

The Significance and Place of Applied Art in the Development of Aesthetic Taste of People

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Abstract: In this article, the history of the development of folk art, its role in people's lives and its influence on the formation of the aesthetic worldview, the comparison of folk art with the art of the peoples of the world, the problem of the present time and its versatility and complexity are important. Information is given that it is considered as a factor.

Keywords: folk art, jewelry, woodcarving, coppersmithing, painting, carving, embroidery, ethnography, creativity, humanity, applied decorative art, development of world art, stylization, symbolism.

Uzbek folk art occupies a special place in human culture. Examples of high art created by masters of Uzbek folk art, various carvings, textile ornaments, are world famous both in the past and now, in museums of applied art and ethnography in different cities of the world. is being shown. All this is a source of great pride for us, the present generation. The works created by painters, sculptors, architects, potters, composers, writers and other creators are undoubtedly works of art. Whatever form art takes, it manifests itself as spiritual beauty and goodness that affects people's emotions and psyche. Every artist is sought after differently and works differently. That is why there are specific types of art.

Folk art is divided into several types, such as goldsmithing, wood carving, coppersmithing, embroidery, carpet making, jewelry, goldsmithing, pottery, and painting. All these types of art have their own long history and perspective.

Every people and nation has contributed to the development of world art to some extent. As a result of new creative researches, art samples were created.

The art of peoples, nations, as well as periods merges with each other and develops, creating unique examples. That is why new trends, directions, styles are being formed in art.

As a result of the development of culture, cultural and spiritual relations between peoples are developing, the demand for art is increasing day by day. It goes without saying that as general spirituality increases, the consumption of art increases. As a simple example in this regard, let's take a look at how many colorful images are used to decorate things and items in markets and shops. Folk applied decorative art exists in every nation, and as mentioned above, they differ from each other in terms of genres of applied art, material used in the preparation of items, shape, structure, color, decoration, dimensions. is different.

Another important feature of folk decorative art is artistic traditions that have been used in the work of folk masters for thousands of years. This feature depends more on the living environment, nature, and climatic conditions of each nation. Because the master of practical art, while creating his work, takes beauty from the surroundings, from nature. For example, Uzbek folk masters use images of mare, lamb, and peacock in their work.

masters work on images of reindeer and deer. As for the material of the work, Uzbek artists use ganch, clay, copper, and northern peoples use wood and animal bones more. As we mentioned above, the climate also affects the color of the work. Since the climate of the northern countries is cold, the masters there use more cold colors, and the masters of Uzbekistan, with a warm climate, use warm colors. Thus, each nation has its own traditions in the practical decorative art.

One of the widespread types of art in our republic is folk decorative art. These works of art include things used in life - dishes, clothes, household appliances, toys, etc. Roofs serve to add beauty to the exterior and interior of houses. It differs from studio art in that it is directly adapted to the needs of the people and is connected with the content of objects used in human life. Practical decorative art reflects real life objects (for example, trees, flowers, birds, life scenes, etc.). But they do not have independent characteristics, but are connected with the content and form of a certain item and serve to decorate it. Practical works of art are created somewhat freely - as a product of creative thinking, and it is aimed at bringing joy to the environment. For example, a silent column, doors, gates, colorful patterns and embossed images used on the outside and inside of walls can be cited as an example.

Applied art was formed in very ancient times, developed in the form of folk crafts, and has been a thriving and living form of art for centuries. In fact, we encounter the work of artists every day, at every step. But almost not many people know about many aspects of the work of these artists. The wealth of paintings collected over the centuries, the skill of achieving harmony of colors, and the technical methods of creating images have been carefully and respectfully preserved by the masters of the people to this day. These patterns decorated not only the palaces of the Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokhan khanates, but also small neighborhood mosques, village teahouses, neighborhood houses, social centers, and hotels.

Thus, the patterns gave a festive mood to the everyday life of the people living in Uzbekistan.

At the heart of the works created by Uzbek masters are the ideas of deeply feeling the world with all its sophistication, knowing the inner world of a person and enjoying the fruits of the people's brilliant talent. Only a person who is a true master of art can create such works and only such works can educate new masters of art. For two thousand years, the Uzbek people have created and continue to create such wonderful examples of applied art that they amaze people even today with their high artistic skill and delicacy. Each true work of art, made with many years of experience, immortal talent and folk thinking, inspires our hearts with the magic of colors and enriches our spiritual world.

