

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE APPLICATION OF ART ELEMENTS, ORNAMENTS
AND PATTERNS IN BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Dilshod Esonovich Omonov

Professor, Department of Fine
Arts and Technological Education
Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute
First-year students:

Kholida Khayrillojonovna Abdullayeva

Sevinsh Dilmurod qizi Rustamova

Abstract

This article analyzes the types of artistic elements used in buildings and structures from a scientific perspective. Artistic elements not only aesthetically enrich architecture but also play a significant role in enhancing the cultural, historical, and philosophical meaning of buildings. The article discusses the main artistic elements such as ornaments, frescoes, sculptures, mosaics, stained glass, materials, and color, and highlights their role and importance in architecture. Particular attention is also paid to the development of artistic elements through modern technologies.

Keywords: building, structure, art elements, ornament, fresco, sculpture, mosaic, stained glass, architecture, color, material.

Introduction

Architecture is an important part of human culture. It not only creates conditions for living and activity but also expresses art and aesthetics. The uniqueness of buildings and structures is largely reflected through the artistic elements used in them. Artistic elements play a significant role in decorating the exterior and interior appearance of architecture and in giving cultural and historical meaning to buildings.

Today, with the help of modern technologies, artistic elements are developing further and expanding the aesthetic and functional possibilities of architecture. Therefore, conducting scientific research on the types, characteristics, and importance of artistic elements in buildings and structures is highly relevant. Art elements are decorative forms, patterns, colors, materials, and other means used in architecture to decorate the exterior and interior surfaces of buildings and to improve their aesthetic appearance. These elements not only provide uniqueness to buildings but also convey cultural and historical information. In addition, art elements have a positive psychological effect on people and make the environment comfortable and attractive.

Artistic elements are closely connected with architecture and play an important role in creating the overall artistic image of a structure and strengthening its functional and emotional impact. Architecture is not only a technical and constructive discipline but also a form of artistic expression. Every building or structure evokes a certain aesthetic impression in people. The strength and direction of this impression largely depend on the artistic elements used in it.

For example, arabesque patterns in Islamic architecture, Gothic sculptures in Western architecture, or LED lighting elements used in modern facades are examples of historical and contemporary art elements. Artistic elements not only enhance the beauty of the exterior appearance but also perform a communicative function in social and cultural contexts. Through

them, a specific historical period, national tradition, religious belief, or philosophical idea can be expressed.

Therefore, elements of architectural art play an important role in preserving society's spiritual heritage and ensuring continuity between generations.

Ornaments and Patterns

Ornaments and patterns are decorative elements placed on the walls, ceilings, and around doors and windows of buildings. They may appear in geometric, floral, animal, or abstract forms. Ornaments often reflect the architectural style of a building and enrich its appearance.

In Uzbek architectural art, ornaments occupy a special place. Particularly during the Timurid period, extremely complex and colorful patterns were used in madrasas, mosques, mausoleums, and minarets. For example, the brick, tile, and marble ornaments on the walls of the **Shah-i-Zinda** complex and the **Registan** ensemble buildings in Samarkand express their cultural and religious significance.

Ornaments generally appear in the following forms:

1. **Geometric patterns:** straight lines, circles, polygons, and their symmetrical combinations.
2. **Floral patterns:** stylized forms of flowers, leaves, and branches.
3. **Calligraphic ornaments:** decorative compositions created using Arabic script representing religious or philosophical texts.

Ornaments and patterns serve not only as decoration but also as a means of expressing ideological meaning in architecture. They often symbolize concepts such as eternity, perfection, and balance.

Frescoes

Frescoes are works of art painted directly on walls or ceilings. These artistic elements usually depict religious or historical themes. Frescoes enrich the interior space of buildings and increase their cultural and spiritual significance.

Sculptural Elements

Sculptural elements include statues, carvings, and reliefs placed in the exterior or interior parts of buildings. These elements strengthen the decorative function of architecture and often depict historical or cultural themes. Sculpture and reliefs were widely used in the architecture of ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Central Asia. They formed an integral part of temples, palaces, and mausoleums.

Examples include:

1. Reliefs on the friezes of the **Parthenon**, depicting scenes from Greek mythology.
2. War scenes represented on the triumphal arches of the **Roman Empire**.
3. Decorative relief patterns on the walls of the **Ismail Samani Mausoleum**, which represent a vivid example of Islamic architectural style.

In modern structures, sculptural elements are widely used in public buildings, museums, universities, and monuments. Sculptures are usually placed at the main entrance of a building or in central interior spaces. They symbolize a person, event, or idea connected with the building's function. For instance, the monument of **Amir Temur** in **Tashkent** is a historical and symbolic landmark located in the city center.

