

PAINTING METHODOLOGY OF ARCHITECTURE AND CERAMIC ART I COMPOSITIONS, WORLD PLACE OF PAINTING CREATION

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ANNOTATION

In this article: New history of Uzbekistan, visual and applied arts, painting technology styles. Inspired by the artist's art, a personal exhibition of painting and pottery samples, a composition of creative and thematic works, a presentation of a study guide, a scientific monograph, and a reflection on the value and importance of his works at the world level were discussed.

Key words and phrases: painting, pencil composition, region, pottery, masters, folk art, geometric patterns, schematic human, animal and plant world, shapes, black clay, bowl, bowl, plate, pitcher, plate, date, circle, khum , oven, toys, building materials, motifs, always archaeological, technographers, art historians, technology, attention

INTRODUCTION

"We should never forget the idea of human dignity. To declare the year of human attention and quality education, if we analyze [it] in depth, we have increased a lot, what can be done. Of course, what we did yesterday should be continued today. From the point of view of sustainability, again and again, the idea of Human Value must continue to add to the years. That's why we named it ``Attention to people and quality education," the head of state explained. Our president is Sh Mirziyoev.

State support for the further development of folk arts and crafts, strengthened by the Decree of the President of the Republic on the field, has opened up a wide perspective for folk art. The name of the masters of the people was glorified.

The element of nature is there for art,

Soil is sifted and mixed with water.

It appears from the palm of the fingers,

The soil is baked, falling like gold.

Turf ornament of applied art,
There are dishes and items.
A strange tale of human labor,
It appears, on a day full of inspiration.

Unique patterns on ordinary items,
Eye-catching, colorful decorations.
Teapots made of wood,
He talks about history and tells stories.

It is the cradle of pottery art
The land of craftsmen is Central Asia.
His face and eyes shine from art,
My potter, it's because of your love!

Pottery is one of the types of applied folk art, and it belongs to the field of crafts that makes various objects, dishes, building materials from clay. The main raw material in pottery is natural clay, and the longer the clay is baked, the better the quality of the pottery. The art of tiling, which is the decorative art of pottery, has developed widely in the architecture of Central Asia.

At the end of the New Stone Age, in some places, observation of the laws of nature developed feelings of symmetry, rhythm, and form. He brought to the field a unique art of pattern, which is formed on the basis of flat repetition or mixing of the same elements. The pattern became widespread in the New Stone Age and influenced the development of practical and decorative art. Decorating pottery and other items with patterns became widespread. Parallel, spiral and wavy lines, concentric circles form the basis of many patterns of this period.

Geometric patterns were gradually enriched with forms taken from the schematic human, animal and plant world, and expanded in content. Its elements began to reflect the symbolic signs of cosmic forces. For example, socket-bird symbol, wavy line-movement, water symbol, etc

The art of patterning now not only fulfills a decorative function, but also expresses people's ideological and philosophical concepts . In the Neolithic age,

small plastics were also widespread. Sculptures were made from clay, wood, horn and bone, and partly from stone.

Different khum, jugs, plates, vases made by hand, without machine tools, are decorated with colorful patterns. The surface of these ceramics is decorated with spiral, wavy, grid-like lines, simplified figures of people, animals and birds are also made. Because such ceramic monuments were found in Yashash, they are called "Cultural Monuments".

Pottery has created amazing beauty from black clay. It is the most ancient and modern art of the East. This black clay is a symbol of generosity, honesty, goodness. The soil is the ground of the art of the highest appearance of beauty, prosperity, sustenance, which takes care of the needs of all people.

All nations of the world are engaged in pottery.

They differ from each other in their specific aspects.

Uzbek pottery has a long history, wonderful traditions, form, content, creative process and unique style. Although the ceramic products are simple, their appearance, accuracy of parts, proportion, preservation, artistic placement of patterns, unity and harmony of form and content have made Uzbek potters known to the world. Pottery is a field that makes clay: bowls, bowls, plates, jugs, plates, dates, bowls, khums, ovens, toys, building materials, etc., and it has a long history. People have known since the beginning of the Neolithic period that the special soil becomes stony when heated, and various dishes can be made from it. First, they made clay dishes and cooked them on the bonfire. Since the earth is everywhere in the world, pottery is widespread, and at first women were engaged in this craft. After the invention of the potter's wheel in the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC, men began to do pottery. Later, clay pots and trays were cooked in special ovens and hot tubs. In the Neolithic period, vessels were made with pointed bottoms and stuck in the ground. In the Enolithic period, in the eastern countries and in ancient Greece, elegant pottery vessels developed, and ceramics began to be used in architecture.

