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THE ACTUALITY OF VISUAL ARTS AND PAINTING DIRECTION IN ARCHITECTURE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Architecture, direction of painting, actuality, national styles, majestic decorative art.**Received:** 08.04.2023**Accepted:** 13.04.2023**Published:** 18.04.2023**Abstract:** This article describes in detail the visual art in architecture, the relevance of painting direction, contemporary painting, the theoretical roots of avant-garde, and the masterpiece of painting in architecture.

INTRODUCTION

As in the social life of Uzbekistan, fundamental changes are taking place in its art. Fine art with its rich heritage, especially its most popular type - painting, is distinguished from other types of art by its progress, ease of depicting ideas in an avant-garde way. That's why works branched into different currents, trends and styles in painting and created on the basis of symbolic forms occupy a special place in the history of visual art.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

In modern painting, one can see mainly two opposing and conflicting traditions. One of them is "retro", i.e. creation based on traditional realistic rules, and the second is "avant-garde", i.e. a group of currents and directions that take the boundaries of the advanced traditions of world art. is a direct result. The theoretical roots of avant-gardism were not born as a result of abstractionism and its disconnection from reality. Because even if any work does not resemble real life in one way or another, it embodies the event first of all. Freedom in creativity cannot live outside of society, society gives art its content expressed in the language of national styles.

Therefore, national styles are not the fabric of a group of artists, not a guideline or top-down guidelines for all events in life, a rule of conduct or a way of thinking, but a spiritual bond of ethnic and linguistic brotherhood. It is the result of the movement that has united the unity and occurred in the cooperation of historical directions. Then, as a result of striving for innovation, the artist lays the foundation for his own direction and style.

The art of Uzbekistan entered the 21st century with great changes. That is why we are witnessing that in many organized exhibitions, the works of artists are made in different styles. At the same time, cases of not understanding such works are also observed. The reason for this is not knowing how to "read" works of art, analyzing them, currents and trends, styles, specific schools, and not having information about them.

A magnificent work of painting in architecture is intended for a long period of time, and the artist must carefully consider its climate and technology. It is necessary to pay serious attention to this process. Otherwise, the work may die quickly. The artist, the architect, and the builder are equally responsible for the long-term preservation of the magnificent painting. Therefore, it is always possible to involve scientific inspection institutes when conducting tests on the material.

Another type of decoration of architectural buildings with the magnificent art of painting is a wall painting made in tempera. This method is the most common today. Tempera paints are produced in many colors by factories that make painting easier for artists. Tempera casein-oil and polyvinyl acetate types are available.

RESULTS

If the object finds its purpose in the use of the art work, if it is in harmony with the solution of the work and the realization of the idea, then it is considered to be correctly located. Depending on the possibilities of the material, it can be done in such types as rospais, sgraffito, mosaic or stained glass. For example, it is necessary to take into account the light transmission of colored glass and whether it changes during the day under the influence of light.

There are several types of majestic painting in architectural decoration: namely, alfresco, Roman mosaic, Florentine mosaic, sgraffito, colored plaster inlay, colored levkas, classical stained glass, aluminum reinforced stained glass, glued stained glass, concrete stained glass, cast stained glass, mosaic stained glass, kundal. , silicate paint and others. The use of these types can be determined depending on the function, location, and environment of the building.

It is always possible to achieve good results if the synthesis of architecture and majestic color image, harmony is successfully implemented in cooperation with the architect. Large panel buildings require a new approach in the construction of modern architecture. It may not allow to work in the above way on construction sites. Therefore, another, new method needs to be developed.

DISCUSSION

Stained glass is one of the most beautiful and colorful types of decorative art. It is made in place of the window of architectural buildings and is widely used in decorating the interior and exterior of the building. Has a strong decorative finish. The power of stained glass is stained glass. An example of this is the historical development of stained glass as an art form and the fact that modern stained glass is practiced in many countries. Stained glass has a strong influence on the viewer's psyche. Because stained glass is between the human eye and the sunlight, and light passes through the glass panes. Therefore, it is visible as a bright color image in architectural buildings. Stained glass was widely used

in Gothic architecture and cathedrals. Even in modern buildings, it has not lost its value as a form of decoration and fine art.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that as architecture develops, the art of majestic painting changes with new techniques and technologies, depending on the demand. In particular, the invention of new construction materials, paints and technologies, as well as the appearance of new ideas and methods in the work of artists, will lead to the further development of the art of magnificent painting.

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