



TO DEVELOP THE SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES OF WATERCOLORS FOR FUTURE TEACHERS OF FINE ARTS

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ABSTRACT

Watercolor is a Latin word that means water-based paint, as well as watercolor painting. Watercolor was widely used in ancient Egypt, Japan, and from the 21st century the work of major works of art in watercolor is highly developed. Working with watercolors was developed in England a century and a half ago. The following is a description of the origin and processing technology of watercolors.

KEYWORDS

Watercolor, brush, composition, color.

INTRODUCTION

Watercolor is a Latin word that means water-based paint, as well as watercolor painting. Watercolor was widely used in ancient Egypt, Japan, and from the 21st century the work of major works of art in watercolor is highly developed. Working with watercolors was

developed in England a century and a half ago. Artists such as D. Cosens, Turner, D. Constable, R. Bonington, G. Gorten skillfully depicted the beautiful nature of England in their watercolor works. That's why UK landscapes (urban compositions, parks, nature) are



now being developed with greater interest by artists. In Russia, the art of working with watercolors began to spread in the XVIII century. Prior to that, the development of works in the field of watercolor painting (on the theme of Christianity) was more developed. In Western Europe, as in medieval Russia, the decoration of religious books with patterns and illustrations from watercolors to the Church was widespread. But in those days watercolors were used with the addition of white dye. As for the Central Asian region, it was used in Central Asia in April to decorate books. Among Central Asian artists, painting with a high degree of skill has become popular. For example, the great miniature artist Kamoliddin Behzod became famous for his watercolor miniatures and illustrations. It has also been used in architecture and applied arts. In the late nineteenth century in watercolor I.YE. Repin, Artists such as V.A. Serov, M.A. Vrubel, demonstrated new qualities in their works. Representatives of Russian fine arts A.M. Grasimov, S.V. Gerasimov, O.G. Vereysky, Kukrinsky N.N. Volkov, Yu.I. Neprensev and others have created many interesting works in watercolor. Many of the works they have created are illustrations based on books.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In Uzbekistan, the development of the art of working with watercolors was studied by B. Hamdamiy, landscape artist O. Tansiqbaev, G. Shevyakov, G. Sigonov, K. Cheprakov and especially it can be seen in Ch.Ahmarov's work. These master artists left a unique legacy for the next generation, creating a wide range of works in the genres of tombstones and everyday life of watercolors. At the same time, he created his own creative schools and left many students. The complexity and perfection of the methods of working with watercolors has led to the proliferation and

diversification of its species. There are now several types of watercolors.

Especially hard, soft and pasty watercolors. These paints are used in the creation of compositions, sketches in art schools, especially in the schools of applied and decorative arts. Watercolor paints come in two parts: consists of a binding element and a dye cookie. When choosing a binder emulsion, it is advisable to use flat ones that do not change the color of the paint and are flat when applied to the paper.

Color-binding substances have been perfected through many experiments. Binders are mainly made from gummy arabica, cherry, plum and other tree sap. A solution is very easily prepared from tree sap, such as cherry sap. Honey, glycerin, dextrans are also added to the dye to increase its hardness, toughness and water solubility. Here we can say that the fine arts are inextricably linked with sciences such as chemistry, biology and physics. When preparing the binder, each element must be taken in the specified amount. A different amount of binder emulsion is prepared for each watercolor. This is done based on the nature of the colors.

For a watercolor in the form of a tablet, an aqueous solution of emulsion juice dextrin consists of a mixture of fruit sugar, ox grass. First, an aqueous solution of the juice and dextrin is prepared.

Fruit sugar is mixed with water to form a syrupy solution. These three different solutions are constantly mixed together. And a mixture of natural grass and phenolic celery is added to it. In the preparation of emulsions for soft watercolors in porcelain, the above substances are added in large quantities, bee wax and glycerin are added instead of fruit sugar.



Most of the binding element in watercolors produced in tubes is honey. Glycerin and syrup are added in small amounts. This also ensures that the watercolors are bright, transparent, smooth and sticky.

Paint powders used in the preparation of watercolors can be natural or artificial powders. Some are made from pigments that are wrapped around plants or animals, such as brown, carmine dyes. In the selection and preparation of paint powders should pay attention to their clarity, good mixing with each other. For example, the use of the following paint powders is recommended. Yellow powder is natural, liver, color, orange mars and so on.

Red powder: red mars, red.

Purple: purple powder.

Green powder: emerald color, green color.

Bluish: blue lacquers.

Brown powder: burnt brown, brown mars.

Black powder: is obtained from grapes.

For the preparation of watercolors, the paint is mixed with the finished emulsion and processed well on a stone slab or in a special mortar. If the dye obtained for testing is well soluble in water, it is considered ready for mixing and processing. Keep in mind that once the applied watercolor paint is set, they will change their color slightly. This is affected by the evaporation of water from the paint layer, absorption into the paper.

