

THE ART OF ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY

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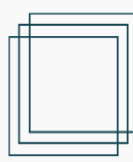
Anattation:

Calligraphy - the art of writing (lettering), the profession of copying books and creating books of architectural structures, art objects, arose as a result of the emergence of writing. The development of the 10th century accelerated, especially due to the widespread spread of Arabic writing. In the East, including in Central Asia, before the advent of printing, calligraphers were engaged in preparing manuscript books and reproducing their copies.

Keywords: Husnikhat, letter, calligraphy, Arabic, alphabet, Turkish, sura, art, letters, manuscript, history, painting.

More than 40 calligraphers, along with painters, painters and other masters, were engaged in preparing manuscript books and repairing those that had become unusable in the library established by Timurid Prince Boysungur Mirza (1397-1433) in Herat. Two discoveries have a special place in the history of human society. One is the discovery of bread, and the other is writing. Both of these material and spiritual inventions are the basis for the immortality of human history. You are not aware of the fact that our people have been using various writings for a long time. Ancient Uyghur, Orhun-Enasai, Sogd, etc. From the end of the 7th century, the writing of the Qur'an became the official writing in science, art, and state affairs. As a result, a unique writing exercise in different times and places and schools of calligraphy that formed the methods were created. Calligraphy gradually combined with fine art, painting, and carving. As a result, an elegant art was created on the basis of the Arabic script, under its beautiful letters. Calligraphy is not as widespread as Arabic writing, as it is in other folk writings. Because, in addition to being a tool of social media, like the alphabets of other nations, the Arabic script has a number of functions, such as this is a proof that it is not in vain that it has become more and more popular and that it has been used by our people for more than 1300 years. The Arabic alphabet requires deep thinking, logical observation, high taste and sophistication, but it is also a memory and riddle script that requires strength and memory.

If you can't think straight, don't write any text. you can't read a single word correctly. It includes pattern, mathematics, i.e. mathematics (alphabet calculation), artistic and visual tools (literal and verbal arts), painting. That's why its spiritual and mental impact, stirring up your emotions, and getting to know beauty cannot fail to attract attention.



Surayya Said, one of the famous calligraphers who studied in Turkey and then in Arabia, who contributed to the promotion of the art of calligraphy to high points, says in her interview: "The first thing that came to my mind was that there was an art fair, and a non-Muslim came up to me and said, 'Looking at these things, I felt as if I had prayed before.' You can't always express in words the impact from the outside, what experiences that person went through, but it's clear that something happened. It was necessary to copy the calligraphic text in three types of letters, i.e. verses, hadiths in "naskh", simple texts in "nasta'liq", chapters and titles in "suls".

The first form of the Arabic alphabet, which consists of 28 letters, is ancient Naskhi Hijazi. Mushafi Uthman was also written in this letter. Later, on this basis, it was copied in many copies. The basis of all created styles is represented by 7 types of letters. That is why it is appropriate to provide brief information about them.

1. Muhaqqaq letter - most part of this letter is flat, the remaining parts are written in round shape. This letter is more similar to Hijazi and Kufi letters. Therefore, Ibn Muqla called this letter "Muhaqqaq" and called it the first among other letters.

2. Suls means one-third or one-third of something. The reason why it is called "Suls Khati" is that it uses a third part of the pencil, or a third part of the pencil is used more. Ibn Bawwab was the first to invent the graphic basis of the form of suls letters based on point measurements.

3. Rayhani letter is derived from suls letter, and this name was given because the form of writing of this letter is similar to basil leaves.

4. The inventor of the Nakh letter is the famous calligrapher Ibn Muqla. After this letter came to light, other letters became obsolete and were not used. "Dump letter" is the writing of a manuscript letter in a small pen, which is often found in scientific literature and manuscripts. It was given such a name because it is written in a small form similar to numbers.

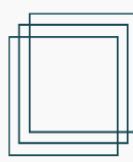
One of the famous calligraphers, Said Qasim, wrote the Surah "Ikhlos" on a grain of rice in a letter of dust and became the inventor of this letter.

