

## Copying Watercolor Works in the Artist-Pedagogical Training System

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**Abstract:** Extensive teaching of specialized subjects to future fine arts teachers, especially through educational-practical and theoretical training, is of great importance in developing and forming their creative imagination. The article teaches how to copy works made in watercolor for schools and vocational colleges, in the training of an artist pedagogue.

**Key points:** watercolor, painting research, scientific, didactic, methodical method, etude copying, reflex, color shades, pedagogue, light and dark colors.

The Law "On Education" adopted by Uzbekistan in the field of public education, "National Program of Personnel Training" and "Organization of General Secondary Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is gradually implementing the new system of education on the basis of normative documents such as "about". Activities in this field require the introduction of new pedagogical technology into the country's public education. According to this, the curriculum, textbooks, teaching-methodical manuals of each subject are being revised by the pedagogues-scientists dealing with school subjects and their teaching methodology and didactics. . Today, a number of pedagogical manuals have been created for the schools of our country based on the new pedagogical technology, the requirements for textbooks and teaching-methodical manuals and their scientific-pedagogical foundations: In these manuals, modern teaching and learning The interpretation of the new system, model, new pedagogical technology, didactics, methodology, state education standards and curricula is shown and justified. Accordingly, each subject is along with the creation of programs, textbooks, teaching-methodical manuals, their teaching technology, didactics and methodology are developed. In addition, there was a need to revise the teaching technology, didactics and methodology of the "Fine Art" subject. It is known that the subject of visual arts taught at school is based on its purpose-task - content-essence:

1. Perception of existence (in grades 1-4);
2. Artistic construction (in grades 1-4);
3. Describe the thing according to itself;
4. Composition activity;
5. Basics of art studies (perception of art) will be based on lesson activities.

These training types of fine art have their own pedagogical technology, didactic principles and methodical methods. Also, all these activities work towards a single goal. In order to achieve this goal, pedagogical technology is used, which is a project of the pedagogical process, which ensures that each of them performs separate tasks and uses all educational tools in the lesson to achieve the predetermined goal.

Are based on secular education and adhere to didactic principles that can create pedagogical conditions for easy, short, reasonable teaching of each subject. These principles are: scientificity, consistency, educativeness, systematicity, sequence, consciousness-activity, demonstrability, creativity, integration of theory and practice, and new educational materials, from the interdependent teaching of academic subjects. will consist of

The visual arts teacher of the school must follow didactic principles. Because the teaching of fine art in school according to didactic principles increases the effectiveness of each lesson and training and guarantees the achievement of the set goal.

Providing graphic knowledge and skills from visual art taught at school is the main and main goal of the subject, and it is required by the State Education Standard and Curriculum. Pedagogical technology in fine art education depends on the level of awareness. The driving force of man and his society is human thinking. Thinking is a complex of intelligence and worldly knowledge.

Worldly knowledge is created in the process of education. Indeed, as President IA Karimov described, "Education gives creative activity to the spirituality of the people of Pakistan." All the best opportunities of the growing generation are manifested in him, his profession and skills are continuously improved, the wise experience of the older generations is understood and passed on to the younger generation.

Accordingly, with special attention to education in our country, its transfer to a new pedagogical system has become one of the main tasks of today and serves as a scientific basis for establishing continuous education. creatively uses teaching technology and enjoys it. Therefore, special attention is paid to teaching subjects based on pedagogical technologies. In particular, in schools, the subject of fine art is being taught using new pedagogical technology. For this purpose, the need to prepare and produce didactic materials, exhibitions, methodical literature for the lessons of the visual art subject remains an important task today.

It is known that in the field of education, it is necessary to study a specific didactic process in order to use pedagogical technology in the teaching of visual arts and to achieve its effectiveness. such types of teaching as person-oriented education, acceleration of education, targeted teaching, differentiated teaching have been developed, so that the teacher himself chooses visual arts according to the content of teaching and uses it. For example, problem-module teaching technology is used in the teaching of visual arts, the teaching material is implemented in full, shortened or deepened content, and the teaching technology is used to integrate and differentiate the educational process.

