JMEE
Journal of Marketing and Emerging Economics
| e-ISSN: 2792-4009 | www.openaccessjournals.eu | Volume: 2 Issue: 4

Important Factors in the Teaching of Painting

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Abstract

This article provides information on the important factors in teaching the subject of painting, the focus on teaching, and the methodology of teaching the subject.

Keywords: *Painting, practice, methodology, art, students, skills.*

Regular study of the theory of fine arts is one of the main conditions for the successful study of fine arts. Only a student who has mastered the rules of painting can be effectively engaged in practical work. "Anyone who imagines science without practice is a boat driver who goes out to swim without a paddle, and he can never be sure where he is going," said Leonardo da Vinci. Practice, especially in the field of painting, must always be based on strong theory, and nothing can be achieved without it. ”

As early as the seventeenth century, the Czech educator Jan Amos Comenius said, "We must consolidate all our knowledge with mental thoughts so that there is no room for hesitation or forgetfulness."

As the Russian artist and pedagogue DN Kardovsky puts it:

Recently, much attention has been paid to the creative issue of depiction. A number of manuals have been published. They perfectly reveal the theory of professionalism, light-shade, color scheme, the laws of aerial perspective. However, these manuals are not enough to cover the visual activity. The fact is that even if the student understands the specific colors of objects and objects and changes them under the influence of light, he cannot be an artist, because the general laws of painting (color ratio, warm and cold colors, color colors) compatibility). As D.N. Kardovsky, a great pedagogue-artist, who brought up several artists, said: Both in nature and in work management, the main attention should be paid to the ratio of colors in the whole lesson ... Always work with color relationships and think. need to learn.

In the process of learning, students must first master the basic laws of painting - the relationship of color and color and ways to determine them. Because they are part of the theoretical course of painting.

In addition, the theoretical course of painting should include such questions as the main role of drawing in painting, weather perspective, spatial arrangement of three-dimensional objects on the surface of the paper, the rules of drawing, the law of shadow and light, the methodical process of painting. to be able to describe the sequence, to integrate the work in terms of color and color, and so on. Let's move on to these basic questions in the theory of painting.

ISSN 2792-4009 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 4 in April-2022

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In the fine arts, there are concepts of painting and graphics, which differ from each other in the ways and means of processing, the means of illustration. Color is an important phenomenon in human life. It affects people differently in different situations. It is no coincidence that we sometimes call colors "happy" and "dull", which can express our depression.

Especially as such a tool, artists have skillfully used it. By polishing their works with different colors, they managed to create thought-provoking images that affect people's moods in different ways. Therefore, in many types and genres of fine arts, it is true that color and the ability to use it are very powerful. Therefore, from ancient times the view of drawing as a basis of painting was formed. But a good understanding of color is important for any drawing learner.

Almost all of the colors known from a school physics course are obtained by adding the three primary colors of the spectrum. They are red, yellow, and blue. These are called primary colors. Additional colors are obtained by adding primary colors. For example, by adding red and blue, you can create purple, by adding red and yellow, you can create orange, and by adding yellow and blue, you can create green. Colors have two characteristics in nature: warm and cold. Warm colors include red, yellow, orange, and similar colors, while cool colors include green, blue, purple, and similar colors. There are also achromatic and chromatic colors.

White, gray, and black are achromatic colors. all the remaining colors are chromatic colors. Achromatic colors differ only in brightness. For example, white, gray, black, darker, very black, and so on. Chromatic colors differ from each other in color - red, yellow, blue, green, brown, etc., light - light red, orange, dark red, light yellow and differ in saturation, ie bright, opacity. Contrasting colors in a color scheme are called "contrast" colors. Contrasting colors contrast sharply, making one brighter than the other. For example, red appears very bright against a green background, and green appears much brighter against a red background. When working with color, it is important to know the harmony of colors, that is, the harmony of colors.

Watercolors, tempera, watercolors, and gouache are used to describe objects and events. Painting is a complex process that requires a person to know the properties of colors and how to use them effectively and intelligently. Painting is the basis of painting to describe the size, texture, and spatial state of an object. he has to pay close attention to the colors as he draws everything. Then you can tell that color is different in nature and in appearance. This is because the color of an object changes depending on how close it is to us. This is due to the effect of air and the environment on the appearance of the object. it is reasonable to assume that the most important of the motivating factors.

Working with watercolors is also a profession that requires serious study and hard practice. Practical work alone is not enough. The theoretical part of the work requires careful study at the same time as practice.

Students must be particularly well versed in the theory of color. Thus, it is possible to master the science of the theoretical foundations of realistic painting, and at the same time to learn how to work competently in the field of practical training. The problem of how colors are formed and distributed in nature has long been the focus of scientists and artists. tortgan. ' Well-known scientists Newton and Lomonosov Helmholtz studied the nature of colors on a scientific basis.

MV Lomonosov was the first in science to discover basic colors. Newton conducted a series of experiments and proved that white light is multi-colored. He created spectral colors on the screen. To do this, Newton passed sunlight through a small slit in the black curtain and placed a triangular prism in its path, resulting in a wide stream of light of different colors on the screen. The colors of

ISSN 2792-4009 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 4 in April-2022

the spectrum appear on the screen: red, yellow, particle, green, blue, blue and purple In the 19th century, the German naturalist G.L. Helmholtz made an important innovation in the theory of color. Many years of experience have shown that chromatic colors should be categorized based on three main characteristics - color, light saturation and saturation.

