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## BUKHARA PAINTING OF THE 19-21 CENTURY, TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY OF PERFORMING PATTERNS ON WOODEN SURFACE

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**Abstract:** The article describes the methods and methods of creating and painting ornaments on the wooden surface of the Bukhara school of folk - applied art. Compositions of ornaments are mainly performed in the islimi style - with elements of plant character and in the form of girikhs - consisting of geometric elements.

**Keywords:** branch in nature, leaf, flower, bud, tulip, pepper, pear, almond, large leaf, flower girth, islimi (islimi is a drawing consisting of curvilinear plant components), pargor (compasses), brush, akhta (tracing paper), home table top, oil paint.

### Introduction

Bukhara pattern differs from all patterns in complexity, perfection and attractiveness of patterned compositions. Complex girih (an ornament consisting of constructions of geometric polygons) of Bukhara ornaments are made in a clear, thoughtful size, floral ornaments are made with special art, they are distinguished by the fact that the ornaments are made with special attention to the rhythm of leaves, fruits, flowers.

The style of the Bukhara school of painting is characterized by floral, intricate patterned compositions islimi and ornaments with geometric elements of girikhi - the stages of coloring of Bukhara patterned compositions are distinguished by the attractiveness of ornament on patterned leaves.

One of the most widespread mass types of folk art is arts and crafts. Applied art has existed in Uzbekistan for a very long time, especially in the 17th-19th centuries. Earlier, mosques and madrasahs, houses of rich people (ceiling, columns, walls) were decorated with patterns. The architectural ornament of this period has its own patterns and styles of design, its own color combinations and independent pattern structures. The architectural monuments of Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana and Tashkent of the 19th century are made in the same style, since the masters of these cities closely cooperated with each other.

A careful study of the Fergana, Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand patterns created in the past centuries, it becomes obvious that all of them are characterized by one feature. If so, then the patterns are about the proximity of the content, the vividness of the colors and the smooth processing.

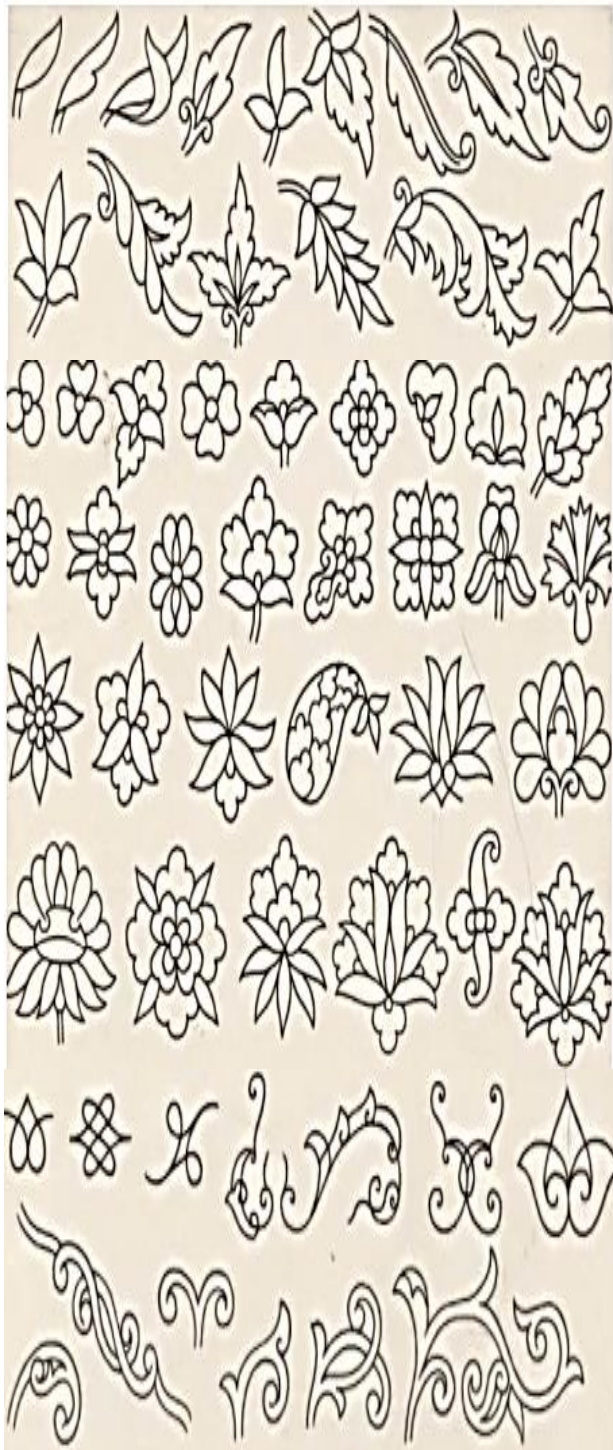
There are many similarities between the ornamentation of wooden products and the technological features of the pattern of buildings. The main decorative structures of arts and crafts are elements conventionally obtained in nature from a stem, leaf, flower, bud, tulip, pepper, pear, almond, large leaves and stems.

Patterns have their own law, their own structure of components and color basis. Each pattern consists of individual repeating shapes, the harmonious combination of which determines the theme of the pattern.

Each such sum of rhythmically repeating parts is a fragment of a large decorative panel designed to create such a specific content.

