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THE ROLE OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS IN HUMAN LIFE

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Abstract. This scientific article examines the advanced development of fine and applied arts in our homeland, as well as their invaluable role in human life. It also covers the initial stages of overcoming some of the problems that arise when teaching the secrets of fine and applied arts. The article also considers the significance of works of art created by our ancestors with love and dedication. It attempts to demonstrate that everyone's life is directly related to art.

Keywords: Fine arts, applied arts, Afrosiyob, Bolaliktepa, Varakhsha, images, colours, shapes, pattern elements, flowers, lines, human life, beauty, aesthetic taste, pleasure, education, upbringing.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy maqolada tasviriy va amaliy san’atni vatanimiz hududida yuksak darajada rivojlanganligi hamda ularning inson hayotida beqiyos tutgan o‘rni o‘rganilgan. Shuningdek tasvirlash va amaliy san’at sirlarini o‘rgatish jarayonida yuzaga kelayotgan ba’zi muammolarni bartaraf etishning dastlabki bosqichlari yoritilgan. Ajdodlarimizning qalb qo‘ri, mehrining tafti bilan yaratilgan san’at asarlarining ahamiyati haqida fikrlar bayon etilgan. Har bir inson hayotida san’at turlari bilan bevosita bog‘liq tarzda yashayotganligini yoritishga harakat qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Tasviriy san’at, amaliy san’at, Afrosiyob, Bolaliktepa, Varaxsha, tasvirlar, ranglar, shakllar, naqsh elementlari, gullar, chizgilar, inson hayoti, eng go‘zal, yorqin, jozibali, estetik did, zavq, go‘zallik, ta’lim, tarbiya.

Аннотация. В данной научной статье рассматривается высокий уровень развития изобразительного и прикладного искусства на территории нашей страны, а также их важная и незаменимая роль в жизни человека. Кроме того, освещены начальные этапы решения некоторых проблем, возникающих в процессе обучения секретам изобразительного и прикладного искусства. Высказаны мысли о значении произведений искусства, созданных душевным теплом, любовью и вдохновением наших предков. Также предпринята попытка показать, что каждый человек в своей жизни непосредственно связан с различными видами искусства.

Ключевые слова: изобразительное искусство, прикладное искусство, Афрасиаб, Болаликтепа, Варахша, изображения, цвета, формы, элементы орнамента, цветы, линии, жизнь человека, самое прекрасное, яркое, привлекательное, эстетический вкус, наслаждение, красота, образование, воспитание.

We know about the development of the fine arts since the time of primitive communities from written sources and various archaeological finds, as well as cave paintings. Even in primitive communities, images were initially necessary for people to communicate with each other. During this period, primitive people painted images on rocks and stones. They used these images to express their thoughts. "Material evidence from the primitive community system has come down to us in the form of labour and hunting weapons, household utensils and decorative items, as well as the remains of dwellings where people lived. These artefacts help us to understand the aesthetic and religious views of primitive communities, and provide insight into their culture. Material monuments left underground, remains of human and animal bodies, and caves are considered an important source for studying the history of primitive societies. Our ancestors studied the secrets of

art until our time. At the same time, they tried to leave priceless examples of art for future generations. Talented painters, sculptors and masters of applied arts passed their skills from generation to generation, creating works that reflected feelings such as humanity and patriotism and expressing their positive concepts. Works of art created with love and passion by our ancestors foster a positive attitude towards the environment and a love for the homeland. They also arouse interest in ancient national traditions and customs, teaching people to appreciate them.

Many primitive images found in Uzbekistan, such as those in Zaravutsay in the Surkhandarya region and Taqatash in the Jizzakh region, are considered to be among the earliest examples of fine art. Uzbekistan has many examples of fine art. Notable examples include the murals at the ancient site of Afrosiyob in Samarkand, Bolaliktepa in Surkhandarya, Varakhsha in Bukhara and Panjikent. During the Zoroastrian era, architecture, sculpture, painting, pottery and decorative arts developed uniquely. Following the introduction of Islamic culture, certain obstacles arose in the depiction of living beings and their forms. During this period, applied arts, especially in relation to architecture, flourished.

