

ARTISTIC EXPRESSION CAPABILITIES OF WATERCOLOR

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Abstract

This article extensively covers general concepts of watercolor technique, as well as its possibilities for artistic expression in fine arts. The role of watercolor art in developing aesthetic taste, patience, observation skills, and emotional expression in students is emphasized.

Keywords: Watercolor, painting, alla prima, glazing, mosaic method, effect, color, tone.

Introduction

For students of specialized schools in the field of fine arts, the process of learning to work with watercolor techniques is an important stage. Through watercolor painting, the initial phases of practical study of painting principles are implemented. Working with watercolors is complex, diverse, interesting, and serves as a crucial tool in teaching students. The transparency of paints is a distinctive feature and advantage of watercolor, which allows for work without using white paint. The purity of white paper itself provides a wonderful light that shines through the layers of paint. The desired color can be achieved either by mixing paints on the palette or by layering them on the paper. The main advantage of watercolor paints is that working with them allows for achieving extremely clear and pure colors. The uniqueness of watercolor paints lies in their rich possibilities for working with color. It is possible to apply color in a way that allows the paper to shine through, to work with glazing techniques where one color shines through another, and to enhance color by applying it multiple times and layering it. Watercolor helps develop sharpness of vision, boldness and dexterity of hand, and a sense of beauty. However, watercolor technique requires extreme caution, patience, and endurance, as it is extremely difficult to correct an improperly applied watercolor mark. Before starting work, the artist should not only prepare a correctly drawn picture but also carefully consider how to apply the paints, plan the entire sheet, and think through all stages of the work process. It is very important to maintain the light during the work, otherwise the work will lose its lightness and airiness characteristic of watercolor. It is important to remember that every layer of paint, even the finest, influences the essence of the entire painting.

There are three ways to work in watercolor. The first is the multilayer method, in which a very light, much weaker, and more transparent overall layer is created with paints. Then, by adding subsequent layers of paint to the previous dried layer by leaching, the color can be gradually enhanced. The second is the alla prima method, in which the paint is applied to the paper in one layer, and the required amount of paint is drawn onto the brush at once. The third method is working on wet paper, where the smears spread slightly and merge with each other, losing



their clear boundaries. Often they are used together in mixed technology. There is also a mosaic technique, in which the artist constructs the shape of objects in nature with fine paints, clarifying and enriching the color in each paint. The mosaic technique in watercolor technique is very interesting from a creative point of view, but it can be mastered only with extensive experience in painting, because when working with small paints on different parts of the form, the artist always keeps in mind the large color and tone relationships in nature, that is, masters holistic vision perfectly.

If, in the method of sequential painting, the artist gradually applied several layers of paint in a row, then the technique allows one to finish the work in one layer on a dry surface in one session, from the first application. The method of writing in the same layer with watercolor is most suitable for depicting rapidly changing natural phenomena. However, it requires especially skillful distribution of the entire work process and flawless use of the brush. In single-layer writing, watercolor painting requires reliable hand skill from the artist when applying watercolor stains.

Working in a damp environment is one of the creative and engaging ways of writing. By working in this way, the artist immerses himself in the magic of the mobility of watercolor paints, allowing him to depict the smooth passages of fog, rain, and plans in the work.

Watercolor is divided into two types: 1. The English method (technique) - the parts of the painting line are painted on moistened paper with a general dark tone, and the light is washed away with a brush. 2. Italian method - achieved by multi-layer layering of paint on dry paper. The combination of wet and dry methods was widely used by English watercolorists and Russian masters many years ago. They practiced it on a dry surface, using writing across a wet surface to achieve the greatest integrity of the image.

The process of painting watercolor on pre-moistened paper is called wet painting. The paints spread in different directions and mix with adjacent paints, forming blurry, opaque contours. With the help of this technique, one can achieve very interesting effects. It can be used to depict the sky covered with fog, dawn, dusk, and clouds, i.e., when it is necessary to transmit atmospheric effects. Another method of working with watercolor is the “wet” state. In this method, colors combine to create unexpected wonderful colors. For this method, the paper is first moistened, and to prevent it from drying quickly, wet cardboard is placed underneath. This, in turn, allows you to correct the work with colors, slowly transition from one tone to another, enhance the light tone by adding additional colors, lighten very dark areas, and remove excess colors with a dry brush. Working with watercolor requires precise drawing and perfect knowledge of working with this paint.²

You can't work on dry smears in it. It is impossible to fix the blending of colors. Therefore, it is called working in “wet” technology, since it is difficult to maintain the same moisture content of paper.

1 Artiqov G. A. Rangtasvir texnikasi va ashyolar texnologiyasi // O'quv qo'llanma. “Sharq” nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi bosh tahririyati. – T. 2007. – C. 71.

2 Orif Muinov. Rangtasvir o'quv qo'llanma / T.: “SHARQ”, 2007, -72b.



Working wet on wet paper is a very interesting way to work with watercolor. We can see this mainly in the style of “Alla prima”. Alla-prima (alya-prima) is an Italian word (allaprima), meaning simultaneously, in one movement, at once. Although the Alla-prima style seems simple at first glance, it requires great skill from any artist. This method mainly involves creating images on damp paper through bright, transparent colors.³ Adding wet paint to wet paint can create “lucky coincidences” characteristic of watercolor. These parts of the painting usually look amazing.

Most artists do not draw lines in advance when working with wet paint. However, for artists who are just starting to paint, the first drawing is still necessary. It can be drawn with a hard pencil that leaves a noticeable mark on the paper. The drawing paper is drawn with a pencil before it gets wet.

You can also draw a picture with paints on damp paper. This should be done with a small amount of thick paint using a thin brush. It should be remembered that the drawn picture will spread out, so it needs to be drawn quickly, otherwise the paper will dry out.

The technique of watercolor is one of the most complex, yet elegant, means of expression in visual art. Its artistic expressive possibilities allow the artist to reflect versatility, freedom, courage, caution, and deep emotions. Working with watercolors requires not only technical skills, but also great patience, observation, attention, and the ability to depict the inner world. Even today, watercolor technique has not lost its artistic value, but is being enriched with new means of expression.

References

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³ Ozod Yusupov. Rangtasvirda akvarel bilan ishlash texnikasi va texnologiyasi / Metodik qo‘llanma / Toshkent “CHASHMA PRINT” 2011.

