



Painting - The Art of Color

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the author describes the possibilities of color and impression, the main idea of the composition through color, the complex world of human emotions and character, the techniques, methods and materials used in painting, as well as the types of painting and the history of painting, additionally also reveals the freedom and full power and color necessary for the artist in the painting to highlight the main idea of the composition, to emphasize the important details, to give the depth of the distance or to give the image flatness, and also it should be noted that the author also pointed out that the image of form and distance, images and movements, which are the most important distinguishing features of painting, can only be seen through color.

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Painting is the art of painting. Painting is a type of fine art that reflects real life and influences the thoughts and feelings of the audience.

A work of art on a surface, painted with paints (watercolor, tempera, watercolor, gouache, etc.) is called painting. The images in the painting are very bright and spectacular. Artists create their works with

paintings and plastic tools. Although they use the possibilities of pencil and composition, one of the most effective means of painting is color. Images in the painting are created using paints that form a continuous layer of paint on the image level. Even if there are still untouched areas on the paper in the watercolor painting, it does not affect the continuity of the image, because the paints absorb and mix with each other.

The pictorial and expressive potential of color is used in painting with the freedom and full power necessary for the artist. Color can be used to highlight the main idea of the composition, to highlight important details, to give the depth of the distance, or to give the image flatness. The most important distinguishing feature of painting is that the image of shape and distance, images and movements can be seen only through color.

Painting reflects the complex world of human emotions and character, as well as the subtle changes of nature, the ability to convey fantastic images and philosophical ideas. All this is given through the genres of painting. The diversity of objects, events and happenings in the world and the growing interest of artists in them led to the emergence of different genres in painting in the XVII century. These were the genres of portrait, landscape, still life, animalistic, legendary, historical, superstitious and every day. Genres or their elements may interfere in a painting. For example, a still life and a landscape can successfully complement a portrait.

Painting is divided into bench and monumental painting.

The word "monumental" means very large. Monumental painting is a large painting (fresco, panel, etc.) painted on the interior or exterior walls of buildings. Monumental painting cannot be separated on its basis (walls, base, ceiling, etc.). Themes for monumental paintings are chosen with great care. For this, historical events, heroic deeds, folk tales and so on are selected. Panels, mosaics and stained glass are also directly connected with monumental painting. These art forms are decorative painting and decorative art. Here the unity of style and imagery of monumental painting and architecture is important. There are also types of painting, such as miniatures, icon painting, decorative patterns, theatrical decoration. Each type of painting is distinguished by its performance techniques and specifications for solving artistic and figurative tasks.

The art of painting an icon has played a major role in the history of painting. This art was born in Byzantium in the IV century and spread throughout the Orthodox world. Icons serve the world, depicting only images from sacred religious writings. The icons in the mausoleums form a holistic composition with architectural, decorative-applied art. The images in the icon have a great emotional and figurative effect under the influence of flashing lights and candles in religious ceremonies, as well as religious sayings.

Icons are a work of painting that can give divine beauty. The color of the icons is conditional and decorative, it gives a divine idea, not real life. It also reflects the aesthetic ideals of the people. Ancient Russian icons are works of art of great artistic value to world art. Artists such as F. Grek, A. Rublev, Dionysius are considered to be the most prominent representatives of the art of icon painting. Miniature art is a small work of fine art, characterized by its conditionality, decorativeness, originality of shape, texture and decoration. In the Middle Ages, images in manuscripts led to the emergence of miniature art.

In the Middle Ages, book miniature art flourished in the Middle East, Central and Central Asia, Iran, India, Byzantium, Ancient Russia and Eastern Europe. Kamoliddin Behzod, Mahmud Muzakhhub, Murad Samarkandiy and a number of other artists who lived and worked during this period created unique examples of Oriental miniature art. Among them, the activity of Kamoliddin Behzod (about

1466-1535) is especially noteworthy. Kamoliddin Behzod was born in Herat. Here Hussein Boykaro worked in the library. After the conquest of Khorasan by Shaibanikhan in 1507, Behzod moved to Bukhara, where he lived and worked until 1522 and created his famous portrait of Shaibanikhan. He lived and worked in Tabriz (1522-1524) and later in Herat.

