

**IN IX-XVIII CENTURIES, DRAWING STUDIES OF CENTRAL ASIAN
SCIENTISTS REFLECTED IN ITS PRACTICE IN ARCHITECTURE**

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ANNOTATION

Along with reporting the science of drawing from our rich scientific norm in the distant past, it also occupies an important place in the study of the science of the present period. In most of the architectural monuments, the girix pattern was used. Girix without knowing the science of drawing is difficult to draw. The architect first plans a creative project with the power to reflect the spatial environment necessary for human life and work, and then builds it with high taste and skill in practice.

Keywords: *drawing, pattern, science, knowledge, thinking, creativity, art, geometrical form, girix,*

Thanks to independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has entered a new period of its development. Our people have acquired a rich historical, cultural and spiritual heritage. Extensive opportunities have been created not only to visit our thousand-thousand-year history of architecture and urban planning, but also architectural monuments that have been forbidden to be seen, but also to study and restore them. In our homeland it is time to objectively teach students the unique architectural monuments created since ancient times, the history of the creation of architecture, the methods and rules of construction.

Although in the IX-XVIII centuries the research on the subject of drawing by the scientists of Central Asia was used in its practice, its theoretical foundations were not applied in the study of the science of drawing. Along with reporting the science of drawing from our rich scientific norm in the distant past, it also occupies an important place in the study of the science of the present period.

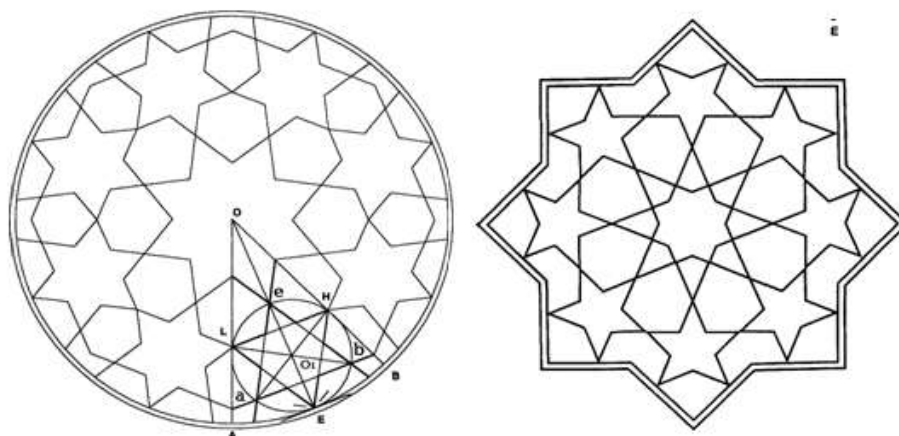
In the decorative art of the countries of Central Asia and the Middle East, girix appeared in the IX-XII centuries. Success in Exact Sciences and construction has paved the way for mavhum geometrical shapes in this decorative art. Girix is repeated on the basis of complex forms with strict legislation. So, each girix is formed on the basis of geometric (geometrical) legalities. Girix is distinguished from other types of patterns by its complexity, the fact that it has a clear law, as well as Splendor.

To knit girixs, it is necessary to divide the arcs and circles into equal parts. It is easy to divide the circle into six, twelve, or eight and sixteen. But it's a bit complicated to divide into ten, or five.

And Girix is formed with the help of geometrical forms. In most of the architectural monuments, the girix pattern was used. Because girix is distinguished from other types of patterns by its complexity, the fact that it has a clear law, its splendor, the mutual proportionality of the geometrical forms in it, its unintentional and uniform repetition. Girix means Persian-confused, knot. Girix is a kind of complex pattern. Because it has strict legislation. In girix, mainly a wet pattern is used, that is, patterns of geometrical shapes are continued by connecting them together by means of flowers, fleas or twigs. The master can direct the branches to the desired side when drawing a wet pattern. If you do not like turn off and turn off the other sidetirib, you can fill the empty spaces with flowers, buds or fleas.



But when drawing a girix pattern, the master remains subject to the girix he is drawing. Because each girix is formed on the basis of geometrical laws. If in the decoration of an essay girix and islimium are applied together, then of course the first one, girix will be thrown into our eyes. In the composition, girix is the leader, and islimi is the complement. In the image we see that the pattern made on the wall used girix.



We meet such girixs very much in our historical monuments. The basis of these patterns is geometrical drawing.

Each mausoleum created is a work of art. The architect, who created this work of art, first plans a creative project with the power of thinking about the spatial environment necessary for human life and activity, and then builds it with high taste and skill in practice. Not only the beauty of the building is the responsibility of the

architect, but also its need for a strong, human being is the main factor of Architecture from the time of its early development to the present.

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