In the works of folk artists, the following groups of patterns are most often used: islimi, girih, complex (floral girih). Islimi is a drawing consisting of curvilinear plant components. In Islimi patterns, the main parts are: stem, leaf, flower, bud, tulip, pepper, pear, pomegranate, almond stem, etc. Picture 1





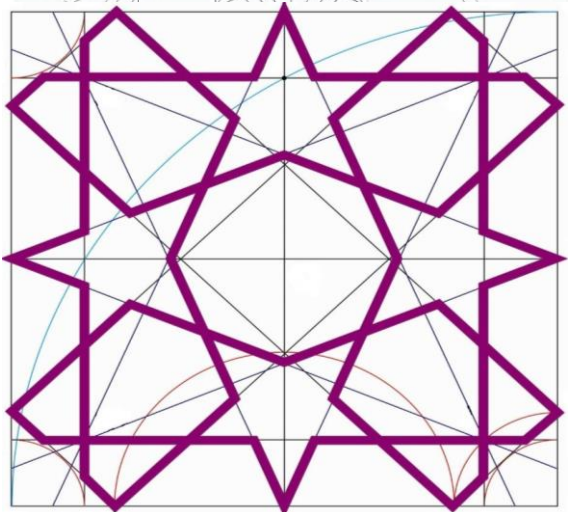
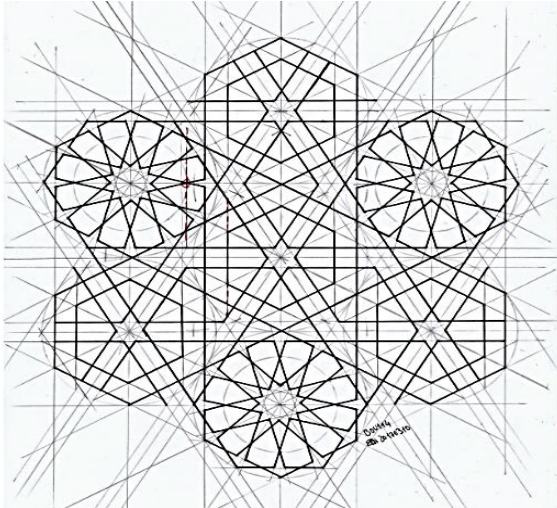
1- Picture. Elements of plant pattern.





**1.1 - Picture.** Artistic decoration of the leaves.

Girih ornament in the form of geometric shapes, formed by straight lines. Girih are reticulated and star-shaped, where the tops of the stars are from three to sixteen. 2- Picture



**2- Picture.** A geometric composition of a girih with five and twelve edges, consisting of straight lines.

Complex (flower girih) is a pattern made up of wart and chat components of girih and flower arrangement. 3 - Picture



**3-Picture.** Ornamental patterns that are widely used in complex flower arrangements.

The simplest elements of the pattern are the following: leaf, almond, three-petal, leaf flower, petal, star flower, multi-petal flower, 4-5-6 winged flower, leaf month, gazhak, curly, kuvacha flower, margula, marguley path, bofta, Bird bandage, neckerchiefs, etc. It is better to start drawing a pattern with a drawing exercise, having previously copied it from existing pattern samples. In this case, it is necessary to follow the pattern construction technique. The purpose of copying a finished pattern is to further study the features of various patterns and draw an independent composition of the pattern. The concept of appearance, which is considered an important part of the composition of the pattern, requires the interested person to have extensive knowledge of rhythm, symmetry, shadow, color, etc.

As for drawing a picture, such types of paints as crayons, dry paint, gouache, watercolor, emulsion, oil paint, tempera, containers for mixing paints, mixing sticks should be available. To check the performance of the pile, it is shaken by placing it in clean water, if the tip of the pile peels off and becomes thinner, it is suitable for work, if it accumulates, it is unusable. The pattern can be processed on a variety of materials and surfaces.

To apply an ornament on wood products, you will need the following tools and materials: wood, spatulas (spatulas), shiny paper, chalk, pistachio charcoal, zinc, gauze, Chinese paper, needle, glue, dry powder paints, gold and silver

powder paints, varnish paint, brush, and putty. Not all wood is suitable for a pattern.

Basically, birch, black birch, poplar, spruce, pear, walnut, apricot, mulberry and other types of wood are selected. After the pattern is selected suitable for the work of wood, it is pre-processed and the surface is leveled. The surface of the wood is processed and brought to a uniform state. The joints of the timber are glued together and, if there are notches, a wooden putty is rubbed into these places.

When the putty dries, the surface of the product is sanded with sandpaper, and then the wood glue is absorbed in a more liquid state. The prepared surface is examined and primed. To apply the selected pattern to the surface of the sanded wood, first prepare the hoka and akhta: crushed pistachio charcoal powder, zinc or chalk powder is placed in a thin cloth or two layers of gauze, and they are tied in a bag-like state. Polishing paper (akhta) is applied to the wood surface to be printed or printed on. As a result, a figure is formed on the wooden surface, consisting of the selected pattern. So that the print applied to the canvas is not erased, they are applied along the pattern paths with a small black or slightly dark pencil. A groove is drawn from the very edge of the drawn and patterned surface with black paint 3-5 mm thick. Traces of patterns applied to a wooden surface are painted over, and the surface of the pattern is covered with varnish paint 2-3 times so that the paints do not splash, protecting from the external environment. When a pattern applied to the surface of a wooden object is varnished, the surface takes on a glossy shade and lasts well for many years. The seating table keeps the traditions of admiring delicacies and exquisite dishes of our multinational Uzbekistan. The table top is selected from quality wood material and is made eighty wide, ninety meters long, one to two meters wide. Details of the support legs are selected raw, based on forty, fifty cm, the dimensions specified by the customer.

In the ornamental art, by now, the style and technique-technology have become more perfect. The surfaces of household items that craftsmen make from wood, which are given as

a keepsake, are painted by craftsmen with patterns. Tourists watch with interest the process of painting chests, pens, dolls, plates, cribs, cradles, made in small sizes, and purchase wood products.

The younger generation strives to study and master the art of drawing up ornaments and patterns, and also shows great interest in the works of ornamental and art craftsmen.

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