



CREATE A COMPOSITION THAT REFLECTS THE SCENERY OF A WATERFALL

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Abstract: This article provides scientific information about the composition of the waterfall landscape. In addition, the role of various methods in visual representation was discussed.

Key words: waterfall, landscape, method, image, artist, color, landscape, genre, stone.

In the process of depicting the landscape with the relational method, the young artist does not immediately manage to understand the true colors of nature, to see their original color in harmony with the general color. As a result of an incorrect analysis of the colors in nature, the artist cannot achieve an attractive appearance of the landscape by mistaking the color and tone relationships. Especially an inexperienced artist does not perceive well the changed colors in nature under the influence of the general color of the lighting. Mountains and seas are depicted in the landscape genre. Landscape, landscape is a genre of fine art that reflects the appearance of nature and a work of art created in this genre. The landscape also



features sea views (marina) and waterfall views. The artist depicting the environment expresses his and his contemporaries' relationship to nature in it, thus the created work has an emotional and ideological content and becomes important. The landscape, which reflects different sides and levels of spiritual (partially practical) mastering of the surrounding world by man, carries great meaning. In changing lighting conditions, the color of objects is influenced by the lighting source. The individual color of the object is more visible in the sky, whose light is diffused by a swirl of clouds. The light flat light of a cloudy day makes it possible to determine the character and characteristics of things in their individual colors. Before moving on to work on the landscape of a waterfall, which is more complex in terms of content and duration, describe the relationship of the landscape with the general colors: a clear sky, majestically towering snow-capped mountains, clouds in the sky, a few stones, trees (poplar, willow and etc.) most importantly, it is necessary to crush the waterfall that falls from the foothills, hitting the rocks and falling from a height, the streams that flow down, and the small stones that can be seen under the water, the green grass, and all kinds of flowers. It requires a much wider field of vision to perceive all the objects of the landscape as a whole.

Genre (French: genre, Latin: generis - "genus", "kind") - a historically formed internal division in art forms and a concept that represents this division; a special type of work of art that has its own characteristics in the unity of form and content. The division of works of art into genre groups is carried out based on various criteria (selected topic, artistic-ideal content, aspects of form, etc.); genre classification in each type of art forms a unique system.

In ancient, medieval and Renaissance art, there are no clear boundaries between genres. A strict genre system was created only in the period of classicism (France). In the 19th century, with the establishment of strict boundaries between genres, some genres lost their importance and leadership, some of them (portrait, landscape, concert, symphony, and



songs) interacted with each other, and new types appeared. In art history, the concept of genre appeared in the 17th century and is used in the analysis of expressive and content features of works in relation to all periods of the history of world art.

In order to find the general color relationships of the landscape, if the student is unable to complete the task competently enough, it is necessary to repeat short-term sketches many times. At first, open plots that are not too complicated to depict (for example, partially green hills, etc.) can serve as objects. Then it is necessary to make the task a little more complicated and work on an open wide landscape with several views (sky, mountain and clouds). In these sketches, attention should be paid to the aerial perspective, the color of the sky, the changes in the lightness and saturation of all the objects of the landscape according to their subtle differences. In the perception of them, the landscape can be perceived by comparing all its views. For example, the river bank in the front view is compared with the second and distant views and the reflection of the sky in the water at the same time. It is impossible to finish a part of the etude until the color relations of the etude are determined as a whole. Each etude lasts from 30 minutes to 1 hour.

The content of the landscape, its life theme, the overall appearance of nature, is an integral part of the composition, the main determination of both compositional relationships and color. Therefore, it is important to think carefully about the plot of the composition, analyze it and describe it in the process of making a continuous etude. It is necessary to perfectly imagine the location of objects and things on the imaging plane. By approaching or moving away from the object of the landscape, you can study the features of the place and find a point of view. In the composition, it is very important to determine the relationship between the sky and the ground and other objects. When choosing a landscape theme, it depends on the artist's professional skill to describe the taste, artistry and composition to the perfection of the work, to complete the work in terms of color and tone. It is known that things lose their volume and relief at a great distance and acquire the



character of a silhouetted plane. Objects in the front view appear more voluminous, shadow-light contrast. The green color of the nearby green field gradually changes to blue as the distance increases. Dark objects in the distance appear lighter and bluer. In the sunlight, the clouds and the distant snow-capped mountain peaks are also reddish-brown. The colors of the water also change from fullness to hunger. I observed a lot of scenery to compose the waterfall scene. Composition (Latin: *compositio* - structure, union, connection) is an arrangement of parts of an artistic work connected in terms of content, character and purpose.

