

TYPES OF COLOR IMAGES

Sharaboev Ulugbek Muhammedovich
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ANNOTATION

This article provides information about the history of painting, types of painting.

Keywords: artist, painting, spatial, monumental, miniature, decorative, genre.

Painting is a very ancient art. Its foundations begin with cave paintings. The artists of antiquity were able to achieve great impact in their paintings, which was due to the great attention to nature, and at the same time the innovations made in the technology of painting. The creation of paintings of various genres in the Middle Ages enriched the history of painting. The creative search of artists in different currents and directions in the next hundred years gave rise to a large number of new trends in painting (from realism to abstractionism).

In the works of the people who lived in the Lower Paleolithic period, their ideas about the animal world and nature were reflected. These images mainly depict hunting scenes. Not only paintings, but also graphic and relief rock images have been preserved on the rocks. The rock paintings of the primitive times continue to amaze us with their perfection, animal anatomy, movement, fur texture and expressiveness. Images are one of the main means of transmitting our spiritual culture from generation to generation. In ancient times, the artist tried to depict the world as he saw it.

The principles of light and shade, elements of perspective, the appearance of volumetric-spatial color image are related to these. Greek artists studied the structure, proportion, plasticity of movement of the human body. The artists succeeded in depicting real realistic images of people in Greek vases in frescoes. New possibilities of depicting existence appeared in the works of Rangatavir. Residences, mausoleums, temples and other buildings are decorated with paintings. He organized art, composition with architecture and sculpture.

A painting is an image made using different colors and materials on a flat surface. It is mainly characterized by working with paints - oil paint, watercolor, gouache, tempera, as well as colored pencils, charcoal, pencil, pastel, sauce, sangina.

Painting works are applied to flat surfaces such as paper, cloth, cardboard, wall, glass, wood. The basis of the painting is the picture. In any painting work, first a picture is created. In it, composition, light and shade, color occupy the main place. Painting works are technically different. They are watercolor, tempera, fresco, mosaic, stained glass, watercolor, gouache, pastel. There are the following types of painting:

1. Easel painting.
2. Monumental painting.
3. Miniature painting.
4. Decorative painting.
5. Theater decorative painting.

Easel painting is understood as pictures of artists working with the help of a special easel (easel). As mentioned above, the easel painting works are made with watercolor, watercolor, gouache, and

tempera paints on flat surface materials such as fabric, cardboard, glass, and plywood on a small scale. Water color is often used for this.

The term "**monumental painting**" means "monumental" (magnificent), that is, large-scale painting, and it is often used with tempera paints on the interior and exterior walls of buildings.

There are types of monumental paintings such as frescoes, mosaics, stained glass windows, and panels. Frescoes are mainly painted on the walls of buildings, and panels are painted on fabrics. According to the method of application, they are divided into frescoes, ceilings, and panels. Monumental paintings are an ancient art form. and paintings of primitive people on cave walls (for example, Zarautsoy paintings, etc.) are its first examples. It developed tremendously in the ancient and medieval ages and became one of the leading art forms. Widely developed in ancient Egypt and Greece, and later in Byzantium and others, rare examples of monumental painting were created. It reached its real stage of development especially during the Renaissance. Michelangelo's murals for the Vatican Palace, Veronese's compositions are rare monuments of this period. In Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, this art developed during ancient and medieval times. During this period, the houses of kings, nobles, palaces and temples were decorated with multi-shaped, dynamic works of art (Tuproqkala, Varakhsha, Bolaliktepa, Afrosiyob, etc.).

The new stage of development of monumental painting in Uzbekistan dates back to the 30-50s of the XX century. From these years, the decoration of public and administrative buildings developed. Compositions on the theme of the nature of Uzbekistan, everyday life, science, Labor were created, pictures were drawn on plots from classical Uzbek literature (demonstrations worked on the walls of the building of the Navoi theater; the authors are Ch. Ahmarov, O. Tansigbayev, V. Cheprakov and others). Even in the 60s and 80s, works of a high level were created in monumental painting. V. Jmakin, Q. Saipav, B. Jalalov, I. Lipene, V. Frescoes, mosaics, stained glass and other works of Burmakin and others arose. In the years after the independence of Uzbekistan, monumental painting is enriched with new national themes .

Mosaic-various natural and abandoned materials-colored mirror fragments, stones, from synthetic materials are processed on the walls of the building or on flat materials.

And the stained glass is processed using paints over windows, doors, windows of buildings. Stained glass windows look the same both inside and outside the house.

Miniature (miracle) painting refers to works of fine art, very small, jaji, delicate. Miniature painting developed in the Middle Ages in connection with book decoration. It consisted of a head in books, a final decoration, an gilded Harf, illustrations. This type of painting gained great popularity in the East, in this series of Movaraunnahr. Currently, as an independent art form, it is used not only in the decoration of books, but also such as boxes, niches. It is also being prepared as an independent work of art in a not large scale.

Miniature (band. miniature; lot. minium-red paint) - works of Fine Art of small volume (Mo'jaz), the artistic methods of which are extremely elegant. The term miniature is also applied to elegant miracle paintings created to embellish medieval manuscripts, as well as small-scale painting, the work of which is made on bone, parchment, Maghreb fake (stone stone), metal, porcelain, sometimes household items (tobacco, clock, ring, etc.).

