

APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY IN THE STORAGE AND RESTORATION OF WORKS OF ART IN MUSEUMS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the processes of restoration and conservation of works of art in natural sciences, namely radiography, methods, organization of research work in museums. International terms related to the storage and repair of works of art are also studied.

KEYWORDS

Works of art, museum items, radiography, techniques, research work.

INTRODUCTION

The methods of natural sciences, that is, radiography, spectrography, are used in the restoration and conservation of works of art. The use of pedagogical and psychological methods is reflected in the cultural

and educational activities of the museum, the study of the museum audience, the creation of an exposition. ¹.

¹

Юренева

Т.Ю.Музееведение.

Учебник для высшей школы. М., 2003. С.9.



MAIN PART

These methods allow us to effectively solve research problems, but they still do not allow us to call museology (museology) an independent science, and not a practical area or a particular direction of other areas around a particular socio-cultural institution - museum. The existence of the methodology does not correlate with the calculation of methods, but rather does not provide a general understanding of science - counting methods that can be used in various museum studies, that is, from the study of funds to the design of expositions, from historical research to pedagogical research. To determine the general methodology of science, there is no need to count the methods that can be used to solve a specific problem. It is worth noting that the methodology of science can determine the general principles of effective cognitive activity, but cannot predict the exact ways of cognition of the studied object. Methodology develops a general approach and principles, but methodological knowledge cannot be a technology or a template for obtaining new knowledge.²

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

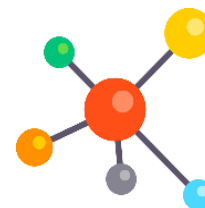
For example, if we turn to the methodology of studying the museum, the result of the development of museums of the twentieth century is the complication of the morphology of the museum space. The versatility of the museum world, vividly manifested in the late XX - early XXI centuries, brings specialists in the field of museology to the main street. In fact, "how to analyze the space of such a complex museum, is it possible to develop a single criterion and printouts to assess the leading phenomenon of institutionalization

of the institute "Museum", equated to the Museum of the Institute?" naturally, the question arises. Conservation and restoration are of great importance in the preservation of museum objects. The method of conservation creates the necessary storage order to slow down the processes of natural wear and tear of objects and prevents the processes of absorption, which have now begun with the help of various chemical and physical means, and then strengthens the objects. This is done only by a specialist-repairman with special training. The subjects of the museum for various reasons can lose their previous appearance, break, let go, tear. Restoration work is carried out to restore them to their original state. The custodians and repairers always check the collections of the Museum, collecting among them their craving for conservation and restoration. The results of the examination are entered in a special list and the preservation status of the subject is recorded. Conservation and restoration is a very difficult task. Therefore, the methods and means of carrying out this work are decided by a special commission and the repair board. Their conclusion is that the results of working with the predicate in practice are written in a special document. This information, combined with the fact that they were collected over the years before it, will help to perfect the technique of repair.

The concept of "conservation" and "restoration" includes many problems, such as rational storage of works of art, museum objects, detection of causes of nurturing or destruction, as well as its return to its original state. Thus, these concepts are a necessary and elementary thing that every museum employee should know. It is reasonable to look at it as either direct initial

²Курязова Д.Т. Ўзбекистон моддий маданий меросини ўрганиш, сақлаш ва музейлаштиришнинг назарий-методологик асослари. 17.00.06 – Музейшунослик. Тарихий-маданий объектларни консервация қилиш,

таъмирлаш ва сақлаш тарихи фанлари доктори (ДС) диссертацияси. Тошкент 2021.Б.38.



information. Without mastering this information, no employee is allowed to work on museum collections.

Conservation is derived from the Latin verb "conserve", which means "storage", in itself a certain, available in one whole. In this case, the phrase "storage" implies the original storage of the body, the embodiment of its peculiarities, the preservation of its historical significance and the preservation of the exhibit invoice.

