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FURTHER FORMATION OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE ABILITIES BY DRAWING LANDSCAPES IN PAINTING

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One of the most delicate types of watercolor painting. From time immemorial, watercolor has fascinated many artists with its elegance and brightness of colors. Watercolor is a Latin word meaning "water-based paints." Means [1-5]. Watercolor contains cherry glue, glycerin and a little honey as a dye (a finely ground powder of plants or minerals) and as a binder. All of them are easily soluble in water, so they are diluted by adding water to the paint. White is not used in watercolor. It will be replaced by white paper itself. THE PAPER should be white, thick enough, and the surface rough. If it's too smooth, the surface colors won't lie well enough. In the process of painting images of things and objects, one goes from general to private or vice versa from private to general, and finally the work ends with rounding. The development of the landscape genre in Russia dates back to the XVIII century. Moscow, St. Petersburg architectural monuments skillfully described by F.E. Alekseev. Landscape art has the power to have a positive effect on a person by reflecting the beauty of the outside world. Therefore, the artist expresses his aesthetic attitude towards nature, understanding the most delicate, typical states of the natural world, the harmony of colors. In a landscape work, a person sings about his personality, intellect, inner feelings through images and creates an image of nature. As an example, "Golden Autumn" and "On Eternal Silence" by I. Levitan, "Forest Distances" by I. Shishkin, and "Thoughts on the Urals" by V. Meshkov can be cited [6-9]. Works of the genre of landscape in the fine arts form in man the qualities of love for nature and beauty. Artists also refer to the landscape directly in historical and everyday works, write sketches and sketches. In this case, the landscape serves as an additional background in the picture. Landscape painting is a necessary part of the painting program, which is important in the process of preparing artists and educators. Nature is endlessly attractive and beautiful. Sunlight and the environment create an infinite variety of colors. It is well known that the state of the environment is important in the process of image processing. This is because the light source on the object being drawn is affected by other objects around it. They can be mutually compatible or incompatible with their color, hue. The artist must deeply understand, analyze, and then express such changes [10]. Otherwise, the image will become lifeless and ineffective, and for the learner, the scenes will be very useful in describing such situations. Because it clearly shows the expressiveness of the harmony of shadows, rays, colors in the objects. They serve to show the shape, brightness,

integrity of the image. Light ("blik") and colored light ("reflex") are reflected in all objects in the landscape. Because they do not absorb light, but reflect it back. It is sometimes more difficult to perceive reflections on surface objects that refract light. But they must always be practiced so that the student can grasp and describe them. In order to achieve this, every student-young artist can read both theoretical and practical aspects of their knowledge in book guides and see paintings in museums and exhibition halls. Working with images in the watermark is a very interesting occupation both for the artist and for the student who is now studying. But there are also serious difficulties with this training, which is also associated with the technology of watercolor painting[11]. Because working with watermelons requires certain preparation [12]. To them, it is possible to include the necessary measures, such as the choice of paints, the preparation of the surface (fabric) for work, covering it with a coating (grunt), the selection of whiskers, the selection of solvents. Learning to work out the oval of the watermark is desirable if it is mastered by drawing still life (natyurmort) and doing exercises. Some aspects of the process of working with watercolor still life are similar to watercolor techniques. Because sketch is drawn by the pencil firstly. If the image is more perfect for working with watercolors, it is drawn in more detail, and for working with watercolors, the drawing is generalized and reflects the most important things [13]. This is because the detail in the process of working with watercolors can be worked on with a brush. To lighten a color in the oil-paint, white color is added to it as much as necessary. There is some that after adding white color the surface of the paint decreases to a certain extent. It is permissible to do this on a certain account in the process of performing training exercises. One such aspect of watercolor technique is the development of color schemes, drawings before starting the work process the main long-term task. Then it will be possible to apply it in the main work to study and consider the main features of the future painting as an experiment. One is an oily coating and it is as follows. A mixture of 5% glue (gelatin, fish or carpentry glue) is added to an equal volume of mortar. It covers the surface of the fabric [14]. Once applied, a coating paint layer is prepared. It is a mixture of the following composition, that is - special bleached painting oil with the addition of dry white paint powder. The ratio of oil to powder should be such that it is not liquid from the watercolor that is removed from the finished container. Then it can be easily smoothed with mastic on the surface of the fabric. After 1–2 weeks of drying, the rough soils are thoroughly leveled with sandpaper, and the oily coating mixed with turpentine is painted flat with a flat, large brush (flute). The fabric prepared in this way is dried for 2-3 months. The place where it is stored must be warm and dry. The second type of coating, called "adhesive coating", is made as follows. 50-60 gr. gelatin is melted and added to it 15 gr. It is rubbed on the fabric 1-2 times. When the first coat is dry, the surface of the cloth is smoothed with sandpaper, then the second coat is applied. The glue mixture is then melted in equal proportions with chalk and white paint powder at a temperature of 40° C. If its composition seems to remain thick, it is added from the same mixture. Such a coating is applied 2-3 times in layers. There has to be a certain amount of time for them to see the range. Coatings can also be made in a certain color. They come in handy in doing more creative work and in composition creation processes. Effective use of color is also required when performing watercolor painting exercises. Inadvertently using too many color variations when working on tasks does not give good results. It is also important to know what types and sizes of brushes to use when painting with watercolor techniques. There are many benefits to choosing them. It is known that the use of still

life, flat and rough brushes when doing large works ensures the quality of work, efficiency. Diluents and solvents are added to watercolors. They can be oily, reduced in fat. Oil is a good tool for the paint to dry slowly, and the paint dries slowly when used with it. This makes it easier to process images that will be executed in the long run. Such solvents can sometimes also be mixed with lacquer, so that the paint layer of the work dries faster and the oil of the paint is prevented from being absorbed into the fabric. It should also be noted that in the technique of watercolor technique, the question of how to place the paint on the surface of a special coloring board (polytra) is also important. The colors can be divided into warm and cold colors, and at the same time can be placed separately depending on the darkness. White paint is usually in the middle or at the beginning of the color line. If it is placed the same every time, the artist will learn it and it will be convenient to find and use the desired paint immediately. There are many aspects of watercolor image processing that need to be explored. They all allow you to learn through a lot of practice. The experience is the result of regular practice, both theoretically and practically. Reading specialized literature is also a good tool. The coloring capabilities of the painting and the long-term preservation of the painting depend not only on the quality of the materials used, but also on the correct choice of painting technology. Defects in paintings can often be caused by the artist's lack of knowledge of painting techniques or poor quality primer. An artist's professional mistakes happen for a variety of reasons. They may not understand the essence of the work and the desire to experiment, as well as depend on the personal characteristics of the artist (strong temperament). Undoubtedly, every artist makes mistakes for one reason or another.

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