Let's talk about watercolors, dreams and some weapons and tools used in their use:

1. Watercolor should be easy to remove with a brush, well soluble in water. Watercolor differs from other paints in the fact that the transition

from paper to paper in the form of a thin pencil is smooth, smooth, does not stick and does not accumulate in the form of layers. If the watercolor is not exposed to water for a long time, it will become extremely dry and difficult to use. Therefore, watercolors in porcelain containers and tubes should be stored in a dark and cool place. If the watercolor in the tube hardens, it is recommended to send water to the tube or put it in a container of water for an hour. Leningrad watercolor is a quality watercolor and is produced in plastic containers. It has 24 types of paints and a palette made of plastic.

2. Dream is mainly used in writing, drawing, decoration and other works. There are so many types it's hard to say. Dreams are produced in liquid form in glass jars and in solid form in the form of boards and sticks.

Necessary dreams are diluted in special containers. From them different shades of achromatic colors are formed. The dream should not be used too dark. They are designed for etudes, 20-30 of which are glued to each other in the required size. A tool with a sharper end is used to separate the papers. The cardboard on the back protects it from wrinkles.

3. The Stirator consists of two frames, one larger and the other smaller, which is inserted between the two frames and pressed together. The styrator can also consist of a frame and a tablet. Such a styrator is made with two legs. Once the paper is pulled into the styrator, it can be used by placing it on your lap. The styrator is also mounted on a special handle when used without legs. The paper to be drawn into the styrator is first soaked in water. A soft cloth is used to wet the paper.



1.5–2 cm in the corners are left dry. Both sides of the paper are applied in the same way, then the paper drawn on the frame is dried by placing it at a constant temperature. The styator is handy for painting and landscaping depending on the original.

4. The tablet is widely used in fine arts classes. Of course, the size of the plaque here depends on the size of the work you believe in, or the artist's choice. When pulling the paper on the tablet, its four sides are folded by 1.5-2 cm. The reverse side of the paper is rubbed with a damp cloth until it swells. The angled corners are satisfied until the driest. The front of the paper is then rotated and it is also wetted without touching the edges. Then one side of the corner should be pressed, then the opposite side. The other two sides are glued in the same diagonal or clamped using special fasteners. The edges are glued flat using a finger. There should be no scratches or bubbles on the glued sides. The wet tablet is dried by placing it at a moderate temperature. Only then will it be operational.
5. Prefabricated easels are also very popular when students go on excursions. It can be sewn compactly from tarpaulin fabric, the necessary equipment should be placed in order.
6. Brushes. When working with watercolors, you need to use several different brushes, there are two types of brushes, one for oil paints and the other for watercolor paints (except for brushes for gluing). They can be distinguished according to their appearance as follows. Flat (brushes designed for oil paints come in the form of spatulas and rounds). The brushes used for watercolors are round and thin on three sides, which makes it easier to work with

very fine details. These brushes are made of special soft bristles so as not to damage the surface of the paper when painting. There are types of watercolor brushes made of kolonok, almakhan, savsar wool.

To find out if the brush is working or not, you need to soak it in clean water and shake it. If the ends of the brush are piled up, it will be useless. There will be a number on the brush. This number indicates the width of the bristle section of the brush. As the numbers in the number increase, so does the width of the wool section. Therefore, when working with watercolors, the desired number of brushes is selected depending on the size of the surface. Fine brushes are rarely used in fine arts classes because they cannot be used to paint large paintings. These types of brushes are used to paint more fine details as well as patterns in decorative work. It is possible to paint large pictures with a thick brush, the number of which is shown above, and its thin tip allows you to work on small details of the picture. In general, it is possible to steam the whole work in one brush. Then the eye and hand movements are combined. Experienced painters often use brushes with hair on both sides. They can be prepared to order.

In addition, shovel-shaped, flat brushes of various sizes are also used. Now let's talk about a number of ways to use brushes. Rather, these methods are recommended guidelines and are not generally used. Because you will have to use some brushes in a different situation. If you have to cover wide surfaces with a brush, you need to hold it at an angle and start painting from the top of the paper. In this case, the brush is often moved from the left side of the paper to the bottom and at the same time to the right. If you need to paint thin and nails, the brush is held upright, and gently run across the paper.



To create a strong smear (give off the paint), the brush is pressed harder where it is needed and immediately lifted. The leaking paint is soaked in a clean brush. When working on a sketch, it takes a special skill to apply the desired paint at once. But if the brush is pressed all the way to the paper, all the paint can flow away at once.

It is important that the smears are characteristic. When using brushes, it is important to keep in mind that especially the bristles will break down quickly. It is not recommended to rub the brush too much when applying the paint, as the oil part will fall out quickly. In doing so, the brush is moved back and forth on the paint, often to the left and right, lightly. Once the paint is removed, the brush for the second take is first cleaned and wiped with a cloth. The next dye is obtained only after immersion in clean water.

Initially, you can use brushes from number eight to number ten, to number twelve. Later, brushes with twelve or fourteen or larger numbers are used.

After the brush has been used, it is washed clean and, after being squeezed with a cloth, placed on a stand or kept in a glass with the top of the brush made up. Sometimes it is also possible to remove the wool part of the brush slightly from the edge of the table.

