

Reviews position of the motifs of Islamic art in the Visual quality of the stairs and the applicant's limitation of contemporary world

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ABSTRACT: One of the beauties of architectural Eng., painted it is different conditions of work in the building. What is the makeup and more pleasant by the beauties and its coloring strength and also played important role to rich an effect. Islamic architectural Eng. refers to the creation and the cosmos that is rich in its transformation. Furniture such as the tapestry metaphor modulates the coloring of the creation and has a beautiful rich cognitive dimension. Islamic art, in this case the other arts on the above. Of the second and third centuries Ah to be decorations gradually common that among these monuments, including the oldest and most comprehensive encyclopedia can be a source of conflict, the role of this motif is a kind of immortality and purity of originality in them the reflection. Get a symbolic role and image concepts in Islamic decorative architecture and the roots they can be applied to the understanding of the mind and thoughts on architects and thereby the culture and world view of society in which the ideals and glitter. Research in writing this paper is a descriptive and analytic studies required information through a library. Therefore, in this paper it is trying to match the samples obtained from the investigation results show that the real monuments, ornamental motifs based on that period and this can be stated only that the geometric motifs, linear or plant derived from the works of architecture, based on the same or a new combination of spatial and pictorial culture has been used to in this regard, and in the realm of art stairs which often varied with the array methods, levels The buildings are covered in fact amount to a striking art stairs and can be referred to as motifs decorating the traditional creation of architecture in the role of safeguarding and documentation today.

Keywords: position, motifs, Islamic art, Visual quality, stairs, contemporary world.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the effects of the art of architectural Eng. folk culture Association each period and monitor environmental space is the last function in the architecture of human principles and conditions specified and well known over a coma and had a link with community culture and behavioral patterns. Each new style of architectural Eng. on the principles, methods and traditions of earlier styles was based. In the Qajar period coincides with the expansion of Iran's relations with European powers, the basis of the field of culture and civilization.

Following these changes in Iranian architecture like apart from the values and experiences of the traditional architectural Eng. and bringing to the West from that time until today, as well as a nearly continued the process of continuity between the main specialists in prevent. This is important and we should not forget that according to the country's traditional and indigenous architectural Eng. from the specialists in the previous decades, often under the influence of Western ideas such as postmodernism.

2-Express problem

Iranian architecture in art throughout history has played a significant role. And we have to help the harvest and of the necessity of preserving this heritage, that of a wave has been influenced by the fashion world and has become a fundamental and universal ideas.

If only the physical restoration of cultural heritage, briefly, almost everything we lost. The Foundation for the intellectual, artistic and tasteful ... These effects also left unchanged. This opportunity is a good excuse to make a thematic talk of that time to the Visual Arts and also is dedicated to the history of architecture. Interior components architecture: so it seems everything in it is true. But the comparison and implementation works together in a collection with other game collect ah, the first question to mind does this works on all species and in their performance of the stairs? Why is the trend of the unit and cannot be certain about this feeling?

3. Theoretical basics (modelling)

Based on the investigation of the archeology and explore the history of the seventh millennium of Iranian architectural Eng. BC to about you. Since that time this art so far in connection with the various issues, especially the religious development and evolution. Iran has an architectural Eng. provides properties as appropriate, accurate computations and the other countries of the world with architectural Eng. analogy, the architectural splendour of the land agents.

4. History of research

Islamic architecture is continuous throughout its history of more interest is three types of decoration and it is simply brickwork, plastering and Tiling.

Many researchers believe that combination of Islamic architecture, the Visual outcome of the Islamic period, but prohibit the study intend to investigate geometric motifs painted garlic transformation is dependent on the architecture of Iran, in two periods before and after Islam, with the aim of showing the continuity or rupture is hanging and the items reviewed, represent the common practices in the field of application of the progress markers or course painted in that period. Finally, with the analysis of the infrastructure used in the design painted in a specific timeframe, the combination of motifs used in Islamic art should be the logical continuation of the works of the stairs before Islam in Iran.

Research on the combination of traditional architectural concept has a comprehensive and practical field and reliable data.

In the field of reference can be found the book "the Islamic architecture and decorating" writing Oleg grabr, Dereak Hill, translated by Mehrdad Vahdati As well as the book " art ancient, pre-Islamic civilizations ", translated by Yosuf Majidzadeh noted.

