

The History of Visual Arts and It's Importance in People Life

Valijonova Diana Sirojiddin Qizi¹, Gulyamova Mavluda Khamitovna²

¹Student, ²Scientific Advisor,

^{1,2}Uzbek State University of World Languages, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

There are many meanings of the workmanship throughout the entire existence of feel; subsequently, it appears scarcely conceivable to propose the one and only one and extreme examination based definition. A profound effect on the passionate and scholarly degrees of human cognizance that show-stoppers produce is their unmistakable component. In this article features of the historical backdrop of visual art and its significance in individuals life.

KEYWORDS: *Art, visual art, people life, aesthetics, artistic art, image, symbol*

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the entire existence of style, there are many meanings of workmanship. Accordingly, it is essentially difficult to give a solitary and at last logically stable meaning of this idea. Based on my experience as an instructor of feel and writer of books on style and art hypothesis, I can offer my own meaning of workmanship, without in any capacity professing to be a definitive truth. In my assessment, art is the expert action of a craftsman, which intends to make imaginative pictures that are summed up, frequently emblematic in nature. The longing for improvement and in any event, for the production of the absolute easiest pictures exists in the creature world, however no creature is equipped for making images. This permitted the German logician Ernst Kassirer to call man "a creature that makes images". Imaginative innovativeness and art as its most noteworthy sign are image making exercises. Visual workmanship has consistently been and still is of a mimetic sort. In any structure, even as conceptual art, it is an impersonation (mimesis) and a proliferation of the real world. This assertion is the finish of the whole history of style and art hypothesis, and few individuals have addressed it. A particular component of masterpieces is the profound effect on the passionate and scholarly degrees of human cognizance. Aristotle, clarifying the impact of appalling workmanship on an individual, called this cycle therapy, that is, the purging of the mind with the assistance of dread and sympathy. The possibility of therapy, created by Aristotle according to sad and comic workmanship, gone on for a few centuries.

It was effectively examined by the scholars of the Renaissance and Modern Times, and in the 20th century it was upheld by Sigmund Freud and numerous other workmanship clinicians. We can say that the idea of therapy isn't totally obsolete today. There are numerous effective and questionable issues in the arrangement and understanding of art. One of them is the issue of legitimacy of show-stoppers. It assumes the presence of a fundamental inner association between a show-stopper and its creator. Without this association, workmanship loses its atmosphere, inventiveness and uniqueness, association with the ethnic

and public climate. Art turns out to be so without an individual start in the time of mass multiplication, where the association of crafted by art with the creator gets restrictive and regularly totally lost. This is the reason for a portion of the thoughts of postmodernism, which broadcast the "passing of the writer", the disintegration of his character in an unknown content that needs just a right reading talk.

Today, the need to comprehend the validity of a masterpiece is getting critical because of the issues of art imitations. This is one of the essential issues related with the development of the workmanship market and the unending expansion in costs for both traditional and contemporary workmanship. Valid, workmanship frauds have existed all through the presence of European art. It is realized that some significant bosses of the Renaissance produced crafted by counterparts, which was somewhat not an acquiring, but rather an exhibit of the all inclusiveness of the style and Renaissance adaptability. In the resulting time, the falsification of the craft of the bosses turned into a genuine industry, sabotaging the genuine creative qualities. Some workmanship antiquarians accept that the exemplary works of the XV-XVI hundreds of years. - this is 33% of the fabrication. It is realized that on the planet there are eight compositions portraying the "Mona Lisa". Which of them has a place with Leonardo da Vinci, and which are her fakes? Since the eighteenth century, craftsmen have been battling the developing counterfeiting industry, guarding the creativity of their work. The quick development of the methods for replication, particularly in such a fine art as illustrations, made it conceivable to acquire others' subjects and to fitting financially effective syntheses. The first to contradict this was the English craftsman William Hogarth, in whose work illustrations involved a more prominent spot. He spoke to the English Parliament with a proposition to pass a law as per which all realistic works needed to contain the name of the distributor and the date of assembling of the realistic work. This proposition was acknowledged is still lawfully legitimate today as the "Hogarth Act". Hogarth expeditiously protected the craft of designs, however in the field of painting, the literary theft industry kept on developing, carrying enormous benefits to the creators of fakes. Today, numerous names are known by craftsmen who provided the art market with very expert fakes. For instance, the Italian Giovanni Bastiniani was occupied with imitation of Renaissance forms, the Dane Han van Meegeren capably fashioned artworks by Vermeer, the Frenchman Yves Shadron made fakes of Leonardo's Mona Lisa. The specialty of the 20th century has additionally been the subject of broad adulteration. The German Otto Wacker fashioned artworks by Van Gogh, the Frenchman Jean Pierre Shekroun and the Hungarian Elmir de Hory were occupied with falsifications of Picasso's works of art. The subject of adulteration was and still is the illustrations of Chagall, Miro,

and Dali. All this is a little rundown of hidden world figures who adulterate art.

To stop the progression of misrepresented craftsmanship items, present day science utilizes different techniques, including Xrays, spectrography, nuclear investigation, and so on. Historical centers around the globe make inventories with portrayals of canvases by aces and their proprietors. In the United States, an extraordinary demonstration has been passed against the fake business, and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) screens the exchange masterpieces. The artistic work of Uzbekistan, as a fundamental piece of the world craftsmanship, makes a commendable commitment to its improvement. In the specialty of Uzbekistan, totally new, beforehand non-existent sorts and classifications of workmanship have created and made huge progress. One of them was painting, and inside it significant compositional issues were tackled, and in which especially observable innovative triumphs were accomplished. Mirroring the existence of individuals, the interesting nature, the soul of the time and the pictures of counterparts has become the primary philosophical and imaginative errand of the painters of Uzbekistan. Creative accomplishments have become the object of steady investigation and examination. As per the advancement of artistic work, workmanship studies and craftsmanship analysis were framed and created. Along these lines, the investigation of the issues of the chronicled advancement of the expressive arts of Uzbekistan is presently pertinent both in hypothetical and reasonable terms. By the by, the quantity of adulterations of show-stoppers isn't diminishing, they fill the advanced craftsmanship market. Because of the enormous fame of crafted by Uzbekistan specialty of the 20th century, the fake business has moved its advantage from Western workmanship to Uzbekistan craftsmanship in later many years. This industry produces gigantic incomes and is identified with illicit, crimes.

Uzbekistan doesn't have a unique association that would control the offer of Uzbekistan craftsmanship abroad, which gives opportunity of activity to falsifiers represent considerable authority in Uzbekistan workmanship. The making of such an association requires the joint endeavors of workmanship antiquarians, restorers, craftsmanship sellers, and agents of workmanship exhibitions. Clearly, the Uzbekistan could take suitable administrative measures to control the cutting edge craftsmanship showcase and dispose of the exchange workmanship frauds. At that point, in the

continuation of the exercise, pride in the local land, for the old culture of its individuals, cites proclamations from the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad: First bow to your mom, over and over, and afterward to your dad. Any individual who needs to go to paradise should get the gift of the mother.

What's more, here they review crafted by Odil Yakubov "All that will get back to business as usual", which tells that the child who made a journey to Mecca and got back to his country, should as a matter of first importance go to his mom and love her.

Conclusion

To open the world of beauty to the child, to make him sensitive to the beautiful and to teach him to appreciate the beautiful and to create the beautiful with his own hands is not easy and not easy, but it is necessary. It should be answered to raise and educate children: familiarization with folk art, the development of pictorial paintings by artists with its imagery are the guides of a living tradition of art.

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