

## Techniques and Teaching Methods of the Landscape Genre

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**Annotation:** The beautiful and unique, majestic and epic image of the motherland is embodied in the works of the landscape genre of fine art. Landscape works affect the human psyche, provide spiritual nourishment, teach to preserve the material wealth of the motherland, and serve to inculcate the idea of the need to pass them on to generations. In this sense, landscape works are of great importance in educating the young generation in the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland. The term "pictorial" is derived from the word "depicting" and it means the expression of various images and pictures, sculptures of things using various materials, in particular, paint, stone, plaster, wood, as well as other artistic and discarded materials.

**Key words:** Landscape, technique, future artist, nature, reflex, fine art.

Mastering the landscape painting technique requires a lot of diligence and hard work from the future artist. A large distance separating natural landscapes from the observer, the variety and abundance of light and shadow reflections, the rapid change of light and shadow, the change of weather and seasons - all this complicates the work of an artist who wants to work on a landscape. It also leads to the appearance of interesting motives. The word "perspective" means "to see clearly" in Latin. In the visual arts, perspective is used to mean shrinking and changing things as they move away from the observer. Perspective allows the artist to depict the landscape in the painting as it is seen in nature. Mastering the rules of perspective is also important in the process of landscape painting. The success of landscape works also depends on the reflection of the objects depicted in them in harmonious dimensions. To do this, the future artist will carefully observe nature, describe the dimensions of objects and animals in relation to each other, their location in relation to the horizon line, and develop the skills of landscape painting. Perspective is defined in relation to the horizon line. The horizon line is the line that separates the sky from the earth.

The horizon line is a parallel (parallel) line to the epic (horizontal) picture plane, which is imagined at the height of the observer's or painter's eye in painting. The horizon line is usually determined based on the content of the scene to be depicted.

The horizon line can be drawn on the paper in three ways: from the top, middle, and bottom of the paper.

It mainly depends on the observer's point of view. There are three types of perspective: line perspective, color perspective, and volume perspective.

An important aspect of linear perspective is that it represents how objects and objects change their shape and dimensions relative to the observer. Objects get smaller as they move away from the observer. The following rule is followed when describing perspective reduction on paper. First, the scene that is close to the observer is depicted in the lower part of the paper surface, and vice versa, the objects that are far away from the observer are placed in the upper part of the paper surface.

Objects that are neither too far nor too close to the observer are depicted in the middle of the paper surface. Perspective reduction is taken relative to the point of view of the reflection on the paper. Imaginary lines drawn from the point of view are drawn through the top and bottom of the scene. When determining the perspective reduction of other objects in the landscape, it is required not to change the line of sight. In the same way, the picture of any objects can be processed according to the rule of perspective reduction. In the method of perspective reduction, it will be possible to reflect the dimensions of things close to reality and correctly. In the process of drawing a landscape, it is necessary not only to observe the relationship of light-shadows and colors, but also to develop the ability to see nature as a whole, not to be limited to the perception of the characteristics of each view. In landscape painting, it is necessary to be able to see the whole landscape at the same time, to perceive the foreground, middle and background as a whole field of vision.

It is important to perceive the landscape in different positions in the landscape, not separately, but as a single, interconnected work. The artist must master the features of color perspective. Color perspective means that all objects in existence change their color as they move away from a person's eyes. Objects seem to "sink" into the air as they move away from us. If the object is depicted with clear signs, we get the impression that it is close to us. The obscuration of the object's characteristics makes it distant from us.

The intensity of the light and shadows in the objects located in the foreground is observed. The visibility of objects in a place covered with fog, dust or smoke becomes blurred. As the distance increases, the color of the objects tends to fade, and the differences in their colors decrease. It is also necessary to take into account the perspective of volume or light in the process of creating a landscape.

Objects lose their brightness, color, and clarity of shape as they move away from the light source. As all objects move away from us or as light falls on them, shape and color are determined, and the dimensional appearance of the landscape is determined. The perspective of light is especially important in pictures depicting evening scenery. For example, in the painting "Mountain Village" by U. Tansikboev, all the landscapes are bathed in the evening rays of the sun, depicted in bluish color, and the clarity of the form has disappeared.

We are always delighted by the diversity of living nature in different seasons of the year. There is a mixed palette of colors for each season.

You can focus your choice on delicate spring and summer clear colors, bright autumn and winter dim colors. Of course, in creative works, be based on the principles of monadity of colors, then the completed pictures will turn out to be really attractive. Changes in the color of the sky, land and water depending on the color of the light.

Summer. Summer colors are clear, bright and attractive. The palette consists of grassy green, red (alvon), raspberry, blue, orange and yellow colors. An attractive gamut of various complex subtle color types is created for each local color.

Spring. Spring nature is made of delicate, not too bright colors. Therefore, the spring palette consists of soft pastel colors: cream, pink, apricot, light yellow and ocher. For contrast, grass green, poppy-red and faded browns are used.



The autumn palette is made up of warm, basic colors, as if spreading light. The composition made of blue and gold, yellow and inky, red and yellow contrasting colors, as well as dark red-brown, dark red and inky colors with light ochre colors will be bright, visible and effective. The gamut of the main colors can be filled with the green color of the conifer.

For the winter palette, light air color, inky color, shiny bluish color of ice, contrasting colors of white and black are used. Usually, compositions are clean, open, clear, compact.

Romantic looks of winter help to create ambiguous colors by successfully combining with neutral, subtle grays.

In Japan, for example, the "Kabuki colors" - the dark green of the karaai needles, the brown of the fibers, the pink of the sakura - seem dull compared to Arabic colors.

However, when mixed with each other, the unique rich attractive colors of Japan are formed, and according to the standard of art, these colors are not harmonious.

Colors not only make people happy, but in some cases they can make people angry (angry), worried (panic), confused (soinish) or upset (kayu). In other words, color has an emotional impact.

Some colors calm the nervous system, while others, on the contrary, irritate. Calming colors include green, orange, blue, scarlet, red, purple, and yellow colors are stimulating. People have attached special importance to colors since ancient times. In the Middle Ages, red colors - strength, power, dignity; and light color - beauty, grandeur, gentleness; mixed with black-red color means death, etc. Colors in ceremonies and weddings are of great importance. For example, red color - solemnity, majesty; and black - kulfat, death, birch; and white - purity, innocence; and green meant hope and the like. Interestingly, the same color has different symbolic meanings in different nations.

For example, in China and some Asian and African countries, white is the color of mourning. Slavic peoples dressed the dead in white clothes.

Composition in landscape The word "composite" comes from the Latin word *compositio*, which means placing parts in a certain order.

Composition in a work of fine art means that all the elements depicted in the picture are arranged according to the artist's idea. In order to attract the attention of the viewer and excite him, the artist

tries to find powerful expressive means of depiction. When expressing his purpose, he excludes all superfluous things, subordinates secondary things to the basis.

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