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# The development and problem of the art of linocut in Uzbekistan.

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*Khusainov Nosirdjon Tuychievich*\*

\* Associate professor of the National Institute of Fine Arts and design named after Kamoliddin Bekhzad  
"miniature and book graphics"

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**Abstract**— This article highlights the art of "linocuts", its role in the visual arts, its importance in the aesthetic impact on people's consciousness, showing various social realities in society. The art of linocut was first developed in Europe, and later moved to Russia, where it developed and expanded. The history of the appearance of linocut art in Uzbekistan in the 1960 -90s, which was actively engaged in this kind of art, is considered. Examples of creative works by artists are presented.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, linocut, graphics, composition, globe, print, print.

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## INTRODUCTION

Changes in printed book graphics took place in the Republic in the XX century 1930s in Uzbekistan. The art of graphics gradually entered and began to develop. With its artistic features, such as the abundance of circulation of types of graphics (etching, masonry, oxygen, linogravyura), a wide place in printed graphics, artists did only creative work on these materials after the printing houses became more technologically advanced.

Linocut (linoleum and engraving) — link engraving to linoleum (similar to the xylography method). It occurred at the beginning of the XX - th century. Due to the accuracy of the artistic expression, the smoothness of the material from which the image was performed, it took a wide place in printed graphics with such artistic properties as the sharp contrast of white and black color, the accuracy and expressiveness of lines, the possibility of rapid processing, the use of large volumes of paper, the multiplicity of circulation. It is used a lot in color printing. Independently developed, albeit stylistically close to xylography. In the middle of the XX-th century, several schools of linogravure were formed. Latin America ("people's graphic workshop", Mexico;" Club of friends of Engraving", Brazil, etc.), widely developed in the USA, France, Denmark, Russia. [ 1.Own.E.132.b ]

Linoleum a— linocut is an expression from traces carved into an engraving, that is, linoleum or similar plastic material. Linolium-b it is cut engraved on plastic material (linolium, polymers). This "visokiy pechat" is a kind of high-printing engraving.

Linoleum a. (Latin. Linum-linen fabric, polotno and oleum — oil) - polymer rolls (wrap) material. Engraving b. (frantically from the word" graver "- cut) refers to a broad concept of" print", this is one of the main graphic methods.

In general, the fact of creating a masterpiece in linoleum is an interesting activity. Cheaper material, it is easier to work with colors in comparison with other engraving techniques. Elasticity of the material to the chisel. The decorativeness of the image is higher than that of carving on wood (kisolo-grafiya): the image from printing, clean, clear. Unlike wood: the blow is not sharp, but smooth, wider, the ends are round, but at the same time have strict boundaries. [ 2.14.b ]

Engraving b.- the youngest type of Fine Arts and the oldest type of printed graphics. When we say engraving, it is understood to produce printed forms of Matrices and multiply the volume of production of printed publications on paper from them with the help of printed paint. Each impression is a product of

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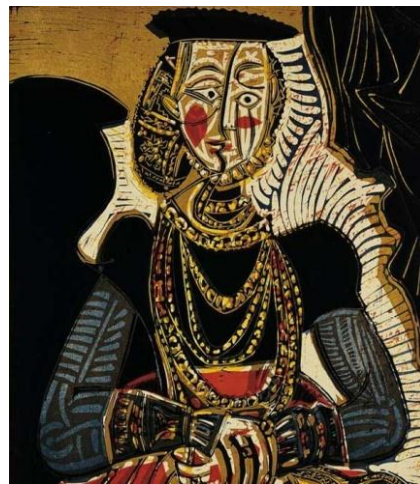
printed graphics. The original is an impression printed and signed by the artist himself. An engraving board is called an impression and engraved printed plate itself. Engraving has long entered the history of art, closely connected with the history of printing and publishing.

The simplest way of high-quality printing technique. For the first time linoleum was used in-stead of wooden flooring "xylography" in 1905 year (linoleum for Paul was invented in 1860 year) was conceived by artists of the German group "bridge". This was done due to the need to use linogravures for printing large-format posters, in which the main expressive role was played by silhouette and smooth color painting; in the future, the original artistic language of linogravure developed and improved. [ 2.15.b ]

At the end of the XIX and early XX centuries, linogravyura developed even more, especially in France. For us, this period is more interesting, because it is associated with the appearance of prints on linoleum. It is interesting that in Paris at that time there were a lot of artists – engravers, as well as societies of lovers of Engraving. The professional level of the engraving was quite high; artists in most cases were not limited to any type of Engraving, but also tried and tested with their own hands in the relevant areas of the graph.

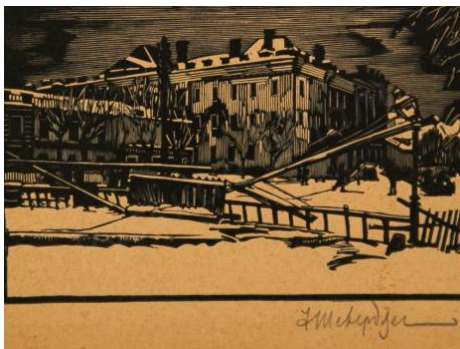


A. Matisse linocut



P. Picasso, a portrait of a young girl

Several linocuts in the mid-twentieth century. schools were formed. A. Matisse (created about 70 Linoleum in 1938-1952), p. Picasso (experimenting in the field of printing using different colors on a single template since 1959). From the late 1940s to the mid-60s, Picasso began to work by changing the original of famous paintings of the past, especially often referring to the legacy of old masters.



