

## **The Period Of Book Art**

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**Annotation:** This article aims to increase reading and the interest of the younger generation in reading, which is becoming a global problem in many countries today, and to acquaint them with the history of books. the art of color, portrait, pattern, and even calligraphy is skillfully depicted with high taste.

**Keywords:** Book art, calligraphy, manuscript, reading, cover, illustration, Iskandar Ikramov.

We use so many books today that we don't even care that this item we are holding is a rare gem in human history. The book is one of the greatest discoveries made by mankind, linking the distant past to the future. The book is the companion of mankind, and the beacon of light that carries it for centuries. Our people have always longed for knowledge and reading. As we imagine the masterpieces of our centuries-old culture, our architectural monuments, works of applied art, as well as book art, become a great treasure. It is well known that the book was not only a beacon of wisdom in the East, as in all nations, but also a source of special respect. and his respect did not fade.

The appearance of the first library dates back to very ancient times. The great scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina is known to have worked in the libraries of the Samanids in the 10th century.

The next period of development of book art is connected with the names of Amir Temur and Temurids, masters of book art brought by them from different regions to Movarounnahr and Khorasan. There is information that the famous library of Amir Temur contains manuscripts from different countries in different languages. It is known that during the Timurids, in particular, during the reign of Amir Temir (1370-1405), Shohruh Mirzo, Mirzo Ulugbek and Boysunqur Mirzo (1409-1449), Sultan Hussein, Alisher Navoi and Kamoliddin Behzod (1449-1506), fine art had three prosperous stages of development. Abdumajid Madraimov has a lot of ideas and observations about the importance of book creation or information about the art of books in the works of Alisher Navoi, including his epics in "Khamsa", "Khazayn ul maoniy", "Mahbub ul-qulub" and other works.

According to the Hero of Uzbekistan, professor, Navoi scholar Suyima Ganieva, the Majlis un-nafois contains information about four hundred and fifty-nine poets, writers, historians, scientists and statesmen, fifty of whom are involved in book art.

During the reign of Timurids, along with science, fine arts, scientific and artistic works were transcribed, decorated with miniatures, as well as fine book art. In those days, elegant books created with hard work would have been created in small numbers and would have been extremely valuable. Such books were often commissioned by kings, emirs, and statesmen. The formation of book art is manifested in an integral connection with the development of fine arts, calligraphy and miniature. During the reign of Timurids, book and miniature art reached a new stage of development in the XIV-XV centuries. Historian Khandamir Temurids brought up Mirzo Boysunqur, a descendant of the Timurids, as a calligrapher, artist, painter, and bookbinder. They were engaged in the creation of unique manuscripts, which are the highest examples of book art, with great honor and respect.

The manuscript was created by representatives of various fields of art. However, its main creator was a calligrapher. decorated with master saxophones. This profession has long been a separate branch of applied art.

To know the history of book publishing and the present, it is necessary to study their history. The study of the works of artists of the past is effective in this work I.Ikramov was able to apply national traditions in the art of book decoration in the books composed of examples of fiction, ornaments appear in the works in bright and unique forms, we think that the style of decoration of this period is also modern and gives good results. Also, T.Muhammedov, K.Basharov, who lived a meaningful life and set an example for us, will pass on the legacy of their work to future professionals, and many applications about the work of such mature artists should be used in the classroom.

It is known that many graphic artists in our country are working effectively. Among them are A.Mamajonov, F.Basharova, T.Saydullaev, N.Khakimov, H.Sodikov, O.Vosikhanov.

If we consider that graphics is a type of fine art, we can call book graphics its most important branch. Book graphics have their own means of expression and rules that must be followed in the process of work. It is safe to say that these principles have been improving over time, because as art develops, so does book publishing. adapts to the process .That is, its technical characteristics and quality level also increase.

It is known that the structure of the book has its own peculiarities. The covers are usually made of leather. On top of the leather there is another special case, the top cover, each of the pages is decorated with borders and colorful miniatures.

We can see that in the general attention of graphic art of the 1930s, the ideas of time and time were more sharply reflected than the color image. During this period, the number of graphic artists increased. Haydarov and others worked on the book. Book graphics became an independent art form with an artistic language. In the 1930s, artists tried to create a unique ensemble by combining illustrations of book decoration and elements of interior and exterior image, font.

In the late 1950s, the book of Uzbekistan was awarded the title of foreign reader. In 1959, at the International Exhibition in Leipzig, I. Ikramov was awarded a bronze medal and a diploma for the

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works of People's Artist of Uzbekistan. included it in the book and created many unique compositions.

In the 1960s, an independent style of Uzbek book artists was formed, and book graphics were filled with new youth.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the style of artists was diverse, and the environment for artistic creativity expanded. During this period, the techniques of artists expanded.

The book-work of art, like any other art form, reflected national traditions in national character, national color, but the book is a rich heritage of peoples' culture and its own value.

Nowadays, depending on the opportunity, depending on the essence of the content, it is decorated at the level of all graphical possibilities, sometimes with color pictures, sometimes with black-and-white graphic images. Coloring of all covers and pictures on the inside is often used in children's fiction. Nowadays, most of these interesting picture books are printed on soft covers. It should be noted that the use of graphics in book decoration has decreased significantly in recent years.

Currently, the book is decorated with watercolors, as well as computer graphics.

It should also be noted that book decoration should complement the content of fiction, it is an important factor in increasing interest in it, because the quality of the image serves as a kind of advertising of the book.

The source of the visual worldview of the intellectual worldview is undoubtedly the book. We must clearly understand that reading a book is one of our national problems.

The role of reading in shaping the aesthetic perception of the younger generation is invaluable, the national free, progressive idea is an innovation. The digital economy and innovative worldview are becoming the demands of the times. On the role of innovation in the development of all spheres of life, raising the national development to a new level, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said: "Innovation is the future. If we start building our great future today, we must start it on the basis of innovative ideas, innovative approach. That is why we have created the Ministry of Innovative Development and set specific tasks for it. We believe that this ministry will play a unique locomotive role not only in the economy, but also in the implementation of the most important projects in the life of society as a whole."<sup>1</sup>, - he said.

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