

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ART IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The article provides information about the history of the formation and development of folklore art in Uzbekistan. Also, in the Kokan khanate, scientific opinions were held about handicrafts and their types: coppersmithing, cart-making, cradle-making, pest control, carving, production of military weapons, pottery and glassware, artistic textiles, hat-making, embroidery, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, etc.

Annotation: V state predstavleny svedeniya ob istorii stanovleniya i razvitiya folklornogo iskusstva Uzbekistana. Also in the Kokansk hanstve, science and crafts are carried out: mednom dele, telezhnom dele, kolybelnom dele, borbe s vreditelyami, rezbe, proizvodstve evogogo orujiya, potcharnyx and steklyannyx izdeliy, godojestvennom tekstil, shlyapnom dele, vyshivke, kuznechnoe, mednoe delo t. d.

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Folklore was formed and developed as a creation that is closely connected with the household life, socio-political life, and daily activities of the masses and has its own ideological aesthetic system. The term "folklore" is derived from the English words (folk) - folk and (lore) - wisdom, and means "folk wisdom", "folk wisdom". It was first proposed by William Thoms in 1846. Since then, this term has become a scientific concept and term in science at the international level. Today, in England, America and other European countries, the term "folklore" broadly means folk poetry, prose, music, dance, painting, carving, religious beliefs and customs in all areas of folk art.

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In Uzbek folklore, the term "folklore" came into use relatively later. It was initially used in the form of the words "folk literature", "oral literature", "oral creativity". In this regard, in the scientific literature of the "former Shura" period, the art of words was mainly used in relation to the creative property created by folk oral works (proverbs, riddles, fairy tales, epics, etc.). In particular, in 1935, H. Zarif and Sh. After the publication of Rajabi's "Uzbek folklore" (1939-1941), it became more stable.

The movement to study folklore as a science first started in English universities in the second half of the 17th century, and in Russia, on the initiative of F.N. Buslaev and his students A.N. Veselovsky, N.I. Storjenco, in 1863, Russian folklore was taught at Moscow and St. Petersburg universities. The initiative to teach Uzbek folklore was implemented in the mid-30s.

After independence, the meaning of the term "folklore" is getting richer. For example, the concept of folk music is "musical folklore", other types of folk art, in particular, carving (wood, copper carving), pottery, goldsmithing, embroidery, etc. fall down and record flag-dance movements in special characters), folk tunes "Shashmaqom", "Buzruk", "Rost", "Navo", "Dugoh", "Segoh" and "Iraq" statuses, "Andijan polka", "Tanovor" " and the term "Folklore" is applied to the material and immaterial wealth created by the hands of other peoples. In particular, the traditional international festival "Sharq taronalari" held since 1997, the festival "Folk folk songs" held in Margilon, and the festivals "International crafts" (2019) held in the city of Ko'kan are bright examples of this. These festivals, regardless of nationality, language, religion, and race, serve to create a creative dialogue with famous folklorists of the whole world, thereby to widely promote the unique examples of folklore art of the peoples of different countries, to preserve and develop their traditions, to awaken feelings of love in the hearts of the young generation.

Craftsmanship is the general name of professions that produce various products from raw materials with the help of various simple labor tools. Folk crafts: painting, jewelry, jewelry, wood carving, metal carving, embroidery, tanning, cooking, wood burning, pottery, pottery, carpentry, carpentry, blacksmithing, cutlery, tool making, etc has more than 150 industries, such as locksmithing, coppersmithing, and needlework.

Craftsmanship does not have as ancient a history as farming and animal husbandry. Because it arose during the decay of the primitive community system. In fact, during this period, some individuals adapted to hunting and making other tools directly caused the emergence of handicrafts. Later, the development of urban life gave rise to another type of work related to the sale of handicraft products, trade, but

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songs related to this type of work were not recorded. Among the songs of Uzbek folk handicrafts, songs related to urchuk, charkh, ormak, embroidery, ton, carpet weaving, gray sewing occupy the main place. Because each craftsman created songs in the process of creating his products. In these songs, words related to the artist's craft, his inner experiences, emotions, joys and worries are fully reflected. Writing and scientific research of such songs created by folk craftsmen is our main task in the future.

The history of crafts and folk art in Uzbekistan goes back to the distant past. These art forms are passed down from generation to generation by the successors of ancient dynasties and masters of the best artisan schools. Especially in recent years, the attention paid to crafts by our state and the decrees and decisions issued open the door to great opportunities for the development of ancient art forms. In particular, in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 1, 2018 No. PQ-3991 "On holding the International Crafts Festival", the first International Crafts Festival held under the auspices of UNESCO in the ancient city of Kokand (September 10-15, 2019) will also re-open craft schools. is a great opportunity for recovery.

It is noteworthy that the festival will be held in the city of Kokan, which has a history of two thousand years, is located on the Great Silk Road of Central Asia and is the capital of the Kokan Khanate. At that time, i.e. in the first half of the 19th century, the Kokand Khanate was territorially a large state in Central Asia. The Khanate bordered East Turkestan in the east, Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate in the west, and the territory of the Khanate completely subjugated all three Kazakh subjects. Bordered with Russia. According to historical documents, the southern borders of the Kokan khanate included mountainous areas such as Karategin, Kolob, Darboz, and Shognon (there were frequent conflicts with the Bukhara Emirate over these areas).