N. A. Sheverdyayev linocut



I. N. Pavlov linocut

The first Russian artist to use linoleum in the early twentieth century was N. A. Sheverdyaev, who was in Paris in 1906, demonstrated his work on this technique and succeeded. In 1907, later the Russian artist I. N. Pavlov has a great experience in working on reproductive linoleum.



B. B. M. Kustodiev linocut



V. A. Favorsky linocut

Famous Russian artists B. M. Kustodiev, M. V. Matorin, Surikov, V. A. Favorsky and others were engaged in linocut. Many Russian artists also loved linoleum.

Works made of linoleum, which appeared at that time, did not immediately become widespread. This was the period when the photomechanical printing method began to squeeze out reproduction engraving. Searching for new ways in art, the artists emphasized the need to revive engraving as an independent type of graphics. In any case, the unique properties of linoleum allowed for more ease of carving, freedom of use in black and white images, and the cheapness of the material was positive for the development of color linocut, where boards were not required as many expensive valuables as rare. Artists worked in both techniques, creating in the style of xylography and linocut. [3.]



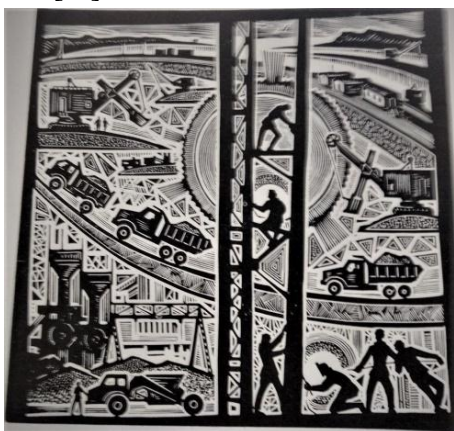
The avant-garde trend, which emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, began a new era in its life, although its successors were not recognized and its creators were persecuted by the authorities, but it gradually developed and strengthened its position in art history.

Linocut came to Uzbekistan in the 60s and 80s of the XX century. Over the years, the attention to the art of engraving has grown, and its genres are characterized by a variety of colors. Graphic works created in the genres of plot composition, landscape, portrait, still life are distinguished by their professionalism and a new aesthetic perception and description of the means of expression. During these years, linocut (black and white) became widespread, works of etching, mopotyping, autolithography were created. In the mid-1960s, interest in decorative stamps arose, and attention to texture increased. Pencils and pictures began to attract many. Over the years, interest in traditional graphic techniques - tonal, black watercolor - has waned. It was replaced by large-format, multi-series works. [5.]

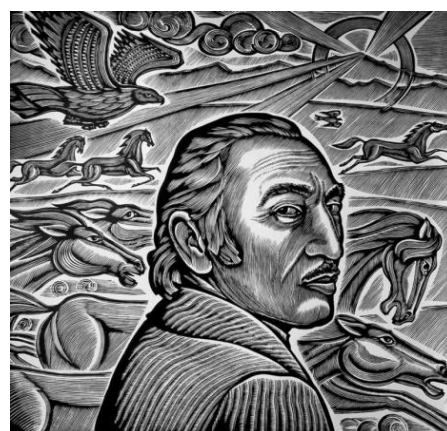
G. from the original painters. Chiganov, K. Basharov, A. Tsiglintsev, V. Parshin and others were the first to resort to linocut. Linogravure is widely used in bench drawings and book decorations. [3.14.b]

The young man decided to master this technique. Interest in linocut In the works of G. Chiganov, Yu. K. Basharov was engaged in creative research in this technique. The subtlety of the lines used by the artist, the integrity of the silhouette of the image give a special charm to his work. She creates a poetically glorious image in the image of a girl in "Grape Harvest" (1967). The artistic holistic solution of the work removes the details of everyday life and adds a deep art to it. The artist's depiction of the events and fantasies of existence in a solemn uplifting spirit defines the characteristic aspect of his work. his works are perceived as both fairy-tale and life. In his work "Folk Games" the artist depicts the way of life of the national people. The character and mood of the common people are reflected in their actions. Marking each image with a strict contour line for the expressiveness of the work also enhances its grandeur.

In the series of works "Cotton Holiday" by K.Basharov, the theme of joy and celebration is expressed in the image of an Uzbek girl dancing to the rhythm of national musical instruments. The artist created in various forms of engraving. He has created a number of works on history and everyday life, as well as portraits. From the mid-60s onwards, the interest in estam began to wane. [6.]



A. Tsiglintsev Mirtimir "Poems 1975.



K. Basharov "Self-portrait 1976.

Many centuries of art have been created using linocut materials: Q. Basharov's "Self-portrait" 1976, "Uzbek scholars" 1978, "Peasant" 1977, A. Tsiglintsev's "My Uzbekistan" 1979, Mirtimir. To "Sherlar"

in 1975, to Oybek in "Kutlug Kan" in 1970. G.Chiganov E.Mejeleytis. "Inson" 1963. R. Khamzatov "High Stars" 1964.

Among the artists who worked effectively in the art of book graphics in the 80s were I. Kiriakidi, G. Boymatov, R. Abdugalimov, E. Nurmonov, V. Apukhtin, and others define the character of the new stage of Uzbek linocut art with the diversity of creative ideas. [5.] After the independence of Uzbekistan, the art of linocut fell into disrepute. We hope that the young artists, who are a harmoniously developed generation under the guidance of the older generation, will be recognized worldwide and make a great contribution to the development of the school of linocut. "Today, the development of our national spirituality is inconceivable without examples of fine arts. The fact that in recent years Uzbek artists have been working effectively and achieving new heights, and many young talents are entering this field, testifies to its development and prospects," the head of state said. We wish our young artists to continue the tradition of the school of linear engraving with their beautiful works, organizing their exhibitions not only in our country but also in museums around the world.

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