

## SPATIAL CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMPOSITION

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### ABSTRACT

Composition in fine art is related to the need to make the ideological content of the work very clear and convincing. The main purpose of the composition is to create an artistic image. The paintings created in different periods and in different directions leave a very good impression due to their specific compositional structure. The article presents ideas about the requirements for spatial possibilities of the composition.

Key words: Composition, painting, pencil drawing, period, artist, creativity, experience.

The artist's possibilities are endless. It has the ability to depict the subtle vibrations of flower petals and the infinite universe, daily life struggles and events of global importance. He has the skills to make images of hundreds of square meters, sculptures from large stones. He can draw a portrait at the level of a grain of wheat and make a sculpture that looks like a jirnjiloc | tlek. To realize his creative potential, the artist uses dozens of materials to open up new possibilities. Pencils and watercolors, clay and gold, paper and glass, paint and steel - all these become works of art in the hands of the creator.

However, no matter how skillfully an artist draws, works on stone, and how delicately he feels the shape and color of objects, he cannot create a true work of art if he has not mastered the skill of composition.

Composition cannot be imagined without creativity. As soon as the artist begins to create a work, he is engaged in composition. He pays attention to the composition even when working with the simplest blue mortise from nature. When working on a small painting or sculpture, it is usually called a composition.

During the formation of the experience of artistic creation, the main consistent, perfect rules and tools of the composition must be created, as well as creating conditions for development. Including, scientists have developed the principles of beauty that are necessary to feel any work of art. They are usually used in art theory as artistic and compositional means of expression, in particular, light and shade, contrast, symmetry, proportion, plasticity, rhythm, tonality, dynamics, volume,

One of the main content features of the composition is the individuality, form and interproportion of parts.

It is necessary for the artist to pay special attention to the fact that his work can be created on the basis of some artistic, expressive, compositional means.

Composition is one of the main characteristics of Lasvir art, and it is recognized that it is inextricably linked with the clear and vivid expression of the main idea and idea, purpose and content of the work being created. Also, the main task of the artist is to create images of artistic works from various forms, figures, appearances.

The created works are in our mind. One of the reasons for its long preservation in our understanding is the fact that the selected theme is clearly, completely, perfectly, and clearly expressed in the solution of the composition.

A vivid example of this is Bahadir Jalolov's colorful painting "Birth of Dance" dedicated to the creative work of the dancer and organizer of the ensemble "Bailor" Mukarrama Turgunbayeva. The composition of the multi-faceted work located on a horizontal line is centrally symmetrical. In the center of the work, a full-length figure of a dancer is depicted. In the background of the work, Tanovar, one of the Uzbek national dances, is being performed with maharal using light movements.

In the background of the work. on the back of the figure. The circular shape of the lamp, which is filled with light, gives the image more beauty and a romantic mood. In the right and left parts of the composition, there are images of flying girls - dancers of the "Bahor" ensemble.

The main feature that attracts attention in the artist's work is that he has achieved inner integrity and deep meaning in the depiction of the image of a contemporary.

In order to fully express the complex events, the artists of Boburnama first divide them into three or four episodes. An independent composition is created for each episode. They are placed above the bottom of the book page. Landscapes included in the composition are distinguished from each other by means of architectural elements, mountains, hills, rivers, plants or fragments of text. At the same time, each composition, while maintaining its independence, is logically connected with each other and forms a whole canvas that reveals the content of the work.

For example, Babur's meeting with his sister Khanzoda Begim (picture 2) is made in four plans.

In the foreground, Babur and his observer, Mahammad Ko'kaldosh, are holding their horse; in the second, Babur and Muhammad Ko'kaldosh's conversations with Khanzodabegim; in the third, a view of the palace from above to the right; and in the fourth plan, the Indian labial scene is shown. The composition is completely balanced and proved by the regularity of the rhythm. Strict adherence to rhythm when placing images of human figures, animals, plants, and various landscapes on paper. the virtues of painting rhythm, gesture, knowledge of movements, inner monadity in paints, and knowledge of beauty characteristic of artists of that time are expressed. Boburnoma turned his work into one of the original masterpieces.

V. I. Surikov's work "Boyar woman Morozova" was created in the historical genre and was executed in a multi-faceted complex compositional solution (Fig. 3).

