

**GREAT PEOPLE WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE ART OF UZBEKISTAN
"THE PLACE OF MODERN SCULPTURE IN UZBEKISTAN"**

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Annotation: *This article describes in detail the great people who contributed to the art of Uzbekistan, the first creative period of the sculptor Ilhom Jabbarov, the development of the visual art of Uzbekistan in the historical genre, the outstanding works of the artist Ilhom Jabbarov and Azamat Khatamov.*

Keywords: *sculptural art, masterpiece, historical genre, period of formation, analysis of images.*

INTRODUCTION:

The fine art of Uzbekistan has developed in a very short time and achieved great achievements. The art of Uzbekistan has traveled a triumphant path. The artists of our republic took an active part in many exhibitions and demonstrated the growing influence of our art. Our artists create in many genres, landscape, still life, portrait and others. In still life, they are trying to fully express the overflowing delicacies of our markets, and in the landscape genre, the beauty and vastness of our country, the beauty in the form of simple nature.

At the same time, they showed in their works the rare monuments of ancient architecture known to the whole world. Today, the artist's works are well known and popular in many foreign countries as well as gaining the respect of our people. Bahadir Jalolov is also the People's Artist of Uzbekistan and one of the talented artists who has made a great contribution to the development of modern painting art. The art of Uzbekistan has a rich heritage. Nowadays, our artists and sculptors are known all over the world. Our decorative and practical art has been pleasing people since ancient times. The work of our masters has its reputation not only in independent Uzbekistan, but also in other countries.

Literature analysis and methodology:

It is known that art develops only on the basis of the traditions of several generations formed over many years, the knowledge passed on by the master to the student. This indicates that it has developed in the form of professional art education, even if it is not in the direction of general art education. The reasons for interruptions in the development of art in the territory of Uzbekistan in certain periods go back to the conquests of Iskandar Zulkainar, Mongols, Arabs and Russians. A clear proof of this is the flourishing of the miniature type of fine art during the period when Amir Temur established an independent state.

The similarity of the principles in all types of fine art in the period up to the second half of the 20th century reflected the unity of development, which helped to open up young talents and the formation of the general Uzbek school of fine art as a unique school. One of these principles was manifested in many historical works from the collections of the Alisher Navoi State Literature Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the framework of the national school in Uzbekistan, the historical genre, like other types of visual arts, developed rapidly in the second half of the 20th century. The uniqueness of the national school cannot be attributed to some common features. It is manifested in the uniqueness of these features, each of which is considered a universal property even when taken separately. The works of visual art of the historical genre created in Uzbekistan during these periods show before the eyes of the viewer the multifaceted color of thoughts, feelings, forms, and methods. After all, their uniqueness is not only in their appearance, but in the deep layers of the artist's consciousness and the cultural experience of his people.

As the artist develops as a person, he absorbs the traditions and lifestyle of his people. Such is the complexity of the problem of national ethical self-awareness, which is relevant for every great work of visual art. At the beginning and second half of the last century, the language of the European classical visual school brought to Central Asia, in particular to Uzbekistan, was combined with the national artistic traditions of Uzbek visual arts schools, especially medieval miniatures. This combination of the language of artistic reflection of the world was reflected in the murals and paintings on historical themes in the process of creative research and the creation of a visual art work in the historical genre. Famous artists such as Malik Nabiyeu, Chingiz Akhmarov, Rahim Ahmedov, Abdulhaq Abdullayev, Ne'mat Koziboyev, Rozi Choriyeu, Sadulla Abdullayev, Javlon Umarbekov, Bahadir Jalolov created and are creating their works in this way. The works created by them are displayed in many museums, galleries, state institutions in Uzbekistan and abroad.

Results:

The form and content in the art of sculptor Azamat Khotamov are closely related to the past and present of the culture of Uzbekistan. He entered the world of art with mature works. One of the best qualities of A. Khotamov is that he did not remain a prisoner of countless art schools and trends. With regular and hard work, he searched for ways of independent creativity. In his plastic etudes, portraits, various forms, we can see the sharp rhythm and accuracy of proportions, beautiful solutions of musical harmony. His first creative stage is closely connected with the Surkhandarya Valley and its wonderful people.

