



Historical stages of mosaics

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ABSTRACT

He covers roman mosaics and Florence mosaics on the theme "Historical Stages of Mosaics" in higher education.

Keywords:

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In ancient Greece in the fifth century B.C.E., they harvested and performed colored stones. The composition was performed on the wall and on the floor. Especially before the New Era

Since the first century, mosaic processing has been common in Roman art in the form of a card of floors and walls. They later used specially cooked play - smalta small stones. To this day, the type of mosaic made of smalta stones, which were widely used in the O'es era, has been used. Smalta is an artificially colored stone. The ancient Egyptians colored the stone of Smalta using metal okis. For many years they used furniture and household udging for the function of ornamental stone. The main element of the Roman mosaic is a cube-shaped small colored stone or smalta, which was called a **module**. The smaller the module, the more elegant and elegant the mosaic masterpiece was. In May, modular mosaics were used in practical art to decorate households as decorative decorations. But the main use of mosaics is in monumental art. Mosaics is one of the oldest types of painting in the architecture decoration.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Later, a mosaic of Florence also appeared. During the fourth and 17th centuries, mosaics flourished in the Vatican; Chram, interiors are embroidered, decorated with complex multicosed composition. For example, the Temple of Kahriya Jom'e (1316-1321) and others in Constantinople. The mosaic entered the ancient Russian state in the tenth century and decorated church buildings for two hundred years. It is also the Church of Sofia (1049-1046) and the Church of Archangel Mikhail (1108-1113) in Kiev.

In the 18th century, in Russia, M. He developed a new smalta preparation method by V. Lomonov and performed the Poltava Battle card in mosaics. Later, monumentalist - artists P. D. Corinne, A.A. Deyneka decorated the subway stations in Moscow with mosaics. The art of mosaics also developed in Georgia. Although the style of mosaic work is more difficult, artists have been intrinsically interested in the brightness of the color of the mosaic stones, the lack of color, and the

long-term durability. The mosaic can be stored for hundreds of years.



Smaltali (Roman) mosaic. The smalta is produced as a straight-angle plate, measuring 10x15x2 cm. It is (unspeakable, unpredictable) and is dissolved in large temperatures in factories. The width of the steklosmalta is 10-15 cm in diameter and 1-2 cm thick. Both

smaltas are endless in color and tint. And the stones of Smalta manually grinds with the help of a special hammer. One side of the hammer must be covered with sharp hard metal (pobedite - very hard).



The mosaic processing process involves several steps. That is, the upcoming wall decoration includes a sketch, a colored cardboard, a copy of the shield from the cardboard, and a stage such as moving to the grunt. If the mosaic stones were placed in soil water in the past, after the invention of cement, it began to be carried out using cement and preserved the composition of the mosaic for many years and he provided it. To make the mosaic work, a special water

turtle is prepared. Cement and sand are mixed dry, water is added and prepared at the level of watering. Smalta stones are crushed about 0.5-3 inches [0.5-3 cm] in diameter and are sprinkling on clay (grunts) where stones are made. The composition of these grunts consists of several types:

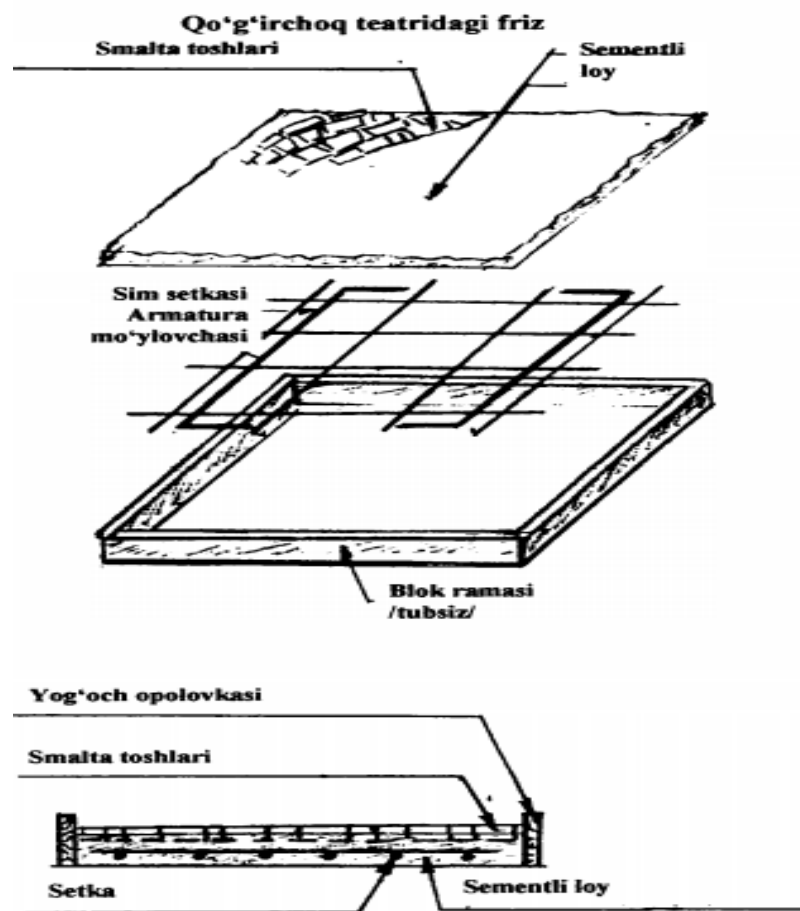
1. PVA asosidagi grunt.
2. Epoxy-polymer primer.

