakhan Amir Alimkhan's palace also has a famous library, where a large number of books were collected and calligraphers were engaged. Born and raised in Bukhara, the poet Ahmad Donish (1827-29-1897) was a calligrapher as well as a poet. He reprinted several manuscripts and worked on them into miniatures. The 27 miniatures for the book "Lazzati and Niso" kept in the Bukhara Museum are very characteristic. The creative activity of this artist is not well studied, wide readers are not familiar with this artist. He is known as a poet [2].

That teacher performs the educational tasks of the artists of the fine arts will contribute to a more meaningful education. We will carry unless education out through the fine arts, such education will fail and lose its impact.

The Antigeology of Miniatures, created in 1398, has its own content. They keep this book in the State Library of Turkey. Researchers have determined that Moni's works found in Turan (Kashgar) were written on Samarkand paper. Moni was a famous artist of antiquity. The 10th-century graphic works Hududul Alam (Boundaries of the World), in which specimens of his works are found, state that the Mani (followers of the Moni doctrine) had a strong reputation in Samarkand and were influential through their works until 372 AH (682 CE). Based on archeological written sources, we can say that the history of Central Asian miniatures dates back to very ancient times. We know that the centers of culture and art developed in Central Asia were destroyed by the Arab, Mongol invaders. Of course, during the reign of Timur and the Timurids, the culture was very developed and flourished. This art, which developed in the XIV-XVI centuries in the countries of the East, including Central Asia, experienced a period of considerable depression in the XVIII-XIX centuries. [3]

We can prove on the basis of historical facts that famous artists, masters, painters, and sculptors passed in Central Asia, and we can disprove some claims that there were no fine arts and miniature art in Central Asia. We know that the centers of culture and art developed in Central Asia were destroyed by the Arab, Mongol invaders. Of course, during the reign of Timur and the Timurids, the culture was very developed and flourished. This art, which developed in the XIV-XVI centuries in the countries of the East, including Central Asia, experienced a high level of depression in the XVIII-XIX centuries.

Samarkand School of Fine Arts is waiting for a specific analysis. In particular, the work "Battle on the Samarkand Wall" (in the "Yulduz" library in Turkey) is preserved. In these works, the Samarkand School of Fine Arts gave a unique style to the miniatures with the accuracy of portraits and the brightness of the natural landscape. The creation of the image of Mirzo Ulugbek by unknown artists in 1441-42 is proof that it was widely developed in Samarkand even before the Herat school. Especially noteworthy is the miniature work "Pre-war meeting of Sahibkiran". [4]

This work, which began in the life of Amir Temur, continued after his death. Shahrukh Mirzo ascended the throne at the end of this work, which is also dedicated to Khalil Mirzo, who took the throne of Samarkand after the death of Sahibkiran Temur. However, in the Samarkand miniature schools of Central Asia, the portrait genre and the description of historical events have

become a consistent theme for miniature artists.

Artists from Samarkand Masud ibn Usmani Kohistani's "History of Abdulkhairkhan", "Genghis Khan's adoption of his sons on the banks of Syrdarya," "Gazankhan in Urgench", "Abdullah's portrait" and Khatifi's "Temurnoma", "Temur's march to India", Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi The miniatures "Temur at a feast around Samarkand" are a confirmation of the above. Among the representatives of the Samarkand miniature school are Muhammad Murad Samarkandi and Muhammad Nadir Samarkandi Mir Said Ali (scientists gave him the pseudonym Tabrizi and misled him that he belonged to the Iranian miniature school, but in fact, he was from Termez).

Mir Sayyid Ali's father Mir Mansur was a skilled artist. They came to India from Asia and continued their creative activities.

Eleven works by Muhammad Nadir Samarkandi are kept in the British Museum, Paris, and Leningrad scientific institutions, and one signed portrait.

The work of Mir Said Ali and the Timurid dynasty, partly by Khoja Abdusamad, is also very popular. They are images of Humayun, Akbar Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Shahrukh Mirza, Babur, Sultan Muhammad and Mironshah. These works are housed in the British Museum in London.

CONCLUSION

In order to be a successor to artists who have been creating for centuries, today's young people need to have a deep knowledge of the field of art.

In order to develop students' sense of sophistication and creativity, it is necessary to make effective use of clubs: especially in literature, music, fine arts, aesthetics, to make better use of the opportunities of artistic education.

In short, one of the main issues in the development of secondary schools, art lyceums, and higher education is the widespread teaching of miniatures to schoolchildren and students, the search for such works of art, the improvement of working methods.

REFERENCES

1. Shabaratov PP. Miniatyura. Tafakkur Publishing House, Tashkent . 2011.
2. Sultanov HE. Young artist's circle. Methodical manual. TDPU – Tashkent. 2016.
3. Sultanov HE, Pak VSh, Kukiev BB. The use of new information and communication technologies in the lessons of fine arts. Young Scientist scientific journal. 2016;(4): 829-833.
4. Haqberdiyev BR. Oriental architectural monuments. the objectives and tasks of the course of designing architectural elements. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 2021;11(7): 276-284.