In fine arts, it is a means of clearly expressing the idea of an artist (sculptor, etc.), in which the skill of the creator is clearly demonstrated. Through composition, the author organizes lines, shapes, colors and images, absorbs spatial breadth and creates an artistic environment. The composition is based on logicality, clarity of form and their mutual harmony. At the base of every work created by the artist is a composition, in which the thoughts and feelings generated in the process of perception of existence are reflected. There are "static" and "dynamic", "open" and "closed" types of composition. Composition is defined and limited by certain "laws" (canons). This has led to a narrowing of the means of compositional expression. During the Renaissance, "static" and "closed" composition prevailed, and in Baroque art, "dynamic" and "open" composition prevailed. In the history of art, compositions based on laws and free composition methods played an equally important role. In the period of renaissance, there was a desire to scientifically justify the composition.

Each type of fine art has its own compositional styles. For example, a landscape genre is different from a majestic mural composition. Also, the perception of the composition can be different. For example, relief from sculptural works can be seen only from the front. On the contrary, you should visit the magnificent monuments. A sculptor



must take into account the laws of composition when creating a work. In fine arts, paintings and sculptures with many forms (figures) are also called compositions.

"To depict nature in full and to show its beauty," says T. Rousseau, "trees stand firmly on the ground, and their branches reach forward, and the rest seem to penetrate into the canvas, as if the viewer can walk around the tree. every stroke of paint must be whole and express something clearly, rather than just being applied superficially." It requires careful study of nature when describing the landscape. Each nature has its own characteristic structure. Landscape painting is a necessary part of the painting program and is important in the process of training artist-pedagogues. Nature is incredibly attractive and beautiful. Sunlight and the environment create an infinite variety of colors. Landscape is one of the most emotional genres of fine art. Beautiful landscape works achieve spiritual enrichment of a person with their elegant effect. Landscape genre - The beautiful mother nature has been depicted in art with great skill. In Europe, the landscape developed in the 16th and 17th centuries. G. Abdurakhmanov. Moonlit night. In the Russian realistic art of the second half of the 19th century, the landscape genre grew immeasurably. One of the innovators of this genre is A.K. Savrasov. The depiction of mountain, forest, sea, city and village landscapes belongs to the landscape genre. Master landscape masters Claude Loren, L. Shishkin, L. Levitan, O'. The work of Tansikboyev, N. Karakhan, G'. Abdurakhmonov, I. Ayvazovsky and other famous artists can be given as an example in this regard.

Aivazovsky's works are mainly devoted to seascapes, the powerful waves and storms of the endless ocean and seas, their silence, the shimmer of water in the light of the setting sun, and the moonlit night scenes are elegantly expressed with clear and bright colors. Despite the dramatic content of Aivazovsky's "The Ninth Shaft" (1850), it does not cause anger.

The nature of Uzbekistan is so beautiful that it literally begs to be painted. It is as if every detail, every line and sketch is applied with the master brush of an artist, it comes to



life, which delights millions of observers. The grandeur and charm of mountain peaks, golden tales of endless deserts and distant winds. thoughtful silence of steppes breaking with their breath - all this creates a mysterious atmosphere of local landscapes. Nature does not tolerate emptiness, and in this region everything is harmonious and in its place. In every season of the year, the nature of Uzbekistan shows its splendor.

Landscape genre. The description of nature, city, industrial, interior views in fine art belongs to the landscape genre. Some of the works in the landscape genre directly depict the real view of nature, while others are creatively expressed in imagination. Sometimes these two cases can be in one work. The emergence of the landscape genre goes back a long way. The wide distribution of landscape images can be seen in the example of the Ancient East and the island of Crete.

For example, a tomb painting in Beni-Hasan from the 1st century BC depicts a hunt for a wild mouse. This genre appeared independently in China in the 6th century. In European art, during the Renaissance, it was formed on a scientific basis, that is, on the basis of linear and air (color) perspective.

There are two types of landscape genre. The first is an independent type, in which only the landscape is displayed. In the second type, the landscape is depicted on the background of some image. For example, on the back of a portrait, nature or a city landscape can be depicted. I. Levitan, I. Shishkin, O'. Tansikboyev, I. K. Ayvazovsky, N. Karakhan are among the artists who created effectively in the landscape genre.

One of the manifestations of the landscape genre is the interior. It represents the interior views of the buildings. This genre is found in ancient Egyptian and Chinese painting. In their work, they were able to depict the interior based on the laws of perspective with incredible accuracy.



Giotto, A. Verrocco, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt gained fame by creating in this genre.

The second type of landscape genre is the marina genre. It mainly describes seascapes and phenomena. I. Aivazovsky's contribution to the formation of the Marina genre was great. He devoted his life to painting only seascapes. His works such as "Ninth Shaft", "Battle of Chesmen", "Black Sea", "Among the Waves" have taken a worthy place in the world visual arts.

The landscape genre is mostly used in painting, partly in graphics and sculpture. In sculpture, the landscape is mainly used in its relief type. In sculpture, the views of the landscape are not the main, but complementary, additional importance.

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