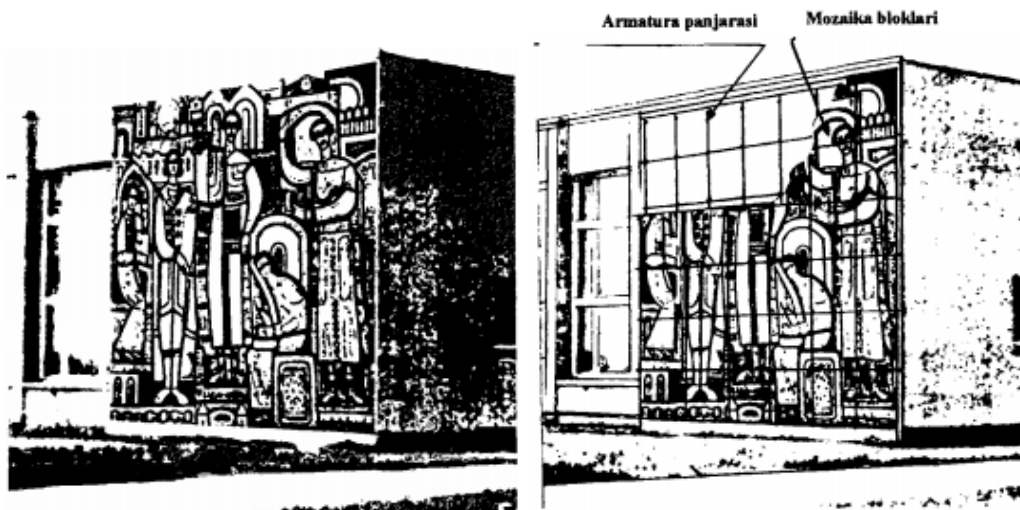
There are two commonly used types of mosaics, with a Roman mosaic and a florence

mosaic . Roman mosaic colored smalta stones are crushed.

There is also a unique mosaic in Uzbekistan , and the building is decorated with all kinds of patterns and inscriptions using the art of craftsmanship in coconution mode. For example, we can see mosaics made of colored coconutions (at the bottom) made in craftsmanship in the buildings of the Registry (Samarkand), Bucharest, and Khiva. That is, when a piece of colored stone, plate or smalta is laid on the wall, a pre-morbid or cement mud solution is watered. Processing a small modular Roman mosaic "Directly" is very long and takes a lot of hard work. Therefore,

more "reverse dial" methods are used today. A future image drawing is performed on a simple piece of paper, then my hand is rubbed and the smalta face is scratched downwards on the same glue surface. After that, a mud solution is poured into this list, and after it is slightly lost, the plate of mosaics, which is picked up , is overturned. And the paper is washed away by mosaics . Usually the size of such a plate for a mosaic can be up to an lxl meter or slightly larger. After that, the part of the mosaic panel is installed on the wall. In the 20th century, mosaic techniques were the most common type in the magnificent colorful art.





Florensiya mozaikasi

In Florence, Italy, in the 16th century, a different view of mosaic techniques spread. The card or ornament began to be skinned from colored marble stone pieces with larger cuts based on a template. Such a mosaic was called a marble or *florence mosaic*. In addition, the mosaic is performed in ceramics of large and small colors - not *mayolics*. There were also types of performances of one side of the brick with colored glaze. In the construction of architecture, the decoration of the ornament decorationni mayolika with mosaics was widespread in the Middle East and the Middle East. Such beautiful articulates are common in Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and other cities of our country. Decorating with secret bricks or boards is carried out with the help of a direct dial technique on walls, portals, domes.

Florence's mosaic, on the other hand, is a composition made of natural thin marble stones of large colors and colors. The way these two species perform differs greatly from one another. The method of performing the Florence mosaic is considered much more valuable, and it is made of marble plastics of different colors and precious stones to a cardboard template made on a composition basis. The shaling, rotation, and reed are all just right to prosper in a close-fleshly way.

Florence mosaic 80x120x2, 100x200x3 cm. is picked up and strengthened on surrounding standard plates. Unlike other

mosaic types, the method of performing Florence mosaics is that it cuts marble and stone for mechanical processing, processes and smoothes certain pieces. The equipment - the equipment will be needed. To eat pieces of marble, you will need a carbinol y hand, an 88-year-long airplane, and an epoksidli smola. There is also the achievement and disadvantage of this yglue. Therefore, it is desirable to use a quality yhand. When performing a Florence mosaic, you need to think about technology at the sketch stage and perform composition, colored cardboard. Because the requirement of Roman mosaics is unique, and if it is made of small smalta stone pieces, the Florence mosaic is collected from large pieces of marble and colored stone. A di. For example, the Florence mosaic of V.K. Zamkov, called "Culture, Art, Theatre", was performed at the Cultural Center of the Olympic town of Moscow. This can be observed in pictures. Mosaic processors should also learn extensively about mosaic artifacts and tools. For the mosaic of Florence: stones such as granite, quartz, porphyrium, yashma, nephritis, rodonite, lazuritis, rubber, marble, and thunderstorms are used. In masterpieces, the world is arranged and assembled in thin (5-8cm) plastics.

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