

Gulistan State University Applied Arts: Artistic Ceramics

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Abstract: *This genre is characterized by the depiction of objects, objects, vegetables and fruits, and similar objects used in people's lives, tools, etc., in a specific form.*

Keywords: *still life art, color types, still life genres, light and shadow.*

Still life is one of the independent, main and widespread genres of fine art. In school fine art lessons, as well as in college and higher education lessons, it is still life and its elements that we draw the most. I again turned to still lifes. And for this reason, I really like simple still lifes. This genre is characterized by the drawing of images of objects, things, vegetables and fruits, tools and equipment used in people's lives in a certain way. As you know, every artist begins to learn the secrets of fine art by drawing still lifes. Mastering the shape, form, and character of objects and things are the first lessons in studying other aspects and types of art. Objects depicted in still lifes (independently reflected or enriching and complementing the content of the work in paintings) are aimed at illuminating the character and interests of their owner or showing rhythmic, dynamic states in the shape, color, texture, and structure of objects.

To more fully reveal the shape and spatial location of objects, light rays should fall from the front and sides. Then the light from the side facing the light source of the objects in the still life will be clearly visible, and on the opposite side - shadow, penumbra, reflex and cast shadows, which together clearly indicate their volume. To ensure a clearer view of objects in the foreground, part of the still life can be covered with a special barrier, in which case the shapes of objects in the background will be generalized, and those in the foreground will be more clearly visible.

If the natural light is not strong enough, an artificial light source is placed on the side of the still life. Then the contrast of light and shadow in the foreground objects becomes sharp, their volume is exaggerated, and their surfaces are clearly visible. The contrast is less noticeable in the background objects. Some surfaces appear brighter due to the more light rays falling on them, while others appear darker. The degree of brightness of the surfaces of the objects depends on it. The farther the light source is from the surface, the less light the surface will have, and on the contrary, the closer the source is, the stronger its illumination will be. When the light rays fall at a right angle to the surface, that is, perpendicularly, this surface will appear the brightest. When the light rays are tilted and pass by the surface, the light also falls on it, and as a result it will appear darker.



At the final stage of painting, it is necessary to compare the nature with the image again and generalize it. To do this, you can place the board (tablet) on which the painting is being done closer to the nature and look at both of them from a sitting position. If some shadows are dark or if a part of the still life is highlighted, they are corrected, and if the reflexes are too bright, they are slightly blurred, and an attempt is made to achieve complete

similarity between the nature and its image. Thus, by constantly comparing the image with nature, adhering to a certain consistency in drawing, gradually moving from the general image to the image of parts, and finally rounding it off again, a true image of the still life is created.

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