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The Role Of Painting In The Aesthetic Education Of A Person

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Annotation: Aesthetic education is one of the main criteria that determine the development of society, the improvement of the nation and the improvement of the individual, because with the development of spiritual and aesthetic education, there is Socio-political stability in society, the country and the nation develop. This, in turn, will serve as the basis for the harmonious development of the individual.

Key words: painting, aesthetic education, person, individual development.

Color is an important phenomenon in the aesthetic education of a person. It affects a person differently in different situations. Therefore, it is not surprising that we sometimes call colors "pale", which can Express the joy and depression of our mood. It is known that man came from ancient times, taking into account such characteristics of color, effectively using it in their activities. In particular, as such a tool, artists skillfully used it. By polishing their work with different colors, they were able to create images that evoke thoughts and affect the mood of people in different ways. Therefore, it is correct to say the most basic of certain truths, that color in many types and genres of fine art, as well as the ability to use it, is of great importance. Therefore, in ancient times, pencil drawing was formed in order to look at it as the basis of painting. But a good knowledge of color characteristics is very important for every student of drawing images.

The problem of how colors are formed and spread in nature has attracted the attention of scientists and artists since ancient times. Famous scientists Newton, Lomonosov, and Helmholtz studied the essence of colors on scientific grounds. M. V. Lomonosov was the first in science to discover basic colors. I. Newton conducted a series of experiments and proved that white light is multicolored. It generated spectrum colors on the screen. To do this, Newton passed sunlight through a small gap in a black curtain and placed a three-sided prism in its path, resulting in a large amount of brightness on the screen, consisting of different colors. The screen displays color ranges that are arranged as follows: red, yellow, maple, green, bluish, hawthorn, and purple.

Watching the works of masters of painting, we can see how colorful each of them is in terms of technique and style, and recognize the skill of the artists.

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Because the creators have skillfully applied the visual capabilities of paint. One of the works is made using a layer of dark paint, while the other is made in a very thin, thin layer. There are also such works, they are made in a complex mixed technique. That is, both watercolor and gouache techniques were practiced masterfully. Among such skillful works we can add examples of creativity-Russian artists V. Serov, K. Yuan, V. Kustodiev. It is also interesting that some artists used only white gouache in their works, which he created in watercolor painting, and it seems that this is a good effect. Such works include examples of works related to the work of S. Gerasimov.

It is known that in all types of fine art, color plays an important role. When we talk about the color scheme, we understand that the shades and colors that we apply in the image processing process correspond to each other. It is appropriate to explain this situation by the following striking example: for example, sounds in musical art are defined and used using certain notes. They, in their own way, separately, will remain composed of meaningless, ringing sounds, if they are reproduced without harmonizing with each other. It sounds nice if it is harmonious and played at a certain height and in order. A meaningful imagination will have the power to give pleasure. Their quality also depends on the time of the distance between the sounds, that is, each voice has its own brightness and dark-light color. The color processing process is the same as in our example, which means that each color and tone has its own brightness and dark-light hue.

If we apply them in a mutually compatible way, finding that their number corresponds to each other, it will be reflected as such an image, that is, it will have the power of transferring the value.

If we use colors in contrast to the object of the image, without regulating their interdependence, making one very bright, the other dim, the picture will be meaningless and ineffective. It is very difficult to get the power of brightness and dark-light shades of colors just as they look in nature, and it is very difficult to apply them when working with an image. For this reason, they are obtained in certain proportions, so that they correspond to the image objects in light and dark scales. The degree of the darkest and lightest particles is determined according to a certain image scale. The developed images acquire integrity and interest. It's pretty impressive.

As you know, the state of the environment is very important in the process of image processing in a color tool. Since the light source is attracted to the object, the effect of other objects around it is observed. They can be mutually

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harmonious or incompatible with their color or tone. The artist must deeply understand and analyze such changes, and then Express them. Otherwise, the image will be lifeless, ineffective. For those who study, students in the description, taking into account such cases, very suitable still life. Because in objects the shadows of light rays, the play of color tones - clearly visible expressiveness. They serve to show the shape, brightness, and integrity of the image. It is also important how the still life is placed in a room where its light is dark, where the light falls from the window and at an angle.

