



**THE SUBJECT "FUNDS OF COLOR AND COMPOSITION" IS ONE OF
THE IMPORTANT THINGS OF FINE ART EDUCATION**

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ABSTRACT

Concepts of the basic laws of painting and composition, types, place and importance of painting in artistic decoration, rules and laws in the interpretation of graphic images are given and interpreted.

KEYWORDS

Composition, creativity, artist, solution, arrangement, imagination, work, draft, sketch, child artist, artwork, idea.

Introduction

Since ancient times, composition has been understood to be inextricably linked with the idea of the work, and the idea that the artist wants to portray is precisely the integration of images, events, and individuals into a coherent whole that expresses its ideological and artistic content. It is possible to create a composition not only by means of pencils or paints, but also by connecting non-traditional objects. When creating a composition, the artist can use the shapes and colors of the nature surrounding him to create his composition from animate and inanimate objects of nature.¹

The expression "color science and composition" is a very broad subject in the field of art. These words usually refer to the color and texture of an image created in painting, graphics, photography, film, music, and other art forms.

Colorism: This art mainly involves the analysis of colors, their compatibility and use in self-expression. In color science, the main guide is analysis tools such as colors, its warehouse, hair and hair, pastel colors, composite colors, complex colors, etc. is considered It is one of the most important guides for an artist to visualize and express himself.

Composition: This means the structure, construction, placement, and other specific composition or structure of an image. Composition refers to the discipline of the appropriate use of imagery and the pursuit, purpose, or characteristics of what is depicted. This includes the integration, interrelationship, and overall structure of all parts of the image.

In art, color and composition combine to make the image more complex and make the image look beautiful and modern. These are important concepts when working on images, paintings, and other works of art.

¹ A. Egamov. Basics of composition grades 5-9. Publishing house of "San'at" magazine. Tashkent - 2005

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The area of width in the image plane is shown by correct construction of the pencil image perspective, as in describing the size of objects. If the objects and places in the spring landscape are depicted in a spatial environment without following the rules of perspective, the elements of the color and color image in the aerial perspective cannot show the space perfectly. Near and far objects, places (both in still life and in landscape) should be depicted strictly following the observational perspective.

Rhythm and movement. Artworks in which there is motion are described as in dynamic motion. Why rhythm shows movement. This is related to the characteristics of our visual organs. For example, when we observe waves, an illusion appears in their movement as our gaze moves from one wave to another. Artists place special emphasis on his character when creating illusions of movement in their works.

Let's take a look at some of the looks.

When we see the work as a whole, the movement becomes understandable. If there is an empty space in front of a moving object, it creates an opportunity to continue the movement in imagination, as if it invites you to move with it. In another case, the horse-cart seems to have stopped completely. The edge of the paper seems to prevent him from moving.

Examples of Motion Positions Motion can be drawn using pencil line directions. In the sculpture "Disc Thrower", the sculptor depicted the most intense state of the hero's power.

Too many vertical or horizontal lines in the background can stop the movement. Changing the direction of movement will speed it up or slow it down.

A sense of inactivity can occur in works of art. For example, in K. Korovin's work "In Winter", despite the diagonal directions, the horse is standing still with the sleigh, the reasons for feeling the absence of movement are the following reasons: the geometric and compositional centers of the picture match, the composition is considered balanced, and the space in front of the horse is blocked by trees placed The center of composition is distinguished in works of painting, graphics, sculpture, architecture. For example, Renaissance artists preferred that the center of the composition coincide with the center of the fabric. Placing the main characters in this way, the artists allocated their important place and meaning for the plot.

The depth of the spatial width is indicated by the successive weakening of light-shadow and color contrast. A blind father putting his hand on his son's shoulder is a sign of his forgiveness. Rembrandt separates the most important part of the picture with light. The center of the composition is located at the very edge of the picture. The artist balances the composition of the picture with the figure of his older brother standing on his right. The location of the main spiritual center in a third of the height shows compliance with the law of the golden ratio, which artists have used since ancient times to achieve expressiveness of their creations. The rule of the golden ratio (one-third). Rhythm is the repetition of objects and events in nature in a certain order, in a regular sequence.

Rhythm is a uniform, continuous sequence of parts of a composition, and means the regularity of repetition of parts of a composition and the distances between them.

The rhythm of the work is a sequence of not only similar, but also dissimilar, distant systems. It takes the form of repeating lines, spots of color, light and shadow, etc. One of these factors takes the leading role and determines the rhythmicity of the work through itself. As a sequence of equal elements, rhythm is defined by equal distances and is usually referred to as meter. It is possible to meet many times that rhythm and meter are organized in the composition. Color is also considered as a factor that creates rhythm. Because when the lines are out of rhythm, there are certain color-color laws that

distribute color in the fabric. Rhythms are divided into several types, such as linear, color spots, plastic mass. An example of a linear rhythm is the scene of the battle of the elephant riders with the predators in the paintings on the wall of the Varakhsha Palace of the Middle Ages. The bands that spread in all directions are repeated in the sinusoidal rhythms of animal, elephant and human bodies.

Rhythm is a unique natural entity. He always participates in natural phenomena and events. Try to remember the examples of connection with rhythm in one way or another in the living nature. These include cosmic phenomena, the rotation of the planets, the change of day and night, the periodicity of the seasons, the growth processes of plants and minerals.

Rhythm always means movement.

Rhythms in life and art do not mean the same thing. In art, interruption of rhythm, rhythmic exaggeration, uneven rhythm, non-mathematical inaccuracies give liveliness, variety, and lead to necessary solutions.

In works of visual art and music, rhythmic activity can be sensed and separated into breaks or soft, low, and quiet tones. Rhythm is a sequence of certain elements and stages of a certain level.

In painting, graphics, sculpture and applied art, rhythm takes an active part in the expression of compositional ideas, and not only participates in the image device, but also gives it meaning and appeal.

The term "fine arts education" refers to the learning and development of fine arts. This type of education focuses on learning to express people's experiences, feelings, ideas and thoughts through visual representation. This includes painting, photography, graphics, sculpture, photography, animation and other visual arts.

In order to master the works of painting, it is necessary to carefully study the theory of color science and be able to name colors correctly. Our ancient ancestors tried to call the names of colors by the names of objects, objects, plants, flowers and fruits, and these names have not lost their importance to this day.

CONCLUSION

So, all stages are closely related to each other, there is no strict sequence or boundary between them. Sometimes two or three phases can be one at the same time. Sometimes some parts may not participate. Along with the ideological content of the picture, the duration of the creative process is influenced by various external conditions.

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