5. Half of the Tavqi' letter is made up of straight lines, and half of them are rounded. It is similar to Hijazi letter. In the past, judges and governors signed documents with tawqi', and decrees, letters and manuscripts in offices and courts were signed in tawqi' style.

6. One of the features of Riqqa' letter is that most of the letters are written together. Riqqa' is the plural of "ruq'a" and means "piece of paper".

7. A letter of ta'liq is, in fact, riqqa'. A complete letter was created from its writing in various forms. Calligraphers named Khoja Tajiddin Suleiman and Abul Oliy were the founders of this letter.

In the language of calligraphers, it is called "Al-hutut as-sab'a", which means "seven letters". Skilled calligraphers should know all these letters.



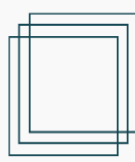
Nastaliq is a combination of the words "naskh" and "taliq". Mir Ali Hiravi and Mir Ali Tabrizi created the nastiq letter based on these two letters. It is also called Persian letter. Many books in our country are written in this letter.

Based on their capabilities, calligraphers wrote rubai and quatrains, ghazals and admonition poems in jali pen on abri bahar paper decorated with saffron flowers and golden water patterns. They were kept in the form of albums (albums) or hung on the walls of the hotel in glass frames. It was valued at several hundred gold coins. As we mentioned above, the art of calligraphy is not limited to books, our ancestors used calligraphy in all aspects of architecture and folk art. The internal (interior) and external (exterior) appearance of the buildings were decorated with hikmatomuz, holy words or verses of the Qur'an. Our government pays a lot of attention to this art. The creation of a new style of husnikhat by the well-known pen-and-pen calligrapher Habibullo Salih is noteworthy. This letter is called "Hatti Zuhruf Habibiy" or "Hatti Habibiy". The difference between this pattern and other decorative letters is that it is created by adding charming patterns, letters, and dots to create a decorative image.

Of course, calligraphers felt the nature of pen, paper and ink, and the need to introduce innovations into Arabic letters gave them an inspiring force. There is a saying in our people: "If a potter listens to the order of his will." How does this idea apply to calligraphers? It is natural that a degrez who makes a cauldron should put four ears on it. It is up to him to decide from which side. But he certainly observes the distance between the ears and their size. In the same way, calligraphers can express a detailed and continuous letter in an oblique or elongated form without violating the original form. It is necessary to observe the writing rules and methods of communication specific to each writing. Great masters of calligraphy used to say to the secretaries: "They choose you, not the letters." So, a calligrapher's letter reflects his identity, taste, nature and money. The hadith of the letter is called "nisbul-ilm", i.e. half knowledge. To know this and be able to apply it in practice, it is necessary to be a creative calligrapher, not a performer. Usually, there are two types of calligraphy, one is a calligrapher-calligrapher and the other is a calligrapher-calligrapher. In the first one, the main task is to draw a certain picture or take a ready-made one, and place a certain holy scripture in it. On the other hand, the aim is to create an image without forcing the letters and combinations of letters from their natural state. This requires great skill and finesse. Examples of this are the inscriptions of the shahadah word "Assalamu alaykum" in the shape of a dove, "Bismillohir - rahmonir - rahim" in the shape of a flower, "Muhammad" in the shape of a pitcher, and in the shape of a building with two doors.

Based on the above considerations, the following can be noted as factors of the formation of innovative styles in calligraphic writing.

1. Calligraphers should know 7 different types of Arabic writing and perform a full practice process;



2. Superiority of creative features of calligraphers and the potential of creative approach to each letter and word;
3. Strong feeling of people's wishes and needs in various writings and strong incentive to express them in a beautiful way;
4. The desire to embody the spirit of the time and the ideas of the homeland in a visual way based on the letters of the Arabic alphabet;
5. The ability to prepare and set up calligraphy tools for writing and the superiority of creative enthusiasm;
6. Striving to decorate the elaborated images of holy words or to invent new expressions;

It is an important criterion for the further improvement of innovative styles of innovative calligraphers.

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