

**GENESIS- BOTH DOT, END - ALSO DOT
OR THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DOT IN FINE ARTS CLASSES**

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Abstract

This article discusses the point, its role in life, and the processes of using it in the field of science. In visual art classes, information was given about the importance of the dot, that the dot is not only the end, but also the beginning.

Keywords; End, Genesis, Dots, Pointillism, Impressionism, Universe, Expanse, Projection, Points. Records. Playdots. Spots

The point is how much we know or understand about it. In simple words, when we say the point, the point at the end of the sentence suddenly comes to our mind. In fact, it has enough appearances to understand it in different ways, and we face it in every aspect of our life. lick

Allah created this world full of wisdom. A thinking person can take lessons from whatever he wants. Even from a point that we often overlook.

The period is one of the most widely used and oldest punctuation marks; In the 11th century, it appeared as a writing symbol in Arabic texts. Until the 19th century, its function and use was completely different from that of the present punctuation mark.

The holy book of our religion, the Holy Qur'an, was revealed in Arabic, the best of languages. Arabic writing is also distinguished from other writings by its unique forms. It's those dots that make up the letters! These dots are more numerous than all the letters in the Holy Qur'an.

In modern Uzbek spelling, the dot is used in the following places: at the end of sentences; That's why the full stop is always considered as the end. The question arises whether it really is the same... Of course, we end a whole work with a full stop, starting from a simple sentence. This is a clear thing. There are words and phrases reminding of the end, such as "put", "concentrated to one point", and even "I will put an end to your life".

Have you ever imagined the universe? Of course, we cannot imagine the infinite universe, and it is no exaggeration to say that in this universe we are actually a particle like a point. We can imagine that the universe consists of a particle, more precisely, a set of points. Then we can find a reason to say that the point is not only the end, but also the beginning. Imagine that you are in space, moving away from our beloved motherland, and you feel that it is turning into a point as it moves away from you. I have a question...why do objects, even if they are of different shapes, become points instead of other shapes as they move away?

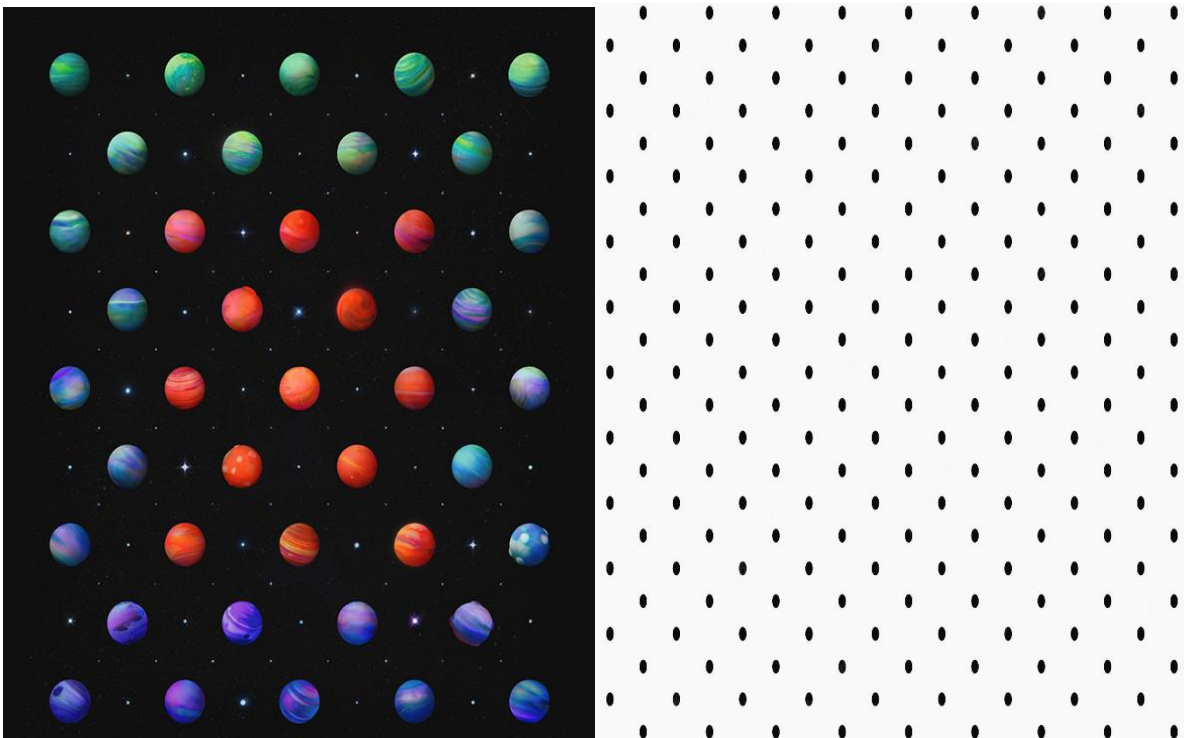
Oh, if I knew how wide this world is?

Oh, if I knew that this world is at one point?



This thought always amazes me. It would not be wrong to say that the Creator, the great God, started everything from a point.

