



DIZAYNERNING PROFESSIONAL FAOLIYATIDA NAZARIY VA USLUBIY YONDASHUVLAR

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Annotation: The article is based on the use of a practical interdisciplinary systematic approach and an encyclopedic method of studying art. The encyclopedic method includes a broad understanding of the subject of art as a skillful activity, including: a) various forms of visual and decorative art; b) formation in traditional arts and crafts; c) design in the field of architecture and modern design; review of the history of art in the unity of all generations, types, types and genres of visual, utilitarian-practical and constructive creativity allows to determine the fundamental laws of form formation and to eliminate the dispersion of individual morphological concepts; It is defined by the author that the comparative analysis of the content and form of the main categories, general concepts and special terms should be carried out taking into account their historical development and external relations.

INTRODUCTION

Over the centuries, architecture, some types of fine arts, artistic crafts and traditional folk crafts have been formed and developed almost independently. But the content of the main concepts is developed from separate approaches. As a result, the same terms have been interpreted differently in different areas of professional activity. The experience of collective compilation of terminological dictionaries also did not give the expected results. The deepening of specialized knowledge in applied sciences has reached such a level that the methods of universally minded artists such as Leonardo da Vinci or Albert Dürer have already passed away.

Their methods are not relevant. However, the basic definition of aesthetic and artistic composition includes both objective and subjective aspects. A system of composition or artistic-figurative unity, even an intuitive "process that regulates the development of an idea." Understanding composition in applied art and design planning is related to artistic, aesthetic and technical (constructive) factors of formation, a complex combination of spiritual and utilitarian functions, as well as the use of various materials.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS



In fact, the most common art historical terms are: tectonics, sculpture and plasticity, pictoriality and graphicness, volume and flatness. They are a means of analyzing and attributing works of art. The nuances of these meanings, using Panofsky's definition for the first time, create definitions that share a common feature. These preliminary findings suggest that a systematic approach to art and design terminology is necessary and effective. The history and level of development of the problem. There are no scientific studies devoted to the generalization of theoretical and methodological concepts of art in order to create a single system of terminology. Therefore, the author, in search of sources, first of all turned to the artistic tradition.

The foundations of architectural terminology are found in the treatise "Ten Books on Architecture" written in 18-16 years by the ancient Roman architect Vitruvius. According to the theory of Vitruvius, it refers to the analogy of the building to the structure of the human body. Again, according to Vitruvius, he wrote that the concept of composition includes order (arrangement of elements), ornament (decoration), proportion (proportions), economy, and eurythmy or balance. These ideas were elaborated in 1556 by the Venetian mathematician Daniele Barbaro, who published Commentaries on the Ten Books of Vitruvius on Architecture.

CONCLUSION

To achieve the goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks: to clarify the principles and methods of a systematic approach in connection with interdisciplinary research in the history of art; it is necessary to analyze and generalize the content of various theoretical-methodical concepts of art, terminological dictionaries, references, dictionaries.

Carrying out a comparative-historical and structural analysis of various types of fine and decorative arts, architecture, artistic crafts and the history of art in design - composition, design, formation, style, style; defining the main principles of creating a unified structural model of universal categories, fundamental concepts and special terms of aesthetic, artistic and technical formation; generalization of experience of local art school and industrial education, general artistic and special training of theoretical and practical artists and designers in the direction of optimal harmony of aesthetic education; provides rules for developing and testing a systematic curriculum aimed at educating holistic artistic thinking in various directions of aesthetic and artistic activity. Such a system helps to activate interdisciplinary research and optimally reflects the processes of integration in the modern world.



The unified system of terminology is based on the use of an interdisciplinary systematic approach and an encyclopedic method of studying art. The encyclopedic method includes a broad understanding of the subject of art as a skillful activity, including: a) various forms of visual and decorative art; b) formation in traditional arts and crafts; c) design in the field of architecture and modern design; review of the history of art in the unity of all generations, types, types and genres of visual, utilitarian-practical and constructive creativity allows to determine the fundamental laws of form formation and to eliminate the dispersion of individual morphological concepts; A comparative analysis of the content and form of the main categories, general concepts and special terms should be carried out taking into account their historical development and external relations.

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