7. Palette. A simple, white flat tray can be used as a palette in fine arts classes. It is preferable to use palettes made of metal and glazed or plastic during the study. The best part of the palette is that the paints applied to it look crisp and clear, crisp. It is also stored without the device for a long time. Because the color of the palette is white, the colors of the paints stand out without changing. The methods of using the palette and the order of placing paints on it are shown. The closer the paints are to the eye,

the easier and more convenient it will be to separate them from each other. Adherence to a certain order in the placement of colors on the politra helps the students to work qualitatively, the eyes and hands move automatically, do the work quickly and do not overdo it.

Politra yellow dyes from warm colors first, then orange red, color or brown colors and extremely blue, purple colors (these are among the yellow colors) are put on. It is strictly forbidden to use dirty brushes when mixing paints placed on the polish. In this way the dyes in the polytra are kept clean. When the work is completed, the polytra is thoroughly cleaned, especially the areas where the polytra is exposed to water.

8. A glass is the best container for getting water. On excursions, metal or glass cups cans are very useful in the study. When working with watercolors, the types of containers used to draw water can vary.
9. Pencils are one of the tools that play an important role in the good output of watercolor paintings. Medium-soft pencils are mainly used in fine arts classes. The TM pen is very handy for drawing. The name is written on the side of the pencils, followed by the degree of hardness or softness. "T" means hardness, the number next to it indicates the degree of hardness. A pencil marked "2T" is harder than a pencil marked "T". In fine arts classes, a hard pencil is used to line elegant areas. They are also used in drawing lessons. The soft pencil is marked "M" and the softness level is indicated by numbers.

The quality of the picture often depends on the resolution of the pen itself.



In order to make the most of the time allotted for drawing, it is best to place the tip of the pen before the lesson or lesson begins. The pen should not be opened in the workplace, as the invisible damage of graphite can contaminate the image. It is best to open the pen on a box or piece of paper. This makes it easier to dispose of waste in a special box. Do not overprint the pen. Because its tip can break.

Teaching students to hold the pen longer than it opens will work well. The pen is generally held with three fingers and can be held freely without being squeezed too hard. It is better to use longer pencils. Because in short pencils it is difficult to measure and draw the proportions of nature. It is not possible to draw in ink: if water touches the line, it will stain. Drawing with a pencil requires precision, accuracy and skill.

10. Eraser. There are two types of erasers: will be designed to erase lines drawn in pencil and will be issued for offices.

An incorrectly drawn image must be corrected before deleting. The mistake made in this way is obvious. From the eraser with the eraser, the hand is only moved one way along the drawing. It is also not advisable to use an eraser. In it, the paint does not lie well on the surface of the paper. It is not possible to hold the eraser in the hand for long periods of time. Because the eraser can make the paper dirty by sweating it by hand.

Experience in working with watercolors plays an important role in the successful production of color images in fine arts classes. Because the more carefully you work with paint, the better the color images will turn out.

If watercolor in the form of a board is used, the paint is often moistened, and removed with a clean brush.

Practical training is important in learning to work with watercolors. For example, let's take the exercise of creating a new color by placing one color on top of another. The surface of the paper should be visible under both colors. It is also important to carefully explore ways to create a new color tone by overlapping a warm color over a cool color.

It is also possible to find an additional color tone by covering a cool color over a warm color. In some cases it is recommended to cover them with a liquid, weak solution of one color to equalize the light levels of the applied colors. It should be noted that a certain color loses its reflective property when overlaid with a second color. But the level of clarity and saturation of the previously applied paint layer is important. The top layer must always be toned, very clear and not suffocate the color underneath.

It is not good to take colors that are too dark. Otherwise, sharp color spots may appear in the color images.

When using watercolors, it is important to practice creating different shades of the same color.

Students should be taught to add more water to create a light, white color, and more dye to create a darker color. Red is mixed in a glass of water to show in practice the formation of a light color. If we continue to add water to the mixture formed in the glass, we will witness the opening of this color. Conversely, if we continue to add red to the mixture, we will see that this color fades. This type of exercise can only be done a few times using colors.

It should be noted that the color saturation gradually changes. If achromatic colors are added to chromatic colors, their clarity decreases. As a result, the color saturation changes and a different color is formed. The



more gray is added, the closer the chromatic color is to the gray, which is achromatic. Reducing the intensity of this type of light can result in a loss of color clarity as well as a dull-looking color. In teaching to distinguish colors from each other, it is necessary to work on the composition of the pattern through different shades of one color.

CONCLUSION

Working on primary and secondary colors is important in improving your watercolor skills. Methods of working on color are divided into two parts: are studied as primary colors and complementary colors. The resulting colors are determined by comparison.

The added colors are formed by mixing. To do this, the first exercise should begin with the addition of ready-made paints in the kit. The following table gives some examples of this. When practicing on primary and secondary colors, it is important to find colors that are close to nature. In addition, on polished smooth surfaces, glass, metal conditions, images of the surrounding objects fall, and their colors also look different.

You should also be able to use these methods when working with watercolors. These properties of colors create a reflex impression and are the most important part of the nature being processed. Initial exercises play an important role in learning to work with watercolors and brushes.

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