An example of this: be it a person, be it houses or even be it the globe, which is considered wide for us, this situation will be repeated. This process itself shows us the distance from point to point, that is, the beginning and the end. Therefore, the point is not only the completion, but also the beginning of the process. This can be seen on the scale of a simple herb or plant. In simple words, a seed the point falls there and moves, goes through a certain process and produces a seed, the seed remains and ends by itself.



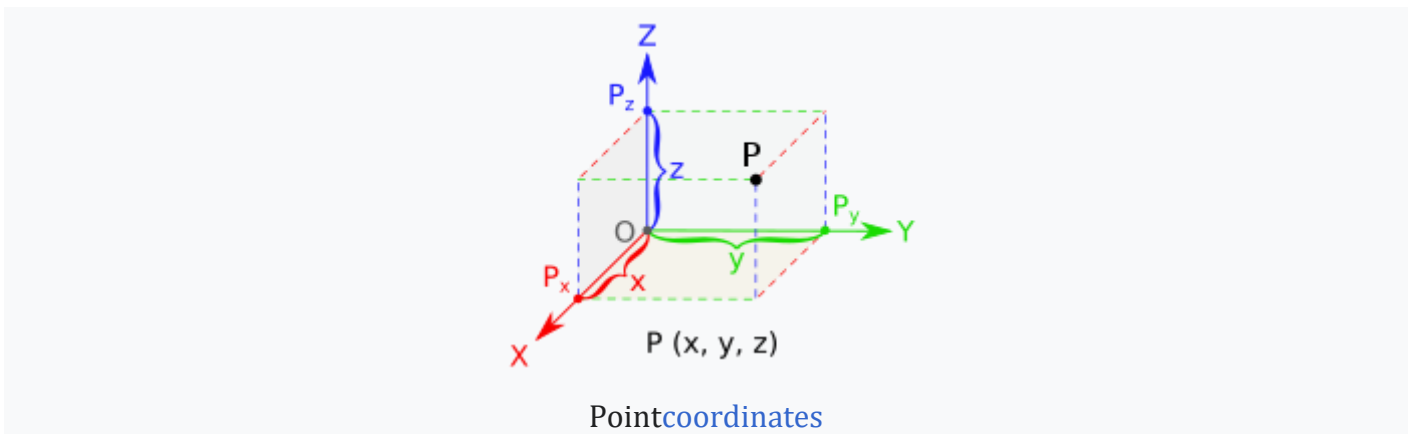
The dot is interesting because it is neither a number nor a letter, nor does it have a beautiful "figure". Simple and mysterious. But if you establish a relationship with her, she will definitely show her beauty and charm.

Mathematics, the father of exact sciences, was able to give measurements and value to objects, from huge numbers, sizes and quantities to tiny particles. But even with these capabilities, we could not measure the value of the point we know! Even if it does not have the same amount as numbers, it is possible to subtract huge numbers from the existing "bisot" at the same time!

Unlike other sciences, the science that can reform the point the most is geometry and, more precisely, the science of drawing geometry.

A point is one of the basic concepts of geometry. A point is usually taken as one of the initial concepts in a consistent description of geometry. In modern mathematics, different elements that make up different spaces are called Points. (For example, in i -dimensional Euclidean space, an ordered set formed by i -th numbers is called a Point).

In geometry, a circle is defined as follows: "A set of points lying at the same distance from the center is called a circle." In fact, a circle can also be said to be larger than a point. This is a simple example of how scientists have proved that the point is the beginning. That is why the science of drawing geometry first of all starts with the analysis of the point. Projection of a point, its coordinates, distance from a point to a plane, traces of a point, perspective of a point and hakoza. You think that this analysis is enough for one point. But other sciences are starting their sciences from the same beginning..? What did the artists achieve in this regard?



Artists are able to draw imaginary impressions, not only visible to the naked eye, but also invisible to us. Currently, such "creativity" is claimed by techniques. So, what are those works of art made of? What are its bricks? Yes, surely these are not the points we consider trivial? Involuntarily, the artist who takes a pencil in his hand first puts a dot on the white paper, just like a drop of paint first the dot and then it spreads around. Dots are widely used in industrial design and art decoration. Fabrics with dot pattern are not left out of the tradition. Especially in mobile games, dots are widely used. A free mobile game produced by Betaworks and developed by American studio Playdots, Inc. It is for iOS Released on April 30, 2013 and for Android on August 15, 2013.

So, why is the point so valued? What quality makes him such a status? The only reason for this is that, like other letters, the dot didn't show off its size, it didn't take revenge on the value like numbers, it didn't disturb the world like sounds, it kept silent, it knew its place. Even though he knew that the key to all the secrets of the universe was his, he continued on his way with humility, simplicity, and modesty. It is because of this nobleness that people of creativity often turned to him, and the phrase "base point" is proof of our opinion.

Working with dots in painting was first evident in the Impressionism trend.

Release of impressionism

Impressionism in the 1860s Claude Monet, Alfred Sisley and A group of artists including Pierre-Auguste Renoir *plein air* picture together The basis of Impressionism is painting based on impressions, and they retreated from the realistic depiction method that had existed until

that time. The movement made its official debut in 1874 Felix Nadar Demonstration at a show held by the Paris Photography Studio. This exhibition was an alternative to the salon of the Academy of Beaux-Arts in Paris, which had been the official exhibition and controller of world art standards since 1667.

