



**ACADEMICA**  
**An International  
 Multidisciplinary  
 Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01213.1**

## TECHNOLOGY OF WATERMELON AND PAINTING IN FINE ART AND EXPRESSION OF COLORS

**Yurdanidze Mehrali Kholisovich\*; Ismonov Khurshidbek Bakhtiyorovich\*\***

<sup>1,2</sup>Lecturer,

Department of Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics,  
 Andijan State University  
 UZBEKISTAN

Email id: yurdanidze78@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the introduction of interactive technologies and distance learning in the educational process, as well as the creation of a wide range of watercolors, watercolors, technologies, the use of which can be used to achieve effective results in fine arts classes. 'he said. Hierarchical technologies are reflected in students' visual abilities, contribute to the formation of introspection, thinking skills.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Fine Art, Watercolor, Watercolor, Coloring, Color Gamut, Paper, Canvas, Primer, Baguette.*

### INTRODUCTION

Man always lives in harmony with art. If we look closely, we are surrounded by the beauties of various artists, natural landscapes and magnificent buildings. There are so many types of art. They are music, cinema, theater, choreography, fine arts and more. Art that usually depicts an object in pictorial images, shapes, spatial latitudes, or planes (on a paper surface, a wall surface, etc.) is called fine art. As long as the artist depicts a real being in his works, he will never copy it mechanically. Otherwise, the works of art he creates will be no different from the pictures created by the photographer. The task of the artist is higher. As he describes the events and happenings in life, he puts forward any idea that excites him through the image, seeks to reveal the essence of the events and happenings in social life, expresses his attitude to them, makes judgments. For example, when an artist paints a picture of a person, he is never limited to just trying to imitate it. Through this working image, the artist first of all tries to convey his thoughts and feelings to the audience. The spectator sees the image of the noble, courageous people

depicted in the picture, is proud of him, imitates him, takes an example from him. Just as the beauty of music and song cannot be described in words, so the artist's work cannot be described in words.

### MAIN PART

When looking at works of fine art, it is also important to be able to accurately show how the psychological experiences of each image are resolved, and their relationship to the environment. Therefore, both the color scheme used by the artist and the composition of the event, the artist's workmanship, the nature of each selected shape, the overall color gamut - the color, the nature of the surface (for example, the smoothness or roughness of the surface) It is necessary to try to find an answer to why they were taken. Only then can one understand the true nature of works of fine art and learn to analyze them correctly.

As each artist shapes his or her work, he or she is inspired to discover new horizons. Expressing works of fine art in painting makes the work more vivid. Paintings are made using different colors. Schools and high schools teach more watercolor painting

FIGURE 1



Water color



Water color

Watercolor technology is then taught in colleges and universities (Figure 1).

### RESULTS

Requirements for painting work:

The following requirements apply to a colored still life:

- The image is placed correctly on the paper surface;
- The correct proportions of the described objects are obtained;
- The line image is found correctly;
- The hunger-saturation ratios of the items, as in nature, are correctly expressed using colors;
- The sharpness of the ratio of shadow and light in the image is accurately expressed;
- The ratio of shade and light colors of the colors in the image is reflected in accordance with the intensity of light;
- Correct local color saturation of objects in still life;

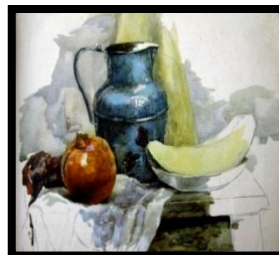
- The choice of color direction corresponding to the material of each item in the still life;
- The size of each item;
- The color perspective is a free expression of the distance between the objects placed in nature;
- Effective use of watercolor technology;
- The brightest and darkest of the colors involved in the still life;
- General integrity is found;
- Skillful depiction of shadows in bright, reflective, semi-shadow, blur and falling shadows in color media;
- Different description of items with full and empty interior;
- The correct placement of all objects in the plane of the object;
- Ensuring the general symmetrical construction of circular objects.

Watercolor painting opens up a wide range of possibilities for the artist. It takes a lot of skill and attention to work with watercolors. Because the colors go from light to dark. It will be difficult to correct the mistake and correct the mistake. The colors are stacked on top of each other in a watery state (Figure 2).

**FIGURE 2**



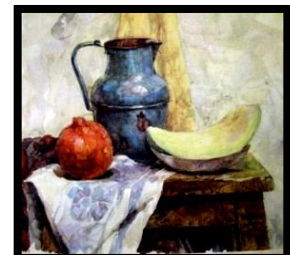
**Stage 1**



**Step 2**



**Stage 3**



**Step 4**

The colors dry out and move from one stage to the next Color matching. The work is completed by expressing the falling shadows, paying attention to the collisions, the proportions, and the shadows.

Watercolor painting is partially easier and more versatile than watercolor. First, make a frame of the right size for the picture. Then draw a size that fits the frame. We also need to make sure that the canvas (a special fabric for watercolors) is not too tight and flat. The finished surface is then primed. We can draw the picture we want to draw on it in pencil on the plane of the picture. Unlike watercolors, this painting should be done from hunger to hunger, not from hunger to hunger. We pay attention to the compatibility of dark colors with each other, their perspective (reduction or opening of colors as they move away). In the final stages of the work, we finish the work by putting the brightest colors (Figure 3). When working with watercolors, you can also correct any incorrect color.

**FIGURE 3****Stage 1****Step 2****Step 3****Step 4**

When the picture is completely painted and the work is completed, a suitable baguette will be placed on the picture. The baguette (outer frame of the work) is also selected depending on the overall color of the work - color, size (Figure 4).

**FIGURE 4****CONCLUSION**

When everything and an event are described, it is impossible to portray it as it really is. This has always been emphasized by many art theorists, artists, and practitioners. Nevertheless, if we can use all our knowledge and show the way to the next generation, their interest in art will increase and they will be able to contribute to the development of our independent Uzbekistan. mature professionals who will be trained.

**REFERENCES**

1. Xolmatov B.Q. Composition. Textbook. - Tashkent.: "Economics and Finance", 2007.
2. Saibov T.Rangtasvir.Textbook.-Tashkent.:2007.
3. Bolatov S.S. Coloring. - Tashkent.: "Uzbekistan", 2007.
4. Abdirasilov S, Tolipov N, Oripova N. Color image.-T.: "Uzbekistan", 2006.

5. Nazilov D. Fundamentals of composition.-Tashkent.: “New Century Generation”, 2009.
6. Khasanov R. Fundamentals of Fine Arts. –T.: “Ghafur Ghulam”, 2009.
7. Pulatov D. Art of Uzbekistan. (Textbook) - Namangan.: "Namangan", 2018.
8. Yu.M.Kirzer.Drawing and painting. High School, 2005.
9. Xakimov A.A Art in Uzbekistan. –T.:InfoCapital Group, 2018.
10. Khakimov A. Art criticism of Uzbekistan. –Tashkent.: “OOO Blik”, 2003.
11. Egamov A. Fundamentals of composition. - Tashkent.: “Art”, 2005.
12. Khasanov R. Methods of teaching fine arts at school.-T.: "Science", 2004.
13. Painting (still life in watercolor). Textbook. –Tashkent.: 2019.
14. Boymetov B.Qalamtasvir. - Tashkent.: “Music”, 2006.