In the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, the term "craft" is explained as follows: "The word craft comes from the Persian language, and it is an occupation that requires certain requirements and is considered the main source of livelihood, profession. Craftsmanship, art, skill. A profession engaged in the production of a product at home or in one's own shop.

Therefore, Ko'kan has been a city of craftsmen since ancient times. In particular, according to the statistical data of 1897, 52% of the population of Kokan was a craftsman class. Especially coppersmithing, cart-making, cradle-making, pest control, carving, manufacture of military weapons, ceramics and glassware, art textiles, hat making, embroidery, blacksmithing, wallsmithing, coppersmithing, etc. Researcher

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H. Bobobekov writes that during the Kokan Khanate, the following craft names were preserved: "Obkash, baker, carriage maker, blacksmith, bahmalbop, dyer, pillager, leather worker, chagmon maker, tea maker, chitgar, etc." More than a hundred products have been produced. The production of weapons made in the city of Kokan: rifles, rifles, swords, knives, daggers, shields, spears and other military equipment is considered one of the most prestigious branches of the country. Work tools were made by blacksmiths, including hoe, axe, axe, scythe, poytesha, and panshahs. Kokand cocooning and silk products made from it became famous in Russia and Europe. The famous Russian researcher A.P. Fedchenko writes about this: "The interest in cocooning grew so much that it caused several Europeans to come to Kokan. Two of them, Drudskoi and Mr. Adamoli, left in writing their visit to Kokan city and its surroundings.

It is known that in the educational system, the teaching of arts related to handicrafts is mainly carried out through labor and visual arts classes. But for many years subjects related to national crafts were not included in science programs.

That's why today there are some problems in the process of teaching the history of handicrafts, works of art to young people, in the process of teaching in schools of general education and higher education.

The student learns more about crafts through history and literature lessons. This is reflected in examples of folklore and works of fiction. The teacher describes the characters of the work by their actions, and does not pay attention to the places related to the crafts described in the work. However, in explaining the conditions of the period and the social environment reflected in the work, that hero It requires great skill from the teacher to explain the types of handicrafts to the reader in the living conditions and pay attention to it during the reading process. The teacher perfectly acquaints the student with the history and art of the past.

If we look at the history of Kokan, we can see that many poets, artists, scholars were also engaged in handicrafts or were born and raised in a family of craftsmen, and their profession was the source of their livelihood. For example, Salihjon Mahmud Nailriy, a knife maker, son of Caliph Salihjon Mahmud Yunus, was born in Doppifurush neighborhood, and the poet Berdiyev was a blacksmith. People's poet of Uzbekistan Charkhi Domla (Askarali Hamroaliev) was born in the family of a poor cloth weaver. The poet with the pseudonym Wali, his father's profession was a barber, etc.

Polatjon Qayumov, a scientist from Kokan, wrote down the folk tale "The Three Brothers Heroes" from the mouth of the people. "A small story created on the basis

of imaginary and real-life fictions" reflected in the fairy tale depicts the craft art of the Kokan Khan period.

"The younger hero arrived at Orda and entered a large house through the first door. Its walls are covered with colorful carpets, satin, royal clothes, pistachios, and raven shawls are hung on gold pegs. The curtains are made of satin. Feather carpets were spread on the floor, and hundreds of candles were burning in candlesticks. In the center of the silver bed, a beautiful girl is wrapped in a satin blanket and sleeps like the moon, looking at the candle that is standing next to her, and around the bed lie the maids with flowery faces.

The younger hero said: "You are my brother's bird of happiness," and took out the ring from his snow-white, fluffy hand. Then he entered the middle palace and took the bracelet of a sleeping 18-year-old girl. A red blanket was placed on a red silk carpet. "You are my bird of happiness," he said, taking out a gold earring from his right ear. These are the king's daughters.

In this ancient tale, taken from the folklore and interpreted, there are names of household items such as gold pile, silver sorghum, candlestick, candlestick, feather carpet, satin curtain, women's satin, royal kimkhob clothes, pistapochok, kargashahohi shawls, ring, bracelet, earring. as jewelry ornaments are described, in fact, it also expresses the way of life in the social life of the 17th-19th century Kokan khanate period.

In the course of a simple life conversation, the teacher gives specific information about the form, content, and function of the terms specific to the lifestyle, profession, and tradition of our naive people.

So, during the lessons, the visual tools related to crafts, created on the basis of imagery in the works of a skilled writer or poet, introduce the student to the types of crafts that are in our past wealth and ensure the integration of the literature lesson with the history lesson.

Today, in the age of advanced science and technology, the hard work of handicrafts has decreased. Many types of handicrafts and industries are being created with hand machines and machines. However, there are many buyers of hats, robes, belts, carpets and other handicrafts made by Qshl. Because human heart and love are reflected in these products.

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