

**IN APPLIED ART, THE MAIN COLOR IN THE CREATIVE WORKS
CREATED ON THE BASIS OF PAINTINGS IS IN THE PERCEPTION
AND DESCRIPTION OF RELATIONS A.A. AKPAROV'S CREATIVE
APPROACH.**

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Annotation: Painting of works of art is also a very important stage, in which, starting from the perfection of the drawing, the careful preparation of the materials, the beautiful rendering of the color gamut, the perception of the main colors, and the correct assessment of the power of color in the description of various elements. Studying the creative path of Academician A. Akparov will help a lot in this regard. Academician A. Akparov's school of creativity speaks of his high artistic education and strength.

Key words: Applied art, color, harmony, chromatic color, pattern, element, form, aesthetics, folk decoration, flower, ornament.

Introduction: The art of painting has served to beautify and enrich the material environment of man since ancient times. Architectural monuments, dwellings and household goods polished by folk masters are invaluable in our perception of beauty, our spirituality and deeper understanding of our identity.

The spiritual heritage left to us by our ancestors is limitless. One of them is works of art. Works of folk art have high value not only because of their decoration, beautiful forms, antiquity, but also because of their deep philosophical, educational and spiritual properties.

Painting is one of the most attractive and elegant forms of Uzbek folk decorative art! Therefore, it is difficult to imagine all types of folk art without pattern elements.



Pattern means flower, decoration, and gives beauty to practical works of art. Such decorative elements are represented by the simplest representations of flora, animals and cosmic bodies found in nature.

Even today, great attention is paid to the traditions of our people, to teach our youth trades on the basis of masters and apprentices.

It is effective to create the necessary conditions for young people to engage in professional activities, especially in higher educational institutions, various art academic lyceums and vocational colleges, to provide them with theoretical and practical knowledge in the areas of specialization. work is being done. It is also important to improve the education system in order to restore our great spirituality and improve it further. That's why the work of Academician A. Akparov, who found his place in the art of painting, is becoming a priceless legacy today. After all, A. Akparov, who was a creator and a master of folk art, was a prolific artist. Elegance and beauty are described in a very beautiful way in the works of applied art created by him.

Akparov Asqarali Adamshayevich (February 10, 1951, Karavon village, Yangiyol district, Osh region - February 12, 2022, Namangan) - painter, People's Master of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2000). Student of T. Tokhtakhojayev. He learned to work with R. Yakubov, J. Hakimov, M. Usmanov. Graduated from Tashkent Art Institute named after M. Uygun (1995). Since 1975, he has been the head of the painting brigade at the Kokan art production workshop, since 1982 he has been the head of the applied art brigade of the Namangan art workshop, since 1989 he has been the head of the art department at the Namangan Regional Museum of Local History, since 1998 he has been the head of the Association of Artists of the Namangan Region of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. . A. developed traditional painting in his work, harmoniously used painting and ganch and wood carving in the decoration of buildings, restored the forgotten kundal style. It decorates items such as chairs, sofas, vases, and plates in elegant colors. In the decoration of national and modern buildings, it widely uses the Islamic and Greek motifs. It decorates more than 60 public buildings in Namangan ("Pakhtalikol" sanatorium, Regional Museum of Local History, etc.), Tashkent ("Blue Domes" teahouse, People's Friendship Palace, etc.) and other regions, abroad. Achievements and real miracles of applied art are manifested in the works of this artist.

Painting is both a craft and an art. Acquiring these and similar types of art is important in developing the artistic culture, thinking, outlook and aesthetic taste of young people.



Today, there are all conditions for educating new generations of masters of applied art, for them to reach perfection.

The educational activities of folk arts play an important role in training future teachers to become experts who are mature in all respects, able to meet world standards, and also in educating schoolchildren so that they can meet the demands of the present time. It is also important to create new curricula, programs, lecture courses, training manuals and textbooks in this field.

The art of painting, as a component of all applied arts, has been widely developing among the peoples of Central Asia since ancient times with its elegant forms, colors and rich symbolic meanings.

It is known that old monuments in cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Khorezm, which add beauty to the beauty of our country, are uniquely decorated with examples of carving, wood carving, stonework, painting, and tile work.

In painting, the symbolic philosophical meanings of various shapes, flower elements and colors began to be expressed more widely:

- Square - eternity, stability.
- The sun is a symbol of life.
- Zirk flower (gulsafsar) peace and longevity.
- Apple is a symbol of love.
- Lion is a symbol of courage, justice and strength.