5. Research methodology

The method of research in writing this text now fits with research topics based on the descriptive method has been the historical and analytical-, thus to achieve the theoretical foundations of the research that includes information about the architecture of the integration of it with painted, to complete this research method is a compilation of entries for libraries and the information obtained and the analysis of the various schemes favorable results obtained.

6 - History decorative motifs in pre-Islamic Iran

Based on the findings related to 200 up to 400 thousand years ago Iranians before tiling their buildings were painted and paint decoration. Of course, this painting and the color is usually of flowers and plants, landscapes and of such threads will not exceed. The painting on the wall until about the fourth century Hijri alongside other competitors until they found with the advent of durable polished and polishing tile motifs and gradually lost their earlier position.[2]

6-1- Decorative motifs Elamite era

Sometimes the inner walls of Elamite buildings with a row of pictures of monsters and imaginary and mythical beasts were filled. Perhaps it is impossible to operate dared to decorate the name. Because of this behavior may be more of a ritual needs to sense the beauty of biology. Although you can still use them as a work of art. [3]

6-2-Decorative motifs Medes era

The Medes era left a lot of works. Fortifications and the city of Ecbatana is one of the most important remains of this period. From the wonders of this series, seven Rampart that each have a color adorned. To quote Herodotus; "One white, the other black, purple, third, fourth, fifth blue and orange and all this with rainbow colors, and the last two effects, one of silver and one of gold was hidden.." the very thought of the seven borough and seven colors, Ecbatana to symbolic and mysterious manner, a sign from heaven and Seven Star Battalion. [4]

3-6- Decorative motifs Achaemenid era

The most important monuments of Achaemenid Empire can be found in our city to Susa. The Winter Palace of the Empire that the images of the soldiers standing with prolific and varied colors on glazed tiles and colored it world famous an inscription of Darius remains in which it described the construction operations. Of those, including the details of decorating and painting and various Nations in which workers share of the construction have been noted. The columns are also bright yellow coloring of the calcareous stones to defects can also plastered all over. Persepolis is the unmatched effectiveness can be found in it came to paint murals for the Achaemenid Empire.

6.4 tiling in the Achaemenid era

I wish that glaze of Susa and Persepolis obtained very elegant and beautiful. Shush in Achaemenid times works with the art style of tile-making Mesopotamia produced. [4]

6-5-Decorative motifs Parthian and Seleucid Empire era

Royal Palace North of Mount Khajeh front stairs, narrow and long corridors like the way space finds that because of the murals on the walls of the body appears to be that of yellow, red, green, Brown and blue. In this role, the part of the gods, and configure each of them a part of the configuration is located behind the other God, all occurring on a full-time basis. Perhaps this cover image on the image again in order to instill the depth. The famous and the reliefs boast all images were prevalent. [5]

6-6- Decorative motifs Sassanid era

One of the development courses of art plasterwork. Often with stucco was a Whitewash, but also painting and color as well as the role of the more decorative designs include human, animal, hunting ground, flowers and flower and geometric motifs were different colors. [5]

6-7- Decorative motifs at the beginning of the Islamic era

With the arrival of Islam subject and themed works also were possible impact of it. In these pictures from the Parthian and Sassanid art interest. As well as the presence of color in decorating plasterwork are widely varied and can be visible so that in the period of Timurid Dynasty uses Arabesque motifs and flowers and plants and animals to the fullest. [6]

7. Decorative motifs in Iran after the Islamic

7.1 decorative motifs of early Islam

Despite the spread of Islam in Iran need to construct the new building, such as the mosque, school, bridge Inn and... . These buildings have also practices architectural Eng. and decorating of the Sassanid architectural Eng. have inspired. Nain mosque building has arched arcades. As well as decorating it is reminiscent of the traditions of the past.

The importance of this mosque the pulpit and doors have been working woodcarving and beautiful it is. [7]

7.2 Decorative motifs Seljuk era

A turning point in the history of Iranian architecture and new forms of architecture have been updated due to new methods of architectural stairs gradually earned a final shape, and finally to full coherence, coordination and sophistication. During the rule of the great Seljuk Empire instead of using paint to create patterns on the buildings of brick and plaster were used as part of combination, a variety of painted brick, in the form of a variety of texture, knot-making ordination, plaster and Whitewash for contrasting plasterwork, milk and sugar, featured, Vogue and a lot of expansion.

