

The role of drawing science in the art of miniature painting

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Abstract: The article discusses the significance of drawing science in the formation and development of the art of miniature. Particular attention is paid to the roles of a linear drawing, a system of proportions and compositional solutions borrowed from drawing treatises, which became the basis of the visual culture of miniatures in various historical periods.

Keywords: Drawing science, miniature art, drawing treatises, linear drawing, composition, artistic technique, historical painting.

Introduction: The role of drawing science in the art of miniature is a key aspect in the development of artistic culture, especially in the context of medieval and oriental traditions. Miniature as a form of art was formed under the influence of not only picturesque practices, but also scientific knowledge in the field of drawing and geometry. It was the drawing discipline that allowed artists to achieve a high degree of detail and accuracy in the image of the composition elements, which is a distinctive feature of miniature. The formation of stable canons of the image of human figures, architectural elements and natural objects in miniatures was impossible without thorough preparation in the field of linear prospects and proportions that were developed within the framework of drawing science.

METHODOLOGY

Analysis of sources shows that a significant part of the knowledge that the artists used in miniature was borrowed from treatises on drawing science, common in the era of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. In particular, in the texts under study, the emphasis is on treatises, such as Alberti's work and the late eastern manuals according to the drawing, where the issues of constructing the form, composition and transfer of volume to the plane were analyzed in detail. These texts formed the basis of the professional training of miniature masters. The methodology of this study is

based on a comparative analysis of miniature works with parallel study of textbooks and treatises on drawing, which made it possible to identify a direct dependence between the spread of certain scientific knowledge and the development of artistic practice. The study also used the method of structural analysis of miniatures, considered in the context of standards and recommendations set forth in theoretical works.

Miniature art has significant cultural and historical importance in Central Asia. It is often used to adorn ancient manuscripts and books, which are considered to be valuable cultural artifacts. The artworks in these manuscripts reflect the cultural and religious beliefs of people in Central Asia. In addition, these artworks also depict their ideas about beauty and aesthetics. Miniature art, painting, and calligraphy have been significant in the religious and cultural lives of the Uzbek people. The history and diversity of graphic design reflect significant social, economic, and political events in Uzbekistan's past. These works are not only beautiful but also valuable cultural artifacts that tell the story of the people and their beliefs.

RESULTS

The analysis showed that drawing science had a direct impact on the formation of key features of miniature painting. So, as a result of the systematic development of the technique of linear drawing, the master of the miniature learned to accurately build spatial and

proportional relations between the elements of the image. In addition, it was established that many art schools in their practice relied on the recommendations of drawing treatises, which allowed artists to maintain a single style and visual harmony of work. The results of the analysis also indicate that the use of drawing science in miniature significantly contributed to the formation of special aesthetics - sophisticated and strictly organized.

The miniature art created during the Middle Ages was applied to small books or illustrated the entire page of a book in the form of a small-scale colored picture. These small-scale colored pictures were created using various materials. Therefore, the term "miniature" refers to all elements of the graphic part of a book, whether it is a small painting or an illustration that covers the entire page or sometimes only two adjacent pages. Thus, the term "miniature" has been widely used in relation to the fine arts of the Timurid era.

DISCUSSION

Based on the data presented, it can be argued that drawing science was not just an auxiliary discipline, but the foundation for the development of the art of miniature. It is not only about the mechanical reproduction of schemes and proportions, but also about conscious work with the line and form. Drawing science provided miniaturists with tools for visualizing complex concepts and scenes, which is especially pronounced in illustrations for literary and religious texts, where deep knowledge is necessary in the transfer of spatial relations and interaction of the characters. Moreover, the close connection of the art of miniature with the scientific theory of drawing allowed artists to develop and complicate compositional solutions, while maintaining the clarity and harmony of the image.

One of the key aspects of the interaction of drawing science and art of miniature is the formation of a visual language, which allowed artists to convey complex symbolic and cultural meanings through accurate work with the line and form. Drawing science not only provided a technical base for masters, but also became an instrument for creating a certain artistic expressiveness characteristic of miniature. This is especially important in the context of manuscripts and illuminated manuscripts, where miniature played not only a decorative, but also a narrative function, complementing and revealing the content of the text through visual images.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study shows that drawing science played a key role in the formation and development of the art of miniature. Literary sources, including

treatises on drawing and theoretical manuals, became the basis for the formation of art techniques and techniques that were used by masters of miniatures. The results of the analysis confirm the significance of the scientific approach to work with the image, which ensured a high degree of detail and structurality of miniatures. This study emphasizes the need to further study the interaction of science and art, especially in the context of the formation of traditions of miniature painting.

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