

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF FORM. AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE SCIENCE OF PENCIL DRAWING IS ITS FIGURATIVE EXPRESSION AND INTEGRATION WITH VARIOUS DISCIPLINES

Hakberdiyev Bakhtiyor Rustamovich

Alfraganus University General Vocational, associate professor of the
department of sciences, pedagogy Doctor of Philosophy, Uzbekistan

Abdurahmonov Ilxom Abdujabbor o'g'li

Alfraganus University General Vocational, Faculty of Tourism Architecture
students of the 2 st stage, Uzbekistan

Sotiboldiyev Amiriddin Soxibjon o'g'li

Alfraganus University General Vocational, Faculty of Tourism Architecture
students of the 2 st stage, Uzbekistan

Abstract

In this written article, students of fine arts, engineering graphics, architecture and design will be able to use the correct method of constructive analysis of geometric shapes, figuratively express each of the necessary features of the science of pencil drawing. In this place, the integration of these subjects with different subjects, teaching didactic and educational tasks based on synergistic competence is briefly explained.

KEYWORDS: Technique, art.at integration, architecture, engineering graphics, education, constructive, pencil drawing, image, teacher, student, didactics, construction, volume, shape, subject, table, drawing, picture, color , sculpture, engraving, linocut, approach.

INTRODUCTION

The cultural wealth created by humanity is not only the wealth left by people of the past or created, but

also a mirror reflecting the human mind and thoughts about life. To study the history of world

art, to understand the laws of its development, to get acquainted with rare monuments, to study the feelings and life experience of people of the past means to know the formation of ideological and aesthetic views. In order for today's textbooks to be at the level of world requirements, they must be written in a complex with other textbooks.

The teaching method is characterized by three features. It expresses the goal of teaching, teaching methods and the nature of interaction between the subjects of the educational process. The concept of a teaching method reflects the following: a set of teacher actions related to teaching and methods of educational work of students and their interrelation; features of their activities to achieve various educational goals. Teaching methods are ways of implementing joint activities by a teacher and a student aimed at solving didactic and educational tasks. At present, large-scale capital construction, effective use of building structures have stimulated a very rapid acceleration of development - types of buildings and raw materials made from them are constantly being improved. This undoubtedly helps people to enrich their life experience and approach life more comprehensively. The shape of the objects we describe has three dimensions (height, width, thickness).

In other words, it is bulky. Sometimes this is where the expression "volumetric form" comes from. Sometimes the more complex expression "volumetric spatial form" is used. This is more correct, since it means the unity of form with the environment, existence.

Because the subject not only exists in the environment, but is surrounded by it on all sides and is busy with what is being learned. In addition, different parts of the object are at different distances from us, that is, its surface occupies different areas of space. Let us explain some of the features of using nature in drawing classes. Nature, first of all, facilitates spatial imagination, because the process of depiction is combined with perception; it helps students to correctly understand and convey the object to the form and structure, character.

Depending on the method of applying a pencil

drawing, the image is divided into linear and color. Linear drawing is usually light and generalized. An artistic image is created by means of lines. These include tables, schematic diagrams and images on the board. Colored images provide a complete description of the volume, light, texture and spatial relationships of an object in the environment. In educational and academic drawing from life, sketches have a certain educational purpose: the goal is to consolidate previously acquired knowledge and skills and prepare a novice artist for independent work. A sketch means quick thinking, quick analysis. A rough drawing is a logical reflection on an object in nature, based on previously acquired knowledge. When sketching, the student uses all his knowledge of this type, its form construction, structural structure, anatomical features, etc. Such pictures are called chiaroscuro and color pictures. Some objects are characterized by their ghost and appearance. Therefore, when describing such types, in some cases, a simple type of color image is chosen, which is called a silhouette, that is, an image covered with the same flat color and made through the line of appearance.

Architectural drawing, painting and sculpture are divided into original and printed types according to the method of performing practical work. An original drawing is the only example drawn by an architect with his own hand. A printed picture is a drawing printed on the surface of paper using a form, it is called an engraving. There are several types of printing: engraving, linocut, lithography. Architectural drawing in the science of painting and sculpture is divided into academic and creative images. Realistic depiction of existing objects and forms is of great importance not only for providing architects with practical knowledge and skills, but also for the formation of a general worldview.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the future fine arts and engineering graphics will effectively influence the development of students majoring in fine arts and engineering graphics, as well as many aspects of professional educational and creative activities of architects: artistic and plastic, scientific, psychological and pedagogical, professional creative thinking. Professional and creative

thinking of architects combines scientific and artistic approaches to mastering reality, which reveals their artistic side. In developing reality, the artist uses two approaches - rational and emotional-artistic. Both ethereal approaches are important, since they are an integral part of artistic creativity. An emotional-artistic approach is necessary for the formation of an artistic image.

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