Materials as Artistic Elements

The uniqueness of materials used in architecture is also considered an artistic element. Properly selected materials and their surface textures give buildings attractiveness and individuality.

Common materials include:

Wood

I.Symbol of naturalness, warmth, and ecological purity

II.Widely used in traditional houses and wood carving

Stone (marble, granite, limestone)

I.Widely used in historical monuments

II.Symbolizes luxury, stability, and eternity

Brick and tile

I.Integral part of Central Asian architecture

II.Used to create colorful patterns and inscriptions

III.Example: decorative facades of the **Registan** ensemble

Metal (copper, bronze, stainless steel)

I.Common in modern architecture

II.Creates an image of modernity and technological development

Glass (stained glass, vitrines)

I.Distinguished by light transparency

II.Connects interior space with the external environment

Research Methodology

The main purpose of this research is to systematically study the types of artistic elements used in buildings and structures and to determine their functional and aesthetic significance in architecture.

The following research methods were used:

1. **Historical-analytical approach** – analysis of the historical formation and development of artistic elements.

2. **Descriptive method** – explanation of each artistic element such as ornament, fresco, sculpture, stained glass, mosaic, color, and material.

3. **Comparative method** – comparison of art elements in Eastern and Western architectural traditions.

4. **Visual analysis** – study of photographs, drawings, and diagrams of architectural monuments and modern buildings.

5. **Qualitative content analysis** – analysis of scientific articles, monographs, and architectural publications.

6. **Analysis of local and foreign literature** – use of materials published by Uzbek scholars and international sources.

Analysis and Results

The study showed that artistic elements in architecture function not only as decorative features but also as meaningful aesthetic components.

The analysis revealed the following results:

a) Artistic elements are closely interconnected with architecture and play a key role in shaping the artistic image of buildings.

b) Cultural and historical differences influence the form and use of artistic elements.

c) Materials such as wood, stone, brick, tile, metal, and glass significantly influence architectural aesthetics.

d) Artistic elements perform both decorative and psychological functions in architectural environments.

e) Modern technologies are creating new opportunities for artistic expression in architecture.

Conclusion

The study concludes that careful planning of artistic elements in buildings and structures and their integration with modern innovations are important factors in the development of architecture. This contributes to the improvement of urban culture and the aesthetic quality of architectural environments. Artistic elements enrich the aesthetic appearance of buildings and transform them into functional and meaningful architectural objects. Therefore, the rational use of artistic elements remains an important issue in the design of modern structures. The research demonstrates that artistic elements such as ornaments, frescoes, sculptures, materials, and colors not only perform decorative functions but also express the historical, religious, and philosophical values of society. With the help of modern technologies, these elements are appearing in new forms and expanding the interactive and functional possibilities of architecture.

References:

1. Omonov Dilshod Esonovich., Spiritual values and their importance in human development. NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN ENGINEERING RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY [IJIERT] ISSN: 2394-3696 Website: ijiert.org VOLUME 8, ISSUE 10, Oct. -2021 199 | Page
2. D. E. Omonov., The Role of Engineering Graphics in the Training of "Fine Arts and Drawing" Teachers Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress (JARSP) Volume: 01 Issue: 04 | 2022 ISSN: 2751-7551 <http://innosci.org> 108 | Page
3. DILSHOD ESONOVICH OMONOV., Ways to introduce the science of painting to the visual arts using new pedagogical technologies. International journal of philosophical studies and Social sciences ISSN-E: 2181-2047, ISSN-P: 2181-2039 <http://ijpsss.iscience.uz/index.php/ijpsss> Vol 1, Issue 3 2021
4. D. E. Omonov., Integration of fine arts and computer technologies in art education of students. MIDDLE EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN ISSN 2694-9970 Middle European Scientific Bulletin, VOLUME 17 Oct 2021 Copyright (c) 2021 Author (s). This is an open -access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>
5. D. E. Omonov., Improving Conversation Classes on Fine Arts in Secondary Schools. European Journal of Innovation in Nonformal Education (EJINE) Volume 2 | Issue 2 | ISSN: 2795-8612.
6. D.E.Omonov., the Role of Graphics in the Training of Teachers of "Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics" European Journal of Innovation in Nonformal Education (EJINE) Volume 2 | Issue 2 | ISSN: 2795-8612.
7. D. E. Omonov, G. Namozova, F. Rashidov, S. Abduvohidova., Engineering graphic sciences are a conceptual framework for conducting educational technologies in lectures and practical training.
8. D. E. Omonov., Conceptual Bases of the Production of Teaching Technologies in Exposure and Practical Training (In the Example of the Engineering Graphics Course) Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress (JARSP) Volume: 01 Issue: 04 | 2022 ISSN: 2751-7551 <http://innosci.org> 104 | Page