In order for the visual arts teacher to effectively use pedagogical technology, it is necessary to strengthen educational tools. This represents the need to establish a visual arts cabinet that meets the requirements of the didactics and methodology of the classes, and to create the necessary didactic and exhibition material base, a fund in kind. Scientifically based new forms and methods of teaching models are being developed, and many scientific studies are being carried out on the artistic and aesthetic upbringing of young people.

Fine art, especially the science of watercolor works, is of particular importance in educating young people to meet world standards. This, in turn, demands that the special subjects taught in higher and secondary special and vocational educational institutions be deep and grounded, and imposes a high responsibility on pedagogues, scientists and artists.

High-level education of young people requires the future artist-pedagogue to have a high level of practical skills in the field of fine arts, as well as sufficient knowledge in the field of psychology. Of course, the student should thoroughly master the basic knowledge of education - pedagogy and psychology. However, the experience, observations and conclusions of general education schools and vocational colleges show that a young teacher should pay attention not only to the general aspects of psychology in his pedagogical activity (studying youth psychology, it is permissible to give proper education, to study their individual characteristics, to find methods of education suitable

for the student), but also to apply it in practice in the process of various practical trainings, in particular, in visual activities and youth education.

and shape their creative imagination through practical and theoretical training . This requires that educational literature created in all specialized disciplines should be deep and meaningful. The famous pedagogic artist NN Ge said about the relationship in the depiction: "Always remember this law: to depict is to see the proportions. " , so never see and describe the piece separately. You should describe not one eye , one ear or one eyebrow, but how these parts are located on the face and their mutual proportions. When describing these parts, always see them as a whole: always describe the symmetrical parts together and at the same time, both ears, both eyes, both cheeks.

If we talk about watercolors in general, sanding and preparation of the covering layer. Oils, varnishes and solvents used in watercolors. Covering the painting with varnish. Watercolors and varnishes have been used since the 15th century. Their use in color painting was started by the Dutch artist brothers Van Dyck. Initially trying to cover the surface of their works with various oils and varnishes, they found that linseed oil dries too quickly. Later, by mixing the paint powder with this oil, they were able to create very clear and bright paints. They contributed to the development of the watercolor technique. Since the 15th century, working with oil paint in color painting has taken the main place in European countries.

Diluters and solvents are added to water-based paints. They can be fat or fat-reduced. Oil paint is a good slow-drying medium, and when used with it, the painting dries slowly. Therefore, it makes it easier to work with long-term images. Such solvents can sometimes be mixed with varnish, so that the paint layer of the work dries faster and the oil of the paint is prevented from being absorbed into the fabric . ) on the surface of the paint is also important. In it, paints can be divided into warm and cold colors, and at the same time, they can be placed separately depending on the darkness. White paint is usually in the middle or at the beginning of the color range. If it is placed the same every time , the artist will get used to it and will be able to find the right paint and use it immediately. There are many aspects of watercolor painting that need to be explored. They all take a lot of practice to learn. Creating images in watercolor is a very interesting activity for both the artist and the student who is learning. Learning to work with watercolors is best done by practicing drawing still lifes. The process of painting in color from nature has its own rules. It is necessary to know what to do at the beginning of the work, what issues to solve in the middle and how to finish it when it is finished. It is necessary to solve the following main issues in the painting :

- to be able to find common hue and color conditions and color and color relations in close proximity of natural paints ;
- " stretching" of colors within the limits of color-color relationships, detailed color rule processing of volumetric shapes of individual items;
- being able to show the generality, integrity and center of the composition of the whole image. The complete color construction of the image is determined by the clear and correct representation of the tone and color relationship between the main parts of nature, consists of the front, middle and back views of the earth's surface between the sky and the water in the river. If this basic color relationship is wrongly depicted in the "etude", no matter how hard you work on the color shades, reflexes and body parts of the objects or objects in the scene, a perfect high-level color image cannot be achieved. It is necessary to understand the general color relationships of nature: where is the lightest and darkest ( dense) dark, and what are the main differences in hue and color strength (saturation). For example, if yellow apples in nature are compared to yellow fabric in the background, the apples are lighter than the fabric, and their yellow color appears brighter (saturated) compared to the yellow fabric. According to the three characteristics of color, there is a basic color characteristic of items in kind.