From the center of the work, the mental state of the benefactors and the audience and the real winter scene are depicted in the style of symmetry, which leaves the impression of a diagonal solution. In the center of the picture, the figure of a woman sitting with bent knees is filled by the movements of the figures of the witnesses standing in almost the same position. Waves seem to be emanating from the leading figures, which are further exasperated by the action of the sled as they collide with others. The work is an example of a classic example of plastic rhythm. R.Ahmedov's "Song", O.Tansikbayev's "Qayraqkum GESi Tongi" and any aspect of the above works, for example, the size of the fabric, the dullness and lightness of the shadows, the number of figures, the horizon line, o Let's try to change the relationship and overall integrity. In this case, we will definitely witness a violation of all proportions.

The fact that the compositional devices in these works were completed according to the rules proves that it is impossible to make changes to such works.

Often the reception of the work from the audience. It should be remembered that it depends on the solution of the composition.

In the process of creating a work of art, it is reasonable to say that creating on a picture is one of the tasks of composition.

Let's try to study the composition starting from the set of plants. In the example of a tree, a sprouting root, branch, leaf. It should be considered that it is integrally related to the branch of the branch.

Through figurative forms, it connects and summarizes the fragments. Representation, therefore, consists in establishing mutual relationships of pieces of work, connecting them to a common whole, reaching the intended goal through generalization.

When the picture is called with the word "composition". It is intended to express the general appearance, content, and purpose of the work in a bright manner, and the combination of drawing and painting sliakl forms.

The word "composition" means that the picture is a finished work of art, regardless of the genre it belongs to and the way of expression.

In another case, this word is understood as a priority direction in visual arts, a main part and a criterion for evaluating the length of the work.

Only on the basis of perfect knowledge can one acquire true skills and achieve creative achievements with freedom.

Throughout the ages, artists have searched for new structures of composition in order to describe their works, to show their solution clearly, clearly, and clearly.

As a result, the location of the parts of the shape in the works is not irregular, and the important parts of the plot on the surface are arranged in simple geometric shapes (triangle, pyramid, circle, oval, square, rectangle).

A closed, proportional composition is suitable for giving the image of a solid, still life scene. In this case, the main directions of the line will move towards the center. Circle, square and rectangular shapes with symmetry taken into account help the expressiveness of the work in the desired color.

In this regard, by studying the paintings such as G. Abdurakhmonova's "Kashla tikuvchiki girl", M. Tokhtayev's "Family", J. Umarbekov's "Distant childhood", V. Perov's "Tea-eating in the village of Witishiya" (pictures 6), can be sure.

When you begin to depict a spatial landscape or a large expanse, it is appropriate to depict the surroundings with trees and buildings, rather than sharles, but to describe them in an open composition method. In this case, the line directions will be centered.

In a realistic composition, the world of plants, animals, human beings and how bodies are located on the surface. Creating distances between them is important. Through these factors, an illusory field appears in the map, creating light and shadow relations and showing different volumes.

There is a concept of compositional type in art studies, which means how it is used and constructed in the work. If it is built in a round shape, it is called "londo". In addition, the composition can be built in closed or open statically stable form based on the laws of symmetry. Solid and closed compositions based on centralized composition prevailed in Renaissance art. In the open method, there are lines radiating from the center in different directions. Ancient Egypt and the East, antique. Each type of composition in the Middle Ages and Renaissance influenced the stylistic features of one or another art. Until the Renaissance, space often found

its smooth solution. By the 15th century, a correct perspective appeared that solved many problems of fine art. Academic methods of composition, based on light and shadow play, creating an atmosphere of light space using the correct perspective, have spread. In the art of the new era, the artist tries to express himself by approaching the ideas of the surrounding world. Avant-garde directions, including shapeless, abstract compositions, can lead to the disappearance of all the rules of realistic painting.

Each genre of realistic art has its own methods of compositional solution. Ranglasvir, in the process of creating graphic works, the artist relies on his knowledge of easel types of art, his sense of internal harmony, and his sense of the correct location of all parts in the composition. The concept of harmony refers to the highest and perfect level, like the harmony of the universe and human nature. "Harmony" is relatedness, association, compatibility, dimensionality and proportion. Artists emphasize meaning and content in their works in order to achieve the subjugation of all paint spots to a single color. In the composition, relationships such as light-dark, colorful-achromatic, large-small, active-inactive are logically integrated into the content. In the educational process, it is necessary to emphasize the problem of artistic perception of the artist's perception of the volume of information about the development of reality by watching and evaluating the masterpieces of modern fine art of the present world.

