



## Using Waterplace to Work in Color Images Properties Of Colors

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This article uses watercolors to work with color images. information about the properties of colors. Learning to work with watercolors is best done by practicing still lifes.

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The peculiarity of working with watercolors is that working with watercolors is a very interesting activity for both the artist and the student. But there are also serious challenges to this exercise, and it has to do with watercolor painting technology. Because

working with watercolors requires some preparation. These include the selection of paints, the preparation of the fabric for the work, its coating, the selection of brushes, the selection of solvents. Learning to work with watercolors is best done by practicing still lifes.



### Still life

Some aspects of the process of working with watercolor still lifes are similar to watercolor techniques. Because in this case, too, the pencil is drawn first. If the image is more perfect for watercolor work, it will be drawn in more detail, and for watercolor work,

the drawing will be generalized and the most important things will be reflected. This is because of the fact that the details in the watercolor process can be worked on with a brush. To lighten a color in watercolor, add the desired amount of color. Also, when white is added, the freedom of the paint is reduced to a

certain extent. This should be taken into account during the training. One aspect such as watercolor technique is the development of paints, drawings before starting the main long-term task of the work process. Then it will be possible to experimentally study the main



**Politar**

It is safe to say that the quality of the fabric is one of the factors that determines the quality of the image. Its coating (primer) can be prepared in two different ways. One is an oily coating and it looks like this: A mixture of 5% glue (gelatin, fish or carpentry glue) is added to an equal volume of bur. It covers the surface of the fabric. Once applied, a coat of paint is prepared. It is a mixture of the following composition, which is a 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.

It can then be easily applied to the surface of the fabric with mastic. After 1-2 weeks of drying, the rough soils are well leveled with sandpaper and the oil coating mixed with turpentine is smoothed out with a flat, large brush (flute). The fabric prepared in this way is dried for 2-3 months. It should be stored warm and dry. The second type of coating, called "adhesive coating", is prepared as follows. 50-60 gr in water. gelatin is melted and added to it 15 gr. glycerin is added. It is rubbed on the fabric 1-2 times. When the first coat is dry, the fabric is smoothed with sandpaper, and then the second coat is applied. The glue mixture is

features of the future painting and apply it in the main work.

Special materials are used to process watercolors. They consist of a fabric drawn on the frame and coated, the necessary types of watercolors, polytra, different sizes of brushes, mastic and solvents.



**Moybo'yoq**

then melted at a temperature of 40 C in equal proportions with chalk and paint powder. If the composition seems to be thick, it is added to the same mixture. Such a coating is applied 2-3 times in layers. There has to be some time between them.

Coatings can also be made in a certain color. They come in handy for more creative work and composition. Watercolor training also requires the effective use of a variety of colors. Unknowingly using too many colors when working on tasks will not work well. It is known that there are seven basic colors in nature. They are red, orange, yellow, green, air, blue, and purple. The colors that should be on the mixing board (polytra) are red, yellow, and blue. Because they are not created by other basic colors. You can make a lot of colors out of a mixture of these. It is no secret that even black can be found in them. It is enough to know which color to mix with each other and how much. And for that, of course, there has to be experience.

It should also be noted that there are no absolute whites or absolute blacks in nature. They all come in some sort of color. For example, we can see that black tends to be brown, blue, and green. It is also natural that

white tends to have different subtle hues. The technique of working with watercolors is very convenient for finding and depicting such colors and shades, as well as their darkness. With its wide range of possibilities, it differs from other types of paints.

It is also important to know what types and sizes of brushes to use when painting with watercolors. There are many benefits to choosing them. It is known that the use of still lifes, flat and rough brushes for large-scale work ensures the quality and effectiveness of the work. It should also be noted that in the watercolor technique, the question of how to

place the paint on the surface of a special coloring board (polytra) is also important. It can be divided into warm and cold colors, as well as dark and hungry. White paint is usually in the middle or at the beginning of the color line. If placed in the same way each time, the artist will learn to do it and will be able to immediately find and use the desired paint. There are many aspects of watercolor work that need to be studied. They all allow you to learn through a lot of practice. Experience results from regular practice, both theoretically and practically. Reading specialized literature is also a great tool.



### Watercolor. landscape

**Oils and thinners for watercolors.** The main film-forming component of watercolors is vegetable oils obtained from the seeds of some plants. Oils are divided into four groups depending on what kind of film they form when they dry. The first group consists of flaxseed oils. They dry very quickly and are insoluble in organic solvents. This group includes: flaxseed, hemp oil and other oils.

The concept of "Alla prima" is derived from the Latin word "alla prima vizta", which means "at a glance" and means to work with paste paint in a short time. In this case, the picture is ready in one session. To do this, the artist must have self-confidence and experience in working with paints. Paints are mainly mixed in the palette, where you can find bright and clean colors.

**Technique of working with a spatula.** The spatula technique is a variant of the "alla

prima" painting. First, the main structure of the picture is painted in monochrome colors, and then painted by the method of paste using elastic mastic. In contrast to the white reliefs, a light block is placed here on a slightly dry surface.

**Lessirovka and painting techniques.** The process of working with Lessirovka technique is very tedious, it requires a lot of time and patience. First of all, it is necessary to have a clear imagination and an intellectual image of the image to be created.

**Multi-layered painting.** One of the most common methods of painting is multi-layered painting. Often the picture cannot be finished in one session. The picture looks like a sketch and an unfinished work. The artist wants to rework it. Thus, separate, different stages of work appear. The artist does not finish the work and leaves it "open". All of the above methods and

combinations are used in multi-layer painting. To be more precise, it would be wrong to say that I started the painting and then finished it. In the process of working with multi-layer painting techniques, many new methods can appear. At the same time, it is more important to use this technique than to finish the work.



### Watercolor. Portrait

The professional mistakes of the artist occur for various 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. Below we will talk about the most common errors in the work process, their causes and their prevention, mitigation.

### Warm and cool colors and their application.

It is safe to say that the study of its laws, methods and technology is one of the most important tasks in painting. It is natural that such necessary conditions include knowledge of achromatic and chromatic colors. All the colors in nature that our eyes can see can be conditionally divided into two: achromatic and

Defects of watercolors and their correction. The color possibilities 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 due to the artist's lack of knowledge of painting techniques or poor quality primer.



chromatic colors. Colors from white to dark black are achromatic colors (white, gray, dark, black, dark black) and the rest are chromatic (red, yellow, blue, etc.). This means that when working on a color image in a training session, it is important to clearly show the light-shadow ratios of the objects and objects on display, as well as the color ratios. Doing the naturalness of the colors correctly in the image is a much harder task. This can be achieved through hard work, delicate taste and excellent observation. It is especially important to describe a still life in a single color in order to learn to distinguish the levels of hunger in the still life and to understand the unity of color in it. Painting in this way makes it much easier to later transition to performing a color image of difficult still lifes. The method of writing in one color is called "grizzly".



### Warm and cool colors.

As we observe the works of the masters of painting, we see how diverse each of them is in terms of technology and style, and we recognize the skill of the artists. Because the creators skillfully used the image capabilities of the paint. One of the works was done using a layer of dark paint, while the other was done in a very thin, thin layer. There are also works that are done in a complex mixed technique. That is, both watercolor and gouache technology are masterfully used. Among such masterpieces we can add the works of Russian artists V. Serov, K. Yuon, V. Kustodiev. Interestingly, some artists used only a stream of gouache in their watercolor paintings, and this seems to have had a good effect. Examples of such works are the works of S. Gerasimov.

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