



APPLIED ART, HISTORICAL TRADITIONS, NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the historical origins of Karakalpak folk applied art dating back to the childhood of humanity, and as humanity grew, applied art also rose. As there was a struggle for survival, intellectual labor began to separate from manual labor as the need for a better life increased. The need for hunting weapons and household items increased. First, stone carving, bone carving, and later wood carving gradually developed.

ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО, ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАДИЦИИ, НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ

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ABSTRACT

В данной статье рассматриваются исторические истоки народного прикладного искусства каракалпаков, восходящие к детству человечества, и по мере роста человечества росло и прикладное искусство. Поскольку шла борьба за выживание, интеллектуальный труд начал отделяться от ручного труда, поскольку возросла потребность в лучшей жизни. Увеличилась потребность в охотничьем оружии и предметах домашнего обихода. Сначала постепенно развивались резьба по камню, резьба по кости, а позже резьба по дереву.

Applied arts, historical traditions, and national identity are three interrelated concepts that play a significant role in shaping the cultural landscape of the country. In Karakalpakistan, these factors have influenced the development of the country's artistic



heritage, showcasing a rich tapestry of styles, techniques, and influences that have developed over the centuries. Applied arts refer to the use of artistic skills and techniques to create functional objects or designs. This form of artistic expression encompasses a wide range of disciplines, including pottery, textiles, metalworking, and graphic design. Applied arts in Karakalpakstan have a long and distinguished history, with roots dating back to the Byzantine Empire. Over the years, artisans have developed a unique style that combines traditional techniques with modern innovations, creating a unique aesthetic that reflects the country's cultural heritage.

As a result of such a deep philosophical approach to applied art, the creation of decorative works based on convention, stylization and symbolism has intensified. This historical factor has given rise to the rapid development of Uzbek national decorative art, and our world-famous architectural monuments are now a testament to the amazing harmony and integration tiling, painting, calligraphy, stone carving and other types of arts in them. Folk decorative art enriches the spiritual world of people, forms their artistic taste, and educates their psyche. Therefore, Uzbek folk decorative art is one of the most necessary sources for the artistic, moral, and universal education of people, the formation of their scientific worldview, and the improvement of their cultural level. In the recent past, the most developed types of Uzbek applied decorative arts, such as painting, stone and bone carving, knife making, mat making, jewelry, embroidery, goldsmithing, carpet weaving, felting, and basketry, have become famous throughout the world for their unique execution technologies, truly national names, specific terms, schools and styles specific to these arts, and the merits of masters who have made a name for themselves in these fields.

Applied Art: Applied art involves the creation of functional objects that are also aesthetically pleasing. This field includes:

Textiles: Traditional weaving, embroidery, and fabric dyeing techniques. For example, Uzbek *suzani* is a type of embroidered textile known for its vibrant patterns and colors.

Ceramics: Crafting pottery and ceramics using age-old techniques. Each piece often reflects local culture and heritage. Samarkand and Bukhara are famous for their beautiful, intricate ceramics.

Jewelry: Creating adornments that reflect cultural motifs and historical significance. Central Asian jewelry often features elaborate designs using precious metals and stones.

Woodwork: Crafting furniture and decorative items with traditional carving techniques. The woodwork from Khiva is renowned for its intricate patterns and craftsmanship.

Historical Traditions: Historical traditions encompass the customs and practices handed down through generations, offering a window into a culture's past.

Festivals and Celebrations: Nowruz, the Persian New Year, is celebrated across Central Asia with special foods, music, and customs.

Folk Music and Dance: Traditional music and dance forms such as *maqom* and *shashmaqom* capture the essence of the region's cultural heritage.

Craftsmanship Techniques: Skills passed down through families, such as carpet weaving and metalworking, preserve ancient methods and designs.

Storytelling and Literature: Oral traditions and written works that convey historical events, moral lessons, and cultural values.



National Characteristics: National characteristics are the unique traits and attributes that define a culture and its people.

Cultural Values: Core beliefs and practices, such as hospitality and respect for elders, are central to the social fabric and identity of the people.

Understanding these elements can deepen our appreciation for the rich cultural tapestry of Uzbekistan and other regions with similar heritage.

One of the main characteristics of Karakalpak applied arts is their focus on craftsmanship and attention to detail. Craftsmen in Karakalpakistan are renowned for their meticulous approach to creating intricate designs and patterns, often incorporating traditional motifs and symbols that reflect the country's rich history and cultural traditions. This focus on craftsmanship has helped make Karakalpakistan a hub of artistic innovation and creativity, with artisans producing a wide range of high-quality, hand-crafted products that are in demand both locally and internationally. Historical traditions also play a crucial role in shaping Karakalpakistan's artistic landscape.

The country's long and rich history has left a lasting impression on its art and culture, with influences from ancient times to the present day. These historical traditions are evident in the country's architectural styles, religious iconography, and folk arts, all of which continue to influence contemporary artists and designers.

One of the most striking examples of Karakalpakistan's historical traditions is its rich tradition of religious iconography. Icons have been an integral part of Russian culture for centuries, serving as a means of spiritual expression and connection with the divine. Karakalpak icons are distinguished by their bright colors, intricate details, and symbolic imagery, reflecting the country's strong religious beliefs and cultural heritage. Today, traditional icon painting continues to thrive in Karakalpakistan, with artisans continuing the ancient traditions of creating these sacred works of art.

In addition to religious iconography, Karakalpakistan's historical traditions are also evident in its architecture. The country is home to many architectural treasures, from medieval cathedrals to Soviet-era monuments. These structures testify to Karakalpakistan's rich architectural heritage and showcase the diverse styles and influences that have developed over time. From the onion domes of the Kremlin,

National identity is another crucial factor influencing Karakalpakistan's artistic landscape. As a multinational country with a diverse population, Karakalpakistan's national identity is shaped by a complex interplay of ethnic, religious, and regional influences. This diversity is reflected in the country's art and culture, with artists drawing inspiration from a variety of sources to create works that celebrate the country's unique heritage and identity.

One of the main aspects of Karakalpakistan's national identity is its strong sense of patriotism and pride in its cultural heritage. Karakalpak artists often draw on national symbols and themes in their works, highlighting the country's rich history and traditions. Such attention to national identity has helped to build a sense of unity and solidarity among the country's citizens, and to develop a sense of cultural identity and pride. Another important aspect of Karakalpakistan's national identity is its commitment to preserving and promoting its cultural heritage. The country has a large number of museums, galleries, and cultural institutions that showcase its artistic heritage, providing a platform for artists to exhibit their



works and for the public to become familiar with Karakalpakistan's rich artistic heritage. Such dedication to preserving culture has helped ensure the flourishing and development of Karakalpakistan's artistic traditions, allowing future generations to deeply appreciate the country's cultural heritage. In conclusion, applied art, historical traditions, and national identity are three interconnected concepts that play an important role in shaping the artistic landscape of Karakalpakistan. By mastering these factors and drawing on their rich history and cultural heritage, Russian artists have made their mark around the world.

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