

OIL PAINTING TECHNIQUE USING BASIC PRINCIPLES

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building a three-dimensional perspective

Introduction

The art of drawing is one of the most fascinating types of creativity. Drawing allows the artist to convey their emotions, thoughts and perception of the world. There are a large number of drawing materials, probably the most popular of which are oil paints. They allow you to create a picture with great depth and volume, thanks to the use of the principles of volumetric perspective. In this scientific

In this article, we will consider the technique of painting with oil paints using the basic principles of constructing a three-dimensional perspective.

Oil paints: properties and applications

Oil paints are pigments mixed with oil, which is used to make creating deep and rich color. They have a very nice glare and at the same time guarantee the durability of any painting. Another merit oils is their ability to stay wet for a long time, which allows the artist to carefully consider the composition and use the stylistic tricks and techniques that require great precision and precision from the artist.

Principles of Volumetric Perspective

The laws of perspective apply, of course, not only to oil painting. But being by essence of the pencil drawing technique, oil paints are the most effective tool when it comes to creating a three-dimensional effect.

The principles of three-dimensional perspective in oil painting include the following elements:

1 Projection of the horizon line. It plays a very important role in the creation process. perspectives. The horizontal line should be on the same level with the eyes. observer. If you draw perspective elements from top to bottom, then the horizon line you need to draw above, if from the bottom up - then the line needs to be drawn below the level

eyeful person. Transmission of the depth of space. The artist must be able display perspective to create the illusion of deep three-dimensional space on canvas plane. In this case, it applies linear, aerial and color perspectives.

2 Downsizing. The further away an object is from us, the smaller it appears. At

drawing with perspective, seemingly huge things in distance, should turn into small ones, which should be paid attention to.

3 Shape of objects. The artist must have a good understanding of the shape of objects and their relationship in space. This will help him convey the volume and mass of objects.

4 Texture transfer. Through the use of various techniques, the artist can convey the texture of objects, which also helps in creating volume.

5 Use of deep space. It is important to make sure that all items on the pictures are part of the same world. For example, if the picture shows forest, then you need to try so that all the trees are part of the same forests. This brings volume and depth, creates the illusion of being in this reality.

6 Set the center point. The artist chooses a central point in the frame, from in which perspective lines diverge to create the effect of depth and distance.

7 Use of chiaroscuro. Through the correct use of chiaroscuro, the artist can create the illusion of volume and depth. Darkness and lightness must be distributed so as to convey the shape and volume of objects.

8 Drawing with more detail using 3D perspective in oil painting requires practice and the ability to work with tones, colors and shades.

Here are some points that will help achieve a more detailed and voluminous view at work:
Explore light and shadow: The silhouette and volume of objects are defined by the interplay of light and shadow.

Practice handling different light sources and learn how they affect the shape and perspective of objects. The play of light and shadow adds depth and volume of work.
Use gradation of tones: In oil painting, you can achieve wonderful effects, creating smooth transitions from light to dark tones. Use various brushes and techniques to create different textures and blurs.

Consider perspective: When creating three-dimensional images, it is important to consider perspective rules. Use linear, aerator and color perspective to create the illusion of depth. Linear perspective is based on parallel lines, aerator perspective - on decreasing the size of objects

and their details, and color perspective - on the change in colors and shades in depending on the distance of objects. Work in small sections: To achieve greater detail, you may

need to work in small sections of the canvas. Focus on each object or element to make it more voluminous and detailed. Use soft and thin brushes: Detailed work requires skill in handling brushes. Use soft and thin brushes to create wrapping textures, emphasizing the details and volume of objects.
Don't Be Afraid to Make Mistakes: Sometimes, to achieve greater detail, you need to

constantly experiment and fix bugs. Don't be afraid to correct redo your work to achieve the desired effect. Oil painting allows you to make adjustments even after the paint has dried.

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