

## STEP-BY-STEP DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN MINIATURE IN UZBEKISTAN

**Annotation:** *This article describes in detail the step-by-step development of modern miniatures in Uzbekistan, the wide spread of artistic miniatures such as book and portrait miniatures, and Eastern miniatures in the history of world culture.*

**Keywords:** *modern miniature, world culture, artistic miniature, painting.*

### INTRODUCTION:

In the 19th-12th centuries, the prohibitions against depicting living creatures in Islam had little effect on the development of fine art. But these limitations cannot limit the general development of visual arts. As a result of these prohibitions, the art of miniature decorations for manuscript books has developed to a high degree in Eastern countries. The emergence and development of miniatures, the development of fiction, indicate that the book was highly valued as a source of knowledge in the East in ancient times.

Miniatures (French miniature; Latin minium red paint) are small-scale (mojaz) works of fine art. The term "miniature" is also applied to elegant figurative paintings created to decorate medieval manuscripts, as well as small-scale paintings made on bone, parchment, fake (stone paper), metal, porcelain, and sometimes household items.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY:

Areas of artistic miniatures such as book and portrait miniatures are widespread. Along with calligraphy, page decoration, and cover decoration, book miniature is one of the main complex decorative elements of a manuscript. The main importance of the miniature was to explain the content of the text and, in general, to decorate works of a secular nature. They were directly applied to the pages of manuscript books by hand with different dyes, and the patterns on them were matched with the decorations of these books.

Miniatures have been known since ancient times. Paintings on ancient Egyptian papyri were painted with dull colors on a flat surface. Songgi antique miniatures are remarkable for their accurate rendering of shapes and light-air conditions.

Miniature manuscripts have been widespread in the East since the 12th century, as illustrations of manuscript books and as individual paintings. First, scientific manuscripts (for example, the Arabic translation of Dioscorides' treatise on medicine "Dorilar", Abu Rayhan Beruni's "Osar ul-Baqiyya", "Memorials from Atmish", Qazvini's "Nujum", "Stars", etc.), later artistic works (Hariri's "Maqamot", "Kalila and Dimna", "Tarihi Tabariy" and other works) were painted.

### RESULTS:

In the Middle Ages, specific schools of miniatures were formed in the East. A number of schools are distinguished in the Eastern miniatures of this period: all the decorations of the manuscript books of Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Central Asia,

Azerbaijan, Iran, and India are interconnected; linear rhythm, landscape, subtle harmony of colors determined their decorative structure.

The art of miniature literature is related to the creation and decoration of manuscript books. In Central Asia (including Central Asia), the decoration of manuscript books has been formed since ancient times in connection with the stages of development of local culture. Among the oldest books are "Avesta" manuscripts; "Vessantaraka Jataka" written in Sugdian language (its pages are kept in different countries - Russia, France, England); In the middle ages, the art of reading based on the traditions of the Muslim or Arabic manuscripts was fully formed and reached a high level of development. The art of literature is performed by a group (community) consisting of craftsmen - paper cutter, calligrapher (scribe who copies books and pamphlets), lavwah (decorator of titles and tables), muzahib (owner of gilding brush), painter, sahhaf (cover maker) and others. is a process that was carried out in the same way in the Middle and Middle Eastern Islamic countries.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

Miniature art has a rich history. The art of miniatures is distinguished by its unique color image of the peoples of the East, its artistic aesthetic, spiritual and educational value, and its rightful place in the history of universal values. It's no secret to art people that miniature art began to be degraded after the October Revolution. Since the beginning of the 80s of the 20th century, special attention has been paid to this art form in our Republic. Especially with the honor of independence, a wide way to study this art form was opened. We can see this in the example of a number of decisions made by our President.

In these decisions, preserving, learning and enriching the unique traditions of elegant schools that have been established in the territory of Uzbekistan for a long time and have gained world fame, bringing the rare masterpieces of our national pictorial and miniature art to the world platform, in the process of education useful instructions such as formation of feelings of pride and loyalty to the motherland were reflected in the upbringing of the generation.

It is a unique heritage that studies the ancient process of preparation of materials such as chemistry, lacquer and paint. Color is very important in medieval Eastern miniatures. Perhaps the main difference between Eastern and Western painting is that color has its own aesthetic value in miniature. All compositions in miniature, reminiscent of a dazzling carpet, are aimed at long-term contemplation and observation.

As a result of looking carefully at the picture, the viewer will witness new details and characters drawn with great skill and delicacy. The play of bright, resonating pure local colors and harmony creates a poetic mood. The color scheme (the combination of colors in the picture) is created on the basis of giving space to warm and cold colors that are harmoniously balanced or contrasted. It is necessary to pay special attention to the role

of the general emotional state, which is allocated to the rhythm in the miniature. Rhythm is based on the sequential repetition of certain elements, colors, shades, etc.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In conclusion, it can be said that the Eastern miniature is distinguished by the fact that it has a great position in the history of world culture. It embodies the artistic and aesthetic heritage of the peoples of Central Asia. Researchers interpret the history of miniature art in the form of characters from fairy tales and legends in wall paintings and ancient books. For historians and ethnographers, this incomparable resource provides unique information about the cultural and material lifestyle of people of past centuries.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Aydinov N. Problems of training of artist teachers. - T.: Ukitchi-Ziya, 1997.
2. S.S. Abdullayev, S.S. Azimov, Sh.N. Avezov. "Methodology of teaching fine art and engineering graphics" - "Durdona" - 2020
3. Visual arts. State educational standard and curriculum of general secondary education.-Tashkent: Sharq, 1999.
4. Abdurasilov S.N. Tolipov "Methodology of teaching visual arts (practical training)" Tashkent-2007
5. Hasanov R. Development of miniature. - Tashkent: Writer, 2002.