



Problems And Solutions In Creating Works In The Landscape Genre

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Abstract: This article teaches how to create a fantasy world through works of the landscape genre, to be aware of shapes and colors, to be aware of the distance between the objects depicted in the landscape, the proportions and the relationship of colors to each other.

Key Words: Nature, distance, tree trunk, horizon line, plastic forms, gothic, landscape, aerial perspective, light shadow, water surface, Karagai, O'.Tansikbayev.

Drawing the natural world is a lot of fun, and depicting landscapes in any way and with any medium is a wonderful activity. During this process, we engage in perception of the world around us, learn to be aware of shapes, colors and environment. Through this activity, it has a calming effect on our imaginary world. In the process of observation and drawing, drawing and observation, various artistic abilities are developed, from visual perception to artistic outlook. It is very difficult to find the methods you see. It is a very useful activity regardless of whether we share experiences and impressions with someone.

Landscape is one of the genres that depict nature in fine art. It mainly shows nature and city views. The landscape artist expresses his feelings and attitude towards nature through his works.

From landscape artists:

A. Savrasov, I. Shishkin, I. Levitan, O'. Tansikboyev, N. Karakhan, R. Temurov, I. Heydarov, G. Abdurahmanov and others can be listed.



In the landscape genre, it is necessary to reflect the important events and events of the life of the society through the views of nature, to clearly imagine the idea that you want to promote. It also shows the distance between the objects depicted in the scene, the ratio of sizes and the relationship of colors to each other. Since the genre of landscape is somewhat complicated, it is extremely useful to first describe individual parts of some things in nature, a piece of it. For example, you can draw a tree trunk, branch, branch, etc. In this case, it is necessary to try to correctly describe the characteristic signs of things, the ratio of parts, and the direction. Later, completing tasks such as drawing a tree together with the clouds in the sky, gradually move on to drawing the whole landscape. Such work should be done first with a pencil, and then with paint. Near, middle and far objects are mainly placed in three views when working with landscape. Close-up objects are drawn more clearly, and distant objects are drawn brighter. In order to describe correctly in these views, first of all, it is necessary to carefully observe the scene, to take into account the small appearance of distant objects compared to the near ones, and according to the rule of aerial perspective, distant objects appear dimmer and lighter in terms of color and tone compared to nearby ones. to depict any part, first the point of view and where the horizon line passes are determined on the surface of the paper. To correctly find the composition of the picture, you can use a device in the form of a frame (a special tool made of cardboard or paper) that limits the scene being drawn. After the composition is found, it is drawn with light lines. Attention is paid to the location, sizes, characteristics, proportions and other features of near and far objects. During painting, the main focus is on the effect of the color of the object in nature on the color of other surrounding objects, on the integrity of the color of the composition. Before drawing a landscape with paints, one learns to draw its individual parts with a pencil. Landscape elements: trees, clouds, mountains, the structure and forms of the place are of great importance in meaningful and expressive coloring of the image. Therefore, a careful study of nature is required when painting a landscape. Each type of tree has its own structure. Trees are wonderful representatives of the plant world,



they are very beautiful, their plastic forms are endlessly diverse, and their leaves differ in structure and size. Their branches can grow vertically or horizontally. For example, an apple tree. Trees of the same age all look the same, and the branches of large trees are thick and grow differently. Each tree is different in appearance and color. By comparing trees such as pine, spruce, poplar, and maple, you can see how different their appearance is from their structure and silhouette. To study the characteristics of each tree, it is necessary to draw many pictures from the original. Such specific features are one of the necessary conditions for depicting trees. When drawing a landscape, a clear knowledge of the rules of linear and aerial perspective is required. These two types of perspective complement each other in describing the landscape. Linear perspective alone cannot give the correct image in a painting. As everything gets further away, not only does it get smaller, but its appearance, lines, light, and color become less visible. The closer the trees are to us, the clearer and clearer they appear. We also see the structure of the leaves of the nearby trees. At a distance, it is not clearly visible, its symptoms are not noticeable. That is why we consistently draw clear structures of things close to us. Pictures made without taking into account the aerial perspective and spatial changes of objects turn out to be flat and good. It is also important to describe the landscape in a proper manner. The landscape has its own appearance during the day, in the morning and in the evening. If the landscape is painted in the morning or in the evening and they are compared to each other, the difference is clearly noticeable. In the morning, the surroundings seem to be covered with smoke. So, when you draw a morning scene, the background is slightly blurred. The structure of the objects in front should be drawn a little more clearly. In the evening, on the contrary, the structure of objects is often more clearly visible in the dark sky. When the air is cloudy, the earth and the objects on it look duller and blacker. The difference between light and shade is distinct both on a sunny and cloudy day, in the morning and in the afternoon, in the evening and on a moonlit night. Depicting reflections in water is a little more difficult. The reflection of an object in water is always darker than its own color, and the circumference, lines, and



