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## THE CONTENT OF THE ART OF FINE AND APPLIED DECORATION IS GIVEN TO STUDENTS AS AN EXAMPLE IN LESSON PROCESSES AND THEIR APPLICATION IN TRAINING

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### ABSTRACT

In the article, we should pay attention to the fact that the types of Fine Arts, depending on their characteristics, create an illusion of real existence from objectified existing qualities — volume, color, space, as well as the material form of the subject and the atmosphere of the light, movement and changes, from the emotional concreteness of the image to the illusionism. It is possible to pass. Fine art not only describes what can be seen, but also expands the possibilities of ideological assimilation of the world, reflecting in its works the temporary development of phenomena, one or another part of it (fabula), free storytelling, dynamic movements

### KEYWORDS

Graphics, illusionism, fabula, conceptual, decorative and Applied Art

### INTRODUCTION

There are a lot of types of Art. They are music, cinema, theater, choreography, fine arts, among others. The art that usually reflects being in visual images, shapes, spatial width or plane (on the surface of the paper, on the surface of the wall, etc.) is called Fine Art. Since the artist is an image of a real being in his works, he will

never move it mechanically. Otherwise, the works of art he created will be no different from those created by the photographer. The task of the artist is higher. Since he images the events and phenomena that exist in life, he puts forward through the image some thought that excited him, seeks to reveal the essence

of the vagca and phenomena that take place in social life, expresses his attitude to them, makes his judgment. For example, since an artist works a picture of a person, he will never be limited to the desire to make it look just like himself.

Results pseudonym: The Artist, through this working image, first of all tries to convey his thoughts and feelings to the viewer. The viewer, seeing the image of noble, courageous people depicted in the picture, is proud of him (because the artist also proudly<sup>1</sup> worked this picture) imitates him, follows his example. If a lowly, vile odarn is depicted in the work, the viewer will hate it. The viewer has such properties in the uzfulmationthat it acts for. It can be seen from this that works of Fine Art have an active influence on the ability to know the existence of such an amazing quality in a person as other types of art - literature, cinema, theater, etc., the needs to study it and reveal its secrets. Works of Fine Art are art intended for viewing. It can only be enjoyed by sight. Just as the beauty of melody and singing cannot be described in words, the artist's works cannot be fully described in words. Complete works of Fine Art.

On the basis of human labor activity, beliefs, religious views, Fine Art appeared and developed. Already at the first stage of the ancient stone age, a person developed the concepts of comfort, purposefulness in the process of creating items necessary for his need, making clothes, dwellings, and a sense of rhythm, symmetry increased. Farewell to marxums, spatial

thinking, spaciousness, latitude, understanding and imagination of the visual arts were formed in the customs of burials of various objects to the Tomb of marxums at funeral ceremonies. In the European academic tradition, where stone, bone, later ceramic, various shapes and sculptures, rock paintings, Gore walls, paintings made in color, embodied the ideas of primitive man about labor activity, about the world, about being, about the other world, Fine Art is developed mainly for aesthetics or beauty, distinguishing it from decorative art or applied art, which is also the. It has also <sup>2</sup>been considered important that art making did not involve dividing the work between different individuals with special skills, as may be necessary with a piece of furniture, for example. Even within the visual arts, there was a hierarchy of genres based on the amount of creative imagination needed, with history pictures still placed higher than life. Historically, the five major fine arts were painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and poetry, with performing arts including theater and dance. In practice, external education, the concept is usually used only for the visual arts. Ancient master printing and drawing were introduced as forms belonging to painting<sup>3</sup>. Rus, just as prose forms of literature were in poetry. Today, the range of what would be considered fine art (so far as the term remains in use) often includes additional modern forms, such as film, photography, video production editing, design, and conceptual art. One definition of Fine Art " is a fine art created primarily for aesthetic and intellectual purposes and valued for its beauty and

<sup>1</sup> Рўзинов, Б. А., Нуриддинов, Б. Х., & Умаров, Х. (2021). ФАРҶОНА ВОДИЙСИ АМАЛИЙ САНЪАТИНИНГ ТАЪЛИМ ТАРБИЯДАГИ ЎРНИ. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(3), 117-123.

