

COMPOSITION AND ITS APPLICATION IN PAINTING

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Abstract. *This article is about the laws of drawing and pattern composition, creating a pattern composition. Types of pattern composition, requirements for their composition and pattern terms are explained.*

Keywords: *composition, rhythm, asymmetry, symmetry, compositional regularity, compositional balance, harmony, harmonic integrity, simple pattern, tray style, mihrab, orange.*

Introduction. Just like in all forms of art, practical art also requires a proper composition. Creating a pleasing composition in practical art involves arranging the existing visual elements according to certain principles and rules, which requires knowledge and skill. For example, the forms of "tree" and "cotton flower" alone can create a unique composition in various forms of practical art. So, how can there be rules and principles in practical art? Traditional patterns, which have been used by master craftsmen since ancient times, are considered as a conditional representation of nature, and all the rules and principles are derived from it. Plants only grow in one direction. For example, a willow tree bends downwards as if it is leaning towards the ground. However, in a painting, the leaves are formed in various directions but continue in the same direction. This rule of nature is also reflected in patterns. The pattern drawn by a master is not just to fill the surface of paper, but it involves depicting a landscape in a skillful manner, following the laws and principles of nature and aesthetics.”

Main Part: The word "composition " is derived from the Latin word "composito" and translates as "arrangement" or "organization." In painting, compositional arrangement refers to the placement of the elements in relation to each other on the surface of the paper to achieve a harmonious composition.

The structure of composition depends on the purpose and content of the specific object or subject being depicted. The basic schemes of composition are as follows:

1. Horizontal composition: In this type, the composition elements are arranged horizontally. Examples include landscapes, city panoramas, and others.

2. Vertical composition: It is an active, dynamic composition that represents upward movement and conveys the sense of soaring or flight. The elements are mainly placed along vertical lines.

3. Diagonal composition: Its structure is based on dynamic and intense schemes. It creates a sense of movement and tension within the composition.

Each of these compositional schemes has its own characteristics and can be used to convey different emotions or messages in a painting. The choice of composition depends on the artist's intention and the desired effect they want to achieve.

Triangle or pyramidal composition - in this type, a stable and balanced state is emphasized. The lower part of the picture surface represents the base of the pyramid.

When creating a composition that matches the chosen subject matter, multiple rough sketches and drafts are initially worked on, and the best ones are selected. Rearranging the placement of elements, adding additional elements to enhance the composition's meaning, is also

of great importance. Adhering to fundamental principles is crucial in composing the artwork. These include the unity of composition, the repetition of elements, shapes, colors, and their interrelationships, as well as the harmony achieved by the combination of colors that form the compositional part.

In composition, there are certain rules and principles that are followed, such as symmetry, asymmetry, rhythm, finding the focal point of the composition, stylization, balance, the proportion of elements, shape, color, and so on. These guidelines are strictly adhered to in practice.

In painting, the following additional principles are applied to achieve a successful composition:

1. Achieving stylistic unity in the movement of lines within the composition.
2. Determining symmetrical placement and color harmony.
3. Establishing the proportional relationships between the different parts of the composition.
4. Ensuring the elements of the composition are aligned with a vertical axis.
5. Creating a harmonious arrangement of color tones within the composition.
6. Establishing a rhythmic connection between flowers, leaves, branches, and similar elements in the composition.

In addition to these principles, the following fundamental rules are considered in creating composition examples:

- Paying attention to the shapes, proportions, and divisions in the composition being drawn.
- Placing the main (dominant) elements of the composition according to whether it consists of a single or multiple bands.
- Adding variety and completing the composition with elements such as branches, flowers, leaves, and buds.
- Enhancing the composition's band with soft and vibrant elements.
- Generalizing and framing the overall shape (frame) of the composition.
- Determining the color tones in consideration of the composition's intended meaning and purpose.

By following these principles and rules, a well-balanced and visually pleasing composition can be achieved in painting.

In the process of creating a painting composition, adhering to principles such as symmetry, asymmetry, rhythm, harmony, the interrelation and arrangement of elements, as well as appreciating the beauty of nature, contributes to the development of artistic and creative abilities. It is also helpful to provide explanations for the elements in the composition:

Symmetry - represents the concept of being equal or identical. In this case, the elements of the composition are placed at an equal distance from the central vertical axis and are drawn in a unified and symmetrical form. The symmetrical arrangement of the composition elements is called "rapport," and the areas and divisions within the composition are referred to as "divisions."

Rhythm - refers to a repetitive pattern. Linear compositions often display rhythmic repetition in a symmetrical rapport style. It indicates that the elements of the composition repeat in a continuous and orderly manner within a specific interval and sequence.

