



COMBINATION OF MOSAIC AND PAINTING

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Annotation: In this article, the study of the role of mosaic in masterpiece paintings, the origin of mosaic art, the harmony of mosaic and painting, and the role of mosaic in majestic painting are discussed in detail.

Key words: majestic painting, mosaic, mosaic technique, composition.

Introduction:

Art has always been a canvas for innovation and creativity, where different mediums come together to create masterpieces. Mosaic is one such element that plays a decisive role in increasing the majesty of paintings. With its intricate patterns and vibrant colors, mosaics add a unique dimension to majestic paintings, turning them into timeless works of art.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Mosaic art dates back to ancient civilizations, with roots in Mesopotamia, Greece and Rome. It involves placing small, colored stones into a larger, unified image. The art flourished during the Vyzantine Empire, where it decorated the interiors of churches and palaces. Over time, mosaic art has evolved and found its way into different cultures and artistic movements.

In the field of painting, mosaic has emerged as a dynamic element that transcends traditional boundaries. Artists of the past and present have experimented with incorporating the mosaic technique into their paintings, creating a fascinating fusion of the two art forms. One of the vivid examples of this harmony can be found in the works of the Austrian symbolist artist Gustav Klimt. The meticulous use of gold leaf, intricate geometric shapes and decorative elements reflects Klimt's interest in mosaic aesthetics. The result is a painting that exudes richness and attracts the attention of the viewer with its attractive details.

Two-color mosaics and other examples of carving are also used among the magnificent types of painting, including two-layer elegant carving. Later, cast ganch also came into use. The oldest mosaic of circles painted in different colors dates back to 3000 BC.

Results:

Mosaic art is known for its meticulous attention to detail, which when incorporated into paintings enhances the overall visual experience. Small, carefully placed pieces demand careful inspection and invite the viewer to explore the nuances of the artwork. Compared to the larger drawings of a painted canvas, the juxtaposition of small, intricate elements adds layers to the story being depicted, creating a sense of depth and texture.

In the contemporary art scene, artists continue to push the boundaries by experimenting with the mosaic technique in innovative ways. The combination of mosaic and painting has become a playground for creativity, with artists such as Kehinde Wiley and Chuck Close using mosaic elements to challenge the traditional perception of portraiture.

Wiley's portraits depict predominantly African-American subjects in regal movements, incorporating mosaic motifs that serve as both visual spectacle and symbolic commentary on cultural identity. Close, on the other hand, uses a meticulous grid system in his paintings, similar to the assembly of a mosaic, where each small unit is used to create a larger, unified image.

Discussion:

Mosaic was revived in Europe in the 18th century. Masters of the "Modern" and national romantic currents used the majolica mosaic method. In the mosaic made of large colored stones, there are many compositions made by combining prominent local colors. From the 30s of the 20th century, interest in the synthesis of arts increased, and mosaics improved. Mosaic has been widespread in Uzbekistan since the 1960s, and is widely used in the decoration of public and residential buildings.

Mosaic in the countries of the Ancient East, in antiquity and the Middle Ages in Byzantium, Italy, Georgia, BC. Developed in Russia. Decorative mosaics are common in Western European art. In the 13th and 14th centuries, tile mosaics were formed in Islamic countries, and complex patterns were formed by collecting colorful stones made with the help of molds. In the 14th-15th centuries, the mosaics made on the facades of buildings in Samarkand and Bukhara attract attention with their attractiveness.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be said that the role of mosaic in majestic paintings testifies to the enduring appeal of artistic experimentation. As artists continue to explore the possibilities of this ancient technique, the marriage of mosaic and painting continues to create stunning works that captivate viewers and transport them into a world where the boundaries between different artistic mediums are blurred.

Intricate stones, vibrant colors and symbolism embodied in mosaic elements contribute to a majestic image that reverberates through the canvas, creating timeless works of art that leave an indelible impression on the hearts and minds of those who view them.

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