<sup>2</sup> Қозоқов Т, Р. Б., & Воҳидов, А. (2020). Буюқларга бешик бўлган Ахсикент ёхуд Фарғона алломалари. *Тошкент: Наврўз*.

1. <sup>3</sup> Baymetov, B. B., & Sharipjonov, M. S. O. (2020). Development Of Students' Descriptive Competencies In Pencil Drawing Practice. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 2(08), 261-267.

content, particularly painting, sculpture, drawing, watercolor, graphics and architecture."In this sense, there are conceptual differences between visual arts and decorative arts or Applied Arts (these two terms mainly cover the same media). In addition, the consumer of art is the perception of aesthetic qualities, usually from popular art and entertainment to medieval Fine Art in terms of style pale, with a wide range of types and hilmaxil, during which rare examples of monumental sculpture arose. Unique sculptural works were created in India, Indonesia, the Hindikhitoy territories. While a specific type of miniature was created in the countries of the Middle East, sculpture and painting in Medieval European culture discovered a specific direction and, content on the ground of religious beliefs and worldviews, icon art flourished. In the architectural monuments in which the Roman style and gothic were erected, excellent examples of the synthesis of arts were created. The word "fine" does not mean the quality of this work of art, but the purity of discipline according to traditional Western European canons. In addition to the architectural situation in which the practical utility is adopted, this definition initially refers to the "useful" applied or decorative art and. In modern practice, these differences and limitations have become largely meaningless, since the concept or intention of the artist, regardless of the means by which it is expressed, is given preference. The term is usually only used for Western art from the Renaissance onwards, with genre differences similar to that may refer to the art of other cultures, especially East Asia. Fine art not only describes what can be seen, but also expands the possibilities of ideological assimilation of the world, reflecting in its works the temporary development of phenomena, one or

another part of it (fabula), free storytelling, dynamic movements. Fine art also illuminates the spiritual outfit of a person, his interaction with others, the psychological and emotional content of the visual State. Sometimes it also gives rise to images that do not exist, which are the product of the artist's imagination. Reflects different periods in the history of mankind. Not only the emotional state of the era, but also its ideological essence, political, philosophical, aesthetic and ethical ideas become the content of Fine Art. The exhibitionism of the images of fine art allows the artist to highly express his attitude to a particular phenomenon of life; thanks to this, as an active form of cognition of life, a significant role in the social life of society, in the decision-making of the mass consciousness of a particular system. As one of the forms of cognition of the universe, it forms social consciousness, and is also of great importance as a form of expression of folk dreams. In modern conditions, it appears as a branch of universal struggle. The set of "Fine Arts" is sometimes equated to the art of decoration and is also called "big art" "with" little art". This would usually be for medieval and ancient art. The Fine Art of the 20th century is complex and controversial. On the one hand, there is a focus on the expressiveness of classical realistic art with a jump in demand and styles, a desire to fill each worked image with deep figurative content, but on the contrary, the strength of the desire to find new means of expression and image in the style of unconventional visual art, to create a completely new art is manifested. The Fine Arts of Uzbekistan are in solidarity with the processes taking place in the i world community, characterized by the fact that a ghar creative person <sup>4</sup> seeks to express