Growing up under the care of the great Alisher Navoi, Behzod Sa'di painted many works on "Boston", "Gulistan", Nizami's "Hamsa", Hisrav Dehlavi's "Hamsa", Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma".

He decorated Navoi's epics with wonderful pictures. Behzod's creative plans were later continued by his students Qasim Ali, Mahmud Muzahhib, Mulla Yusuf and others. Medieval book miniatures still amaze us with their beauty, brightness and purity of colors, complexity of decorations, interesting images.

Another type of painting is decorative painting.

Different paintings and monumental paintings are called independent paintings. Decorative painting combines different types of ornaments in architectural structures and decorative-applied arts.

Architectural decorative decoration can be done on the wall, dome, facade and other elements of the building or on the canvas.

Theater decoration is also one of the types of painting. His task is to create an image of the play. The artistic decoration of the play is also called scenography.

Painting plays a very important role in creating a variety of scenery for the theater. He can accurately describe the place, time, period, style and genre of the work of art on the stage. The decoration of the theater depends not only on the nature of the work, but also on the direction of the play and the individual creative approach of the artist. That is why a single play performed in different theaters has different decorations and different meanings.

Nowadays, there are various trends and currents in the art of theater and decoration.

While some artists continue the realistic traditions of decorative painting, others are shape, color. They carry out various researches using light and space.

Some use non-traditional materials with different textures (plastic, metal, arch, bone, etc.).

Nowadays, laser effects, fluorescent paints, video equipment and computer graphics are also used.

One of the peculiarities of decorative painting is that it is perceived in light conditions, in a clear scene, and it can be in motion. Synthesis in art is important in theater: the dynamic construction of the scenery must match the music and the rhythm of the stage movement. The whole image of the play is based on drama, music, lighting, scenery, costume and make-up.

Depending on the technique, methods and materials used, painting can be divided into the following types: watercolor, tempered, wax (encaustic), enamel, glue, dry plaster, watercolor (fresco) and others. In some cases, it is difficult to separate the painting from the graphics.

Painting is divided into single-layer, that is, quick-finishing and multi-layered and subtle nuances and beautiful colors that can give beautiful colors.

The artist finds the color needed for painting in the palette, and then this paint turns into a color in the plane of the painting. Here it creates a color scheme - coloring. Depending on the mix of colors, it will be warm and cold, happy and sad, calm and active, bright and dark.

From the history of painting

Painting is a very ancient art. Its foundations begin with rock images. Artists of ancient times were able to achieve a great impression in the works of painting, due to the great attention paid to nature, as well as innovations in painting technology. In the Middle Ages, the creation of paintings of various genres enriched the history of painting. Over the last centuries, the creative pursuits of artists in various currents and directions have created many new trends in painting (from realism to abstractionism). In the works of the Lower Paleolithic people, their ideas about the animal world and nature were reflected. These images were mostly hunting scenes. Not only paintings, but also graphics and reliefs are preserved on the rocks. Primitive rock paintings still amaze us with their perfection, animal anatomy, movement, wool texture and imagery. Images are one of the main means of transmitting our spiritual culture from generation to generation.

In ancient times, the artist tried to depict the world as he saw it. The principles of light and shadow, the elements of perspective, the emergence of volumetric-spatial painting were associated with them. Greek artists studied the structure, proportions and plasticity of the human body. The artists managed to depict realistic realistic depictions of man in Greek vases in frescoes. New possibilities of depiction of being appeared in paintings. Dwellings, mausoleums, temples and other structures are decorated with paintings. He created art, composition with architecture and sculpture.

