

WATERCOLOR PAINTING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract:

In this article, taking into account the work of the students of the 2nd level of the 60111200 - Fine arts and engineering graphics education field of higher educational institutions in watercolor, which is the main imaging tool of painting science, the author describes watercolor and its components, history, methods of working with easel painting, as well as thinner, brush, palette, discusses the information students need to use basic tools such as mastic.

Keywords: painting with a painting device, eye paint, inorganic substance, linseed oil, thinner, canvas, cardboard, metal, wood, primer, pencil, palette knife, alla prima, lightening, still life composition, portrait, human figure, harmony, stability, spatiality.

Introduction

60111200 - Bachelor of Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics 2nd level students majoring in complex still life compositions in color, human portrait, male and female half-length, full-length of a person in national dress, half-naked human body, thematic compositions with two people in the interior it is required to acquire the skills and qualifications of working with a watermark. However, there are not enough textbooks and instructional manuals in Uzbek on the methods of working with watercolors. In order to overcome this problem, we will try to provide the necessary information about watercolor and the methods of working with it.

Water color is prepared by mixing powdered inorganic substances with bleached linseed oil. Sometimes walnut and sunflower oils are also used in the preparation of oil paints. Easel painting uses watercolors to create artwork on canvas, cardboard, engineered wood, metal, and many other surfaces.

Watercolor is distinguished from other paints by its brightness, attractiveness, expressiveness and many other advantages. With the help of this paint, it is very convenient to create perspective, volume, weight and spatiality on flat surfaces. It is possible to reveal harmony, integrity, spatiality and inner movement in a painting by using unique, different colors' successive and simultaneous interaction with each other.

Some information about the first works created using watercolors can be found in some manuscripts that have been preserved from antiquity and the Middle Ages. However, it was not until the 15th century that watercolors became as popular as tempera paints. In the first half of the 15th century, Jan Van Eyck developed and improved the watercolor technique, which began to spread widely in easel painting. From the beginning of the 16th century to the present day, watercolor is gaining importance as a unique means of representation, which has a leading technique in easel painting.



Until the beginning of the 19th century, multi-layered paintings were created by repeatedly re-applying watercolor with a mixture of varnish on special varnished surfaces. From the beginning of the century, works of art began to be created by applying the alla prima style in watercolor on primed clean surfaces and special surfaces coated with color.

An artistic work is created with the help of watercolor, using the bright color, fineness, smoothness, density, voluminous (relief), multi-layered and similar properties of the paints, which are mainly given in the form of mozak, color smear.

A simple example of this is pointalism. Pointalism (from the French "pointillisme", "point" means "point") - "pointillier" - means writing, drawing with dots, and is one of the major trends in painting. In this style, watercolor strokes are applied in the form of small round dots in a Neo-Impressionist character. In some cases, this method is called divisionism ("divisionnisme" is French - "separation").



Easel paintings created using watercolors are distinguished by their resistance to light, heat and cold. Like gouache paints, it is not necessary to cover it with lacquer, attach it with a fixative. After drying, the colors do not change, they do not smear, they do not migrate, they do not dissolve in water. That is why it can be kept

for a long time in rooms with moderate temperature.

In watercolor, in alla prima and reduction styles, the color image is developed based on the principle of transition from dark to light. The watermark is in tubes, with a thick, porridge-like appearance. During use, it is squeezed into the palette to dilute and create additional colors. Water is not used for dilution, because it does not dissolve in water at all. Various thinners, such as razbavitel, rastvoritel, lacquer, and ordinary vegetable oil, are used for working with water-based paint.