<sup>4</sup> Amanullaev A. SPECIFIC FACTORS OF COMPREHENSIVE STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE //ASIA

his views and experiences in New Ways and forms. Applied art, applied decorative art-the field of decorative art; includes the areas of creative work related to the preparation of artistic objects of importance in social and practical personal life and the artistic work of everyday life objects (tools, furniture, fabrics, labor weapons, clothing, jewelry, toys, etc.). Works of Applied Art are designed to be seen, felt and perceived by the eye. Works of Applied Art and these-yums serve to beautify, aesthetic enrichment of the material environment of a person, at the same time affect the mental state, mood of a person with its appearance, structure, properties, decorated objects are also appreciated for their artistic value, in addition to being used in life. Therefore, demonstrating the beauty and elegant properties of raw materials, the abundance of skills and methods of processing applied art is an active means of increasing aesthetic impact at. The elegance of things at Applied Art is achieved by two methods: 1) the form of od-diy, the decoration of porcelain items is increased by artistic value; 2) The Shape is beautifully processed. The structure of things-shi plays an important role in the incarnation of artistic objects. The beauty of raw materials, the proportionality of parts, the ma-ROM of the structure are the only means that express the appearance of the item's taste generalization. Expressive meaningful forms often increase in content when created from imitation. The decoration that is formed on the item also significantly affects its image salt-Lish. Thanks to Bez-agi, the item becomes a work of Applied Art. In the creation of decoration at Applied Art is widely used parts (separate or different combinations) of art (sculpture, painting-vir, in some cases graphics) with patterns. Sometimes a pattern or image becomes the basis that forms these-yums (grid flower, net; carpet, fabric flowers, etc.). The harmony of the work of

applied art av-valo is manifested in the uniqueness of the artistic and practical task of the art object, in the combination of form and gland-AK, in the structure of the image and object. The need to harmonize the decoration with the shape, the scale of the object and the Husu-siyati of the image, its practical and artistic function leads to a change in tas-viri fragments, a conditionality in the interpretation and the creation of parts of the thing by analogy. From the 2nd half of the 19th century, works of Applied Art began to differ in the scientific literature depending on the raw materials used (wood, ceramic, ganch, stone, metal, bone, etc.) and the method of execution (painting, carving, casting, kash-ta sewing, weaving, etc. This in turn laid the foundation for the design (design) of the workpiece processing be-Rish and its connection with production (art industry). Works of Applied Art Express local and mil-liy characteristics corresponding to the household layer of the period of its creation, its mod-diy culture, which has a close relationship with social groups. Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan As.it laid the foundation for the development of all forms of mus-tahkam. Also, to preserve the unique traditions of the world-famous schools of Fine Arts, which have long been formed on the territory of Uzbekistan Art Academy was established in order to bring to the world and promote rare masterpieces of fine, ama-liy, miniature art in Uzbekistan, to apply scientific research in the field of Fine Arts to production, to establish a system of artistic education in accordance with the requirements of the time, to train highly qualified specialists, to improve academic scientific research (decree of January 23, 1997),, The decision of "on tad-394birlar " (March 31, 1997) to support the further development of folk art crafts and applied art by dav-lat means to increase the importance of folk art crafts and Applied Art in the



development of national culture, to restore the century-old traditions and specific types of handmade high art objects, and to show the state The new revival and development of folk traditional applied art is manifested in the annual exhibition of works of Applied Art in Navruz. In all areas of Applied Art, there is cooperation between professional artists, sculptors. In the process of the formation, development of Applied Art, the exchange of artistic us-lubes continues in connection with other types of art. Akbar Khakimov. Ismailov Muhammadqadir<sup>5</sup>

In addition to painting, carving in public, administrative buildings, palaces, viewing halls, restaurants, teahouses, views of fine art (mural painting, mosaic, sculptural work, stained glass, etc.) serve as decoration, but also promote, express certain social ideas. The world's largest art figures were also engaged in the art of monumental decoration (Leonardo da Vinci, Rafael, Michelangelo left immortal works in public buildings, palaces). On the territory of Uzbekistan, the art of decorating large buildings (palaces and temples, later mosques and madrasas) has long developed. Folk Masters (Naqqash, engraver, etc.) were engaged in the art of decoration. Rare examples of this art have been preserved in such types of Applied Art as the earthen fortress, Varakhsha, Afrosiob, Balyktepa and other monuments, ceramics of various kinds, candacry, textiles. The era of Amir Timur and the Timurids, as well as in later periods, is devoted to The Art of decoration.

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