



KAMOLIDDIN BEKHZAD'S CREATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINIATURE ART

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Abstract: This article provides information about miniatures, the life path, creativity, researches and national heritage of Kamoliddin Bekhzad, who founded the Uzbek national miniatures and elegant miniature art of Tabriz, who made a great contribution to the development of miniature art, Kamoliddin Bekhzad's significant contribution to the development and evolution of miniature art is fully described.

Key words: miniature, calligraphy, colors, image, manuscripts, artist, cultural heritage.

Introduction:

Kamoliddin Bekhzad is one of the famous painters of Persian miniature. Due to the renaissance period, high level of creativity and favorable historical conditions that arose in the reign of Amir Temur, many great artists such as Mirzo Ulugbek, Abdurrahman Jami, Alisher Navoi, Kamoliddin Bekhzad scientists, philosophers, poets, painters and artists created effectively. Alisher Navoi had an invaluable contribution to the development of Kamoliddin Bekhzad as an artist. According to the definitions of that time, Bekhzad, who was considered "a rare artist of the century, a leader of artists", traveled a complicated path as an artist. During his conflict-filled life, he created works under rulers such as Sultan Husayn Boykara, Shaybani Khan, Shah Ismail Safavi, Shah Takhmasib. An important part of his life was spent in Herat, the second capital of the Timurid dynasty.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Kamoliddin Bekhzad was a famous miniaturist who played a major role in the development and progress of miniature art. Born in 1450 in Herat, present-day Afghanistan. Bekhzad's talent and passion for artistic words quickly became apparent. The Timurid dynasty's patronage of art greatly influenced Bekhzad and led to the flourishing of the artistic environment in the area. Under the patronage of Sultan Husayn Boygaro, Bekhzad improved his skills and became a symbol of the world of miniature art.

For a while, Kamoliddin Bekhzad lived in Tabriz and created works at the invitation of the Safavid dynasty. There are some assumptions that Musavvir was born in Samarkand. Until now, it is believed that Kamoliddin Bekhzad was born in Herat in 1455 in a craftsman's family. At that time, Herat was considered one of the most beautiful cities of the East. Kamoliddin Bekhzad was separated from his parents early, and he was brought up by Mirak Naqqosh, a famous artist in Herat, head of the royal library.

Mirak Naqqosh led the conference "Famous forty artists" and started the work of Nigoristan Academy of Arts, in today's terms. Then Kamoliddin Bekhzad met the famous calligrapher Sultan Ali Mashhadi and cooperated with him. Abdurrahman visits Jami and when Alisher Navoi becomes aware of his hard work, talent, and hard work, he calls Kamoliddin Bekhzad to him and engages him in the work of the palace.

Introduces Sultan Husayn to Mirza. The ruler created a workshop for him in his garden and provided all conditions for creativity. Sultan Husayn Boygaro appoints him as the head of the royal library in Herat. According to some sources, the famous English orientalist Edward Brown says about this that "famous painters such as Bekhzad and Shah Muzaffar, who gained great fame at that time, undoubtedly matured as a result of Mir Alisher Navoi's support." Due to his high level of talent, Kamoliddin Bekhzad is famous in Khurasan, he is the head of all painters and painters here. It was at this time that the best works of Kamoliddin Bekhzad were created.

This image belongs to Kamoliddin Bekhzad's work, and it depicts the battle between Amir Temur and the king of Egypt. The work skillfully describes the martial scenes and the spirit of battle. If we look carefully at the work, the appearance, appearance, and clothes of the Timurid period and the people belonging to that time are accurately described. Another important aspect of the image is the depiction of the flags of the two countries. Aksarla's upper battle clothes distinguish the two countries from each other by their colors. The uniqueness of the work is that this work directly connects us with history and this battle.

Results:

Kamoliddin Bekhzad's work can be a real school for us. His works encourage us to nationalize, to think, to search and to study his work again and again. Every time we look at examples of Kamoliddin Bekhzad's work, we discover new aspects of it. Kamoliddin Bekhzad's works act as a bridge between history and the future.

Miniature art, a traditional Persian and Central Asian style of painting, involves intricate and detailed paintings, usually done on a small scale. These works of art mainly depict historical events and various aspects of everyday life. One of the main contributions of Kamoliddin Bekhzad to the development of miniature art is his new approach to composition. He brought new depth and perspective to miniature paintings by experimenting with techniques such as foreshortening, creating a sense of three-dimensionality in two-dimensional artwork.

Discussion:

Kamoliddin Bekhzad's attention to small details was truly amazing. His artwork featured delicate brushstrokes, meticulous rendering of patterns, and vibrant color palettes. He was very good at capturing facial expressions and emotions, which added a sense of life and realism to his compositions. In addition, Bekhzad's dedication to preserving and promoting the country's rich cultural heritage is evident in his works. He often described the scenes of Persian and Central Asian literature, as well as historical events, thereby contributing to the preservation of cultural narratives.

Bekhzad's influence extended beyond his art. He was known for establishing an art workshop that trained many aspiring artists. His teachings and techniques have been passed down from generation to generation and have had a lasting impact on the development of miniature art. Today, the masterpieces of Kamoliddin Bekhzad can be found in various museums and collections of the world. His contribution to miniature art not only enriches the field but also inspires artists and art lovers.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be said that the artistic achievements of Kamoliddin Bekhzad in the field of miniature art left an indelible mark in the history of artistic expression. Through his innovative techniques, attention to detail, and dedication to preserving cultural narratives,

Bekhzaad has established himself as a leader in the development and evolution of miniature art. Kamoliddin Bekhzaad's miniature art is distinguished by its extremely elegant and delicate and precisely historicity. Therefore, special attention should be paid to miniature art and the whole world should be aware of Eastern miniature art and Kamoliddin Bekhzaad's work.

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