When we add a light gray to a chromatic color, its attractiveness decreases and it becomes dimmer. This indicates that the color is less saturated, that is, it contains less dye. So, whether the color is saturated or not, it is necessary to understand the degree of its color in relation to gray, its purity. If the color range is divided into two equal parts, in the first half there are red, particle, yellow, yellow, and in the second half there are air, blue, and purple. The first half of the circle is warm colors and the second half is cool colors. The reason for this name is that the colors red and yellow are reminiscent of fire, hot iron, and the color of air is blue, and green is reminiscent of ice and water.

When two colors in the spectrum are stacked on top of each other, the colors combine to form a complex color. When combined with red, air color, and purple, it produces beautiful pink, dark red, and purple hues. The spectral colors that give white when added are called complementary or complementary colors. Because they complement each other until they turn white. Such colors include yellow, air, red, blue, green, and purple. There is a difference between adding dyes and adding spectral colors. When three primary spectral colors are added: red, green, and air, white is formed. Primary red, yellow and air colors and black. The combination of yellow and air colors in the spectrum results in white. However, mixing yellow and blue dyes produces a green color.

Or the colors that form a semi-gray color close to it are complementary. For example, dark red and green, blue and orange, red, yellow, air, yellow, green and purple are complementary.

What is being drawn with the image must be similar in color proportions in order for the situation to be completely similar. Working with watercolors is one of the most delicate types of painting. From ancient times, watercolors have fascinated many artists with their elegance and brightness of colors. Watercolor is a Latin word meaning "water-based paints". Watercolors contain dyes (finely ground vegetable or mineral powder) and cherry glue, glycerin and a little honey as a binder. All of them are easily soluble in water, so they can be diluted by adding water to the paint. White is not used in watercolors. It should be replaced by a white rooster. The rooster should be white, thick enough and the surface should be smooth. If it's too smooth, the colors won't be enough on the surface. The process of painting images of things and objects goes from general to private or vice versa from private to general, and finally the work ends with rounding.

It is safe to say that one of the most important tasks in painting is to study its rules, methods and technology. It is natural that such necessary conditions include knowledge of achromatic and chromatic colors.

All the colors in nature that we can see can be conditionally divided into two: achromatic and chromatic colors. Colors from white to dark black are achromatic colors (white, gray, dark, black, dark black) and the rest are chromatic (red, yellow, blue, etc.).

Chromatic colors, in turn, are conventionally divided into two, warm and cool colors. Warm colors include red, yellow, and particle colors, reminiscent of fire, sun, and hot objects. Cold colors include blue, blue, and purple, reminiscent of ice, air, and water. Green and purple can be sometimes warm or sometimes cool. Because green is a mixture of yellow and blue. Purple is a mixture of red and blue. Apparently, these colors are a mixture of warm and cool colors. When mixing, the amount of warm color is greater than the amount of cold color, the resulting color can

ISSN 2792-4009 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 4 in April-2022

be converted to a range of warm colors, and if the amount of cold color is greater, it can be converted to a range of cold colors. In the same way, purple is warmer when it is red and cooler when it is blue.

This means that in the process of painting in the classroom, it is important to clearly show the light-shadow ratios of objects and objects in the cast, as well as the color ratios.

It is very difficult to keep the naturalness of the colors in the image. This can be achieved through hard work, fine taste and great observation. It is especially important to describe the landscape in a single color in order to learn to distinguish the levels of saturation of objects in the landscape, to understand the unity of color in it. Called Grizzly painting is a preparatory stage for the transition to a multi-color painting method, which provides an opportunity to learn how to use a brush and the properties of watercolor paints. After learning how to paint multiple landscapes with this technique, it will be much easier to work with landscapes in all colors.

It is known that the ability to see and perceive colors is gradually formed through exercise. It is important to know the names of watercolors and apply them correctly. Watercolors come in 24-16 color palettes. When preparing them for work, you should slowly copy the label on each of them, stick it on the bottom of the painted plastic container, and remember their names. They can be in the following order. Namely: lemon cadmium, yellow cadmium, light ocher, natural sienna, golden yellow, orange cadmium, red ocher, burnt sienna, light red, floral, red quince, carmine (free red), purple quince, ultramarine , blue cobalt, air color, emerald green, green permanent, vegetable (green), natural umbra (dark brown), brown mars (hungry), burnt umbra (brown), sepia (beautiful dark brown), black.

There are no ready-made dyes that determine the exact color of things in nature. However, a mature artist can perceive anything, taking into account the interaction of colors and the state of appearance, taking into account their characteristics. To achieve such charm and vital reality in the image, knowing the ratio of colors helped the artist to use some of the colors between the colors, taking into account the different shades. For example, to describe the color red as a stronger "yellow" glow, the color of the surrounding objects is blue, and the air is given in shades of green, blue. What is being drawn with the image must be similar in color propor tions in order for the situation to be completely similar.

To achieve this, it is necessary to study in depth the basics of the science of color science. It is recommended to perform many exercises to master.

Working with watercolors plays an important role in the visual arts. The reason for this is that watercolors play a leading role in the study of painting at school. lishi necessary.

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ISSN 2792-4009 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 4 in April-2022