



## Research Article

# USE OF MINIATURE MATERIALS IN THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' ARTISTIC AND AESTHETIC COMPETENCIES

**Submission Date:** January 25, 2022, **Accepted Date:** February 11, 2022,

**Published Date:** February 24, 2022

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/history-crjh-03-02-06>

**Journal Website:**  
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjh>

**Copyright:** Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

**Oykaram Sh. Boymirzayeva**

Senior Lecturer Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute named after A. Kadyri Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

**Ogiloy Sh. Khudaynazarova**

Senior Lecturer Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute named after A. Kadyri Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

The content and essence of the educational work carried out today is one of the main factors determining the level of strength, prosperity and culture, enlightenment and spirituality that our country will achieve in that century. In this sense, miniature art is not only the architecture, literature, philosophy of Eastern culture. not only as a unique art form that has taken its rightful place in the history of world culture and art, but also as a symbol of high-level romance and Eastern reality, an art form whose educational potential is fully used in modern conditions. has been captivating the minds of the world for centuries.

## KEYWORDS

Miniature, school, art, literature, book art, illustration.

## INTRODUCTION

The content and essence of the educational work carried out today is one of the main factors determining the level of strength, prosperity and

culture, enlightenment and spirituality that our country will achieve in that century. Concern for the spiritual maturity of our young contemporaries is one of the



most pressing problems of pedagogy in our country today. After all, in the development of our country, first of all, the intelligence and spirituality of the members of society are crucial. In this sense, miniature art is not only a unique art form of Oriental culture, which has taken its rightful place in the history of world culture and art, such as architecture, literature, philosophy, book art. But also as a symbol of high-level romance and Eastern reality, as an art form whose educational potential is fully utilized in modern conditions, has captivated the minds of the world for centuries.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The importance of Oriental miniature art as a source of personal spirituality can be explained by the names of museums, libraries and private collections where its specimens are kept. Only Kamoliddin Behzod's paintings are housed in the famous Louvre Museum in France, the British Museum, the Boston and Metropolitan Museums in the United States, and the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo. All this evidence shows that this problem is relevant as a pedagogical research and is an important cultural and historical source in the formation of a positive attitude of students to the art of miniature, personal development, expansion of his spiritual world.

Determining the educational potential of miniature art and using it in the artistic, aesthetic and spiritual development of students is a multifaceted and complex process. In the process, miniature art provides students with the opportunity to explain the history, philosophical world, spiritual experiences, lifestyles, and spirituality of our ancestors in general, both theoretically and practically.

The great representatives of world culture (Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Kamoliddin Behzod, Matisse, etc.) have reached the peak of their creative maturity

by effectively using their achievements. The use of this information as additional educational material in the process of artistic and aesthetic education is a clear example of the mutual enrichment of art in both directions, and their use will undoubtedly contribute to the spiritual world of students. enriches. After all, it is difficult to imagine a real spiritual maturity in the art of a nation. The positive impact of the East on the West and the West on the East is exemplary. This influence is evident in literature and art. Hoja Hofiz's

Agar ko'nglimni shod etsa o'shal Sheroz jononi,

(If it makes me happy, it's Sheroz's lady,)

Qaro holiga baxsh etgum Samarqandu Buxoroni

(I would like to give away Samarkand and Bukhara for her spot)

His poems inspired Goethe's West-East poem. Oriental miniature art is also inspired by a great artist like Rembrandt. One of his most revered works was the Oriental Miniature. In his work, the artist repeatedly referred to the miniatures in the album and their plot.

Born 333 years after Kamoliddin Behzod's death, the famous Henri Matisse was amazed at the vividness of the colors in Behzod's works even after he was fully formed as an artist. Presented at the Muslim Art Exhibition in Munich in 1910, Renoir, who had originally seen Kamoliddin Behzod's Portrait of Sheibanikhan in 1507, exclaimed, "I can't believe my eyes". It can be seen that the East, in turn, influenced European art, especially the fine arts, as well as the fine arts of the East. The ability to observe the balance of these influences, the process of adaptation, and to draw the right conclusions from it is undoubtedly a sign of spiritual maturity. In this regard, the use of the memory of the People's Artist of Uzbekistan, Professor Chingiz Ahmarov, who positively incorporated the unique