The closer we get to the secrets of art, the clearer it becomes that they are extremely interconnected. Our great masters, painters and creative ancestors artistically adorned architectural monuments with elegant images and patterns. For example, consider the following. In the 17th century, for instance, the visual arts were widely used in architecture. In this regard, the images on the façade of the Sherdor Madrasah in Samarkand, built between 1619 and 1635, are particularly notable. The image of a lion pouncing on a deer against a sunny background is depicted in harmony with the ornamental composition of the façade of this building and is attractively reflected. The image of the lion and the deer, in addition to its beautiful form, clarity, content, and appearance, resembles a symbolic sign that evokes the mysteries of the natural world.

During this period, a new emphasis on decoration emerged in architectural art. Large-scale construction continued in Bukhara. One such monument is the Abdulazizkhan Madrasah, which was built in 1652. Its proportions are extremely beautiful and the golden tiles in the hall, in harmony with the inscriptions, patterns and drawings, create a wonderful landscape. The exterior façade of the madrasa is adorned with patterns and images of mythical creatures. From the very first days of our independence, large-scale construction and creative work has been carried out in all regions of our republic. Even today, residential buildings that meet modern requirements, as well as worthy bazaars and hotels, are being built based on the latest architectural standards. Ancient architectural monuments have been renovated and restored in a national style. Some monuments are being adorned with rich Uzbek folk decorative arts. Special attention has been paid to honouring the memory of great figures such as Imam al-Bukhari, who devoted their lives to faith, science, enlightenment and religion, and to beautifying places associated with their names. Based on the Cabinet of Ministers' resolution of 29 April 1997, 'On the celebration of the 1225th anniversary of the birth of Imam al-Bukhari according to the Hijri lunar calendar', a special memorial complex was built on the site of the scholar's mausoleum. This memorial complex was constructed in 1998 by folk craftsmen from Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Andijan, Namangan and Kokand.

The monument complex was built based on national architectural art, which has been developing since ancient times in the Islamic world and among our ancestors. In its artistic decoration, national applied decorative arts were used to great effect. This creative work continues today, with fine art, applied art and architecture developing further in close connection with one another. Many creative individuals have worked hard to promote the development of these art forms.

Their experience, artistic skills and knowledge are invaluable in the creation of these works of art. Before we view, understand and analyse the works of fine art created by artists, let us consider the world that surrounds our ordinary lives. What place does art have in our lives today? This is a natural question to ask. Some people are indifferent to art, some are superficial observers, and some even say, 'Is painting work?' If we look around us, we see that the decoration of squares, streets, circuses and luxurious buildings was achieved thanks to the hard work of artists and sculptors. The inner beauty of our homes and the content of our schools, books, newspapers and magazines is enhanced by images. Even the colourful decorations on items purchased in markets and shops, from containers to labels, attract our attention. The shape, style and colour of textiles and everyday clothing are enriched thanks to the work of artists. The more we learn about this topic, the clearer the role of fine and applied arts in human life becomes.

It is difficult to express in words the positive impact that well-made works of fine art have on the human psyche. Of course, fine art should be experienced with both the eyes and the heart. At this point, it is appropriate to recall the following thoughts of Denis Diderot: 'Any nation that teaches its children to draw as diligently as it teaches literacy, reading and arithmetic will surpass other nations in science, art and crafts.' From this, we can conclude that everyone should have access to the fine arts in order to fulfil their potential in life. To achieve this, it is necessary to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge of art.

'One of the easiest ways to understand works of art is to consider that the artist has analysed and summarised their thoughts and opinions and submitted the facts to the viewer's judgement.' When creating works of art, each artist searches for and works in their own way. They try to express their inner feelings and their perception of beauty through colours, lines and shapes. Unique and beautiful images created to each person's taste involuntarily attract them. Paying attention to such unique pieces, each person interprets them in their own way.

To learn the secrets of drawing, it is first necessary to master pencil drawing techniques. This is because all artists and creators, regardless of the type and genre of art they create, start out by drawing with a simple pencil. Students, art enthusiasts, advanced artists and those learning the secrets of drawing would benefit from making good use of sketches and drawings.

Their regular practice of sketching and making pencil drawings helps them in the long-term process of painting. In the art world, it is well known that skilled brush owners have grown up as a result of the habit of regularly drawing sketches, pencil drawings and rough drawings with simple pencils or similar drawing tools (such as savis and sangina tush). Examples of this include creative artists who have achieved great success in the field of fine arts and created many world-famous works of art, such as: Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael Santi, Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, Karl Bryullov and Ivan Ivanovich Shishkin, to name a few. In Uzbekistan, notable artists include Ural Tansykbayev, Abdulhaq Abdullayev, Rahim Ahmedov, Malik Nabiyev, Javlon Umarbekov, Laylo Salimjonova, Bahodir Jalolov, Alisher Mirzayev, Ortiqali Qazokov, Nuriddin Kalonov, Asliddin Isayev and Nodira Oripova.

