

Modern views and features of technical aesthetics

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Abstract: *The emergence of craftsmanship in the conscious life of mankind is the most important historical step taken towards civilization. It is aimed at continuing the national handicraft traditions of Uzbekistan, providing full support to artisans, promoting the rich cultural heritage of the world community. Our world-famous architectural monuments, which gave impetus to the rapid development of the Uzbek national decorative art, testify to the wonderful harmony and integration of plaster, tile, painting, calligraphy, stonemasonry and other arts. Many applied decorative arts enrich the spiritual world of people, shape their artistic taste, nurture their psyche. That is why many applied arts are one of the most important sources in the universal education of people's art and morality, in the formation of their scientific views and in raising their cultural level.*

Key words: *national decorative clock, master, painter, traditional culture, modern culture, traditional images, art, universal, handicrafts, tourism, grix, styling.*

It is the duty of each of us to develop national handicrafts, folk arts and crafts in our country, thereby fully preserving the rich cultural heritage and historical traditions of our people.

In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, many decorative arts are a major part of our cultural heritage. The types of applied arts that originated and flourished in the Uzbek land are world-famous for their uniqueness and uniqueness.

When we think about this stage of development, we see that the origin of the Uzbek applied decorative art dates back to the first period of mankind, that is, to the time of primitive society.

Archaeological excavations in the country have revealed that the creation of artifacts by the human body began in the Stone Age and has been going on for centuries.

The transition of people to a sedentary state, the observation of the laws of nature, led to an increase in the sense of symmetry, rhythm, form. He created the unique art of painting, which is based on the flat rotation or interlocking of the same elements. Decorating pottery and other items with patterns became widespread. Parallel, spiral and wavy lines, circles form the basis of many patterns of this period. Geometric patterns were gradually enriched with schematic figures derived from the schematic human, animal, and plant worlds, and expanded in content. Its elements continued to reflect the symbolic signs of the cosmic forces. The art of painting now not only performs a decorative function, but also begins to express the ideological and philosophical concepts of the people.

The advent of pottery, on the other hand, made the created objects more elegant and beautiful.

Archaeological excavations in the territory of Uzbekistan include Khorezm, Sogd, Bactria and the art of painting is known to have developed in other provinces. Remains of patterns found in the excavations of Fayoztepa and Dalvarzintepa Buddhist temples in Surkhandarya region are a clear proof of this. This historical factor has given impetus to the rapid development of the Uzbek national decorative art, and today our world-famous architectural monuments testify to the wonderful harmony and integration of plaster, tile, painting, calligraphy and other types of art. Many applied decorative arts enrich the spiritual world of people, shape their artistic taste, nurture their psyche. That is why many applied arts are one of the most important sources in the universal education of people's art and morality, in the formation of their scientific views and in raising their cultural level.

The most developed painting of Uzbek applied decorative art in the recent past. unique technologies of pottery, stone and bone carving, knife-making, jewelry, embroidery, gold-embroidery, carpet-weaving, felt-making, basket-making, real national names, their specific terms, schools, styles of these arts and services of famous masters in these fields all over the world.

Painting as an art form has long been an important part of Uzbek culture. Over the centuries, his artistic traditions have emerged and developed. In the patterns, unlike all other types of art, one can see the close connection of generations, the continuity of national traditions. Artistic painting is the art of creating beauty in the harmony of colors and in unique compositions. In the traditional architecture of Uzbekistan, painting is mainly used for ceilings, silent vodkas, palace columns, mosques, schools. The houses of the rich were used to decorate wooden objects. The rhythmic movement of intertwined twigs, branches and hashamatically depicted flowers in delicate floral-geometric patterns, the islimi in the works of Uzbek masters and the classical motifs of girikh patterns are adapted to the shape of the ceilings. The pattern serves to decorate more interiors and covered porches, porches. Today, the pattern is used in architecture, home furnishings, gifts, small wooden toys, musical instruments and household items.

The art of painting is gaining momentum today. People get acquainted with these works of art through the press, radio, television and cinema. Currently, the task is to expand the network of clubs in schools and out-of-school institutions as much as possible.

During the khanate, many masters of applied arts began to gather in cities such as Khiva, Kokand, Bukhara, Samarkand. Mostly Fergana and Bukhara painters went to Samarkand. Kokand and Mavgilan masters came to Tashkent and decorated many buildings. This will play a significant role in the further development of painting schools, the creation of unique compositions, the further enrichment of the color scheme. But even though these patterns are similar to each other, each school of painting differs with its own composition, style of work, color scheme.



History, values, science and culture of the peoples of Uzbekistan a comprehensive scientific study and analysis of the gems is crucial.

In particular, our culture and values in educating young people. Much attention is paid to the wide use of samples of our national art, wonderful works of art created by our ancestors and famous all over the world.

The literature on the experience of our ancestors is not enough. In addition, the rich experience of our ancestors in the places of vocational training in universities, workshops on the basis of individual master-students, additional educational institutions, the incomplete teaching of masters and students of Oriental etiquette has a negative impact on the morality and level of knowledge of our students. Therefore, it is necessary to use the spiritual heritage left by our ancestors correctly and effectively. Then the respect for the spiritual heritage of our ancestors will grow.



Our cultural and spiritual wealth, accumulated over the centuries, in particular, the developed forms of Uzbek applied decorative art: painting, pottery, wood carving, stonemasonry, bone carving, carving, knife-making, jewelry, embroidery, the real original names of the masters, their peculiar schools, the styles they created were in danger of gradually disappearing. Today, in our independent republic, there are ample opportunities to preserve, appreciate and use the applied decorative art created by our people as a result of centuries of creative work, to develop the aesthetic taste of young people and bring them up as highly cultured people.