Plaster ornamental brick Te hub is provided with the use of plaster and brick comes into existence, but not in the category of painted plaster, and not among the painted brick, original plaster plugs, in addition to the topics on the bricks to the architects trust aesthetic Pathein that article hard brick body preservative. [7]



Figure 1. Strips, Source: author

Brick plaster bottom plugs can be divided into 4 groups:

7-2-1-Holy names: Includes, Allah, Muhammad and Ali are the only Holy words in the field of plaster plugs have gone to the bottom of the brick work.



Figure 2. How to locate in the hub of lan paragraph of bricks, Bkran Isfahan, Source: author

7-2-2- geometric motifs:

In terms of the intense opposition of religious Muslims with any combination of video that aspect of idolatry to the intense attention to the cause came painted abstract and geometric shapes. Most major roles observed in between plaster brick bottom plugs, geometric motifs. [7]

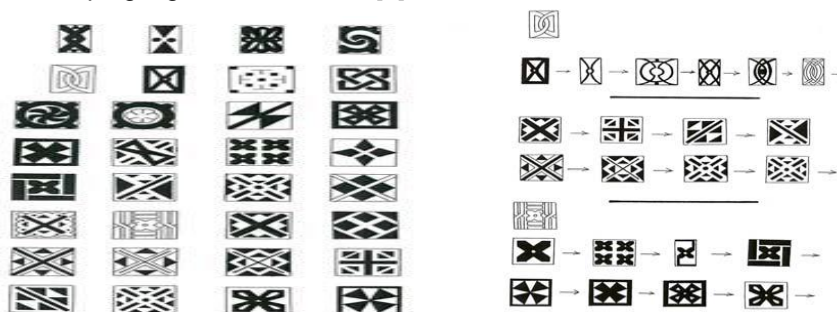


Figure 3. The approximate course of the evolution of geometric ornamentation, Source: author

7-2-3-plant motifs:

The geometric motifs in the form of herbal plaster brick bottom plugs far from mind. The entire plant motifs used in the decoration of the hub include a variety of leaves, flowers and a small and elegant Arabesque.

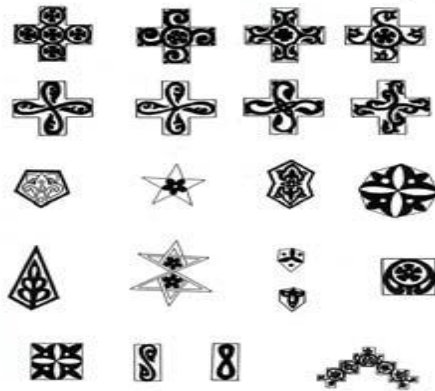


Figure 4. Design of ornamental plants, picked up and drawn by Misbah

7-2-4- chains Khmpa

The khmpa group chains are the only decorations combine the Visual element of "line" have come into existence; the two groups they can be placed in the category of khmpa chain:

- A. Consecutive repetitions of the Decorations and spooky looking the main pattern chains also have come into existence.
- B. Decorations that specifically from moving and also spin a line on there to hub space.

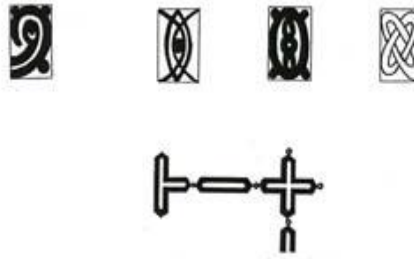


Figure 5. on the right - the tile work on the decoration of monuments Seljuk, source: author
 Figure 6. Left - plan Khmpa chain on brick pillars. Source: author

7-3- tiled motifs in the decoration of monuments Seljuk

In Islamic architecture using tiling on the doors, the altar and the dome are common. Tiling in the Seljuk era artists were considered. The type of tile used in the Seljuk testament to "clay roof tile". Use the technique of monochrome glaze, continuing the application of previous traditions but it was during the rule of the great Seljuk Empire, on the range of color glaze, cream colors, blue turquoise and azure blue added. [7]



Figure 7. Tile style seven colors, Source: author

7.4 Decorative motifs in the Kharazmshahian

Khwarazmian dynasty at the beginning of the sixth century Ah came to Iran maps of buildings and porches of their two most important brickwork and painted plasterwork. The architectural features of the Sultanate era khwarazmian dynasty period know.