In the VIII-XII centuries, pottery was well developed in Central Asia. This was proved by the ceramics found in Africa and other places of Central Asia. At that time, the culture of Central Asia developed with rapid paintings, and it was a period of new upliftment. Many scholars, writers and thinkers, such as Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Beruni, Firdawsi, and Rodakis, grew up. World-famous architectural

monuments were built. Ismail Somani mausoleum was built in Bukhara. In the 13th century, Bukhara, Samarkand, Urganch, Maur, and Balkh were under fire as a result of the Mongol invasion. As a result, the development of pottery art was damaged.

In the Central Asian region, pottery developed rapidly. Amir Temur made a great contribution to the development of folk art. He brought craftsmen from the occupied areas and opened stalls for them. He built famous, beautiful, elegant buildings, mansions, palaces. After the death of Amir Temur, it was not possible to establish a strong state centralized in the land of the Timurids due to internal battles.

In the 9th-11th centuries AD, ceramic crafts are one of the most important and widespread productions. There were several large centers known for their unique ceramic schools, such as Samarkand, Nisa, Marv, and Shosh . Rishton pottery flourished among these cities.

Bright colors, richness of colors and decorative motifs of artists always attract the attention of archaeologists, technologists, art historians, and technologists. The type, character, and purpose of medieval pottery are very diverse. It was wonderful and Yiddish, studies, glaze, delicate, tall products of various shapes, beautifully observed found humdons, kozon, the most minute glazed products of ceramic craftsman chilik of the 9th-11th centuries. Glazing is given to any kind of shapes - bowls, glasses and various products and dishes. The glaze on the products is glossy, colorless, slightly yellow or green. Preparation of powders are made from various natural plants, green, based on copper oxide, red, seeds, stone powder, fruit peel. Brown is produced in iron oxides and a combination of iron and manganese oxides; yellow-antimony oxide, mud-chromium oxide, paints, as a rule, are prepared from metals glazed with clay. Glaze is a complex chemical compound with a medium or coating on the glass. Usually, silicon oxide with various harmful oxides is dangerous. Glazed Preparation of glaze and b feet under paint requires knowledge and experience. Special equipment for grinding and mixing paint, the finest sieve, for example, silk, is of special importance in the production of glazed products for sorting. Master potters had to take into account the hot temperature of the East, sometimes the temperature of different compositions, images, colors, and glazes. Even a small misuse of culling can cause damage to the skin and adults.

Fargona Valley pottery has an interesting and complex unique style that tells a long story of the handiwork of ancient masters . Remains of ancient pottery and glassware (dating back to the 2nd century BC) were found in the Rishton and Kuva basins of the region, and they were among the peoples of Central Asia. The specific features of the development of the culture, art and spiritual life of the indigenous population are clearly visible in the historical excavations. For this, pottery is attracting great interest as one of the valuable resources in the history of Central Asia. Andijan, Gurumsaray and Rishton schools existed in the Fargona valley in the past centuries. However, the Gurumsaray school is in danger of disappearing, and a few libraries have survived in Andijan region. But today, in Rishton district of Fergana region, more than 20 pottery schools have developed and spread to Fergana city and Fergana region. To be observed near Kyrgyzstan (Osh, Zhalolobod, Batken) and Tajikistan (Sogd).

Rozikhan **Djalilova 1993-1999 yy** . Tashkent Mannon Uyghur State Republican Institute of Artistry. Kamolidin graduated from Bekhzod National Institute of Art and Design with honors . Actively participated in student years, scientific conferences, and exhibitions of the Association of Artists of the Academy of Uzbekistan. He demonstrated the practical application of various technologies of pottery, painting, miliu naqsh, etc., schools of secret technologies in scientific and creative side activities.