Areas of artistic miniature such as book and portrait miniature are common. In the book miniature, the paintings were colored with tempera, gouache, glue, watercolors and other paints, hand-drawn directly into the varakdari of the manuscript books, and the patterns on it (Title, Title, sheet, etc.) were

combined with the ornaments of these books. In perero with pale paints on ancient Egyptian papyrus, paintings were made in a painting manner with a flat surface. The last antique miniatures (IV—V centuries) are notable for the fact that the forms and the state of light air are given correctly. This method reigned in Byzantine miniature (mainly religious manuscripts) until the 10th century. Features of folk art penetrated into miniature. In the Gothic miniature of the XIII— XV centuries, the desire to truthfully express nature grew, the paintings were explained by the text, the forms revived, the landscape, interior, architectural borders were given a wide place. Of the large miniature Masters in France, A. Bonaventura, Jacquard d'eden and other fruitful creations. Medieval Western miniature is characterized by an abundance of local schools. Miniature development in Armenia (VI— VII centuries), Bukhara (VIII - X centuries) Georgia (IX—X centuries), Russia (X century).

In the Middle Ages, unique schools of miniatures were formed in the East. A number of schools are distinguished in Arabic miniatures: Egypt, Syria, Iraq; Afghanistan, Central Asia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Bukhara. All the ornaments of Indian manuscripts are bound together in harmony; linear rhythm, landscape, subtle harmony of colors determined their decorative structure.

Miniature manuscripts were widely spread in the East in the 12th-19th centuries as illustrations of manuscript books and specially made paintings. First, scientific manuscripts (for example, the Arabic translation of Dioscorides' treatise "Dorilar" on medicine, Abu Rayhan Beruni's "Osar Ulboqiya" - "Relics from the Past", Qazvini's "Nujum" - "Stars", etc.), then artistic works (Hariri's "Maqamot", "Kalila and Dimna", "History of Tabari", etc.) Fiction, mainly epic poetry - masnavi, epics (including Ferdavsi's "Shahnoma", "Hamsa" of Nizami, Khusrav Dekhdavi, Alisher Navoi, works of Jami, Sa'di, Hafiz Shirozi and others) form a separate category of miniatures created to decorate manuscripts.

Decorative paintings have gained independent practical value and are used to decorate the interior and exterior walls of buildings. They are useful in the form of panels, as well as for decorating boxes, pads, chests, cabinets. Small elements such as patterns, friezes, displays, which serve to decorate the interior of the building, are included in the decorative painting.

Theatrical decoration includes performance decorations, make-up and props used in it. They are prepared by the theater artist and help the audience to understand the content of the performance in a wider and deeper way. In these decorations, artists depict the lighting and colors of the scene. Performance decoration enhances the imagination of the audience about the place, period, and atmosphere of the event, facilitates and activates its perception.

The term academic painting is also used in the theory and practice of visual arts. Academic painting refers mainly to visual painting works used in the educational process.

In conclusion, it should be said that visual art leads a person to perfection, increases his attention to life, surrounding things and people. Shaped the spatial imagination. The art of painting is an art that has been developing and improving since ancient times.

REFERENCES

1. Abdullayev N.U. 'San'at tarixi' Tema1, Toshkent, O'qituvchi.
2. Abdiyev V.I. 'Qadimgi Sharq tarixi', Toshkent.
3. Pugachenkova G.A. Rempel L.I. 'Istoriya iskusstv O'zbekistana' Toshkent Oripov B. tasviriy san'at o'qitish metodikasi.
4. Ismatov Ulfat Shuhratovich 2020 APPLICATION OF INNOVATION IN EACHING PROCESS European Journal of Research.

5. Абдуллаев, Алимардон Хайдарович. "РИШТАНСКИЙ ГОНЧАР-УСТА РУСТАМ УСМОНОВ." NovaInfo. Ru 1.61 (2017): 452-461.
6. Эргашев, М. Ю. "ОБЩЕЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЕ ЦЕННОСТИ НАШИХ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ НЕРАЗРЫВНО СВЯЗАНЫ." Экономика и социум 5-2 (2021): 657-660.
7. Yuldashevich, Ergashev Madaminjon. "The Use of Innovative Technologies in the Teaching of Fine ARTS in the System of Continuing Education." International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development 2.12 (2020): 23-26.
8. Ergashev, M., and I. A. Raxmonov. "METHODS OF USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING OF DRAWING IN THE CONTINUOUS EDUCATION SYSTEM." American Journal of Technology and Applied Sciences 5 (2022): 41-45.
9. Ashurovich, Botayev Ahmadali, Ergasheva Orifaxon Kholmurodovna, and Ilyosjon Mamatov Ilhomovich. "To the Development of Graphics in Central Asia Great Scientists Who Have Contributed." International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development 3.1 (2021): 14-16.
10. Ikromov, Muhammadanasxon Hakimjon Ogli, and Zulhayoxon Muhtorjon Qizi. "MARKAZIY OSIYODA GRAFIKANING RIVOJLANISHIGA HISSA QO'SHGAN BUYUK OLIMLAR." Central Asian Academic Journal of Scientific Research 2.5 (2022): 627-630.
11. MUBINAKHON, IKRAMOVA, and IKRAMOV MUHAMMAD ANASKHON. "The Importance of Using the Ict to Increase the Efficiency of Education." JournalNX 7.1: 106-108.
12. Makhmudovich, Gulyamov Komiljon, and Ikromov Muhammad Anasxon Hakimjon o'g. "DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S ARTISTIC AND CREATIVE ABILITIES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING UZBEK FOLK APPLIED DECORATIVE ARTS." Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal 3.5 (2022): 957-963.
13. Mamajonova, Shakhnoza, and Gulkhayo Mamajonova. "Informatization and Technology of Education System-A Social Need." Middle European Scientific Bulletin 22 (2022): 285-287.
14. Muhammedovich, Sharabayev Ulug'bek. "Problems of Teaching Drawing at School." International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development 4.1: 35-39.