

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TYPES OF DECORATIVE ART OF FOLK CRAFTS

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Аннотация: В статье использованы узоры, имеющие в каждом виде народного творчества свою уникальную структуру, внешний вид и содержание. Идея заключается в том, что каждый, кто начинает изучать живопись, вышивку, ювелирное дело, резьбу по ганчу, резьбу по дереву и другие виды искусства, должен научиться рисовать элементы узора.

Annotation: The article uses patterns that have their own unique structure, appearance and content in each type of folk art. The idea is that everyone who begins to study painting, embroidery, jewelry, ganch carving, wood carving and other types of art should learn to draw elements of a pattern.

Ключевые слова: ремесленник, декоративные элементы, лист, гранат, гаримдори, копирование, красочный, искусство, мышление, интерес, творчество, способность.

Keywords: craftsman, decorative elements, leaf, pomegranate, garimdori, copying, colorful, art, thinking, interest, creativity, ability.

Folk crafts are one of the most ancient and significant types of our material culture and are closely intertwined with many areas of fine and applied art. However, the specifics, methods and features of fine and applied art, the process of artistic processing of objects, folk crafts differ from each other. The educational and educational opportunities of the centers of folk crafts of our republic, such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Nukus, Khiva, Termez, Urgench, Namangan, Andijan, Fergana, Chust, Shakhrisabz and others, are incomparable and stand out from each other for their uniqueness. Craft is a creative labor activity that requires special training and is a source of livelihood. An artisan is a person who has mastered a craft. An artisan is a master engaged in a craft. The main characteristics of skill are the performance of a task using simple tools and the individuality of production. Crafts have long been a kind of mirror of Muslim society, reflecting the division of labor between men and women. Men were often engaged in the production of goods intended for sale on the market, and women - in the production of goods for family needs. Pottery, pottery, jewelry, textile production, sewing clothes in tailoring workshops, jewelry, painting, wood carving and plaster carving were considered exclusively male occupations. Women were engaged in embroidery, carpet weaving and felt felting. They also wove cheap cotton fabrics, made pottery, ganch toys and dishes. By the 20th century, this traditional way of life had changed dramatically. Women in the cities completely stopped engaging in traditional crafts, and only women in remote villages retained their traditional professions. After the collapse of the Soviet state, the attitude towards traditional crafts changed dramatically. Women, out of necessity, began to actively engage in handicraft

production. Because the collapse of the economy during the Soviet era forced everyone to look for new work. In times of economic instability, traditional crafts became an acceptable way out of the recession. Thus, an unexpected change occurred - women artisans captured the market. Folk crafts include painting, carpentry, jewelry, wood carving, metal carving, embroidery, weaving, carpet weaving, textile weaving, cooking, wood burning, pottery, carpentry, tailoring, hairdressing, blacksmithing, knife making, tool making, metalworking, coppersmithing, handicrafts and are distinguished by many features of work and professional education - practicality, creativity, nationality, ease of finding and repairing local raw materials, the uniqueness of the work of boys and girls, the absence of the need for complex devices, equipment, tools and machines, ease of organizing classes. In this regard, given the competitiveness of the labor market, it is especially important that young people who have studied this area sufficiently and mastered certain professions do not remain unemployed. Today, handicrafts can be divided into three groups: those intended for everyday use (mainly in rural areas), those intended for sale, and those intended for participation in exhibitions.

Each form of folk art uses patterns that have their own unique structure, appearance and meaning. Anyone who begins to study painting, embroidery, jewelry, ganache carving, wood carving, etc., must learn to draw pattern elements. These elements represent the alphabet of pattern creation. Usually, when drawing artistic patterns, images of leaves are more often used. In this case, the leaf is depicted in delicate, graceful forms, as it is an element of Islamic design.

A leaf is a plant element of a pattern, a stylized image of a natural plant leaf by artists. A leaf is an additional and decorative element in a pattern composition. According to its structure, it is divided into simple and complex. Simple leaves include three leaves, almond leaves, willow leaves, etc. Complex leaves include multi-leaf, whorled leaves, etc. There are the following types of leaves:

Shobarg (royal leaf) - one of the elements of Islamic ornament, the largest of the leaves. Artists depicted the dandelion as a symbol of spring awakening.

A double leaf is a plant element consisting of two leaves.

Polyfoil — is a plant element of a pattern consisting of several leaves.

Four-leaf clover is a plant element consisting of four leaves.

Palm leaf is a generalized image of a palm leaf by artists. In addition to leaves, the following elements of Islamic ornament are widely used in painting:

Flowers are stylized images of flowers in nature, and after decorative finishing, the drawings become even more beautiful and elegant. Floral elements are mainly placed in the central parts of the pattern figures. There are different types of flowers, each of which has its own unique name. Flowers are also divided by structure into simple and complex. Complex flowers include pistachios, multi-petal flowers, etc., and simple flowers include irises, tulips, daisies, and others. Since flowers have different structures, they have their own unique names.

Daisy is a pattern element in the form of a daisy with several petals. Depending on the position of the petal, it is called a three-petal daisy, a five-petal daisy, etc. It is a component of the composition of the plant pattern and is widely used. Artists use aigul as a symbol of happiness and good luck.

Rosebud is an Islamic design element that originates from the rose flower.

Zirk flower — a flower with very beautiful petals, which is often found in Central Asian patterns. Our artists have long used it as a symbol of peace and longevity.

The tulip is an Islamic motif that craftsmen often use in their patterned compositions.

The pomegranate flower is an Islamic decorative element that represents a pomegranate. In the Fergana school of naqshlak Anorgul is depicted in two ways: natural, that is, as it is in nature, or stylized. Patterns depicting garnets often also show their interior. The Anorgul pattern is widely used in pottery, coppersmithing, and embroidery.

In addition to leaves and flowers, the following design elements are also present:

Almond is a type of Islamic pattern stylized as a natural form. It is widely used in jewelry, painting, making skullcaps, embroidery, wood carving, jewelry and other types of folk arts and crafts. In ancient times, our ancestors traditionally used this type of pattern as a symbol of happiness and good fortune.

Garnet is a flower element. It is widely used in painting, pottery, coppersmithing, carpet weaving, embroidery, jewelry and other fields. Since the garnet element has been used since ancient times, it has been used as a symbol of weaving and abundance.

The curl is an element of Islamic design used to fill empty spaces in a patterned composition. This element of the design has been used since ancient times. Curly hair is a symbol of fertility, wealth and the ever-renewing Mother Nature.

Pepper is a plant element of the design, depicted in various forms.

Skufta — a plant-like pattern element that serves to connect branches and fill surfaces. The cabinet's design varies: in one place it is small and simple, while in another place cabinets are attached to it on both sides, forming a mezzanine or similar element. The cabinet connects the main form-forming elements in a blossoming, expanding manner. Knots and fringes are elements of the pattern that resemble plants that intertwine with each other . and their general appearance resembles a figure eight.

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