American John Rand never joined their ranks as a well-known artist, but as an artist living in London in 1841 he developed a device that would revolutionize the art world: the paint in a tube. His ingenious new technology offered easily portable, premixed paint and allowed artists to take their process outdoors. Rand's technological leap gave the Impressionists' work a spontaneous and haphazard quality. Over time, other artists joined the practice and their research moved from closed studios to open cafes where they met regularly to discuss their ideas.

Pointillism is a branch of Impressionism. Pointillism, also known as neo-impressionism, was born in 1886 when Georges Seurat exhibited his "Sunday afternoon on the island of La Grande Jatte" and declared the original movement outdated. Seurat's style is small color defined by points that appear separate when viewed closely, but blend into a unified image when the viewer pulls back. Seurat developed this style with the painter Paul Signac. Camille Pissarro, long an important figure in the movement, joined the Neo-Impressionists in his later years because of his passion for optics, but it was not well received by the public. His son Lucien spent more time as part of the Neo-Impressionists, although he was not as well known as his father. [1]

<https://www.history.com/topics/art-history/impressionism>

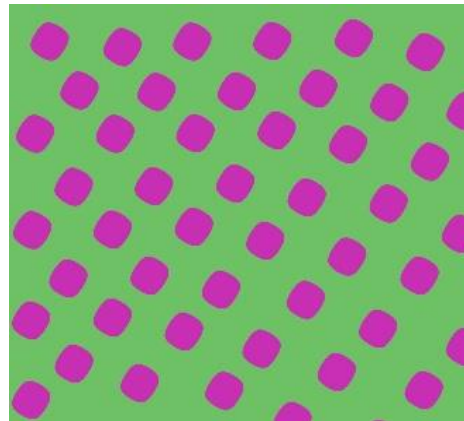


Neo-impressionism may not have set itself the goal of working with dots, but we can say that this turn in the creation of works revealed the secrets of working with colors in painting. If we observe the impressionist trends in the works of P. Benkov, who created at the beginning of the 20th century, we can clearly see the pointillist style in the works of artist Dilyus Mirsalimov. If we look at the work of the skilled artist Akmal Nur, we will witness that the essence of the mystery is in the dots, and the compositional solution is based on the dots. In order to achieve such perfection, the creator must be able to make a philosophical observation. Simplicity and imagination, detail, philosophy of life are very skillfully described in the following works.

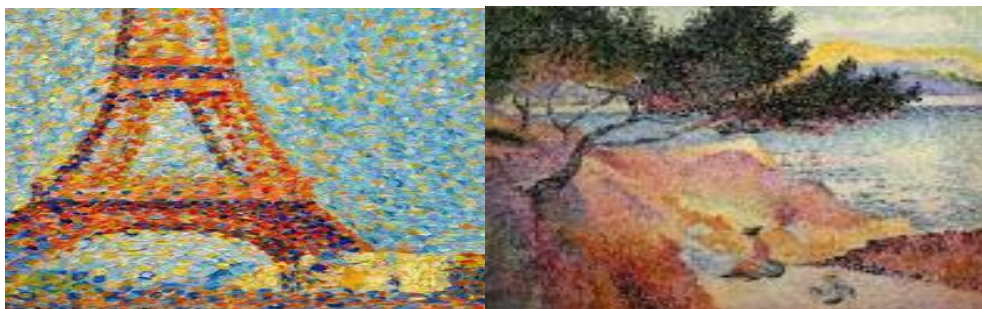


The use of dots in fine art is almost given, and I think that it is a sufficient number of ems to be used effectively. In the program of the first step of preschool education, the first practical work started very correctly for the visual arts classes. But in the school fine art textbooks, only the 7th grade fine art textbook has the pointillist style. In the same 7th grade, through the subject of pointillist landscape work, we came up with the idea of how we use the initial points. Because of this, the student, who is more skilled in coloring than fine art, was able to draw a wonderful picture using points.

Why should we start the 1st grade art lesson with drawing lines?! Instead of it, we can introduce the topic of creating color spots in watercolor. Or in practical art, if point methods were used in the initial training, the efficiency of practical work would be much increased. Suppose you want to use a brush. dip it in any color of watercolor paint and mix it with water on a palette and carefully put the finished mixture on the paper; - what would you do? You can try this experiment on a beginner student or student who works with watercolors. He definitely makes a point. This protects him from making a mistake. Based on what we said at the beginning, he took a step towards the beginning. These points can easily be expanded or circled to form a straight line, which we know as the starting point. It should also be taken into account that the watercolor technique prefers to apply more color spots than the brush (line) method. If you determine the color and put it on the paper correctly, it will not damage the integrity of the paper and the cleanliness of the work.



Our goal is that in order to effectively organize visual arts classes, it is necessary to pay close attention to the way in which each type should be started. will bring. Of course, I will put a dot at the end of my words to say that I will be happy if my views of experience affect someone like a small dot... this is the end for now...



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