

Stages of development of applied arts in the Republic of Uzbekistan and development

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Abstract

Every nation in the world has its own decorative arts. Arts and crafts. This area includes some enterprises, factories, mills, goldsmiths in Bukhara, carpet weaving in Khiva, pottery in Rishtan. Folk art. The products are mainly produced by independent craftsmen.

Keywords: Crafts, goldsmiths, carpets, applied arts, crafts, products.



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1. Introduction

Applied and decorative arts have an independent significance, as do theater, cinema, music, and fine arts. As its name implies, it means the decorative art used in practice, that is, in marriage. The art of decorative arts is associated with the decoration of various objects, streets, squares, parks, industrial enterprises, educational institutions, sports and cultural facilities. It also includes the decoration of clothes and jewelry. Decorative arts are so widely used in people's lives that it is difficult to imagine life without them.

2. Main part

Applied decorative art is used in tableware, clothing, furniture, interior, exterior decoration, fabric decoration and various other decorations. The decorative arts are so ancient that they originated in connection with the labor activities and needs of the work, and it is believed that the first examples of this type of art appeared in the Stone Age. Until the Renaissance, it was formed as a home craft, and then as a folk craft. In the cities, decorative and decorative items will be produced by specialized enterprises. Gradually, among the folk handicrafts, there were also those that were made at a high artistic level. As a result, they became examples of applied art. Not all household items are considered to be applied arts. Becoming a household item, a dish, a piece of applied art

There are certain requirements for them. That is, they must be performed at a high artistic level. This includes their structure, shape, colors, material of the decorative composition. If they do not meet these requirements, they will be included in the list of handicrafts. Also, machine-made items cannot be works of applied art. Because they do not fully meet the above requirements.

Every nation in the world has its own decorative arts. For example, porcelain making in China, matryoshka toys in Russia. Carpet weaving is developed in Turkmenistan, tablecloths and towels are made in the Baltic States, and ceramics, copper, porcelain and embroidery are developed in Uzbekistan. It is noteworthy that in the production of decorative and decorative arts, each nation uses its own material, its own technology, methods of work, decorative flowers and colors.

The main purpose of decorative arts is to beautify the environment in which people live and the objects around them. There is a saying in this art form that beauty is the unity of application and usefulness. He says things can only be beautiful when they are used in marriage. Even when some items are unadorned, they can be beautiful and artistic. In this case, the shape and material of the product are of great importance. Imagine for a second you were transposed into the karmic driven world of Earl. He attracted a lot of attention. However, if it cannot be used in practice, it will not be as beautiful as it used to be. For example, no one can use a bowl as large as a bucket. I mean, it can't be beautiful. Form plays an important role in decorative arts.

If an object is designed in accordance with its purpose in terms of size, but its shape is not found, it is not considered beautiful or artistic. For example, a ceramic bowl for pilaf cannot be used as a bowl or bucket. Because it does not fit the function of the tray. There are some difficulties in eating pilaf by hand. Therefore, in the creation of an object of applied and decorative art, the shape of the object must be prepared based on its function.

The right choice of material is very important in the manufacture of decorative arts. For example, it is not advisable to make bowls and bowls out of wood, tables and chairs out of stone, and clothes out of clay or plaster. Because these materials are not suitable for the function of these items. For example, in the preparation of dishes, the master must take into account the addition of food or drink to it. When a craftsman makes a bowl, he does not make it out of metal or stone.

Because if the tray is made of metal, firstly, it is heavy, and secondly, the food filtered into it cools down quickly. It also has some problems with washing and cleaning. In applied art, masters use all available materials, depending on the function of the product. These include soil, stone,

bone, wood, cloth, plaster, metal, and more. Synthetic materials are also widely used in the pink era.

It's hard to imagine decorative art without color. While some craftsmen work on a piece of material (such as wood) to increase its impact, other craftsmen use paints to color the items to reveal their beauty. As mentioned above, the masters in the painting of decorative arts are based on the materials used in their work.

They also choose colors depending on for what purpose the items are used, for whom, at what time, and where. For example, when choosing a color for clothes, attention is paid to what gender, what age, when they are worn (holidays, weddings, days of mourning, service, etc.). For example, festive and wedding dresses use bright and vibrant colors, while everyday clothes use colors that evoke a sense of calm and serenity. The colors used to decorate the interior of the hospital cannot be used to decorate educational institutions or educational institutions. Because colors affect people differently. To this end, more and more patients use soothing, light, bright colors in the decoration of hospitals, while in educational institutions and industrial enterprises, colors that excite, refresh and invigorate the work are used. Holidays (when clothes are made, the reason they are given warm colors is to make people happy when they see them. When such colors are used in everyday clothes, they quickly make people tired and annoyed. So, colors have such power, even when the prison walls are painted in bright, light warm colors, it gives people the impression that they have entered the building of a cultural institution, not a prison. Another important aspect of applied and decorative arts is their size. This means that every craftsman who creates an item of applied and decorative art must take into account the function of the item to be created and get its size right. In particular, a teapot should not be the size of a jug, a suza a tablecloth, or a box for women's jewelry a box. Otherwise, they will be unusable. Thus, works of applied art require adherence to their function, shape, decoration, material, color, dimensions. Only then will these things excite, excite and delight people.

Currently, the arts and crafts are developing in two directions:

1. Arts and crafts. This area includes some enterprises, factories, mills, goldsmiths in Bukhara, carpet weaving in Khiva, pottery in Rishtan.
2. Folk arts and crafts. The products are mainly produced by independent craftsmen.

In the first direction, the number of items in the work of individual masters is extremely limited, while the production of art objects in large quantities is limited. Which, of course, made the video an overnight sensation. There are such enterprises in the field of furniture, knives, embroidery.

Folk applied art exists in every nation and they differ from each other in terms of genres of applied art, material, shape, structure, color, decoration, dimensions used in the manufacture of items, as noted above. does.

3. Conclusion

Another important feature of folk art is the artistic traditions that have been used in the works of folk masters for thousands of years. This feature depends on the environment, nature and climate of each nation. Because when a master of applied art creates his work, he takes beauty from the environment, from nature. For example, Uzbek folk artists create images of horses, lambs, peacocks, and masters of the northern regions depict deer and deer. Uzbek craftsmen use gypsum, clay, copper, wood, and animal bones from northern peoples. As mentioned above, the color of the work is also influenced by the climate. Due to the cold climate of the northern regions, the masters there use more cold colors, and the masters of warm, temperate Uzbekistan use more warm colors. Thus, each nation has its own traditions in the arts and crafts.

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