Medieval painting served as a cathedral in the Romanesque period, which had a religious meaning, and mainly in the Gothic period, so only the cathedrals were decorated with paintings. 6. The variety of colors in it, mainly the use of local colors, is distinguished by the effectiveness of the contours. The background of the paintings and frescoes was conditional, neutral or golden, the symbolism of colors played a big role.

Stained glass plays a major role in Gothic painting. In the mysterious shade of the interior, the stained glass windows that fill the windows are bright blue, yellow and red. He gave a special spiritual condition. Today, the most beautiful examples of stained glass are preserved in the Cathedral of Chartres.

The Gothic period was the heyday of book miniatures and other decorative and applied arts. Portraits of the Lower Gothic period are distinguished by their individual features, the height of their images. In Gothic art, lyricism and tragedy in psychological depression, high spirituality and social satire, clear life corrections, and fiction have been organically linked. Attitudes towards artists have changed in society. Their hard work began to be taken into account.

The Renaissance is one of the greatest periods in the development of world art. The Renaissance was a period of transition in the history of culture of Western and Central Europe from medieval to modern culture (in Italy - XIV-XVI centuries, in other countries - XV-XVI centuries). The ideals of the Renaissance were seen on the basis of the humanist worldview.

In the new historical epoch, interest in the heritage of the ancient period increased. Artists not only copied works of that period. Probably in a new position. The principles of humanistic art have been developed, aimed at the study of man and the world around him. The real world and man have risen to the skies as the greatest wealth.

This new system has taken its rightful place in the plastic art, which has aroused much interest. Among the types of fine arts, painting is the most important. There was a growing interest in monumental (fresco) painting. Secular harmony, anthropocentrism (in the center of the human universe) are reflected in portraits, domestic and historical scenes in paintings on religious and mythological themes. These ideas are fully reflected in the work of Leonardo da Vinci. For example, the work "On the Mount" (Mona Lisa) can be seen as a symbol of that period. The painters depicted the Madonna with great skill.

They sang of worldly beauty through these bright, memorable images. At the heart of the work of Renaissance artists was an independent, well-developed personality. The new imaging system was based on the study of nature. Mazachcho was the first to put forward the problem of understanding volume and using it in light and shadow. Science-based linear and aerial perspectives, light-shadow laws have been created. This had a great impact on the further development of European art (France, Spain, Germany, England, Russia).

The great people of the Renaissance: Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo, Giorgione and Titian, Tintoretto in their works reflected the new worldview of the era.

The development of art in the Netherlands, France and Germany (XV-XVI centuries) is called the Northern Renaissance. The work of painters Jan Van Eyck and the great P. Brueghel was the pinnacle of the art of that period. In Germany, one of the great artists of the German Renaissance was A. Dürer.

The Renaissance in spiritual culture and art had an impact on the further development of European art. Interest in him is still alive today. In the XVII-XVIII centuries, the process of development of European painting became more complex, and national schools with their own traditions and characteristics emerged. Psychological problems deepen in painting. The appeal to the human environment, to everyday life and to real events has led to the emergence of genres in painting. These genres were landscape, still life, portrait, domestic genre, and so on. Different styles of art have been created. The Baroque style was formed in European art from the end of the 16th century to the middle of the 18th century. He was born in Italy and spread to other countries after the Renaissance.

The main features of the Baroque style are solemnity, grandeur, dynamics. In Baroque-style works of art, the essence of life - vision - is reflected in action.

Baroque art is an art that focuses directly on human psychology, on its emotions. In it, expressive lines and light-shadows are taken in a very sharp form, which further enhances the impact of the composition of the work.

It should be noted that in the Baroque style, different arts are combined into a single ensemble. In particular, architecture, sculpture, painting and decorative arts are formed together. The pursuit of synthesis in art is one of the hallmarks of Baroque.