It is these factors that later have a significant impact on the artist's skill, the formation of the style of creating a work, and at the same time, the compositional process used in his works. In doing so, the artist relies on rules known as compositional method, compositional law, and compositional tools. In addition, concepts such as "plasticity" and "tonality" play a big role in the artistic perception of reality. Plaslika means the smoothness of the surface of the body, the elegant beauty of its smoothness. The main feature of plastic is the artistic representation of the shape of objects.

Tonality - includes the concepts of color, light and oliang. The tonality caused by the harmonious relation of the colors to the basic color spectrum appeared. It generalizes and subdues all colors and creates a whole color.

The laws of proportion establish a numerical relationship between the parts of a composition and the whole. In a harmonious composition, such measures include rhythmicity and proportion. The word tectonics has certain concepts in the visual arts, it is divided into lectonics, which can be seen by the eye, grinding, cutting, twisting, hanging, arching, beam, etc. Tectonics gives the degree of visibility of movement in each body and part of the composition.

The principle of proportion connects all the aspects of the composition and the features of the depicted body in a double relationship with unity. Also, the concepts of plasticity and volume are involved in this area of unity. The concept of proportion explains the relationship between the parts of the body in terms of size. In general, proportion is finding the right solution of the whole and the ratio between the parts. Along with compositional laws, principles, means and artistic style, there is also compositional technique in visual arts. The compositional method is a brief description of the structure of the artistic image, the important aspects of the concrete composition. Integrity, unity is the basic law of composition.

The composition of the thematic decoration has its own characteristics, which are not like other art forms, a world with unique artistic solutions. It differs from other art directions with its features of easy-to-understand, fluent presentation of the meaning of the subject. In Bczak art

composition, the goal is to achieve solutions that give the shape of the object and the objects an elegant and elegant beauty that gives a festive mood. In the process of creative search in the process of creative search, following the findings, achieving total integrity and getting rid of secondary appearances, achieving a more perfect, beautiful, exaggerated presentation of the main appearance. Circle, square, and triangle forms, which have the same antiquity as geometric, plant-like, and embossed images, are widely used in the compositions of folk decorative art in Uzbekistan.

At a certain stage of its development, plant-like and zoomorphic patterns, which are common in Uzbek patterns, were combined with flower images and turned into a set of plant-like and geometric patterns. The most developed modern Uzbek decorative arts are jewelry, pottery, painting, wood carving, jewelry, carving, goldsmithing. carpeting and other types are available. On the chest, a goldsmith's shavkala with three rows of many pendants is sewn.

The composition of the dress is simple and compact, sometimes the hem, hem, and the front part of the vertical fall are decorated with shiny stripes that are brighter than the color of the fabric, and the main composition center is on the head and chest. Khorezm men's traditional clothing is a light shirt with a horizontal cut collar made of bean fiber fabric. A belt worn over it is tied with a belt. Pants made of cotton tulip. A traditional leather kavush on the leg and a sugumia made of sheep fur on the head complete the set of dresses.

All patterns of Uzbek national costumes are arranged according to the laws of proportion and symmetry.

Composition always presents various problems to the artist in reaching the goal. The answer to this should be specific and repeatable solutions.

The artist used composition as a tool. Ranglasvir, graphics, sculpture and folk art. who paid attention to emotional attractiveness and impressiveness of music by creating works in the directions of design.

When an artist picks up a brush or a pencil in his work, he tries to express his inner feelings through a plastic form based on the time requirements.

Carlina's structure can be imagined in advance. In the works of compositional art, it is always possible to learn new compositional innovations and traditional structures through exercises.

Now the main purpose of this image is to assign a logical correct composition to the spatial position of the image of the point (flying kaplok or jussa, etc.) (Fig. g).

When we place a point on a piece of paper, the problem of better and more meaningful placement arises. If we move the point on the plane to another side, our thinking starts to change. A structure or a shape can also be used instead of a point.

For example, let's observe the game of national goalkeepers. Viewed from the great vantage point of the goalkeeper's performance of the spectators who gather to watch the games, it becomes clear that new problems arise in the composition, and that the number of points that can be drawn is greater than expected.

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