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The Role of Composition in Miniature Work

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Annotation. The word "composition" has been used as a term in the field of fine arts since the Renaissance. To create new modern compositions, of course, divide the idea, placement, golden rule, proportion, symmetry, asymmetry, relativity, rhythm, types of movement, color harmony, composition center, size, stylization, shapes into straight and equal parts. It is necessary to fully comply with the laws of color.

Keywords: fine arts, modern, composition, symmetry, asymmetry, center, stylization, coloring.

Introduction

The word composition is derived from the Latin word "compozito", which means to compose, combine, connect, unite different elements into a whole and praise any idea. Composition is used in all areas of art. It is called design in all kinds of design and applied arts. The artist creates an elegant work of art by comparing and placing different shapes and landscapes relative to each other. We can see this in other types of art. We can cite many such examples in sports, music and literature.

The word "composition" has been used as a term in the field of fine arts since the Renaissance. It should be borne in mind that the acceptance of the work by the audience often depends on the compositional solution. Let's try to organize the composition from the plant world. In the case of a tree, it should be borne in mind that the sprouting roots, branches, leaves and twigs are inextricably linked to the body. Connects and summarizes the pieces through a pictorial form. Depiction, that is, the achievement of the intended purpose by establishing the interrelationships of the parts of the work, linking them to the overall integrity, generalization. When a work of fine art is called a composition, it means the general appearance of the work, its content, the expressive depiction of the purpose in a bright rhythm, the combination of the forms of drawing, painting. The fact that a work of fine art belongs to the term composition, regardless of its genre and method of expression, means that the work is a finished work of art.

In another case, the term is understood as a priority in the fine arts, a key element and a criterion for assessing the structure of the work. Only on the basis of perfect knowledge is it possible to acquire true skills and creative achievements with freedom. For centuries, artists have been looking for new structures of composition in order to express the descriptive solution of their works clearly, vividly and clearly. As a result, the arrangement of the elements of the form in the works is not chaotic, the important elements of the subject consist of triangles, pyramids, circles, ovals, squares, rectangles in simple geometric shapes. To create new modern compositions, of course, divide the idea, placement, golden rule, proportion, symmetry, asymmetry, relativity, rhythm, types of movement, color harmony, composition center, size, stylization, shapes into straight and equal parts. It is necessary to fully comply with the laws of color.

Placement in the composition. Positioning is the placement of the shape or image you want to draw on the surface. Placement in composition is of great importance for all specialties and industries. The artist must be able to place the project he wants to draw correctly. As a result of not being able to place all the elements in the composition correctly, the main works of art are created. The composition is so perfect if the elements of the theme of the work are placed correctly.

The laws of composition must be fully observed during the placement process. The theme, idea, logic, placement symmetry and asymmetry, rhythm, proportion, proportion, modulus in the composition, sharp and subtle differences in the composition when creating a composition. (contrast and nuance). Considering laws such as stylization in miniature composition

Symmetry and asymmetry. Symmetry is a Greek word that means that measurements are compatible. If we give an example of symmetrical measurements, the phases of the scales are also symmetrical with respect to each other. The subject of symmetry is so wide that it cannot be limited by time and space. Throughout human history, symmetry has played an important role in almost every civilization in science, art and other forms of intellectual activity. Symmetry can be found almost everywhere. Just need to know how to understand it and research it. Since ancient times, many peoples have had a broad idea of symmetry as the equivalent of balance and harmony. The idea of symmetry, which is incomparably widely interpreted, can often be found in painting, sculpture, composition, music and poetry.

