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Issues of Improving the Use of Applied Decorative Arts

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Annotation. This article discusses in detail the formation and development of applied decorative arts, types of decorative arts, their elements, the issues of improving their use, and the prospects for the future.

Key words: applied arts, decoration, carving, decorative-applied arts, interiors, expositions, decorative, reliefs, monumental, suzannas, wood and plaster carvings, paintings, decorative sculptures, mosaics, stained glass.

INTRODUCTION

Applied art is one of the most widely developed forms of folk art. It shows a person's aesthetic attitude to real art. This type of folk art is in harmony with sculpture, painting, architecture, dance and music.

In order to understand the specific aesthetic features of decorative art, it is necessary to consider its theme, content, types of works, the extremely large range of artistic techniques. This artistic decorative carving - monumental, bench, subject - scale and national costumes of different nations, suzans, jewelry and park art, monumental decorative paintings on the walls, showcases, posters, greeting cards and furniture and so on. What unites these different shapes is that their main task is to aesthetically decorate the human environment.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF LEARNING

It should be noted that although the types of decorative art are colorful, many of them are practical - useful objects: clothes, furniture, toys, showcases, buildings, etc. in terms of artistic processing. are permanently connected. In this sense, it is called decorative-applied art. However, the art of decoration, as mentioned above, includes works that are not directly useful in practice. For example, jewelry, various jewelry, carvings, etc. All of this, unlike painting or sculpture, has an aesthetic meaning only if it is used in a specific everyday environment, in a specific situation according to its characteristics.

The richness of the subtlety of the environment in which a person lives and moves is not determined by the number of ornaments brought into that environment. Importantly, these decorative elements are evaluated according to their adaptation to the living conditions of the environment, its social content, and how well it meets the requirements of the practical and spiritual needs of people. Elements of sophistication not only adorn the environment, but also enhance, enhance and enhance its artistic content. If decorative art fulfills this function together with other types of art - architecture, painting, sculpture, its value will increase.



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RESEARCH RESULTS

A distinctive feature of the works of decorative art is the ability to dynamically change the artistic content of the situation over a period of time. An example of this feature of decorative art is the festive decoration of buildings and streets. These decorations change the look of the place for a while. Works of all kinds of decorative art, including graphic works of art close to them, can play a similar role to some extent. For example, holiday greetings or pennants with a picture.

Each historical epoch has created a unique decorative art, promoting different ideological and moral ideas and expressing specific ideals of people's social life. The main condition for the truthfulness or effectiveness of art is to express in ideological works the ideological and moral ideas about the characteristic feelings of man, society and time. If this principle is not followed, there will be artificiality in the solution of artistic goals and forms, the absence of emotional imagery in the play, and formalism.

The realism of the image is not a prerequisite for the decorative art to be effective. There are many requirements for decorative arts. The specifics of the materials used to represent the form, and in many cases the methods (carving, textiles, etc.), need to be clearly articulated. In the art of decoration in general, the materials, the beauty of the special polish in them are especially important, and in some cases play a leading role. This is a characteristic of the forms of decorative works, which are the result of the generalization and abstraction of the content of the works. They are often indescribable. However, the beauty of this material does not mean that it should be "painted" to fill in the gaps in the content of decorative art. When creative tasks are understood in this way, formalism and content poverty are always allowed in the composition of works.

The most aesthetically pleasing qualities of materials used in decorative arts are brightness, color, texture, size, weight or toughness. These are reflected in the degree of accuracy of the created shapes, the proportions of the total volume, and so on. Proper selection of materials with these qualities in mind creates the form and image of the work, and the correct use of these qualities ensures the brightness of the impression given by the work (for example, the spirit of celebrations, sports games, ceremonies, etc.).

The interior is decorated with wood and plaster carvings, paintings, decorative sculptures, mosaics, stained glass, carvings and other types of decorative and applied arts. The purpose of using these types of applied decorative arts in art decoration is to fully illuminate the peculiarities of the interior of the school, which is a place of education and upbringing, to arouse students' interest in this art. shooting and making the secrets of applied decorative art closer and more understandable to students.

Unfortunately, the artistic design of the interiors of some educational institutions has serious shortcomings and shortcomings. Poor and low-quality examples of applied decorative art, some stands not directly related to other types of fine arts, posters, invitations, advertisements, portraits can be observed that spoil the look of the interior.

When applying elements of applied decorative art in artistic decoration, it is necessary to keep in mind the following:

- The applied decorative-applied art must be in accordance with the nature of the interior;
- a differential approach to decorative-applied arts, taking into account the function of the classroom, the age characteristics and cognitive abilities of students engaged in it (for example, in



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recreation, where young students are engaged in nature, middle-aged students the installation of decorative panels dedicated to space, sports, labor in the recreation of high school students engaged in recreational activities has a certain educational effect on them);

- The elements of decorative and applied arts used in artistic decoration should be compatible with the elements of the season, that is, from time to time;

- Elements of applied art used in the decoration of the school should be inextricably linked with other types of fine arts (painting, sculpture, graphics and architecture are not harmoniously combined in the decoration of the interior, the solution can not be a determinant).

As mentioned above, the artistic decoration of the interior should be based on its function. If we are talking about the museum, exhibitions and expositions of the university, first of all, it is necessary to preserve the space and make it easier to see the exhibits.

It should be noted that the use of elements of decorative and applied arts in artistic decoration is a complex process, and blindly applied elements do not give the desired result. They must first be of high artistic quality and match the function of the classrooms and other parts of the interior, the color scheme, the equipment, the furniture and the level of lighting.

Practical decorative arts such as painting, wood and plaster carving are relatively widely used in the artistic decoration of the interiors of Uzbek educational institutions. This is natural, because the same types of decorative and applied arts have long been revered and used in the decoration of many buildings. Examples are the Registan Ensemble in Samarkand, the Gori Amir Mausoleum, the Kalon Minaret in Bukhara, the Ismail Somoni Mausoleum, the Islamic Khoja Tower in Khiva, the Kokaldosh Madrasa in Tashkent, the Khudoyorkhan Horde in Kokand, the Oqsaroy in Shahrisabz and others.

The above-mentioned types of applied art are still widely used in the artistic decoration of administrative, residential and other buildings. For example, the Alisher Navoi Uzbek State Academic Bolshoi Theater and the Tashkent State Circus are clear proofs of our opinion. Painting and plaster carving at the People's Friendship station of the Tashkent metro; Decorative murals were used at the Cosmonauts Avenue station, ceramic decorative figures at the Chilanzar station, and several types of decorative and applied arts at the Alisher Navoi station. Similar works can be seen in a number of buildings in other cities of the republic.

CONCLUSIONS

Painting is one of the most popular forms of decorative and applied arts in the decoration of educational institutions. Painting does not have an independent role to play. It should only serve as a factor in enriching and enhancing the artistic quality of the artwork.

The art of painting, which is used in artistic decoration, also has an educational value. The elements involved are a stylized form of nature's blessings (cotton, leaves, flowers, buds, pomegranates, almonds, pears, apples, tulips, buds, etc.).

At first glance, decorative-applied art does not seem special, but it is difficult to imagine the interior without it. For example, metalworking, welding, bending, carving, cutting, painting and varnishing can be used to make flower beds in different corners of the interior, as well as other decorations such as grilles, fences and lighting for doors and windows.

In addition, ceramics are widely used in artistic decoration. Decorative trays, various panels, reliefs, vases, vases, etc., first of all, help to improve the aesthetic education of students.



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