The ray "glare" and color ("reflex") are reflected on almost all objects in the still life. Especially at the level of things with a glossy surface, it feels good. Because they don't swallow the light, they return it. Light in things with surfaces that absorb reflected rays sometimes becomes harder to notice. But the student must constantly train them to distinguish and portray them. To do this, each student, a young artist, their theoretical and practical knowledge should gain in the inspection of the Museum and exhibition halls.

It is known from the school physics course that almost all colors are obtained by adding the three main colors of the spectrum. They come in red, yellow, and bluish colors. They are called primary colors. When adding primary colors, additional colors are obtained. For example, by mixing blue and red, you can get purple, red and yellow can get light yellow, yellow and blue can get green. Colors by their nature are of two types: warm and cold. Warm colors include Reds, light yellows, and colors close to them; cold colors include green, bluish, purple, and colors close to them. There will also be achromatic and chromatic colors. White, gray, and black are achromatic colors. All other colors are chromatic colors. Achromatic colors differ from each other only in their dark-light hue. For example, white, gray, black, dark, very black, and so on. Moreover, chromatic colors differ from each other in hue - red, yellow, blue, green, brown, etc., that is, pale-dark - as light red, dark yellow, dark red, light yellow, and saturated-that is, bright, opaque. Colors that are located opposite each other, within the color range, are called "contrasting" colors. Contrasting colors differ sharply from each other, making one brighter than the other. For example, on a green background, red looks very bright, and on a red background, on the contrary, the green color is much brighter. When working with color, it is very important to know the color harmony, that is, the harmony of colors.

When describing things and phenomena, paints such as oil paints, tempera, watercolors, and gouache are used. Describing things with paint is a fairly

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complex process that requires a person to know the characteristics of colors and methods (techniques) for their effective, careful use. Description of the size, texture and spatial state of things using paints is the basis of the picture. The person who describes each item must pay serious attention to the colors when describing it. Where you can find out that a color differs in appearance in nature and in appearance in an image. Because the color of a thing seems to change depending on the distance-the proximity of us. This is due to the influence of air and the environment on the appearance of the object. Using color relations at the paper level in the correct proportions is appropriate if we consider the most important of the factors that play an important role in the actual reflection of the picture. Working on watercolors is also a kind of training, which in turn requires serious training in reading, hard training. For this, the most practical work is not enough. The theoretical part of the work requires careful study at the same time as the practice.

If we add light gray to one chromatic color, its attractiveness will decrease and discolor. This indicates that the colors are not saturated, that is, the colors in its composition are reduced. So, when we talk about saturated and unsaturated colors, we need to understand the degree of color and purity. In relation to the gray color. If the color circle is not divided into two parts, red, light yellow, and yellow colors are located in one part, and blue and purple colors are located in the second half. In the first part of the circle there are warm colors, and in the second there are cold colors. The reason for this name is red, yellow colors resemble fire, incandescent iron, and blue, green resemble ice, the reflection of water.

When two spectral colors overlap, the colors add together to form a complex color. Red color, combined with blue and purple colors, forms a beautiful shade of pink, orange. Color spectrums that give the color white when added are called complementary or complementary colors. Because they complement each other until a white color is formed. These colors include yellow, blue, red, bluish, green, and purple. There is a difference between adding spectral colors with the addition of dyes. Three main spectral colors: in red, green when adding blue, forms a white color. When mixing the main red, yellow and blue colors of the paint, a black color is formed. As a result of mixing the yellow and blue color spectra, a white color is formed. But if you mix yellow and air colors, then a green color is formed.

