

HISTORY OF SCULPTURE IN FINE ARTS AND ITS PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS.

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Annotation: In this article, the history of sculpture according to ancient sources, pedagogical features of sculpture in the period up to the ancient Paleolithic and Neolithic periods, mainly the polishing of animal, bird, human images from the soft types of clay, bone, horn, stone in the form of spiritual value, and sculpture. The important aspects of the development of art therapy are highlighted.

Key words: art, art therapy, sculpture, non-traditional methods, creativity, cultural, spiritual aspects, relief, clay, form, archeological monuments.

INTRODUCTION

According to ancient sources, the history of sculpture dates back to the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods. Images of animals, birds, and people are mainly made of soft clay, bone, horn, and stone. Including, in ancient Egypt, huge sphinxes were made of stone, large statues and reliefs of pharaohs were created. In them, the power of the pharaoh is expressed, often such statues are deified. In Greece, partly in Ancient Rome, sculpture served the ideals of humanity, that is, a beautiful person was embodied in all aspects. In the Middle Ages, Christianity turned sculpture into a part of the environment of cathedrals and temples.

In India, a unique technique of making a metal statue has been created, the statue is mainly made of wax, covered with a clay mold, heated, and the wax melts and replaces it with metal. In South Asian countries, especially in India and China, Buddhist temples are decorated with huge statues.

Archeological monuments in Ayritom, Varakhsha, Nisa and other places show that sculpture flourished in ancient times. In the 13th-16th centuries, sculpture began to get rid of religious content. In the 15th and 16th centuries, humanist ideals were expressed in Italian sculpture. Among them are great sculptors such as Donatello, L. Ghiberti, Verrocco.

During the Renaissance, Michelangelo's work in sculpture had a great influence on European art. In Russian sculpture, from the beginning of the 18th century, sculpture began to be freed from religious content. From the second half of the 19th century, sculpture in European art entered the path of development in a democratic spirit. The struggle for realistic art has intensified. At the end of the 19th century, in the 20th century, the influence of formalist currents also increased in sculpture.



In the field of sculpture in Uzbekistan, especially in the 1950s, noteworthy works began to be created. Sculptors such as F.Grishchenko, A.Ivanov, N.Krimskaya, D.Ryabichev worked effectively in the field of monumental sculpture, easel sculpture. Since the 1960s, such talents as M. Musayev, D. Roziboyev, A. Toirov, H. Khusnitdinkhojayev, K. Salohiddinov, M. Ivanov, A. Akhmedov, A. Boymatov, N. Feodoridis, P. Ivanov, L. Ryabsev young people grew up and began to create bright images of our contemporaries.

In fact, sculpture is one of the artistic and creative branches of visual arts. A type of art based on the principle of reflecting the thing to be depicted with size, dimension (has weight, width, height). Mainly, people, partly animals and birds, nature (landscape), objects (still life) are represented. Sculpture works are mainly divided into two types:

- ✚ to a perfectly shaped statue that can be seen by everyone;
- ✚ it is divided into relief visible only on one side.

In this sense, the size and shape of the relief is chosen depending on the place of its installation, what purpose it serves, it is often used in architecture (frieze, pediment, ceiling, etc.). There are low (bas-relief), high (go-relief) types of relief, where the image is engraved on the background.

Including, according to the content and function, sculpture is monumental sculpture (monumental, large statues are installed in public places, the size is large. adapted, installed in the form of decoration, easel sculpture (the sculptor works on the easel, placed in museums, exhibition halls, interiors of buildings, life-size or a little larger; seen close up) and very small sculptural works, ceramic and porcelain figurines

, as well as a plaque (relief, pictorial plate), medal, coin, toys, carved figures, household items, equipment, weapons and utensils, relief decorations in jewelry is divided.

Monumental, partly machine-made sculptural works are used for the synthesis of art. Small sculptural works often decorate the interior of the house, turning equipment, weapons, dishes and other items into works of art. This type of sculpture has developed since ancient times. The size and material of the sculptural work is determined depending on the task in front of it. Sculptural works in ancient times, medieval works, renaissance (especially in the baroque style) were often painted in different colors in the 19th and 20th centuries, mainly the material was kept in color or the canvas was painted, but the antique in art In ancient Rome, during the renaissance, some great sculptors kept the color of the material or painted it with semi-color.

After the beginning of art therapy treatment, today, making sculptures from processed sand and creating sculptures from non-traditional materials has gained momentum. The main materials used in sculpting are: clay, wax, plasticine (the sculptor uses metal, wooden stakes-pencils, rings). These materials are not durable, so a sketch is often made, that is, a model is worked out, and a plaster sculpture is made from it through the mold. Metal (bronze, copper, tin, cast iron, steel, aluminum), gypsum, concrete, glass, plastic, etc. materials are cast (a mold is made from a model made of other materials). Finished metal is forged, processed, and given a sculptural work. Ceramic (terracotta, porcelain types) sculptural works are made by shaping the hardened clay from special soil, then heating it in a furnace, special ovens (glazing), and often it is painted with different colors.



When a sculptor begins to create a work, he studies nature, looks at it, makes small-scale sketches, etudes, and based on these, he prepares a large-scale work from clay. (wires mounted on a rotating table, metal and wooden sticks, glue the clay to a thin frame made of boards and form it). A form-mould consisting of two or more pieces is taken from this form, and a sculpture is made by pouring plaster into the mold. When working on a stone statue, the shape of these parts is precisely measured, and the main copy of the statue is made using a punching machine. The process of placing a metal

statue using a plaster model is very complicated and requires a lot of work. This work is carried out in special enterprises where artistic metal is applied.

Historical sources show us that the emergence of sculpture dates back to the primitive period, and this process is directly related to people's work and magical beliefs. Early examples of various sculptural images of animals and women from the Paleolithic period found in many countries (Montespan in France, Willendorf in Austria, Malta in Russia, Buret, etc.) have been found. Venus of the Paleolithic period, the range of sculptural monuments of the Neolithic period was wider. They usually made round sculptures from various hard stones, bones and wood, carved reliefs on stone slabs and cave walls. In particular, the sculpture of the ancient Eastern states, which served to express the idea of despotism, perpetuate a strict social idea, and glorify the power of gods and kings, attracted the importance and perfection of an objective universal object.

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