The types of folk decorative arts include the following: These include ganch carving, painting, wood carving, stone and bone carving, Kandakar, pottery, knife making, jewellery making, embroidery, Zarduz, carpet weaving, felting, basketry, mat making and coppersmithing. The types of folk decorative arts with a long history that are considered the most popular have been passed down through the centuries. They still amaze people with their rich creativity. Painting occupies a special place among the types of folk decorative arts. The place of painting in the historical culture of Central Asia is incomparably large, and it developed inextricably linked with architectural construction works in ancient times. The art of painting is closely related to folk decorative arts.

This is because the various elements of patterns in painting, such as flowers and lines, are repeated in folk decorative arts. In short, patterns are an essential part of all types of folk decorative arts. The lines in these patterns exemplify people's pursuit of beauty and perfection. They also reflect and express faith in the future. Painting is one of the most beautiful, bright, attractive and elegant types of Uzbek folk decorative art. Since time immemorial, our ancestors and great masters have combined their creative achievements in mastering the secrets of this art form. In the past, artists used wonderful examples of various pattern elements in their most simplified form. Simplified (stylised) drawings of flowers, leaves, buds and various fruits that have survived to this day are a good example of this. The term 'pattern' refers to the decoration that adds beauty to works of applied art. These decorative elements reflect the simplest forms of images of plants and animals found in nature. The unique artistic patterns created by folk masters on architectural monuments, residential buildings and household items help us to appreciate beauty. They are also invaluable to our spirituality and our deep understanding of identity.

We are impressed by the masterpieces created by folk masters with heart, soul and love, and we are interested in how they achieved this. We are interested in how they mastered the art of depiction. If possible, we would also like to acquire priceless works of art created with such skill. When lines and colours are used appropriately in pattern compositions and tasteful, colourful decorations are added, elegant lines emerge naturally, creating a complete work of art. Based on knowledge, experience and skill, pattern compositions drawn with artistic taste by combining various flowers and knots on different objects attract people's attention and provide aesthetic pleasure. Seeing such unique and wonderful works of art yourself will give you a great sense of relief. You will enjoy your achievement and your work. Most importantly, it will calm your nerves. You will relax. This will inspire new dreams and hopes, leading you to artistic creativity. A creator's work must first and foremost please and excite the creator themselves. Naturally, works of art that inspire and excite the creator will also attract the viewer, providing aesthetic pleasure.

If we take a closer look at our everyday lives, we realise that we cannot imagine any of the clothes we wear or the furniture in our homes without colours and images. The carpets, rugs and colourful curtains that adorn our homes lift our spirits. The general appearance and artistic decorations of holidays and events, such as weddings, held in every Uzbek household also have a positive aesthetic effect on people. Sometimes, when we look at the interior and exterior of our homes or wedding halls, we do not even notice that this process is related to art. The tasteful placement and installation of every new item of equipment purchased for our homes also requires artistry. The colour and appearance of each selected item enhances the aesthetic appeal. Beautifully decorated apartments and the harmonious placement of each piece of furniture demonstrate the refined taste of the homeowners. Such simple examples demonstrate the important role of fine and applied arts in human life. This demonstrates that, even if not everyone holds a brush in their hands, they still live in a way that is closely linked to art.

Since time immemorial, art forms have been closely related to human life, playing an important role. The need to create and then decorate everyday objects gradually led to the development of fine and applied arts in ancient times. In our everyday lives, we simply cannot imagine home furnishings without images and colours. The colour and appearance of each item, tastefully selected for our home, enhances its aesthetic appeal.

Works of art created by our ancestors with love and dedication cultivate a positive attitude towards the environment and increase love for the homeland. They also arouse interest in ancient national traditions and customs, teaching people to appreciate them. When viewing these pieces, which were created for specific occasions, people are involuntarily drawn to the unique and

beautiful images and decorations. Each person pays attention to these unique works and tries to form their own opinion about them. This is because each item, with its various patterns, practical decorations, colours and shades, has a special positive effect on a person. This demonstrates that, even if not everyone holds a brush in their hands, they still live their lives in direct connection with the arts.

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