This means that as a result of optical mixing of two colors, they form a white or close to it gray color, which are complementary. For example, dark red

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and green, bluish and light yellow, red, yellow, blue, yellowish-green and purple colors complement each other.

It is not a mistake to say that when working with painting, an important task is to study its laws, methods and technologies. Among such necessary conditions, the inclusion of knowledge about achromatic and chromatic colors will be natural.

All colors in nature that we see by eye can be divided into two categories: achromatic and chromatic. From white to dark black are included in the achromatic color (white, gray, darkish, black, dark black), and the rest-chromatic (red, yellow, blue, etc.).

Chromatic colors, in turn, are conditionally divided into two more, warm and cold colors. Warm colors include Reds, yellows, lilac shades that resemble the color of fire, the sun, and light yellow, which resemble objects that are heating up. Blue, blue, purple colors that resemble the color of ice, air, water, come in cold tones. Green and purple colors can sometimes be referred to as hot, sometimes can be referred to as cold colors. Because green is a mix of yellow and blue. And the purple color is formed from a mixture of red and blue colors. Obviously, these colors were formed from a mixture of warm and cold colors. If the mixing amount of warm colors is the ratio of the number of cool white prevails most, the color can go in a warm color range if the color of cold prevails than the number of warm, it is a cool color range. In the same purple color, red predominates, more warm blue, then enters the range of cold colors. So, during the training session when working with the color scheme, it is important to clearly show the ratio of light and shade of things and objects in the casting, as well as the ratio of colors.

Correct execution the naturalness of colors in the image is a much more difficult task. This can be achieved by serious work, fine taste, and close observation. It is very important to depict a still life in one color, especially in order to learn to distinguish the degrees of dark-light shades in the objects of still life, to understand the unity of the shade in it. This method of coloring greatly facilitates the transition to color execution of complex still life in the future. The method of writing in one color is called "grisaille".

Painting by the Grisaille method is a preparatory stage for the transition to the method of working with different colors, which makes it possible to learn how to use a brush for drawing and the properties of watercolors. After learning how to depict several still life using this technique, it will be much easier to work with a still life, with all the color variations.

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Still life is often processed by placing them in rooms. But sometimes, it is necessary to organize and depict it in nature. At this time, before starting to develop still life, it is important to analyze and understand its color characteristics. Because the light falling from the window on the still life that is put in the room-gives cold colors in the light of things. And the shadows falling from objects, on the contrary, look warm. Painted things outside in the open air, is their opposite and their shadow can be seen as cold, and the light as warm. Carefully observing such situations, and then describing them with care, has an impact on the good quality of the work.

As you know, the ability to see and perceive colors is formed gradually through exercise. Here it is important to know exactly the names of watercolors and apply them in a timely manner to the right places.

Set of watercolors there are 24-16 different color sets. While preparing them for work, you must gradually transfer the light that is written on each of them, glue it to the bottom of the plastic container in which the paint was placed, and remember the names. They can be arranged in the following order. That is: lemon color cadmium, yellow cadmium, light cold, burnt Sienna, Golden yellow, maple cadmium, red ochre, Sienna, light red, colored, red kraplak, carmine (free red), purple kraplak, ultramarine, cobalt blue, blue color, emerald green, green permanent, green (green), natural umber (dark brown), brown Mars (light), burnt umber (brown), Sepia (beautiful dark brown color), black.

Ready-made paints that determine the exact color of things in nature do not exist. But a Mature artist perceives the state of interaction and appearance of colors and takes into account their features, can reflect everything. In order to achieve this charm and vital reality in the image, the artist was helped by knowing the color ratio, which he could use, given the different hue of the same color among the colors. For example, to represent the color of a flame as a stronger "sparkling" combustion, it is depicted in shades of surrounding things bluish, blue, green, bluish. In order to have a complete similarity with what is drawn in the representation and between the situation, it is necessary that they also have similarities in color proportions. To achieve this, it is necessary to thoroughly study the basics of paint science.

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