synthesis of Western and Eastern fine arts into his work, is a "food" of the spiritual world of students mastering the secrets of art will be. According to the artist's memoirs, the works of Kamoliddin Behzod, Sultan Muhammad, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Amri Matisse never left his mind, and always sounded like music in his soul. Throughout his career, the artist has been inspired by the artistic heritage of great artists from the Netherlands and Italy, France and Russia. He began to feel restless, like a man wandering in the desert for many years, unable to see the works of Andrei Rublev, Ilya Repin, Rembrandt, Rubens, Claude Monet, Gauguin, Van Gogh. He also cites the Gori Amir Mausoleum and the Registan ensemble as his sources of nourishment, calling them spiritual springs that nourish the soul. The greatness of Ch. Akhmarov, the richness of the spiritual world is also due to the fact that it has been able to create a unique national school of fine arts, positively embracing the most exemplary qualities of art in both directions. This school has undoubtedly emerged as a modern interpretation of Oriental miniature art and has become a bright page in the history of fine arts in Uzbekistan. Most importantly, caring for the nation, the development of national art, and believing in it formed the basis of the artist's spirituality. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that faith and spirituality should be the main product of the inner world, the thinking of the young generation that is being formed. That is why both Kamoliddin Behzod and Chingiz Akhmarov are recognized as great artists in the history of world fine arts. Similar biographical and factual materials on the art of miniature are considered to be a kind of "guiding force" in shaping and developing students' interest in miniature art. Direct study of miniature art also plays an important role in the spiritual development of students.

## CONCLUSION

In addition to ancient and historical materials, it is important to use materials from today's miniature art as educational material to enrich the spiritual world of students, to form their belief in national culture and art. Now among the artists working in the field of miniature art are full members of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, academicians (Shomahmud Muhammadjanov, Niyazali Holmatov), laureates of the State Prize named after Kamoliddin Behzod (Toir Boltaboev, Khurshid Nazirov, Gayrat Kamolov) can serve as a means of attracting birds to this type of art. This allows, firstly, to observe a unique synthesis of the historical and artistic traditions of miniature art and its modern appearance, and secondly, to show that the social attitude to miniature art is changing for the better.

At first glance, the above information may not seem directly relevant to the teaching of fine arts as a teaching material. However, as noted, the fact that a significant portion of the total study time (7 hours) is related to miniature art means that it is important as a learning material. Naturally, the presentation of materials in this area in a reasonable and convenient way has a direct impact on the quality and effectiveness of education as a didactic opportunity.

## REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoev SH.M. We see our great future together with our brave and noble people. - T.: Uzbekistan, 1017. - 488 p.
2. Mirziyoev SH.M. Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be a daily rule of every leader.-T.:Uzbekistan, 2017.-104 p.
3. Mirziyoev SH.M. Together we will build a free, prosperous and democratic state of Uzbekistan. - T.: O'zbekiston, 2016. - 56 p.



4. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education". // Harmoniously developed generation is the basis of development of Uzbekistan. -T.: Sharq, 1997. - 20-29 p.
5. Suleymanova Z. The art of books. Study guide. - Tashkent: Ilm-Ziyo, 2016. -96 p.
6. Kamoliddin Bekhzod. Album. Compilers: E.Ismoshyuva, 3. Rahimova. - Tashkent: San'at Publishing House, 2000. -40 p.
7. Madraimov A. Problems of studying miniature art of Uzbekistan / J. "Art". 2015.2-son. - 25 - 27- p.
8. Xudoyberdiyev, M. (2021). "MANZARA RANGTASVIRINI" O 'QITISHDA TALABALARNING IJODIY QOBILIYATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING USULLARI. Журнал музыки и искусства, 2(2).
9. Baymurzayeva, O. S. (2020). IXTISOSLASHGAN SAN'AT MAKTABLARIDA O'QUVCHILARGA NATYURMORTNI RANGTASVIRDA ISHLASHGA O'RGATISH METODIKASI. Science and Education, 1(8).
10. Pardayev, B. (2020). ЎҚУВЧИЛАРНИ КАСБ-ХУНАРГА ЙЎЛЛАШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИНИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚИШ ВА ЎҚУВ-ТАРБИЯ ЖАРАЁНИГА ТАТБИҚ ЭТИШ. Журнал музыки и искусства, 1(1).
11. Xudoyberdiyev, M. (2021). UMUMIY O 'RTA TA'LIM TIZIMIDA TASVIRIY SAN'AT O 'QUV FANINI O 'QITISHNING AHAMIYATI. Физико-технологического образование, (5).
12. Gudalov, M., Zikirov, B., & Imamova, D. (2020). Predicting changes in landscapes around the Aydar-Arnasay lake system. Accerted in the journal The American of Engineering and Technology, 2(10).
13. Gudalov, M., & Gozieva, M. (2020). Ways to devolor modern ecoturism in the Zamin basin. International engineering journal for research & development, 5(7).
14. Зиямухамедов, Д. Т. (2021). КОНЦЕПЦИЯ ОБЩЕСТВА И ЧЕЛОВЕКА В НОВЕЛЛАХ ПУ СУНЛИНА. Социосфера, (3), 23-31.
15. Ziyamuhamedov, J. T. (2021). Reflection of real life through the bizarre and supernatural in the classic prose of the far east. ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL, 11(1), 1268-1273.