The art and culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, rich in legends, was interested in the history of the art of architecture . Architectural designs, glazed tiles, painting technology, symbolic orientation, compositional style, composition, image, make the content of the idea of the work in the center of the harmony of the artistic image.

Ashgabat, Republic of Smarkand, Bukhara, Ferghana, Khiva, Tashkent and other ensembles were used as a scientific research object . Rozikhan Djalilova mussavira, pedagogue painter, skilled architect, practice and theory of ceramics 2000 years various glazed designs, mini plastic, Dinosaur, turtles, juniper toy compositions, Egyptian, Greek Indian legends, various birds and animals, water, sea , ocean views, portraits, self-portraits, color paintings, and paintings have taken place in world-class museums and collections. Souvenir compositions on various topics are included in the collections of America and other European eras. Paintings, ceramics, architectural projects depicted by Mussavira have a

unique and unrepeatable methodical style, says Associate Professor of the Department of Pencil Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Tashkent Construction Institute of Architecture. Gul'manva N. B



Self-portrait .2000 .Red clay and angob 10x 1 0 .

Rozikhan Djalilova. Juniper toy: Giraffe .2000 .Red clay and angob 10x 1 0 .



Ceramics. "Sailing ship". 2001. Red Clay and Angobe. 6x4

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In 2019-2020, a personal exhibition of paintings and pottery samples inspired by art was held in the exhibition hall of the creative association of Fergana region. The best work competition, which traveled around the world, received high marks by participating in international conference projects. Inspired by art, a personal exhibition of paintings and pottery samples by R Djalilova. A

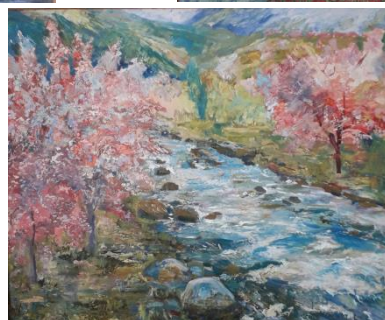
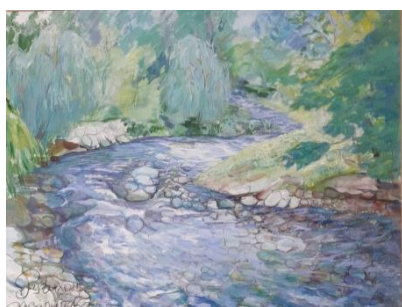
composition of creative and thematic works. Study guide. Fergana "Classic" publishing house was published in 2023

1.2022 Personal exhibition inspired by art, samples of works for painters and potters. Composition of creative and thematic works. Study guide. The International Festival of Russia "Talents of Russia" was awarded with a Grant-Prize Diploma, Medal, Kubig

2. Personal exhibition "Inspired by the new historical art of Uzbekistan". Europe, Germany, France, personal exhibition, scientific article, monograph presentation Grand prize diploma. Awarded the Order, Kubik 2022 15.10.25.11 _

3. "Landscape of Jordan" painting 2022.25.10. 25.11 Europe France fine art painting The grand prize was awarded with a Diploma

4.«Spring landscape» USA 2023026329. 202 3 . 02. 2023.02. International fe stars " At of America " United States of America I Little Rock I Arkansas February 22,2023. Diploma laureate I PRIX The Nomination fine arts (painting)



CONCLUSION

During the years of independence, the use of various technologies in the disciplines of "fine art" in the fields of pencil drawing, painting, and composition developed in the works of artists.

Educating young people in the spirit of respect and loyalty to the motherland, people, our national values and spiritual heritage, promoting the responsibility of using the opportunities created for them, is the main criterion for the great goals that are set in the future. In addition to existing laws and decisions in the education of young people, it is the special duty of us pedagogues to inculcate moral stability.

In the exhibition, through the colorful works of various genres, young people and art lovers will play the role of an educational factor in the development of a well-rounded human being in the future through spiritual and educational events. Enriching the minds of young people spiritually and educationally, through each work, the artist expresses his views in the idea of thought and painting. It serves as an auxiliary tool to interest young people in the types of fine arts and to bring art to the regional and republican level with their works in modern directions.

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