

## THE ART OF ORIENTAL MINIATURES IS A SCHOOL OF REFINED TASTE AND SKILL

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the origins, development stages, and artistic features of Eastern miniature art. Miniature painting is presented as a symbol of refined taste, patience, and aesthetic perfection in the culture of Eastern peoples. The article explores the harmony of colors, symbolic expression, and compositional principles in miniature works, as well as the creative legacy of great artists such as Kamoliddin Behzod. The research also highlights the educational and aesthetic significance of miniature art and the continuation of its traditions in the modern era.

**Keywords:** Eastern art, miniature, Kamoliddin Behzod, color harmony, symbolic expression, aesthetic taste, national heritage.

The peoples of the East have always paid special attention to art and beauty. In these countries, the subtle feelings of the human soul, unique landscapes of nature, and images of divine beauty were expressed through art. One of such rare types of art is the art of Eastern miniature, that is, a school of visual expression that is small, but requires great accuracy and patience. Miniature is not only an artistic style, but also a symbol of spiritual education, aesthetic taste, and hard work. The art of miniature was formed in the East in the 9th-10th centuries, in connection with book decoration. Initially, it was used as an ornament for the Quran, historical works, and literary manuscripts. Over time, this art rose to the level of an independent direction. In countries such as Iran, Uzbekistan, India, Afghanistan, and Turkey, unique schools of miniature emerged. The schools of Herat, Bukhara, and Samarkand were especially famous for their high skill, delicate color harmony, and graceful lines. One of the most important aspects of miniature art is symbolic expression. It focuses not on depth or perspective, as in Western painting, but on spiritual content, spiritual beauty, and symbols. Each color, each line has its own meaning. For example, gold symbolizes divinity, blue symbolizes the sky and eternity, and green symbolizes life and purity. When creating an image, artists sought to reveal the essence of the idea rather than a realistic form.

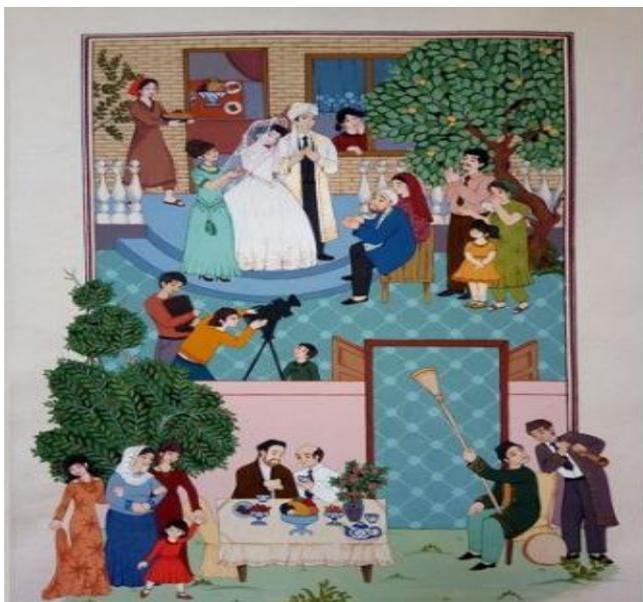


Image 1

One of the greatest representatives of this art is undoubtedly Kamoliddin Behzod. He lived in the 15th-16th centuries and brought the art of miniature to a new level. His works, such as “Layli and Majnun”, “Yusuf and Zulayha”, reflect the human spirit, love, loyalty and beauty in an incredibly elegant way. In Behzod's works, every detail, dress pattern, facial expression or natural landscape lives in harmony with each other, with an inner tone.





Image 2

Miniature art is a school of patience, attention, aesthetic sensitivity and the pursuit of perfection. Each work is worked on for months, sometimes years. Pages decorated with delicate brushes, natural paints and gold foil testify to the boundless love of man for beauty. In this art, behind every line, every movement, the artist's heart and patient work are felt.

Even today, the art of Eastern miniature has not lost its significance. In Uzbekistan and other countries, this tradition continues in a modern form. Young artists, studying ancient techniques, are reinterpreting them in a new way using digital technologies. This proves the eternal and flexible nature of miniature art, its ability to survive the times. Miniature art is one of the types of small-scale fine arts, in which the techniques are extremely small. The term miniature is also used to refer to the miniature paintings created to decorate medieval manuscripts, as well as

small-scale paintings made on bone, parchment, stone, metal, porcelain, and sometimes household items. Miniature calligraphy, along with page decoration and cover decoration, constitutes one of the most important complex decorative pillars of the manuscript. The main importance of miniature was to explain the content of the text and, in general, to decorate works of a secular nature. Basically, miniatures were used in works that reflected prose, poetry, and historical chronicles. Medieval manuscripts were made only with gouache paints. Miniature art is one of the brightest and most distinctive aspects of Eastern culture. This elegant and complex art form performed such tasks as decorating manuscript books, illustrating odes and epics, and reflecting historical events in historical works. During the 8th-19th centuries, miniature art in the East experienced its heyday, and many local schools were formed. These schools were distinguished by their own special styles, techniques, and traditions. Miniature is a small-scale work of fine art, created mainly to decorate manuscript books. The word "miniature" comes from the Latin word "minium", which means the name of red paint (red lead). Initially, this paint was used to highlight titles and decorations in manuscripts. In the East, the art of miniature began to take shape in the 8th-9th centuries during the Abbasid era. During this period, great attention was paid to copying and decorating books. In the 10th-12th centuries, the art of miniature reached a new stage of development. During this period, new schools emerged under the cultural influence of the Arabs, Persians and Turks. In short, the art of Eastern miniature is a high expression of the human spirit, patience and sense of beauty. It is not only a model of fine art, but also an invaluable part of our cultural heritage, a school of refined taste and skill. Each miniature work is a colorful history of the spiritual world, artistic taste, and philosophy of a people.



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