7.5 Evaluation of decorative motifs Ilkhans

The patriarch because Soltanieh building, Varamin mosque and was the architect of this period saw intensive developments. Decorative moldings, tiles and brickwork buildings adorned with special skills could.

7.6 Evaluation of the Timurid decorative motifs

Decorate style with mosaic tiles in the artists ' skills pledge represents the Timurid period. Like Goharshad mosques of Mashhad.

8. Reviews decorative motifs from Safavid to modern

Safavid period is one of the most thriving period in architecture. Open map with charm and architectural Eng. by it fluent that has a simple classification of combinations based on adding and providing the context.

8-1-the rational for the first time on home court of mirrors decorated by Shah Tahmasb safavi in Qazvin has been handled. That seems to be that this is more a symbolic aspect of the application. A clear concept of the follower mirrors light and to the owner of that home to guests and passers-by donated lighting lane.

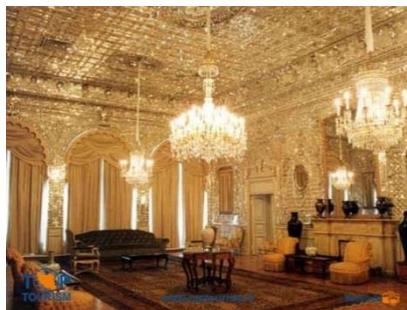


Figure 8. Mirrors in decorating, Source: author

8-1-1 formation to have few factors depends on the mirror are as follows:

- a. Need lighting was to be used to decorate the mirror. Because in this case, with a minimum of light can be a lot of lighting.
- b. Because according to the religious orders should worship their faces when in the mirror, the mirror had broken.
- c. Interest to decorate shrines was trying to apply the decoration.
- d. Because the use of images of living creatures, including human and animal in place of worship in Islam is not allowed in front of the geometric figure decorating the person itself. Examples of the beauty of colored Windows, plaster and the remaining houses in the mirror.

8-2- In this era of tile in the building, was used for decorative purposes.

8-3- In the period of Safavi, wooden hanging in the main role of secular monuments has projects with miniature art was rated the relationship was near. Carving and woodworking art, particularly at its doors and roofs of certain art have been in this period.



Figure 9. Wooden Beads, Source: author

8-3- Three part on tiling the decoration of monuments of this period are impressive: Monochrome tile, mosaic tiles or seven colors. The Safavid buildings with this type have been decorated in a tiling no peer anywhere in the world.

8-4-Safavid miniature

Safavi can be flourishing during the transformation of the historical-cultural and art. Ferdowsi's Shahnameh and Nezami's Khamse.

This is a deep impact upon the school entered the drawing. Strong design figurines in various scenarios, covering the composition of colorful, elaborate, painted with geometric motifs and plant architecture, azure sky, clouds and birds with Roghah boom caused the cost of the brief. [8]



Figure 10. An example of a miniature of the King David's conquest of the Ali collection, Source: author

8-5-building line means decorative tile

Building-inspired line of kufic and tiling and Islamic architecture there is a special place and part in the brickwork and tiling ornament.

In other decorative tiling practices there following the name of the building line, Arabesque, Chinese knots, Mgherns, drawing, etc. that surrounds each of the values.



Figure 11. building line, Source: author

8-6-Tiling in Safavid

Due to the time-consuming installation of tile mosaic, being in the late ninth century Hijri the cheaper and more rapid technique with the name seven colors, replace it. [8]

8-7- Tiling in Zand and Qajar periods and later

In the twelfth century Ah, pink color with some sort of new tiles that are painted with the newly named "flowers of London" in this role in the past closed tiles tiling will also deteriorate. [10]

9. Totality of Islamic architecture and decorative elements:

9-1- Different species of decorative brick:

- a. Vakvb brick and Bmal : Smooth brick façade
- b. Advance on the bricks : Adobe is still not dry by cutting the winner forfeited
- c. Brick sigil : Rated bas-relief or ingrown
- d. Decorative bricks, pellets and shavings: For the Qajar period. On the geometric and non-geometric forms
- e. Brick absab: Immersed in water after shaving, then wear it about the edges and gives effect to the view
- f. Brick rough shape: One of the practices of brick-cutting is where to place the role of direct use brick piece

9-2-Earrings

Earrings or a vault on the corners of the element before Islam is basically a circular dome "for embedding on a square plan, has been handled.



