

TECHNIQUES FOR PREPARATION FOR PAINTING ACTIVITIES

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ANNOTATION

This article is intended to teach future artists how to create and distribute colors in nature, how to change their appearance under the influence of the environment, and how to prepare and use paints.

Keywords: color, painting, fresco, panel, color, spectrum, size, texture, black, red

INTRODUCTION

The scientific basis of painting is the science of painting. In Central Asia, the doctrine of color has long been associated with book miniatures, painting, frescoes on the walls, and panel work. Because the art of painting requires the ability to choose colors and prepare them. Therefore, every student should first of all have learned the secrets of color preparation and the chemical processes associated with this work. How colors are formed and distributed in nature has long attracted the attention of scientists and artists. The great Renaissance painters and theorists Mon Battista Alberti, Leonardo da Vinci, and others wrote about the properties of colors in their works on painting. Well-known scientists Newton, Lomonosov, Helmholtz studied the nature of colors on a scientific basis. Issak Nton conducted a series of experiments and proved that white light is multicolored, creating spectral colors on the screen. To do this, Newton passed the white light of the sun through a thin slit of the black curtain in the window and placed a triangular prism in its path, resulting in a wide beam of light of different colors on the screen.

The colors that appeared on the screen were spectral colors, which were arranged as follows: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, blue and purple can create many clear and bright spectra using a special tool - a spectroscope. White light is actually so complex that it is so diverse in color that you can feel a range of colors as you move from one color to another. Spectral colors can be observed in a rainbow that appears in the sky after a rainstorm, in water particles emanating from fountains. When the spectral colors are reassembled, white light is formed. While Newton studied colors from the point of view of physics, the German poet and art critic I.V. Goethe was more interested in the effect of colors on the human body. In Goethe's *The Doctrine of Colors*, he divided colors into warm and cold colors, and warm (yellow-red) colors evoked a sense of well-being, while cold (blue-green) colors evoked a sense of sadness. wrote about the awakening. In the 19th century, the German naturalist G.L. Helmgals made an important innovation in the theory of color. Based on many years of experience, it has been shown that chromatic colors should be categorized on the basis of three main characteristics — color tone (name), color saturation, and saturation.

Japanese scientists have always taken the study of color problems seriously. Even now, at the Tokyo Institute of Color, which is the only one in the world, the color of a natural phenomenon

that affects the human heart is studied in detail. The sign that represents the name of the color, i.e. the basis on which they are called the first red, the second blue, the third purple, etc., is called the color tone. However, if we add a little gray to the chromatic color, its brightness decreases and it becomes dimmer. This indicates a low saturation of the color, ie a decrease in the pure color of its composition. So, when we say color saturation, we need to understand its level of color, its purity, compared to gray. From the above, it is clear that chromatic colors differ from each other by three main properties — color tone (color itself), color brightness, and saturation. If we look closely at the spectrum, we notice signs of similarity between the red and purple colors at its very edges. When the two colors are joined together, red colors are formed between them. This creates a ring when the spectrum is connected by placing the resulting color between red and purple. This is the scope of colors in color science referred to as From the range of colors you can see different shades of red, reddish-orange, yellow, yellow-green, green-blue-blue, blue-blue, blue, blue-purple, red. There can be a lot of color shades in the color range. But our eyes are able to distinguish about 150 of them. The order of the colors around the circle is kept certain. If the color range is divided into two equal parts, in the first half there are red, orange, yellow-green (pistachio) colors, and in the second half there are green air colors, turquoise, blue-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 red and yellow colors are reminiscent of fire, hot iron, coal, the color of air is blue, and the blue-green color is reminiscent of ice and water. This difference is relative, as any warm color may appear cold next to a color that is warmer than itself, and conversely, a cold color may appear warmer next to a color that is colder than itself. In the fine arts, he has the concepts of painting and graphics, which differ from each other in the ways and methods of processing, the means of illustration. Color plays an important role in human life. It affects a person differently in different situations. It is no coincidence, therefore, that we sometimes call colors “dull” which can express “joy” and depression. It is known that from ancient times man has used such properties of color in his work. Especially as such a tool, artists have skillfully used it. By polishing their works with different colors, they have 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 very important to know the color and how to use it. But it is safe to say that the most important of the known truths is that the pen is powerful in its importance. Therefore, from ancient times the view of drawing as a basis of painting was formed. But a good knowledge of the properties of color is very important for any learner of drawing.

Paints such as oil paint, tempera, watercolor, gouache are used to describe things and events. Painting is a complex process that requires a person to know the properties of colors and the techniques of using them in an effective, educational way. Describing the size, texture, and spatial condition of an object using paints is the basis of painting. As long as the images that draw everything, it is important to pay serious attention to the colors. Then you can know that color looks different in nature. Because the color of an object seems to change depending on how close it is to us. The reason for this is the effect of the weather on the appearance of the object. Finding and using the right proportions of colors at the paper level is one of the most important factors in the true reflection of painting.

Working in watercolor is also an exercise that requires serious study and hard practice. The theoretical part of the work requires careful study at the same time as practice. All colors except archaic colors, that is, colors that have a certain color, are included in chromatic colors. All colors of the solar spectrum and their mixing all colors are included. Chromatic colors are also included in the color palette with white. Chromatic colors, unlike achromatic colors, differ not only in the power of light, but also in their names and colors. For example, yellow differs sharply from red in both the intensity of light and the hue of its color. Each chromatic color is divided into three properties: color, light (which means more or less brightness), color saturation (which means less or more brightness), and color saturation (which means less or more brightness). color density). Each chromatic color differs from these three properties. The hue is determined by the wavelength of the colors. According to this property of color, we see and perceive red, yellow, blue, and other spectral colors through the eye. But the shades are much more than the color names that are put on them. The wavelength of a color does not change. Because when white is added, only the color brightness changes and is represented by the return coefficient. An instrument called a photometer is used to accurately measure brightness. The closer the shades are to the colors of the spectrum, the better their brightness.

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