

Art is my life

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Annotation: This article describes in detail about color image, pencil drawing directions, works of foreign artists Paul Gauguin and Pablo Picasso, majestic painting, old majestic painting art in our country.

Key words: color painting, pencil painting, majestic drawing, fresco, mosaic, visual art.

Introduction: Color painting is a type of fine art, an artistic work created on a solid surface with colored materials and paints. Reality is the main means of artistic representation and interpretation of reality and influencing the viewer's ideas and feelings, an important social essence and a colorful ideological task. Also, gorgeous color artwork. Majestic painting also plays a certain decorative role in architecture, so it is sometimes called monumental - decorative painting.

Liiterature analysis and methodology: It is divided into several types depending on the majestic painting method. These are: fresco, mosaic and panel. Looking at the ancient majestic art of color painting, artists can't help but admire the vastness of the world of imagination. Only a person who is considered a true master of art can create such works, and only such works can educate new masters of art.

Both the artist, the architect, and the builder are equally responsible for the long-term preservation of the painting. That is why research institutes can always participate in the testing of objects. New things are always born. If scientists have sufficiently determined the physico-chemical properties of an object, artists try to determine its aesthetic side when creating a work of art.

Color painting is one of the types of visual art that reflects real life, has a strong impact on the viewer's thoughts and feelings, and shares aesthetic pleasure. A work of art made with paints on a surface is called a painting. The images in the picture are very bright and spectacular. Artists create their works with paint and plastic tools. Color is considered one of the most important expressive tools in painting, as they are used in both pencil drawing and compositional possibilities.

Pencil drawing is the basis of all visual arts. Regardless of the type of visual art an artist works in, it is based on a pencil drawing. He expresses his observations, his researches on the compositions of large works first with the initial lines in pencil. These sketches serve as a resource for the artist when creating a work of art.

Results: Paul Gauguin (1848-1905). This artist created during the flowering of impressionism, he was influenced by its achievements ("Landscape in Arles", 1888). But this influence did not last long. The artist worked in monumental painting, tried to reveal the beauty of the harmony of man and nature. At the same time, he withdrew from the social conflicts of the time. He described the life of people far from capitalist relations. The life of the natives on the island of Tahiti corresponded to his pursuits and desires. Life here was expressed by the artist in flat decorative forms. His works dedicated to life in Tahiti are distinguished by their bright colors. Yellow, gold, blue, and red colored many of his works here.

At the end of the 19th century, the appeal to social issues increased in French graphic art. Théophile Alexandre Steilen (1859-1923), a great representative of French democratic graphics, depicted the

life of Paris, the life and work of working people in his works. Steilen worked in almost all types of graphics. In his work, he continued the traditions of Dome, criticized social inequality, created a number of works, referring to the people's struggle for their rights. His works were imbued with the advanced ideas of the time, and he played an important role in the development of the progressive art of Western Europe.

Discussion: The achievements and processes of research in the art of the 20th century were expressed in the work of Pablo Picasso, a Spanish artist who lived and worked in France. Pablo Picasso (real surname Ruisi - Picasso, 1881 - 1973) created in various genres and styles of painting. He first learned the basics of art under the hands of his father Ruiz, then he improved his skills at the elegant art school of La Coruye, Spain (1894-1895), then in Barcelona (1895) and Madrid (1897-1898). He often visited France and got acquainted with artistic processes. He tried to realize his creative ideas in various forms of art. He started sculpting and pottery. Worked in graphics. His main research made him known as the founder of cubism style in painting.

He created works imitating ancient art. Enjoyed Negro statues and folk art, Mexican art. He tried almost all the "isms" of his time in his work, without denying the traditional art style. But he tried to express his thoughts and feelings no matter which direction he turned to. The artist's talent was fully revealed in his works. Extreme observation. his ability to correctly perceive the emotional and associative possibilities of each image and form and to interpret them convincingly with high skill gives his works a unique power and impressiveness.

Conclusion: In conclusion, I would like to say that I have been drawing since I was young, about 4 years old, admiring my grandfather's works. I did not see any teachers or attend any art institutions. I have painted in almost all areas of fine art. I am interested in the works of Uzbek artists Urol Taniksikboyev, Akmal Nur, Rustam Khudoyberganov. I really like the works of Leonardo Da Vinci, Pablo Picasso, Vincent Van Gogh, and Paul Gauguin from foreign artists.

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