Figure 12. Earrings or a vault on the corners, Source: author

9-3-mgherns: At the corner of concave surfaces below the roof is created that the origin of the "engender Ann earrings. Mgherns quarter dome.

Three types of mgherns: mgherns come forward-located on mgherns time-suspended mgherns.

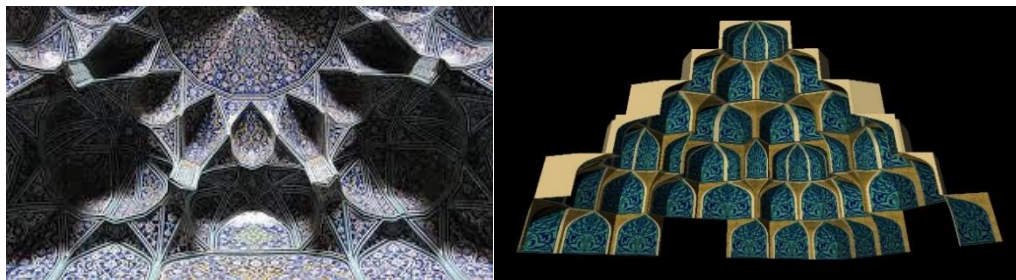


Figure 13. Mgherns, Source: author

9-4- arcades: A view that arched vault represents the most prominent show windows used to be.

9-5-nghol: Means the bezel is used. Often arcades are like a geometric shape is rectangular or square. Under the Dome is used in overhead doors and margins.

9-6- variety brickwork (brick layout): Chinese vessels (including orders - Heads - Front height or Herrera - Front Bedroom -Laryz - whip - three slim)- Andaz- knots of flowers - colored brick - brick work - Beauty and Rfth- Khvvn China Chinese stamp.

9-7-plasterwork: Plasterwork was carried to two faces, sometimes on the brick face wall cladding, Sometimes, after the completion of the building the shape of a border or a wick

9-8-types of plasterwork: Milk sugar - Highlights - Brhshth – zberh

9-9-classification of plasterwork motifs: Geometric - Plant motifs - combination of both animal and human motifs and inscriptions of line

9-10- Pottery

9-11- tiling: Monochrome tiles - mosaic tiles - tiles in seven colors - golden tiles - tiles with a combination of brick - tile entries

9-12-wood engraving: The use of wood in wood - Grid - mosaic - carving - Wedding rings and painting - Carving in the mosques of Isfahan - School of Shah Sultan Hussein - tomb of Prince Hussein in Qazvin-Inlay and mosaic on wood

9-13-inlay: How to build a wedding rings it is that various types of required materials for this fan of gold and silver and brass to bone and ivory and wood, and a variety of shellfish as a thin rod. Then put the flowers together a variety of pay from six to twelve corner created a corner to him.

9-14- Mirrors: First time in Qazvin the capital first by Shah Tahmasb. [10]

CONCLUSION

Continuous use of the painted photograph long time section of the late Islamic period up to the end and even up so it won't highlight its ornamental characteristics suggested that aesthetic. Ease of production, easily and the availability of materials used in all decorations are the factors which cause the expansion of the application have been painted, but at the same time, causing profound Visual urban decorations should not be of the mind away. They can be considered as a kind of cover if he, like a paper wall stairs or so-called low wall wallpapers of monotony, but balancing in view around the building.

Evolving from simply hanging drain outside the complexity and diversity within the establishment, are the result of the creation of the Visual balance and coordination between the interior components are complex and crowded like the altar built of ornamental plaster works with other interior components are going to be painted can elicit a harmonious and balanced relationship between the combination of motifs and designs Stylish and simple creation of walls and ceilings. A total of ornamental plants can be said of ornamental value and cosmetic function Represents architecture and architectural property and more are also having another and according with all its components and units such as there is a continuous and harmonious whole to imagine, as if no other component without possibility of presence of components.

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