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THE PLACE OF MOSAIC ART IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: This article analyzes the place of mosaic art in the modern cultural space of the 21st century, its aesthetic, social and cultural significance from a scientific and theoretical perspective. The study covers the processes of mosaic art's integration with architecture, interior design, preservation of cultural heritage and innovative technologies. It also examines the unique artistic features of Uzbek monumental mosaic art and its role in the formation of national cultural identity on the basis of examples.

Keywords: mosaic art, monumental mosaic, architecture, innovative technologies, Uzbek mosaicism, modern architecture, fine arts.

Introduction:

In the 21st century, mosaic art is gaining special importance not only as a component of historical heritage, but also as one of the important means of expression of modern artistic thought. As a result of globalization processes, the rapprochement of different cultures has allowed mosaic art to manifest itself in new aesthetic forms. Modern artists and designers are trying to combine traditional and innovative ideas using this art form. As a result, mosaic has become not only a decorative element, but also an art medium that expresses complex philosophical and social content. Technological progress has led to the emergence of new materials and processing methods. This has significantly expanded the scope of mosaic use. In this regard, mosaic art is considered an integral part of the cultural space of the 21st century.

Mosaic art is considered one of the main parts of the cultural heritage of mankind, its roots go back to the ancient Roman, Byzantine and Central Asian cultures. Mosaic art in Uzbekistan developed especially in the 20th century, and it was formed mainly in connection with monumental art. Mosaics were widely used in the process of rebuilding the city after the 1966 Tashkent earthquake. This article analyzes the artistic features of monumental mosaics of Uzbekistan on a scientific basis.

Main part:

Theories of aesthetic perception play a key role in the development of modern mosaic art. Also, studies based on Gestalt theory scientifically substantiate the perception of mosaic compositions as a holistic image in the human mind. The emergence of complex visual images as a result of the arrangement of small elements in a certain order increases the expressiveness of art. Using this principle, artists of the 21st century try to influence the process of emotional and intellectual perception of the observer. The harmony of color, form, and rhythm in mosaic works is considered one of the main aesthetic criteria of modern art. This approach turns mosaic from a simple decorative ornament into a means of artistic expression that is higher than others. As a result, this art form contributes to the development of modern aesthetic thinking.

In the 21st century, mosaic art is developing in closer connection with architecture. This is clearly evidenced by the widespread use of mosaic elements in the facades of modern buildings, public centers and cultural centers. The use of mosaics in architectural objects not only increases

the artistic value of the structure, but also enhances its symbolic significance. Monumental mosaics placed in urban environments serve to form the aesthetic taste of the population. At the same time, they visually reflect certain historical events or cultural values. The use of mosaics in modern architecture allows for the combination of national and global cultural elements. This further increases the social and cultural significance of mosaic art.

The importance of mosaics in interior design has increased significantly in the 21st century. Designers are actively using mosaics to decorate the interiors of residential buildings, hotels and public buildings. This type of art, along with its aesthetic appeal, also performs functional tasks. For example, its moisture resistance and long service life make mosaics a convenient material for interiors. In modern design concepts, mosaic is mainly used as a means of creating an individual style. The combination of different colors and textures gives the space a unique artistic character. Therefore, mosaic is recognized as one of the main elements of today's interior art.

The development of mosaic art in the 21st century is also inextricably linked with the issue of preserving cultural heritage. In many countries, special programs are being implemented to restore and preserve historical mosaic samples. Such efforts serve to preserve not only material heritage, but also the historical memory of society. Modern mosaic masters, while studying traditional techniques, enrich them with new methods. This creates a strong connection between history and modernity. The continuity of cultural heritage is one of the important factors in the development of art. In this regard, mosaic art acts as a means of cultural communication between generations.

The role of innovative technologies in modern mosaic art is increasingly increasing. Computer graphics, digital design programs, and new composite materials have significantly improved the process of creating mosaics. It can be said that artists have the opportunity to first develop complex compositions in digital format and then transform them into real objects. This has increased the accuracy and efficiency of the creative process. With the help of new technologies, it has also become easier to create large-scale monumental works. At the same time, innovations are making mosaic art more attractive to a modern audience. As a result, the traditional art form is developing in accordance with the requirements of the new era.

21st century mosaic art is also often seen as a means of promoting social and environmental ideas. Some artists are using recycled materials to create works that draw attention to environmental problems. This approach shows that art performs not only aesthetic, but also educational functions. Mosaic compositions installed in public places serve to highlight various social issues. Developing environmental awareness through art is considered one of the urgent tasks of today. Mosaic, due to its visual impact, allows for the effective implementation of these goals. Thus, it is becoming one of the important communicative tools of modern society.

In the case of Uzbekistan, mosaic art is also developing as an important component of national culture. In particular, monumental mosaics in Tashkent are considered examples of art that reflect the history, culture and spiritual values of the country. These works not only perform an aesthetic function, but also serve as a means of expressing national identity. During the years of independence, interest in mosaic art increased even more. The combination of historical and modern motifs led to the emergence of new artistic solutions. The Uzbek mosaic school is managing to combine the traditions of Eastern and modern art. This serves to increase the international prestige of national art. In some mosaics in Tashkent, the themes of astronautics, science, labor and agriculture occupy a leading place. An example of this is the mosaics in the Labzak area, which are related to space exploration and harmoniously depict astronauts, airplanes and national patterns.

Today, mosaic art also occupies a key place in the field of education and scientific research. The theoretical and practical aspects of mosaic are widely studied in the fields of art history, design and architecture. Special courses dedicated to this art form are being organized in higher educational institutions. Researchers are analyzing the historical development, technical characteristics and aesthetic possibilities of mosaic on a scientific basis. This is contributing to the formation of a new generation of specialists. Academic research serves to enrich the theoretical basis of mosaic art. As a result, this direction is developing as one of the promising research areas of art history.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it is worth noting that in the 21st century, mosaic art, while preserving its historical roots, is being enriched with new content and forms. Its role in architecture, interior design, preservation of cultural heritage, environmental education and contemporary art is becoming increasingly strong. Innovative technologies and new aesthetic approaches create broad opportunities for the development of mosaic art. This art form is important not only as a means of artistic expression, but also as an effective form of preserving cultural identity and communicating with society. In addition, its role in education and scientific research is increasing year by year. In the modern world, mosaic art is emerging as an example of a successful combination of tradition and innovation. The importance of mosaic art today also remains very relevant.

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