In the system of Museums of Uzbekistan, the exhibit plays an important role as a monument of the history of material culture, a monument of the history of art, a memorial object, a living, ethnographic and other monuments, and it is necessary to determine which of these aspects is the main and, first of all, the museum. The choice of the method of restoration also depends on this. Strengthening, restoration and restoration of destroyed, damaged or broken architectural structures, archaeological monuments and other types of objects for the purpose of maintaining the historical and artistic significance of material cultural heritage monuments or returning to their former appearance will also give a positive result. Restoration is an integral part of the protection of historical and cultural monuments and plays an important role. Studies, often conducted during restorations, radically change the formed conceptions of historical development. The subjects of the museum are a portable object of cultural and natural heritage, an object that has been removed from the living environment or, together with a section of the environment, has been Museum - built and is included in the museum collection. These subjects are formed on the basis of Applied decorative art and fine works of art. Applied decorative art-the sphere of decorative art; the preparation of artistic items of practical importance in social and personal life and the use of everyday objects of life (tools, furniture,

fabrics, labor weapons, clothing, jewelry, toys, etc.) ni includes areas of creative breeze associated with artistic performance. Practical works of art are designed to be seen, felt and perceived by the eye. Fine works of art - these are works of art or samples of art, intended mainly for aesthetic perception. The composition of Fine Art includes painting, sculpture, graphics, design, graphic stories, comics, etc.

The museum covers the following stages before the introduction of objects in scientific passports and the process of their repair.

Historical cultural value is the material objects and intangible manifestations of human creativity, endowed with specific spiritual, artistic or documentary values and the status of historical and cultural values.

Attribution-the determination of the originality, author, place of creation, time of the work of art. Attribution is one of the most important areas of the museum's work. It takes workshops, lecturers. The children's Museum Center uses the exposition of the museum in its work, usually it itself becomes part of it, creates its own exposition and displays.

On the basis of the subjects of the museum presupposes a preventive conservation - (the concept of "preventive preservation" is also used today) protection of collections from spoilage or damage. In this, a strategy is developed that includes the processes associated with the environment in which the objects are located, their use, storage, wrapping, transportation, copying, execution, their state of accident, control of pests. The main purpose of preventive conservation is to reduce the daily burden on collections and to preserve them from complete disruption or loss.



Also, the analysis of scientific resources and literature on the field shows that material cultural heritage is a very broad concept, which includes a very large variety of objects of material culture. They include, first of all, archaeological monuments, that is, everything from artifacts found in excavations to household appliances and labor weapons. Naturally, the excavations kompleksini itself is also an integral part of the cultural heritage, expressing in itself an archaeological monument.

The concept of material cultural heritage includes, first of all, monuments that have reached us from ancient times and have been mastered by man, and secondly, monuments that have not been brought to the attention of the general public or become popular for various reasons, for the sake of which, all the products of culture that have been created by our contemporaries and Among the material cultural heritage there are real masterpieces and original treasures, as well as such, which are historically destroyed, which can only be of interest from the point of view of the history of culture. In appliances like this, boy riches are also threeraydi. It is worth noting that all materials on the material cultural heritage will be converted into a museum fund only after admission to the museum. The fund is the sum of the exhibits in the museum's storage rooms³.

The museum's exhibit is a cultural wealth of quality or feature that makes it necessary to store, study and present it publicly, which requires public interest.

The museum is a collection – a collection of material assets that have the properties of museum items only together, in terms of their origin, type,

similarity or other signs of nature.

The National Museum fund includes a set of exhibits and collections of the largest museums, which are permanently located on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The museum items and collections included in the National Museum fund are an integral part of the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. From the date of registration of the state catalog of the National Museum fund, the museum funds are included in the composition of the National Museum fund. A certificate of registration is issued to the owner of the museum items and collections included in the National Museum fund.

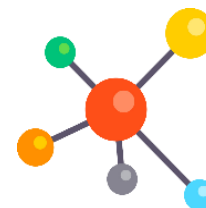
The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on cultural heritage has been developed in accordance with the provisions of the UNESCO Convention "on protection of the universal cultural and natural heritage" and the law "on objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments)", requirements and regulations.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, in the creation and Museum of a scientific passport of works of art in museums, historical conciliation is necessary. Because, for many years in certain regions, representatives of different nationalities lived and left invaluable cultural monuments from themselves. Ancient Iranians, Greeks, Turks, Arabs, Chinese, Russian and other peoples created unique material cultural monuments and contributed to world civilization. Proceeding from the above points, it is worth noting that the material cultural heritage of the Uzbek people is very diverse and has very deep historical roots. First of all, this is attributed to the genesis of

³Юреньева Т.Ю. Музееведение. – М.: Академпроект,

2003. – 382 с.



the Uzbek people, which was formed on the territory of modern Uzbekistan. Noting that it is expedient to study the material cultural heritage in chronological order, it was found permissible to analyze the dictionary of terms for the creation of the Scientific School of museum exhibits in this research work.

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