



EXPRESSION OF NATIONAL TRADITIONS AND VALUES IN KARAKALPAK STYLE IN FINE ARTS

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Abstract

The article presents the rich historical and cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people, traditions, values and their expression in fine art. The author analyzes the expression of nationality in the art of Karakalpak painting, especially on the example of the famous artist Jollibaya Izentaeva. It reveals how the unique traditions, costumes, decorations, huts and festive rituals of the Karakalpak people are reflected in the work of artists. The role of contemporary artists in expressing nationality and their contribution to highlighting national values in their works is also emphasized. The article also highly appreciates the role and importance of fine arts in promoting nationality.

Keywords: Karakalpak art, national traditions, fine arts, national values, Jollibay Izentayev, Karakalpak artists, composition, cultural heritage, black house, artistic traditions, national costumes, hut.

Introduction

Each tries to develop and elevate its secular peoples on the basis of its national values and traditions. And on this basis, its own nationality is formed. Our national traditions, our traditional heritage and our heritage passed down from generation to generation are among them. It is important to appreciate the humanity, kindness, friendship, mutual harmony, peace and exemplary values embodied in them. And these national values are developed with their own goals and the path of universal development.

The people of Karakalpakstan are also achieving the noble goals they have dreamed of and strived for for centuries. They are restoring and developing their history, cultural heritage, national traditions and values, and gaining an opportunity to realize their identity.



“As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, noted, the people of Karakalpakstan are distinguished by their ancient history, unique customs, traditions, language, culture, a system of vivid images, a truly national spirit, and a philosophy with deep meaning.”

The combination of fine arts and nationality is unique. We can see this uniqueness in the works of world fine arts. For example, in the works of V.I. Surikov, F. Malyavin, V.A. Nagornov and many other Russian artists, we can see how perfectly the artist illuminated the subject through Russian traditions and national costumes in each image.

Among them, Karakalpak painting also has its place today. And the person who contributed to its development is the People's Artist of Uzbekistan, laureate of the State Prize named after "Berdaq", academician of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan Jolibay Izentayev Tanirbergenovich. He was born in 1943 in the city of Kongrot. Since he had a strong interest in painting from a young age, he studied at the Republican Art School named after P.P. Benkov, and then at the Tashkent Theater and Art Institute named after A.N. Ostrovsky (now K. Behzod). In his works, we can see many compositions and still lifes that reflect the traditions and national identity of the Karakalpaks. The perfect finding of the theme of the work and the images indicates the high level of skill of the artist. The artist's compositions are dedicated to everyday life, in which there are many customs and traditions of the people on their holidays. His works contain themes of national holidays, motherhood and weddings. The jewelry, national costumes and various patterns in each image are unique. A number of his works, such as "Mother", "Women", "To the Guest", "Wedding", stand out from the works of other artists in this respect. The coloristic and compositional perfection of his works can be clearly seen in the harmony of colors. It is worth noting that throughout his life, when creating works, he tried to reflect the native nature of his native land where he was born and raised. Currently, about 90 works, compositions, still lifes, portraits and landscapes created by the artist in the 1970s-1990s are kept in the I. Savitsky State Museum of Art.

In particular, it is appropriate to highlight the works of master artists Bazarbay Serekeev and Kidirbay Saipov, who have contributed to the development of Karakalpak fine arts and have never tired of imparting their knowledge to many young artists.



Today, we can see many artists working in Karakalpak painting. We can cite the works of artists and youth mentors Jenis Lepesov, Sarsenbay Baybosinov, Salamat Bekbauliyev, Bakhtiyar Serekeev, Saidbek Sabirbayev and a number of others as special examples. In each of their works, we can see a number of compositions reflecting Karakalpak culture and nationality.

Currently, works of fine art on national themes, which are exhibited in museums and exhibition halls, serve as an example for the revival of material culture and traditions in this field, which have been forgotten in the recent past. The Karakalpak huts depicted in the works are particularly noteworthy.

"One of the most important and integral parts of the Karakalpak ethnography that has been passed down from century to century is the Karakalpak hut. Karakalpak huts are distinguished from the huts of other peoples. Their difference lies in the appearance of the conical top, the abundance of thick carpets and decorations (qizylbashkur, aqbaskur, janbau, etc.)."

Indeed, the imagination of anyone who imagines the Karakalpak land is filled with the huts of this place, that is, the "black house". The black house is considered one of the unique national values of the Karakalpak people and, in a sense, also has a symbolic meaning, reflecting the history, nationality, and traditions of the Karakalpaks. We can see that such "black houses", which reflect our national values with high taste and skill, undoubtedly do not leave indifferent every foreigner visiting our country.

That is, as our first president I. Karimov emphasized, "We know a people not by their name, but by their culture, spirituality, we look into the very roots of their history." Each of these words has a deep meaning. Each nation is distinguished only by its own unique traditions and values, and naturally, such values and traditions did not appear in a day or two. The values and customs of the Karakalpak people are also inherited from ancestors to generations in a similar way. First of all, it should be noted that values are manifested in relations between people based on community, friendship, solidarity and cooperation.

A people who know their history and draw spiritual strength from it cannot be defeated. In particular, preserving their history, the nationality of the people and nation in it, is one of the most important tasks of every person. And the work they have done for the development of our nation plays an important role in our history. We cannot build the future without history. And history is one of the foundations



of spirituality. Therefore, every person must have a clear and independent mind that awakens humanism, enlightenment, and the national pride of their people and nation, that is, a national feeling.

In conclusion, we will not be mistaken if we consider ancient customs, traditions, customs and rituals as a means of education that is passed down from generation to generation. We should emphasize that after gaining independence, attention to national values has become even stronger, strengthened, and serves to develop together with the world community.

For me, drawing strength from the rich and spiritual history of the Karakalpak people and creating a work creates a sense of poverty, but on the other hand, it causes me to feel a high sense of national pride. I am absolutely sure that a series of works like this will not only encourage our people to be indifferent to their land, language, spirituality, culture, and values, but will also stimulate their interest in them even more.

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