

## THE FORMATION OF SCULPTURE OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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### ANNOTATION

This article provides information about the history of the formation of sculpture in Uzbekistan during the years of independence and the types of sculpture.

**Keywords:** Creation, sculpture, composition, image, art.

**Аннотация:** В статье представлена информация об истории становления скульптуры в Узбекистане в годы независимости и о видах скульптуры.

**Ключевые слова:** Творчество, скульптура, композиция, изображение, искусство.

### INTRODUCTION

Although the creative styles of the sculptors do not differ significantly from the traditions of the 60s and 80s, the sculptors studied the history and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people and managed to create the image of our great ancestors in the artistic process. The names of our great compatriots - Imam Bukhari, At-Termizi, Khoja Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Imam Moturidi, Burhaniddin Margilani - are being restored. The great thinkers of the seventies, the names of poets and artists - Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Muhammad Khorezmi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Ahmad Fergani, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Kamoliddin Behzod, Muhammad Marod Samarkandi, Zakhridin Muhammad Babur and representatives of the Jadid movement mentioned. Memorial complexes are being built in their honor and books are being published. The first historical works of the monumental type of sculpture of the independence period were monuments to the great poet Alisher Navoi (E.Aliev, N.Bandeladze, V.Degtyarov, 1991). y.), the statue of A.Navoi, created by A.Rakhmatullaev and P. Podosinnikov in 2001 in the center of Navoi on the occasion of the 560th anniversary of the great poet, is located in the center of the busy avenue of Tashkent.

Monumental equestrian statue of A.Temur (I.Jabborov, K.Jabborov, 1993), Monumental statues of Amir Temur erected in Shahrisabz, Sahibkiran's homeland and the capital of the centralized state (I.Jabborov, K.Jabborov 1996), Farg Monumental statues of Ahmad Al-Fargoni (I. Jabborov, K. Jabborov 1998), erected in the cities of his mother and Kuva, Monument to Jaloliddin Manguberdi in Khorezm (I. Jabborov 1998), “Zakhridin Muhammad Bobur” in Andijan (R. Mirtojiev 1993),

“Abdulla Qodiriy” in Tashkent (R. Mirtojiev, 1994). “Cholpon” in Andijan (R. Mirtojiev 1997), a symbolic statue of the epic hero Alpomish in Termez (A. Rakhmatullaev, K. Norkhorozov, U. Mardiev, P. Podosinnikov), it is worth noting the statues of “Zakhridin Muhammad Bobur” (M. Rakhmonberdiev 1998) erected in Namangan.

Modern and national traditions are harmonized in the art of bench sculpture. This period was another manifestation of the originality of the art of bench sculpture, the abolition of the traditions of realism and the leadership of artistic expression. The academic style survived only in the process of art education. During this period, representatives of the art of bench sculpture created T. Tajikhujaev's "Snake Trail", "Kurash", "Dance", "Rider", D. Ruzibaev's "Queen of Navruz", "Navruz", "Woman" by J.Kuttimurodov, "Beautiful sitting", "Amudarya", "Swan", "Shohli Iskandar", "Tourist" by R.Mirtojiev, "Bobur", "Temur Malik", "Many works such as "Rain", "Behzod", "Hotters" by A.Khotamov, "Amir Temur" by E.Esonov, "Calligraphy" by S.Sharipov were created.

I.Jabborov, K.Jabborov, A.Aliev, A.Rakhmatullaev, N.Bondiladze are among the prominent representatives of the sculpture of the independence period, V.Degtyarov, R.Mirtojiev, P.Podosinnikov, A.Ryabtsev, P.Axmedzyanov, Sh.Usmonov, a number of artists such as K.Norkhurozov, D.Ruziboiev, T.Tajikhodjaev, J.Kuttimurodov, U.Mardiev can be mentioned. It should be noted that in the sculpture of this period, themes based on national ideology and, in part, new artistic forms were discovered.

Today, the sculpture has entered its true development in connection with independence, and Uzbek sculptors are singing the national independence of our people, expressing the history and present of our people. The art of sculpture in Uzbekistan is also defining its successful future.



**Statue of Amir Temur**

### **TYPES OF SCULPTURE**

Sculpture is one of the main forms of fine art. In this art, beings are depicted in space through forms of light and shadow, and their three-dimensional-spatial state can be reflected only through this type of art. Sculpture is derived from the Latin word sculpture, which means "to cut", "to carve".

