

Schools and Manifestations of Oriental Miniature Art

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Abstract: The article presents Oriental miniature schools and their history, an analysis of the culture of Samarkand and Herat in the Timurid era on the basis of sources. The thought of the processes of development of the Fine Arts and schools of the Timurid and Timurid periods, as well as miniatures made on the manuscripts of the Timurid period.

Keywords: miniature, fine art, sculpture, mural painting, applied art, painting, miniaturist.

From time immemorial, much more difficult graphic drawings of Fine Art have appeared in countries such as Central Asia, Egypt, China, Japan, India. Unlike the oldest fine arts, the Central Asian art school can be seen from its examples, which are in harmony with Greek art. There are grounds to call this school of art the school of Fine Arts, formed along the Alexander trail. It is known that in 329-327 BC, The Troops of Alexander conquered the territories of Central Asia with cunning and cunning. They promoted the Greek language, culture, religion of art. As a result, Hellenization arose. A fusion began between the fine and Applied Art of indigenous peoples and the art of the Greeks, resulting in sculptures, murals, examples of Applied Art typical of Greek art. In the history of Fine Arts, the influence of the Great Silk Road, which connected the ties of peoples, was also great. It was a natural fact that trade relations between peoples, as a result of the passage of various tools in them, samples of valuable art, led to the harmonization of Fine Art. We witness in the process of studying the Kushan era that communication between peoples through the Great Silk Road has not only become an effect on the harmonization of Fine Arts, but also caused them to take a template from each other and become rich. Advanced examples of Fine Art are the ancient culturally developed lands of Sogdiana (Zarafshan and Kashkadarya regions), Bactria (Surkhandarya, South-West Tajikistan, northern Afghanistan), Parthia (Ashgabad region of Turkmenistan, North-West Iran), Choch (middle Basin of Sirdarya, present-day Tashkent region, South Kazakhstan) as well as ancient Khorezm, ancient Fergana regions.

The work experience, knowledge and pedagogical skills of famous artists of the past, such as Afrosiyob painting art, Beşiktepa painting art, Varakhsha art, ancient painting art belonging to the territory of Uzbekistan have unique samples, and it is permissible for us to use the heritage of our art on a proper, productive and scientific basis in the formation of today's artists.

As much as we learn the secrets of the culture and art of our ancestors, the traces left by them become more clearly visible, they continue to tell in detail about the ancient settlements, about the cultural and spiritual heritage created by them. We need to study them closely, enrich our worldview and contribute to the further development of the methodology of Fine Arts based on historical evidence. As for miniature art, this art is primarily associated with paper. Arab scientist Ibn Nadim wrote that in 87 A.D. (706 A.D.) he was initially surprised to see paper-making enterprises when they arrived in Samarkand. Such workshops were available in Khiva, Kokand, Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent and other places. Khiva Khan Said Mohammad is known to have collected a number of calligraphers, skilled cashiers and artists in his palace, and he was the one who put his dedication to the book. It had a large library, in which manuscripts were copied and decorated. In addition, the Bukhara Khan was also a popular library in the Palace of Amir Alimkhan, in which a huge amount of books were collected and hattots were engaged. Khiva belongs to the school of Godbergan-Devon a skilled master

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watchmaker who is known to have decorated several books. The poet Akhmad Donish (1827-29-1897), who grew up in Bukhara, was also a poet. Many worked miniatures on them by re-copying manuscripts. The 27 miniatures of the book "Flavor and Niso", kept in the Bukhara museum, are very characteristic. The creative activity of this artist is not well studied, wide readers are not familiar with this artist. He is considered a poet. The implementation of the educational tasks of the Fine Arts by artists with a high level of specialist training will give an impetus to a more meaningful education. Such education will break and lose its influence, unless education is carried out through the Fine Arts.

