

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING CHROMATICS TO STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The process of increasing a teacher of fine and applied arts' knowledge, abilities, and competences, as well as professional skills, is discussed in this article. Furthermore, this page contains crucial information regarding chromatics difficulties. There are comments on the colors of national culture traditions and Uzbek architectural structures that have been employed for millennia. Their creation, emblems, and content, as well as their chromatic representation, are all described as having meaning.

KEYWORDS: *Madrasah, Color, Decoration, Art, Drawing Patterns, Fine And Applied Arts.*

INTRODUCTION

At all levels of continuing education, improving education quality is a top priority.

The scale and pace of development are dependent on previous experience, according to the history of scientific advancement. That is, the more deeply science integrates (from one age to the next, from one country to the next, from one area to the next), the more significant its development will be. In truth, membership is at the heart of this procedure. Uzbekistan has a rich history, development, and formation, as well as architecture, fine and practical arts, and traditional crafts. They have created and aided individuals in getting to know one another around the world. Our scholars such as Mukhammad, Abu Nasir Farobi, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Mukhammad Taragay, al-Kharizmi, Mirzo Ulugbek, Giyosiddin Kashi, Kamoliddin Bekhzod have made a great contribution to their spread. They have made a worthy contribution to the development of science, art and literature. For example, Abu Raykhan Beruni in his book "Kitab al Javokhir-marifat al Javokhir" (Mineralogy) listed more than 200 names of colors and wrote about the origin of these colors. There are more than 200 types of applied arts that are in harmony with the history of Uzbek people. Painting is known to be one of the most important fields of fine and applied art, and usage of color in it and composition is another such field. As a result, there are a number of problems in the study of chromatics in the teaching of fine and applied arts. [1] These are as follows:

-There is a need to improve the form and content of the process of professional training of young people, the study of chromatics in painting classes in higher education;

-To study the research of leading European color scientists and the need to translate their works into Uzbek;

-The need to study the work of color scientists (Philip Runge, German Ludwig Helmholtz, Wilhelm Oswald, Johann Wolfgang Goethe) and others [2].

In the fine and applied arts, these issues are also closely related to the art of architecture. The importance of colors in the field of folk arts and crafts, such as painting, carving, pottery, carving, is incomparable. However, these world-famous works of art, mostly in antiquity, paintings and patterns in the palaces of Varakhsha, Toprakkala, Bolaliktepa and Afrosiab, as well as recently discovered objects of everyday life of the 19th and 20th centuries, are on display in museums in Uzbekistan and are limited to flowers. However, the modern architectural styles of the local mosques in the residential buildings and those built in recent centuries are inextricably linked. The colorful patterns on the buildings are masterpieces of sophistication that have emerged over the centuries. They are executed with great taste in bright and cheerful colors, but the decorations are almost hidden. In the decorative art of medieval Uzbekistan, [3] the symbolism of color and pattern comes first. No matter what image we take, there is always a symbolic meaning behind it. When creating a very complex pattern composition, the opinion of the artist can be grasped at a glance by an educated person. These were mostly good wishes. In particular, the colors in the pattern had their own meaning. For example, the Iris halophila var. sogdiana was a symbol of peace and longevity. The wavy flower stalk symbolizes wealth and prosperity, while the twigs and leaves symbolize fertility and the awakening of nature in the spring. Uzbekistan is world-renowned for its ancient national monuments, where decorative patterns express artists' deep love for nature and their lively lives. Among them are the mausoleum of Shakhizinda in Samarkand, Ulugbek, Sherdor, Tillakori madrasahs in the Registan Square, the mausoleum of Gori Amir. The unique Mir Arab Ulugbek Devon madrasahs in Bukhara have been built for a thousand years. Another beautiful madrasah in Bukhara is Ismail Samani. Similar minarets, like Kalyan Minaret, Hakim Termizi Mausoleum in Termez, Aksaray in Shakhrisabz, Islamkhoja Tower in Khiva, Kukeldosh Madrasah in Tashkent and other historical monuments are beautiful examples of medieval Oriental architecture. They are known around the world for their complexity and attractiveness and variety of patterns. Tillakori Madrasah. The ruins of a caravanserai were erected in the central part of the Registan ensemble, built in 1647-1657 and 1660. Tillakori madrasah is dedicated to Samarkand. The interior of the madrasah is decorated with gold water from head to toe. In it we see that it is decorated with beautiful patterns in the style of "kundan". The rich and colorful decoration of the magnificent architectural examples combines to create a solemn landscape. [4,5,6] The composition of the large room of the madrasah is divided according to the structure of the architectural forms, based on the beauty of artistic decorations and the sparkle of colorful patterns. The altars in the corners are decorated with Islamic patterns in a kundan style. The Bibikhanum Mosque in Samarkand was built in 1399-1404 and its designs are impressive. in Samarkand was built in 1399-1404 and its designs are impressive. Carved marble slabs, patterned walls made of glazed bricks are made in the mosaic style. Attractive friezes, trinkets, and wall paintings combine to form a coherent artistic texture. Ulugbek Madrasah was also built in 1417-1422. For centuries, the madrasah has been a popular institution of higher learning in the Muslim East. The madrasah building was constructed for educational purposes. But the architects who built it created it as a beautiful work of art to help students solve the problem of education and upbringing. The attractive colors that reflect its beauty are chosen taking into account the students who come to study. These colors are specially designed for students' interest in science and deep thinking.

Therefore, the students who studied in such madrassas became scholars in the future. Simple and colorful glazed bricks, mosaics and house marbles, star groups and inscriptions in Arabic script were also of educational value. Its charming colors tell the story of Ulugbek's enlightenment and his boundless love for astronomy for centuries. The popular perception of flowers and patterns has always been mixed with magical beliefs, customs and teachings. For example, white symbolizes happiness and good fortune, blue symbolizes high faith, red symbolizes joy and happiness, and so on. The colors are not overlaid, each in its own way. However, even the most contrasting colors had some integrity. This symbolism of colors has become an integral part of the clothes of the peoples of Uzbekistan, jewelry, household items and home decor. [7,8,9]

It is our duty to inculcate in students the traditions of our people that we have learned and used over the centuries. If we teach students the properties of colors in the teaching of fine and applied arts, then this tradition will be passed on to students. Symbolism is very important in chromatics and it is necessary to know it deeply. The study of these lessons will provide a platform for the study of our historical, cultural and national heritage. In the process of teaching modern fine and applied arts, it is necessary to make a deeper study of the peculiarities and symbolic meanings of colors. Then it will be a well-rounded person, thoroughly versed in the properties of paints in our country.

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