Azamat Khotamov was born in the ancient Pashkurt village between the Kohitang mountains. Pictures on Zarautsoy rock, painted by the hands of ancient artists near the village, did not leave the young sculptor unnoticed. He made various shapes out of clay, painted without stopping, all of this became the foundation for his future works. Azamat Khotamov's plastic thoughts about the closeness of the heroes of the past and present are

clearly visible. It is connected poetically with the images of Kamoliddin Behzad, Omar Khayyam, Ibn Sina, Nadira, Zebinisa, Uvaisi. They are bound together by the conditions of the creative environment and boundless love for the homeland. In the work of the series "Wise of the East", A. Khotamov tries to express the closeness between representatives of different arts through plastic features. The element of stagnation in many of his works cannot deprive the images of an inner movement.

There is no need to praise an artist who works tirelessly and is constantly looking for new ideas. Ilhom Jabbarov was born on June 30, 1945 in Tokai village of Orta Chirchik district of Tashkent region. In 1961, after receiving secondary education, Ilhom Jabbarov entered the department of theatrical props at the University of Arts in Tashkent. It is known that all aspects of painting lessons were taught in this educational institution, which is one of the central schools of visual arts. It is no secret that there are complex aspects of being a theater decorator. In the land of knowledge, he was tutored by the famous artist Grishenko. Student years served as a special school for studying fine arts in Ilhom Jabbarov's life and work.

DISCUSSION:

People's artist of Uzbekistan Alisher Mirzayev, the master of painting, respects the traditions of our nation, the rich and rich heritage of visual arts of the past. The artist can deeply analyze the psychological experiences of his people. The artist was able to depict images of Uzbek traditions, weddings, innocent Uzbek children, lobar girls, and devoted mothers in the bosom of mother nature. In general, the artist does not ignore the changes taking place in nature and society. The artist breathes life into the paintings in such a way that the secrets of beauty in them lead people to goodness.

In the genre of portraits, they depicted the progressive people of our country, hardworking people, poets, artists, musicians. Our Motherland of Uzbekistan has delivered amazingly talented artists and sculptors. Among them are Iskandar Ikramov, Chingiz Ahmarov, Malik Nabiyev, Mannon Saidov, Damir Roziboyev, Ilhom Jabbarov, Javlon Umarbekov, Bahadir Jalolov, Alisher Mirzayev, Akmal Ikromjonov, Ne'mat Hakimov, Osimkhan Vosikhanov, Temur Sadullayev, Gafur Abdurakhmanovs have a special position.

The uniqueness of the shapes and sizes in the artist's work can be clearly felt from the naturalness of the movements, the variety and breadth of the subjects he has chosen. In several of his sculptures, we come across works that reflect the cultural life of our people and the image of intellectuals. At the same time, he also creates portraits.

The artist studies music and paintings with a high spirit and strives to embody them in his sculptures. One of the great qualities of the sculptor is that his works are enriched with emotional content. Through such meaningfulness, he tries to express human spirituality more and more comprehensively. The history of visual art of Uzbekistan is an integral part of the history of world visual art.

Disciples of great people who contributed to the development of the art of Uzbekistan Conclusion: In conclusion, it should be said that the secrets of pencil drawing

are of special importance in the study of sculpture. The education received here continued until 1971, and the next stage of learning the secrets of art began to bear fruit. Of course, the learning of science and art depends on the skills of teachers. Ilhom Jabbarov was distinguished by his talent even during the years of his education at the University of Education and Art Institute. That is why the variety and richness of compositions are clearly visible in the works created by him.

The desire to deepen the study of the existing characteristics of the national schools of medieval miniatures by the masters of fine art has become one of the important principles of the development of the fine art of Uzbekistan in the historical genre in the second half of the 20th century. The direction of this genre was born due to the interest in folk artistic traditions, the content of its expression and, especially, the desire to enrich its form with the visual heritage of the population.

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