Huma is a bird that brings happiness.

- Green color - mother earth.
- Air color - clear sky.

New pattern compositions are usually drawn by painters. They knew well the compositional structure of the patterns drawn for the types of applied folk art, the methods of drawing, carving, sewing, and the rules of decoration. Master painters mastered several professions at the same time. For example: master craftsman Olimjon Kasimjanov from Tashkent, painter Jalil Hakimov were able to freely create woodcarving, Abdulla Boltaev from Khiva in painting, tiling, coppersmithing.

Masters who create geometrical pattern compositions, grihys were called grihykors, great masters in painting. Working with geometric patterns in dome mihrab and various asymmetric forms is considered a very complicated task.

"Each pattern has its own name, just as each person has its own name. The name of the pattern is determined by its characteristic position.

Each pattern is created and drawn based on certain laws. Patterns have their own names and meanings.



Any pattern is formed by the arrangement, harmony and proportion of simple elements according to a certain idea, character and function. This is called a short composition (mussamato). 1

Also, in order to master all the rules of pattern drawing, it is necessary to learn by heart ten simple patterns within the existing path.

People themselves choose colors in nature. People's character mood and other characteristics can be determined through colors. By nature, people who like warm colors are considered to be enthusiastic and interesting characters, while lovers of cold colors are, on the contrary, people with gentle, calm faces. Let's look at the effect of colors on the human psyche:

Green is calming.

Yellow is refreshing.

Red color raises the mood.

The dark color of the air is appetizing.

Golden color attracts attention.

Color content

Green color is a symbol of mother nature.

Blue color - blue sky.

Red color - victory, joy.

Yellow color - sanctity.

Black color - mourning.

blue - high faith.

White color is a symbol of purity, happiness and luck.

In painting, in addition to the rules of composition, the types of paints used in painting, their characteristics, color, harmony, etc., are important.

When we observe the examples of practical art created by folk masters, we see that they are subjected to the influence of certain colors, i.e. color calorimetry. Based on this, the pattern compositions characteristic of the environment are made in light green, green, brown and so on.

From wonderfully decorated items to large buildings and structures, they look elegant and magnificent mainly in the gloss of colors and lines.

Master painter Mahmud Toraev, a skilled pedagogue, remembers his teachers J. Khakimov and T. Tokhtahojaev and says: "I like to compare the art of painting with the art of magic. A painter can make lifeless lines in a pattern sing through different colors. Let's take the creations of my teachers Jalil Khakimov and Toir



Tokhtahojaev. If we consider the creative styles of Jalil Khakimov as a classical direction, one can feel the lyricism in the patterns of brother Toir.

In painting, colors are used according to pattern structures and styles. Also, special attention is paid to the purpose, volume, height and compositional solutions of the object or surface on which the pattern is worked. In the process of creating new pattern compositions, masters (especially building decorations) also take into account the stages of distance coloring and finishing. This is the reason for the even distribution of colors in the pattern - the background looks good from the gaps of the form and flower elements.

It is known that each element in the pattern has its own names and symbolic meanings of shapes and colors. By coloring and finishing the patterns, their beauty, content and meaning are expressed through silent sounds. At the stages of coloring the patterns, elements such as the ground form, flower, branch, and leaf are sorted mainly by one color.

Conclusion:

"Many patterns used by Uzbek folk masters since ancient times, despite being conventional images of nature and reality, have their own rules and regulations. These laws are taken from nature itself. Plants grow only in one direction. For example, a willow tree looks like it's growing upside down. But the branch has leaves and continues in the same direction. This law of nature is also reflected in patterns. The pattern drawn by the master is not just to fill a page of paper, but to consciously draw a picture of the landscape, following the laws of nature and art."

The folk decorative art has a place in the hearts of people due to its antiquity and attractiveness. Especially the art of painting is extremely rich in traditions. The work styles of painters are colorful and colorful. In his work, the artist skillfully uses the natural luster of colors, delicate shapes, and texture of the material to achieve vivid expression.

Humanity has been constantly improving and decorating all the clothes, food and household items that it considers necessary for itself. At the same time, any artistically decorated items and equipment have their own methods of decoration and specific stages in the processing of materials. Such decorative and processed items give people aesthetic pleasure and increase their opportunities for life.



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