Asymmetry - the opposite of symmetry, where the composition does not adhere to the principles of balance. The movement of the composition elements does not correspond to each

other. The elements are placed without adhering to arbitrary references such as the center or the vertical axis.

Asymmetric compositions are often found in various brushstroke techniques, washes, prints, and thematic panels, such as landscapes, pomegranates, flower arrangements, and more.

In folk applied art of all types, the initial basic composition drawn for a face or a pattern is referred to as "line sketches." These lines are characterized by their use of color and lack of shading, resembling simple contour sketches.

The structure of the composed artwork is closely related to its content, size, aesthetic appearance, and the main shape and frame of the artwork. When creating a composition, after determining the dimensions, the main shape of the artwork is chosen as the frame. In designing the frames, elements are placed within shapes such as lines, circles, squares, and so on. For example, if we take elements like arch, lily, petal, corner, circle, we can describe the composition by placing simple elements in stages, within shapes such as line, path, rectangle, circle, etc., as follows:

1. Arch-shaped compositions - "Arch frame", "Arch petal", "Arch circle".
2. Lily-shaped compositions - "Lily frame", "Lily petal", "Lily circle".
3. Petal-shaped compositions - "Petal frame", "Simple petal", "Arch lily petal", "Petal circle".
4. Corner-shaped compositions - "Corner frame", "Corner petal", "Circle corner".
5. Circle arch-shaped compositions - "Circle arch frame", "Circle arch petal", and so on.

The mentioned shape of the compositions can be drawn in a single (1), multiple (2), or several framed formats. Such forms of artwork are also referred to as the "Artwork Scheme". The composition being created is composed by placing the artwork elements within various frames or patterns.

A simple composition can be created in the following order:

1. Create a basic layout sketch with a ratio of 4:1 for the shape. The frame lines can be single, multiple, or include additional lines. This shape, resembling a petal, can accommodate curves and angles.

2. Determine the position of a single or multiple framed focal point in the next step. The focal point can be in the shape of a heart or an arch. During the process, pay attention to the smooth and precise movement of the lines and the way the shape lines are drawn.

3. Conclude the single-band path with a curved element. This section is completed with a curved element, such as a bracket.

4. Now, arrange empty spaces on the surface by connecting flowers, leaves, buds, and other elements to each other. Move the shapes along the curves. The movement of the stem ensures a harmonious connection between flowers and other elements in the composition.

5. The resulting composition, characterized by petal-shaped elements, can be referred to as the "Petal Pattern."

When establishing the composition's layout and drawing process, it is essential to consider the interplay between shape, background, and coordinating colors and elements. Start by sketching the rough outline of the composition. Then, based on this initial sketch (with the option to make modifications), create a copy for each element, placing them in their designated positions, and draw the final composition with precision.

In the composition, primarily single and multiple band navdas (curves) are used. Let's choose the shape of a heart as the focal point for another composition. The existing heart shape will serve as the dominant (main) shape in the composition.

The next step is to fill the heart shape with filling elements, which can be referred to as "filling elements" since they fill the surface of the composition. Now, draw a flower inside the heart shape. Then, place flower and leaf elements on the shape surfaces accordingly. This will result in a new pattern. Therefore, the compositions are created in four stages, with four different pattern shapes.

Based on the arrangement along the way, these pattern compositions are named "Heart Filling," "Heart with Rectangle Shape" for the rectangular shape, and "Heart with Circle" for the circle shape.

In the harmonious coherence of the composition, colors also play a significant role. The unity of colors in the composition is one of the fundamental factors that contribute to its aesthetic impact. Occasionally, the rules of composition may be broken to enhance the expressive power of the artwork in the art of painting.

For example, in the art of painting, it is possible to explore new, unused materials to achieve a certain originality.

In conclusion, learning the art of traditional painting and studying the works of folk artists greatly contributes to the process of learning composition. Similarly, studying and familiarizing oneself with the patterns used in museums, houses, and architectural structures both internally and externally serves the intended purpose.

To create new types of pattern elements, one must embark on a journey into nature and employ the methods of stylization based on theoretical and practical knowledge and skills.

When starting to create simple and straightforward pattern compositions, it is important to first pay attention to the shape of the figure or surface and choose the pattern shape by visualizing it. Of course, these pattern elements are composed of fragments that we have acquired over time. Based on our ideas, experiences, imagination, and the abundance of pattern elements in our memory, we can create numerous beautiful patterns.

Composition, with its unique characteristics, serves as a fundamental basis that ensures the artistic excellence of the works of painting. The concept of harmonic unity encompasses various aspects within itself. Whether we contemplate a fragment or an entire work, we first pay attention to its overall appearance and analyze its components. The cohesive unity of artistic patterns lies in the interconnection of all parts that form the composition. The harmonious unity of elements enhances the distinctive features of the composition, which is unique to all types of compositions.

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