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The Role of Color-Picture Creation in the Education of Youth

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Abstract

The article discusses the issues of working with colors in visual arts, about watercolor paint, the existence of three unique characteristics of colors, and the light-shadow ratio of objects and objects, color ratios in the training session. information is given that it is important to specify clearly.

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Art appeared in ancient times as a result of the development of the labor process. In the process of work, human thinking has matured, the sense of beauty has increased, concepts of beauty, comfort and usefulness in reality have expanded. With the emergence of a class society, great changes took place in social development; mental work began to separate from physical work. This was important in the development of science and art.

Professional art and artists appeared during this period. And art has become a powerful ideological weapon that promotes the ideology of the ruling class, showing its own characteristics and classism. But despite this, talented artists who emerged from the masses created works that express the dreams of the working masses, their concepts of beauty and selfishness, nobility and humanity.

People's life, behavior and habits, achievements and defeats were expressed in their works. This kind of art, which existed in a different era, depicted the beauties of life, developed high qualities and virtues in people, encouraged them to strive for equality, freedom, brotherhood, and a bright future. The reforms carried out in the educational process in our country are a factor that ensures the development and well-being of the society, and the purpose of the changes in it is to educate the young generation well.

The development of our country is measured by the education of today's youth, their ability to acquire modern knowledge and skills. Educating creative young people largely depends on the creative design and organization of the educational process. It is impossible to educate creative young people without creative organization of education, so providing schoolchildren with more information about colors is the demand of the day.

In fine art, the issues of working with colors are very important. When looking at the history of colors,

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it is necessary to pay special attention to watercolor paint. Watercolor paint was familiar to the ancient Egyptian artists, and it reached us through papyrus patterns. The origin of the binding agent of these paints was water-soluble vegetable glues. Because this type of watercolor contained white paint, it was close to modern gouache.

The development of watercolor painting is related to the decoration of book painting in the 12th century. We can see this in the example of Persian miniatures. This method later spread to Eastern countries. By the 15th century, pure glue water paint was used (without additives). These paints are distinguished by their purity and transparency. By the middle of the century, painters used gluey, water-soluble paints not only for the decoration of book covers, but also for paintings and artistic decorations. Albert Durer (1471-1528) was the first to reveal the technical possibilities of watercolor paints in the West. We can see this in the painter's scenic pictures. At the beginning of the 17th century, watercolor became an independent type of painting, and in the 18th century and precisely in the 19th century, it developed and rose to a high level thanks to the English painters.

Watercolor is divided into two different methods: English method (technique) - parts of the colored line are painted on moistened paper with a general dark shade, and the lights are washed with a brush. The Italian method (technique) is achieved by applying an overlapping layer of paint to dry paper. Watercolor paints belong to the group of adhesive, transparent paints. The word watercolor comes from the Latin "aqua" meaning "water" and is its solvent. Watercolor is the only type of paint, distinguished by its unique clean, clear and bright color. This was achieved not only by using pure materials, but also by special rubbing of pigments and turning them into a very fine powder.

When observing works of fine art, it is important to be able to correctly show how the psychological experiences of each image in it are resolved, and their relationship to the environment. Therefore, it depends on the gloss of the colors used by the artist, the composition of the scene, the artist's work skills, the character of each selected form, the general color gamut - the color, the character of the surface (for example, the smoothness or roughness of the surface the artist worked on) It is necessary to pay attention, to try to find the answer to why they were taken that way.

Only then it is possible to understand the true nature of works of visual art and learn to analyze them correctly. Colors have three characteristics: hue, lightness, and brightness. The colors we are familiar with are formed by the color of objects. Most of the names of colors are directly derived from the specific colors of those things: gray, gold, purple, etc.

It is important to learn the rules, methods and technology of colors in fine arts classes. It is natural that knowledge about achromatic and chromatic colors is also included among such prerequisites. All colors in nature can be conditionally divided into two: achromatic and chromatic colors. Colors from white to deep black are achromatic colors (white, gray, dark, black, dark black) and the rest are chromatic colors (red, yellow, blue, etc.).

Chromatic colors, in turn, are conditionally divided into two, warm and cold colors. Warm colors include fire, sulfur, red, yellow, and turquoise colors that remind us of the color of things that have been burned. Blue, blue, violet colors, reminiscent of the color of ice, air, and water, belong to cold colors. Green and purple colors can sometimes be warm and sometimes cool. Because green color is a mixture of yellow and blue colors.

Purple color is formed from a mixture of red and blue colors. As you can see, these colors are formed from a mixture of warm and cold colors. When mixing, if the amount of warm color is more than the amount of cold color, the resulting color can go to the range of warm colors, and if the amount of warm color is more, it can go to the range of cold colors. In the same way, if there is more red in the

violet color, it is warm, and if there is more blue, it belongs to the group of cold colors.

Therefore, it is important to clearly show the light-shadow ratio of objects and objects, as well as the color ratio, when working on a painting in an educational session. The third characteristic of colors is color brightness. Color brightness is also one of the main properties of chromatic colors, which is more or less reflection of incident light. If the light rays are reflected a lot, we perceive bpz color in light shades of red - pink, blue-green, green-green.

This property of colors is common to all hues - chromatic colors and achromatic colors. Therefore, it is easy to choose a chromatic color that matches the brightness of the colors (chromatic color contrast). Achromatic colors, i.e. white, gray and black colors are described only by color brightness. Differences in color brightness are that some colors are lighter and some are darker. Any chromatic color can be compared to an achromatic color in terms of yorikinism.

If we look at the color spectrum, we can compare red and gray, pink and black. Achromatic and chromatic colors are taken as equivalent luminances. In fine arts classes, students acquire a general understanding of achromatic colors and chromatic colors, and at the same time achieve the formation of their views on the environment, nature, and life.

Educating the maturing youth through education and knowledge inculcates humanity, nationalism and patriotism in their minds. The scientific basis of the education and upbringing process forms the social character of young people and forms the first buds of creativity. The role of colors in the education of young people is extremely large, and it serves to develop their aesthetic outlook, love for nature, and the ability to distinguish colors.

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