The merit of such education is from Great specialists, scientists, poets writers, artists and pedogogs K.Bekzad, Lutfi, A.Jamiy, Z.Babur, D.Samarqandiy, Khandamir, Kamaliddin Attar, A.Yassavi, Abu Nasr bin Arron, Ulugbek, X.Abdulhai, Pir Said Ahmad and others had a very good understanding. Pir Said Ahmad and X.Abdulxay such as lived and worked in Samarkand, and we can recall them among Asian miniaturists. Miniature "Antigeology", created in 1398 year, has its own meaning. This book is kept in the State Library in Turkey. It was discovered by researchers that Moni's works found in Turan (Qashqar) were inscribed in Samarkand paper. Moni was a famous artist of antiquity. Samples of his works were found in the graphic works of the Xth century entitled "The Territorial universe" (the borders of the universe), according to which the attention of the Moni (supporters of the Moni doctrine) in Samarkand was strong, who enjoyed great prestige through their creativity until 372 A.D. (682 A.D.). Based on archaeological written sources, we can say that the history of the miniature of Central Asia has spread from a very ancient time. We can prove on the basis of historical facts that famous artists, masters, cashiers and sculptors have passed in Central Asia, and prove that some claims that there was no fine art and miniature art in Central Asia are unfounded. It is known to us that the foci of culture and art that developed in Central Asia were destroyed by Arab, Mughal invaders. Of course, during the time of Timur and the Timurids, the culture flourished very successfully. This art, which developed in the XIV-XVI centuries in the countries of the East, including in Central Asia, experienced a considerable degree of depression by the XVIII-XIX centuries. The principle that was established by the Baburians during this period, that is, in the XVI-XVII centuries, in the New School of Fine Arts, the leading role was played by the famous Miniaturist artists of Central Asia. One of the founders of the miniature school" baburids " was Mir Said Ali, who, according to Indian written sources of the 16th-17th centuries, was a prominent Miniaturist of his time. Mir Said Ali was born in Termez, learned the profession of a painter from his father, mohir artist Mir Mansur or Master Mansur, and went to India at the behest of living. In addition, the fact that the Central Asian Muhammad Murad, Mohammed Nadir Samarqandians and Farruhbeks, headed by an Indian miniature school, will certainly leave their land, testifies to the disunity of the Central Asian khanates and the lack of culture. We are talking about several calligraphic workshops in Central Asia at the turn of the XVIII, XIX, XX centuries, about Kamoliddin Bekhzad, one of the skillful Musavir masters, who in his creative activity was able to rise to the level of an unequal painter in Asia. Bekhzad and his disciples are the artists who have achieved the rise of Fine Art on a mass level-on the scale of society. And their contribution to ideological education lies in the fact that the specific Fine Arts left a methodological form of teaching, which even today has not lost its assessment. As a teacher, he tries to keep his disciples away from formalism. And the proof of this is that Bekhzad was very highly appreciated by Alisher Navoi, a very talented person. Thanks to the patronage of Alisher Navoi and the timurians, fine art has developed to a very high level of demand. Miniature schools are very developed in the East and are called by different names. For example, there were such large fine arts centers as the Bukhara school, the baburids miniature school, the Sheroz school, Asfahan school, Yazd school, Baghdad school, Tabriz school. During the time of Timur and the Timurids, Samarkand, due to its prosperity, also admired the world and the countries of Western Europe. But the Samarkand miniature school is not fully illuminated. The role of the Samarkand miniature school is important in the formation of the Herat school, which was developed under the leadership of Kamoliddin Bekhzad, who was considered the "Rafaeli" of the East. Samarkand was the capital of a state where science and art flourished during the Timurid period. Herat school was an integral part of the Samarkand-like hotbed of art and culture. The Arabs who invaded Samarkand were the first to see the paper in the city of Samarkand and were amazed. Especially the work" battle on the walls of Samarkand "(in Turkey in the library" star") is



kept. In these works, portraits characteristic of the Samarkand School of Fine Arts gave a unique style to miniatures with accuracy and brightness of the natural landscape. The period of creation of the image of Mirzo Ulugbek by unknown artists in 1441-1442 is proof of the widespread development in Samarkand even earlier than the Herat school. Especially noteworthy is the miniature work "the Battle of Sahibkiron's oldi Majlis". In this work, a picture of Timur and his revelations is drawn. This work was signed as "Khalil Mirzo Shohrukh". Baburi" in the testimony of Jahangir "if the name of musavvir was not clearly written in the image, this work could be said to belong to Kamoliddin Bekhzad muyalam." Because this work is stylistically reminiscent of the Creative School of Bekhzod. The author of this work, created long before the activities of Kamoliddin Bekhzad, Khalil Mirzo Shohrukh, in turn, was the mentor of the master Bekhzad. But this work, described by Dzhakhangir, has not yet been published.

In conclusion, the extensive study, search for the works of former students of the Samarkand miniature school, the fact that there are such schools, the way they work, is one of the pressing issues of the current era.

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