When copying a painting, it is necessary to follow the appropriate rules. For this, first of all, a sample of the work is selected, which has aspects that the student can learn and master. Its dimensions are determined, and then a fabric one, one and a half centimeters smaller or larger than

that size is selected. It is important to choose the same materials for the copy as the original. Then the original will look like the original. The technology of working with a brush and thinner are ways of mixing colors in a pencil. To provide information about the types of brushes used in watercolor. Teaching the technology of mixing by adding thinners and locs. Improving the skill of painting by mixing colors.

The process of painting from nature in watercolor. Teaching specific procedures for painting in watercolor. Development of knowledge, skills and abilities of students in the process of painting .

Ways of working with gouache paint technology, materials used and their preparation. Features of gouache paints. The technology of working with gouache paints. Materials used in gouache paints. Doing a practical exercise with gouache paint. Thorough mastering of the technique of working with gouache paint. Improving the skills of working with gouache and developing creative abilities.

Ways of working in tempera paint technology and doing practical exercises. Features of tempera paints. Technology of working with tempera paints. Materials used in tempera paints and training students to work in tempera.

Sanguina and pastel properties and ways to use it and do practical exercises. Sanguina's distinctive feature and materials used. The technology of using pastel and ways of using it in practical training are studied. It is to help in mastering the theoretical and practical aspects of computer technology and copying science and to train qualified personnel and skills in technology , a student cannot master composition, pencil drawing, painting, sculpture, folk art and other subjects at a high level. Duplication subject content includes:

The task of science is to develop creative imagination in students, to see and perceive reality in life, to develop artistic taste and culture, to be able to apply visual art technology and copying in all areas of art, to use the knowledge gained from science. is to ensure effective use in the profession , within the framework of the issues implemented in the process of mastering the subject of "Copying", the student:

- should know the basic laws of fine art technology and copying, modern art process, our past cultural heritage, terms of fine art, be able to perform practical work using various artistic materials.

the student is able to distinguish between the types and genres of visual art technology and copying features, to be able to use their uniqueness, to be able to analyze the special features of painting, copying and their differences , graphic art, book graphics, poster and decorative arts, visual arts technology and copywriting skills. - formation of fine art technologies and photocopying skills in vocational colleges, information about the historical, development, specific aspects of fine art technology in general secondary and secondary special educational institutions teaching, teaching to organize visual art teaching based on information and pedagogical technologies, conducting theoretical and practical training, organizing independent work, creating necessary visual aids for training, topics of training with the organization of exemplary classes on this subject is considered the main specialty and is of great importance in education and production.

Specific aspects of processing images in watermark

Watercolor painting is a fun activity for both the artist and the student. But there are serious difficulties with this exercise, which is also related to the watercolor painting technology. Because working with watercolor requires certain preparation. They can include the necessary activities such as choosing paints, preparing the surface for work, covering it with a coating (primer), choosing paints, and choosing solvents. Learning to work with watercolor images is appropriate if mastered by practicing drawing still lifes .

Some aspects of the watercolor still life painting process are similar to the watercolor technique. Because even in this case, a pencil drawing is drawn first. If the image for working in watercolor is drawn more perfectly, in detail with small details, then for working in watercolor the drawing is generalized and the main things are reflected. This is because the detail can be worked in with a

brush while working in watercolor. In watercolor, to lighten a color, add just the right amount of color. It is also worth noting that when white is added, the freedom of the paint decreases to a certain extent. This should be taken into account during the training exercises. One of the aspects of the watercolor technique is the development of coloring pages and drawings before starting the main long-term task of the work process. Then it will be possible to study the main features of the future painting and use it in the main work.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the watercolor technique, the question of how to place paints on the surface of a special board (politra) with color protection is also important. In it, the paints can be divided into warm and cold colors, and at the same time, they can be placed separately according to their darkness and lightness. White paint is usually in the middle or at the beginning of the color series. If it is placed the same every time, the artist will get used to it and it will be easy to find the right paint and use it immediately. There are many aspects of watercolor painting that need to be explored. They all take a lot of practice to learn. Experience increases with regular practice, both theoretical and practical. Reading special literature is also an excellent tool for this.

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