The Baroque style sang of the greatness of authority and church. At the same time, the complexity of the worldview, the infinity and diversity of the world, its variability were reflected in the painting. In Baroque art, man is portrayed as a part of the world, a complex person.

A feature of Baroque is that it renounces the renaissance harmony in order to enter into emotional contact with the audience.

Monumental-decorative compositions on religious and mythological themes, portraits for interior decoration took the leading place in the visual clock.

Rococo - one of the styles of European art of the XVIII century (the second quarter and the middle of the XVIII century) appeared in France and got its name from one of the main elements of the pattern - "rokayla". Rokail looks like a twisted part of a shell.

The pavilions of the park are decorated with details that resemble the elements of nature (seashells, strange plants, stones, rocks). That's why the name "rockel" comes from. Eventually, the term "rocket" began to be used to refer to strange shapes that all twisted and twisted, resembling shells, stones, or pearls. Sometimes the term "rocaille" refers to the Rococo style.

The interior is decorated with exquisite, elegant ornaments, consisting of furniture and decorative items,

house and cast-iron royal curls. Unlike the Baroque style, the Rococo style served to make everyday life more comfortable. The ceilings and walls of the buildings are covered with ornaments, reliefs, paintings and mirrors. Decorative and applied arts are distinguished by their elegance.

The masters used all the pictorial possibilities in the decoration of porcelain, jewelry, wood. The Rococo style abandons the straight lines, the order system. It is characterized by bright tones, lightness, asymmetry, beauty and strangeness of the form. By 1760, the Rococo style was replaced by classicism. Classicism is one of the artistic styles of European art of the XVII-XIX centuries, one of the important features of which is its focus on ancient art, which is the basis and example of the traditions of the High Renaissance.

In the style of classicism, everything is calm and glorious. Its representatives, like the creators of the Renaissance, try to adopt and develop the traditions of ancient and high Renaissance. But at the same time, the representatives of classicism tried to enrich the artistic forms and images of the past with the content of the period in which they lived. The contradictions between the state and the individual, the ideal and reality, the emotions and the mind, testify to the complexity of the new style. The artistic forms of classicism are characterized by the clarity and harmony of images, majesty and serenity.

In conclusion, in mastering the techniques of painting and coloring, we must first strive to achieve a level of observability and color perception.

It is well known that color plays an important role in all forms of fine arts. Color gamma refers to the combination of colors used in image processing. It is worthwhile to illustrate this situation with the following live example, for example, the sounds in the art of music are marked and used with known notes. When left unmanaged, they can be left astray and lose the right path. It sounds good when played in harmony with a certain occupation and order.

Meaningful imaginations have the power to delight. Their quality depends on the distance between the voices and the thickness of the voices. As in the case of painting, each color has its own brightness and darkness. The more they fit together and use them in harmony, the more they reflect as images, the more they have the power to convey meaning. If we use paints in contrast to the object of the image, making one very bright and the other unlit, the painting will be meaningless and ineffective. The luminosity and darkness of colors are very difficult to capture and use in nature. For this reason, they are taken in sharper or sharper gammas, in proportion to the image objects. The level of the darkest and lightest parts of the image is determined according to the gamma obtained. Then the images will be integrated, interesting and impressive.

As long as everything and the event are described, it is impossible to reflect it as it really is. This has always been the case with many art theorists, artists and practitioners. After all, the depiction of nature depends on the degree to which the image is derived from it. There are many who can express the harmony of the hall. Such masters as M.Nabiev, R.Akhmedov, R.Choriev, B.Burmakin, B.Boboev, J.Umarbekov, A.Mirzaev, A.Ikromjanov, M.Tashmurodov, A.Nuriddinov, A. Kozakov. and we can cite the names of others as examples. Many of their wonderful works confirm our opinion.

We are always working to become educators who will be able to work on ourselves in the future, both in the process of education and in the subsequent period of practical work, to teach students the fine arts, to clearly convey the knowledge in this field. we strive and strive.

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