The work of symmetry is often based on the laws governing ballet movements, where symmetrical movements are based on dance. For human culture, cause-and-effect relationships and striking balance sheets are of great importance. To understand them, we turn to philosophy and the natural sciences. Theories based on symmetric reasoning play a significant role in these areas of human knowledge. In many fields of science and art, forms of expression and vision are based on symmetry. Symmetry in certain branches of science or in all forms of art is reflected in their specific concepts and means. Even people who are concerned with symmetry in their work rarely imagine how wide its scope is. In some cases, understanding the true role of symmetry is a language specific to the profession; makes it difficult with its originality. Architects, artists, composers, musicians and scientists use concepts that are close to each other, but speak different languages. This does not allow them to feel that they are actually busy looking for a solution to a single, common problem. as always, in our time the types of human activities are becoming more and more branched. This makes it even more difficult for different branch representatives to understand each other in terms of symmetry. Symmetry is common not only in the living things and objects we perceive, such as butterflies, furniture and plants, and in the animal kingdom, but also in the fine arts, composition, music, dance, and literature. But symmetry does not turn white when it crosses the visible boundary, but it is also reflected in the structural processes of microscopic bodies, as well as in the macro world. The principle of symmetry was expressed in 1890 by Pierre Curie. "When certain causes produce certain effects, the elements of cause symmetry must be reflected in those effects." when any effect shows a certain asymmetry, it must also be manifested in the causes of those asymmetries. Thoughts that contradict these two principles are not correct, at least in practical terms, i.e., the effects are more symmetrical than the reasons that give rise to them. If the relationship between the symmetry of causes and the

symmetry of consequences in an event is not determined, the event cannot be considered complete.

The reason why symmetry plays a significant role in the natural sciences is due to the interdependence of the resulting symmetries. Often there are two possible causes of this or that effect, and the problem of predicting the effect of one cause or another. The symmetry of an effect indicates the first cause of an event or the legitimacy of the structure of the system. Conversely, effect asymmetry indicates a leak in the cause periodicity. Symmetry operations are of particular importance as a cause. Because the effects they produce are completely predictable. We encounter two inseparable aspects of symmetry:

- search for rules and reasons underlying existing symmetric effects or shapes.
- search for symmetrical effects and shapes that occur when the causes are repeated with different rules.

The first approach applies to the organization of forms, substances, art, and the structure of thought in nature. The second is used to preserve the rock or plan information in their works that has brought artists, musicians, and scientists from ancient times to the rock.

The symmetrical configuration of molecules reflected in their physical and chemical properties is of great importance in the theoretical analysis of the structure of their compounds. Symmetry itself is an important object of study due to its widespread use. let us not take any symmetric form, there are symmetric functions with respect to which this form is called an invariant constant.

In nature, symmetry is based on some internal law. The question arises as to whether the aesthetic significance of symmetry depends on its significance in life. In other words, the creator takes symmetry from nature and perfects it by copying it from nature. The aesthetic value of symmetry, according to Plato, who has other independent sources, is a common source in both cases and serves as a mathematical rock. Mathematical laws of nature serve as a source of symmetry. The fact that this rock is made in the style of an artist, as an inner feeling, serves as a source of symmetry in art.

Beauty is inextricably linked with symmetry. The symmetry reflected in the mirror is very important in life and art. Equilibrium, in which the exact geometric concept of symmetry reflected in the mirror is absent, is mixed with the concepts of harmonic creation. In his article On the Problem of Symmetry in the Fine Arts, Frey writes: “Symmetry signifies calmness and coherence, while asymmetry represents its complete opposite, movement and freedom. Thus, the order of symmetry corresponds to the arbitrariness of asymmetry, to regularity-chance; on the other hand, attachment - to freedom, rigidity - corresponds to life. This is probably why public buildings and temples are reflected in the mirror. The symmetry of left and right is inherent in the general structure of nature. But it is not to be expected that this symmetry will occur in all objects of nature in a complete state. But its prevalence is alarming. The reason for this is not difficult to find: the state of equilibrium must be symmetrical. More precisely, when there is a single condition that determines the symmetry, the condition symmetry leads to that condition. This is why tennis balls and stars have a spherical shape. When the earth did not rotate on its axis, it would have a spherical shape. Its rotation around its axis caused the poles to press.

In complex compositions, a group of symmetry elements can be combined with asymmetric elements. Asymmetrical composition is usually used to increase the dynamics of the

image of an object or structure. In asymmetrical compositions, the equilibrium ratio is achieved by bringing light elements closer to the edge of the plane of the work of fine art. In order to ensure balance in the vertical composition, the main shape is placed on the central axis. When placing elements of a vertical composition, keep in mind that the center on which it is built is higher than the geometric center. Therefore, a correction is made to the composition. The main shape is pushed upwards. The composition of the diagonal gives the impression of dynamics.

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