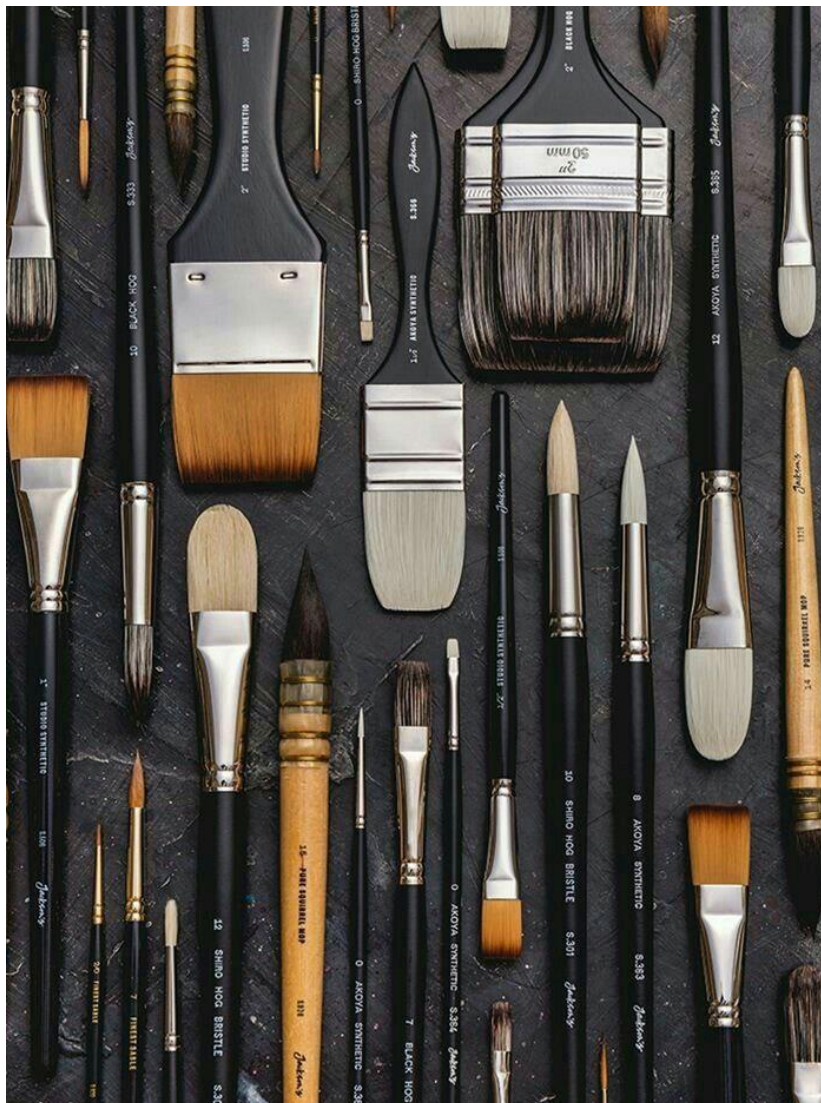
Palette (French palette) 1). a thin wooden board or plate of metal, porcelain, glazed earthenware, with a right angle or oval shape, used for mixing paints in the watercolor painting process. 2). and in the figurative sense, it is understood the harmony of colors that belongs to a certain artist.





Since all the colors in the tubes are relatively darker and darker, almost all of them are mixed with white color to create highlights and additional colors. That is why the center of the artist's palette is white. Warm and cold colors are placed around the white paint in order. Despite the fact that the brushes used in the process of painting with watercolors are long, short, round, thick, thin, shovel-shaped, flutes, etc., the characteristic feature of all of them is that the bristles are harder than the brushes used in watercolor and gouache paints.

Brushes and types of brushes intended for students .



Various brushes used by experienced artists.



Although the hardness of the fur is the same, the length and thickness of the hairs can be very different. Which of them to use is directly related to the desire of the artist and the content, idea, large or small size of the artistic work.

After creating additional colors and using the necessary amount, the excess paint remaining in the bristles of the brush can be cleaned by applying it to the bottom of some areas. Even then, since it is difficult to completely wash and remove the excess paint left in the fur with a solvent, they are wiped and cleaned with a rag.



In addition to brushes, there is another indispensable product of watercolor, which is called mastic.

Mastichin (Italian mestichino) is a thin elastic steel plate in the shape of a shovel or knife, a palette knife. A palette knife is primarily used to remove an excess layer of paint that has accumulated in a particular area of the primed surface. In addition, a palette knife is used to scrape off excess paint that has hardened on the palette.

Also, by using mastic as a brush, creating flat layers or raised, relief forms, painting

works with a unique appearance are also created. The color contrast on the surfaces where mastic is used also gives a unique appearance. At first, mastic had the same appearance, but now its types and number have increased. The skillful use of a palette knife to create a work of art by modern artists is becoming more and more popular.

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