In some cases, the word "plastic" is said or written instead of sculpture. Although these words have very similar meanings, the word "sculpture" is a more specific term than the Greek word for plastic. Sculpture mainly depicts living beings, people, animals, human life and inner experiences, beauty, historical figures, great figures, scientists, creators of today and the original children of the working people in various materials, that is why these works live on for centuries.

Education in art and beauty serves to develop students' aesthetic taste and creative thinking skills, to improve the qualities of a creative approach to work. The art of sculpture creates the basis for a harmonious upbringing. In sculpture, ideas, feelings and thoughts are expressed in the language of the plastic body movement. Typically, sculptures are divided into round and convex (relief) sculptures, depending on their appearance.

The round statues can be seen from all sides. For example, the sculptures and monuments in the squares and alleys, the various figurines placed on the table belong to this type, the embossed or convex sculptures, which are the second form of sculpture, are embossed on a surface. Such statues are called reliefs.

Haykaltaroshlikda deyarli rang ishlatilmaydi. Haykallar rangini asosan haykal uchun tanlangan material (masalan, marmar, granit, bronza va hokazo) belgilaydi.

Occasionally, sculptures are painted in folk sculpture. Sculpture, like any other art form, has a function, depending on its content, divided into a number of types and genres. By types of sculpture we mean monumental sculpture, monumental-decorative (monumental decorative) and bench sculpture.

Monumental statues will be erected to immortalize the memory of important historical events and celebrities. Typically, a monumental sculpture has a great meaning, it is directly connected with the environment, it is required to be in harmony with the architectural buildings and nature, which gives it more splendor and impact.







An example is the statue of Amir Temur in Tashkent.

### SCULPTURE SAMPLES

The majestic sculptures are made of durable solid materials: stone, granite, marble, bronze and various other materials, as they stand in the open air.

Because monumental sculptures are designed for long-distance viewing, large, holistic shapes are widely used. The small details on a person's face, the folds in his clothes, the small details on him are almost invisible.

Parks, alleys, streets and parks, also, the sculptures used to decorate the walls of architectural buildings are monumental-ornamental sculptures that are directly related to that being and serve to further complement their content. Various animal shapes are also widely used in this type of sculpture. Decorative sculptures also include various bubble paintings on the walls of buildings and paintings on the surface of applied art objects.

Various favorites, fences, symbolic gates, various porcelain figurines and clay toys are also examples of this genre.

Workshop sculpture includes works that are not subject to any other type of art that expresses an independent idea. Such works are intended for exhibitions, museums, interiors, and in this type of reality is reflected in its entirety. Subtle changes in human psychology, his mental experiences and moods are also revealed in such sculptures.

In sculpture, the artist uses a play of light and shadow to make his sculptures impressive and attractive. The statue is alive with light and shadow, that is, it comes to life as light falls, and as the light changes, so does the light and shadow, and as a result, the impression the spectator receives from it changes. This is especially true for majestic and majestic sculptures.

Because a statue erected in a square or alley gives a charm to the morning sun, the sunlight at sunset adds a different charm. In the moonlight at night, the statue itself reveals another beauty. That's why sculptures make different impressions at different times. In sculpture, a person's possibilities do not end with the mere appearance of a person, his still state, or his time in motion.

Her excitement and sadness, her desire for the future and her concern for the past are also reflected.

In sculpture, a person's attitude to his surroundings and his heartache can be convincingly interpreted. First of all, the sculptor's extreme intelligence, accurate representation of the human body and facial expressions play an important role in this.

Proper gestures, facial expressions - these are the things that make it effective. That's why it's said that a bench sculpture can “talk” to the audience.



This feature is reflected in the embossed images on the surfaces of coins, badges and medals. The bas-relief is especially useful for decorating works of applied art and architecture.

The ancient Greeks decorated various objects used in everyday life: jugs, vases, weapons with bas-reliefs, and decorated the walls of buildings with embossed images depicting various life events.

Bas-relief is still widely used in the decoration of buildings. An example of this is the sculptural work at the Tashkent metro stations “Gorelef” is also a French word meaning “high relief”.

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