It is safe to say that Uzbekistan was once a center of craftsmen

For example, in Andijan region, Shahrihan, Samarkand region, Urgut, Fergana region, Kokand, Mapgilan, Namangan region, Chust, folk handicrafts flourished. Craftsmen lived in the neighborhood at that time, which was called the jewelry neighborhood, the knife-making neighborhood. In those days there were neighborhoods for coppersmithing, weaving, box-making, knife-making, cart-making, and pottery. For example, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there was a boirachi mahalla in Bukhara, where Bukhara weavers generally lived. In every professional neighborhood there was competition between the armies. Because whoever has a quality product has bought the product he made. That is why every craftsman, striving to make a quality product, had his own rasta.

The master was considered knowledgeable in the past. Because they studied in a madrasa and were well versed in literature, history, music, mathematics and chemistry.

Painting technology has been passed down from generation to generation. From ancient times the painters did not write down the secrets of pattern making, only their students knew. After their disciples became masters, they also taught their disciples. Thus, they developed the profession of painting as a tradition. The master took his child or relatives as his disciples.

Taken as an apprentice from 7-8 years old. The study was around 7-12 years. The teacher worked with the students during the day and in the evening under the guidance of the teacher.



After the student's independent work, the masters discussed his work and gave him the title of "master". The master's son learned his father's profession from a young age. This paved the way for him to become a good craftsman in the future. If the master did not have a son or a child, he taught this profession to his closest relatives and children. In short, the profession has traditionally been passed down from generation to generation. The following custom was customary in giving discipleship to the master. Taking the child to the master was a solemn ceremony in itself.



In addition to teaching the child crafts, the master provided food for himself throughout the entire study. The teacher, who provided free vocational training, was hard-working and demanding of the student. Because it was possible for every craftsman to learn his craft with delicate taste and patience. Masters have developed special etiquette requirements for students. For example, they are

they insisted on the student's cleanliness, not to be distracted during work, not to go near crooked and inappropriate things, not to do any work without the permission of the teacher.

The master not only taught the student the secret of the craft, but also taught him to do the housework. After the student has mastered the secrets of art, a white blessing is given. Sometimes the teacher would give the student the tools used in the profession so that he would not have difficulty in starting an independent business. The roots of the art of painting go back to our ancient past.

Mankind has been artistically decorating and perfecting all the things it needs. From simple household items to clothing,

book, building decorations are all decorated using pattern elements. The decorative elements in many applied arts are the simplest reflection of the image of flora, flowers, twigs, leaves and animals found in nature.

When drawing a pattern, natural and geometric shapes from two sources are mainly used. Plants, animals and birds are the object of depiction of pattern art. It is known that each pattern consists of a set of unique pattern elements. Styling means the processing of various shapes derived from the plant and animal world, for example, natural forms of shrubs, branches, leaves, flowers, fruits, etc. In this case, the selected shape is reduced to an ornamental form that can be added to the pattern composition. Learners learn to accurately summarize the appearance of an entire object using several artistic lines. All the patterns that have been used by masters since ancient times have their own rules, despite the fact that they are a conditional representation of nature and reality.

These rules are derived from nature itself. Plants only grow in one direction. For example, the willow seems to grow upside down, but leaves a branch and continues in a one-way direction. This law of nature is reflected in the pattern.

The pattern that a master draws is not just to fill a sheet of paper, but to draw a landscape image consciously following the laws of nature and art. In the process of working with artistic patterns, they need to master the following - to know how to process natural forms in the environment, which exist in nature, that is, to style them, to be able to use them effectively; - be able to create a new pattern composition on the basis of the given pattern elements or pattern;

- be able to independently create a new pattern composition. Acquaintance with the elements of the pattern takes them on a journey into the depths of nature, and based on the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired in the lessons, they observe the flora and fauna and are directly involved in creating their artistic images and forms through "stylization". It is best to use color or black-and-white photographs and visual aids based on a special sequence. Stylization means depicting plants and animals in nature in the most compact form, simplifying household items much more than they look natural. Learners of drawing should master this method with a detailed understanding. Because many pattern compositions are created in this way with the help of various shapes and images.

Drawing pattern elements and in the process of painting lessons

Ways and means of their formation are mastered. In the first lesson you will learn to draw the following pattern elements:

- Drawing elements of leaves, flowers, rods, ties and twigs, rope elements, bud elements, gajak and curly elements.



Usually more leaf images are used in drawing artistic patterns. In this case, the leaf is depicted in delicate, elegant looks, as it is one of the elements of the Islamic pattern. Painters have long used the leaves of willow, pomegranate, palm, almond, sambit, henna, rose, grape, etc. to create a pattern composition. Flowers are an element of Islamic pattern, which gives the patterns more beauty and elegance after decoration. Floral elements are mainly placed in the central parts of the pattern forms. There are countless species of flowers that have unique names. Flower species include simple and complex-looking flowers, tulips, cotton, carnations, pistachios, carnations, violets, roses, daffodils and other flowers.

Symbolic patterns - dove, lion, fish, state emblem and others

consists of stylized elements. While decorating the ancient monuments of our ancestors with elegant patterns, they sang their dreams, hopes, loves and wishes through them. The painter, our ancestors studied the human psyche very deeply and comprehensively and enriched them with wonderful patterns and motifs. In a patterned house, people have learned to live in peace, tranquility, longevity on the basis of life experiences of wise ancestors for centuries.

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