clarity of the object decrease. If the surface of the water is turbulent, the reflection becomes more complicated. Learning to express the landscape can only be achieved through the daily practice of drawing nature scenes. Before starting to draw a complex landscape, it is necessary to learn to draw a certain part of it.

There are no specific rules for painting a landscape or depicting any part of it. Depicting a landscape is done in the same way as drawing originals of other things. To create an outdoor landscape, you need to choose a place with a wide variety of views. This area has high depressions and may be high above the horizon. At the beginning of the work, the size of individual parts of the landscape is compared with each other. Attention is paid to the main features of the landscape, the planes of the place and the structure of the Earth's surface are carefully studied. There are big hills, hills, etc. on the earth. According to the rules of linear perspective, the distance in uneven areas appears reduced. The closer to the horizon, the stronger the contractions. Before drawing an open-air landscape, a telegraph pole, tree or building in the front view of an object is selected, its height is drawn arbitrarily, and drawing is continued in comparison with it. The proportions of the column in the nature view are marked on the column in the picture, and the parts of the landscape that need to be drawn are determined on this basis. For example, suppose a field in the distance is behind the column, dividing it into two parts. If the pasture bisects the column, then in the picture the column is divided into two and a horizontal line is drawn - this is the location of the pasture. Distances of objects located on the left and right sides of the landscape view are determined. For example, if the height of the column is two and a half times greater than the distance of the building visible in the distance, then it should be marked two and a half times as far in the photo. After drawing the main parts of the landscape: earth, sky and distant places, their general color is drawn. The main colors of the main part of the landscape are given, starting from the front view, small details are determined. The distance of the Earth is blurred and the shadow-light differences of the views are shown. Clouds in the sky cannot be drawn in flat white or black. Looking



down, we see the complex shape of the cloud. When shooting from an aerial perspective, the lines of sight of objects become thinner as you move inward. The accuracy of their size is less noticeable. We compare the color of the closest and the farthest objects, and draw the shadows of the previous view darkly. The necessary corrections are made and the picture is summarized. A scenic place is chosen from a forest or a grove, and if there is a path leading into the forest or grove, the scenery will be more meaningful. You can also choose avenues in the city. After the location is chosen, it is necessary to find an observation point that has the content of the composition. It is necessary to determine in advance what time of day or in what weather conditions it is good to draw this view. For this purpose, it is necessary to observe the selected scene several times under different conditions. Then there is an opportunity to choose the most interesting scene. With such an approach, you can learn real creative work. In order to choose the best place, several rough sketches are drawn from different points. At the same time, it is necessary to think about how the picture will be, how the landscape, the earth and the sky will be arranged. These are important in the composition of the landscape.

When drawing a picture, the fact that one side of the avenue and the trees is light and the other side is shadowy has a certain meaning. If the view of the landscape is interesting, the picture can be drawn in any light. When drawing an avenue, trees, it is necessary to mark their main line and the line of their high ends. It is necessary to mark the places of each tree and bushes, take into account their proportion, size, position and draw the main shape. When depicting trees, it is not necessary to draw individual leaves and grass in the foreground. It is necessary to try to understand the general color, tone, and compare them with other views. When drawing trees, it is necessary to show their characteristics and differences depending on their age and type. It is necessary to determine the color of the trees and the ground against the sky, and show the weather conditions and the color of the light. After that, the difference in the color of the trees in front and in the distance, the blurring of the trees and the roads that are moving away will be shown. Shadows falling on



the ground, reflections of the sun's rays are also drawn. The difference in colors of different trees is shown. A landscape, like any image, has primary and secondary components. It is necessary to pay more attention to the primary and secondary things.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the most important requirement in the process of illustration is to show the originality, main parts of the scene or object being drawn and to subordinate it to its secondary nature. Otherwise, the image will come out without content. For example, when describing a mulberry tree, you should be able to show its general shape, appearance, and distinctive features. It is necessary to have the skill of working with a pencil to draw each tree as it is similar to its type. In this case, the directions of the lines, the character of the leaves and the total size should be indicated.

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