Art has attracted mankind for centuries. He was the closest friend and advisor in people's joys and sorrows. Although the types of practical arts differ from each other according to their specific characteristics, they are closely related to each other according to their application in life, and one complements the other.

Folk art has faithfully served mankind on the way to a perfect, free and beautiful society in all aspects, and has developed in harmony with it. As people's consciousness, spiritual and artistic tastes, needs grow, and their lives become more active, folk art, which should satisfy their spiritual requirements, and its content and means of artistic expression become richer, and there are countless artistic styles and trends. , the species appeared and evolved. In the recent past, the most developed Uzbek applied decorative arts were carpentry, painting, wood, bone and stone carving, carving, knife making, jewelry, embroidery, goldsmithing, carpet making, felt making, basket making, felt making. the specific technologies of such types, real national names, terms specific to them, specific schools, methods, and the services of the masters who gained fame in these fields were being forgotten and were under the threat of extinction.

Such a situation now requires artists, folk masters, teachers and art lovers to preserve the practical decorative arts, study and develop them in every way, and prepare substitutes by teaching the secrets of art to the younger generation. , sets the task of raising the public's aesthetic taste and cultural level to a higher level by widely promoting works of art.

Folk art has important advantages in aesthetic impact on people. Fine art, literature, music are only shown as art, while a sample of applied art is a work of art and is used as a necessary household item. It penetrates deeply into human life, creates conditions for it. It has a constant influence every day, enriches his spiritual world, educates his spirit, and forms his artistic taste. Therefore, folk art is of great importance in the ideological, aesthetic and moral education of the young generation.

It is known that all existing forms of art provide knowledge and educate through the artistic, emotional, and spiritual effects they convey to their students, listeners, or viewers. Here, the qualities of applied decorative arts are very practical and unique, and cannot be replaced by anything else. That is, the ability of such works of art to perform both artistic and practical tasks at the same time caused their wide spread among the people.

The work carried out in the direction of these goals is to create the most favorable conditions for folk masters and artists, to organize the artistic education of young people, to master art, to conduct work in the correct scientific and methodical direction. , should consist of starting the training of artist-pedagogues, conducting relevant scientific research.

Traditions of folk art are passing down from generation to generation in history, and are gaining new pages of their development. This process is becoming more effective, especially in the new renaissance period.

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The art of peoples, nations, as well as periods merges with each other and develops, creating unique examples. That is why new trends, directions, styles are being formed in art.

As a result of the development of culture, cultural and spiritual relations between peoples are developing, the demand for art is increasing day by day. It goes without saying that as general spirituality increases, the consumption of art increases. As a simple example in this regard, let's take a look at how many colorful images are used to decorate things and items in markets and shops. Folk applied decorative art exists in every nation, and as mentioned above, they differ from each other in terms of genres of applied art, material used in the preparation of items, shape, structure, color, decoration, dimensions. differs. Another important characteristic feature of folk decorative art is the artistic traditions that have been used in the work of folk masters for thousands of years. This feature depends more on the living environment, nature, and climatic conditions of each nation. Because the master of practical art, while creating his work, takes beauty from the surroundings, from nature. For example, Uzbek folk craftsmen use images of mare, lamb, and peacock in their work, while masters of northern countries use images of deer and deer. As for the material of the work, the Uzbek craftsmen use ganch, clay, copper, and the northern peoples use wood and animal bones more. As we mentioned above, the climate also affects the color of the work. Since the climate of the northern countries is cold, the masters there use more cold colors, and the masters of Uzbekistan, with a warm climate, use warm colors. Thus, each nation has its own traditions in the practical decorative art.

Thus, how much people strive for the elegance and beauty of all the things and objects that are widely used in people's daily life is sufficient proof of the necessity of this topic. It is appropriate to approach the issue of scientific pedagogical interpretation of the theoretical knowledge of fine art by analyzing the concept of art itself.

The skillful execution and completion of any work, object, item, etc. by people means that human labor is done artistically. Therefore, the pedagogue's careful, beautiful, perfect performance of his work is considered an example of artistry.

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