

METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF PENCIL DRAWING

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Abstract. In this scientific article, I gave brief information about the method of teaching pencil drawing, how it is taught, and its history.

Key words: Fine art, pencil drawing, nature, line, drawing, perspective, composition.

It was not for nothing that one of our scientists said that "Depicting means observing, creating, inventing." A fine arts teacher is required to know the following from a pencil drawing:

- theoretical information about graphic art;
- materials used in pencil drawing, rules and instructions for their preparation;
- the basics of painting in a pencil image from nature;
- knowledge and theoretical understanding of the laws of perspective reduction in image construction;
- compositional solution of the image executed in pencil;
- experience and skill in finishing the work in pencil drawing;
- pencil drawing has a number of goals and objectives, such as ways and methods of shaping the work done with a pencil.

In addition, after mastering the above-mentioned requirements and principles of law, visual arts teachers should be able to perform pencil drawings from simple geometric shapes to people in motion, animals, and various scenes of nature.

Pen drawing is the pinnacle of painting, sculpture, architecture, and the root and source of all sciences. Despite the fact that these words were spoken by the great Michelangelo Buonarotti 500 years ago, they have not lost their value and are being proven.

Pencil drawing is the basis of fine art. Pencil drawing is the basis of all types of visual arts. Since the 18th century, "pencil drawing" has been considered a term defining an image as creating an image with the help of lines, and introduces the important features that determine the shape, size, structure and character of an object in all types of art. The features of pencil drawing are conditionally divided into several types. The pencil will be linear and colored according to the use of the drawing tools. As a rule, a line drawing is light, light and generalized. An artistic image is created through lines, including tables, conditional drawings, images on the classroom board.

Color images provide a complete description of the volume, light, texture and spatial relations of the object in the environment. Such pictures are called light-shadow and color. Some items are characterized by their ghost and appearance. Therefore, in this type of representation, a simple type of color image is sometimes chosen, which is called a silhouette, that is, an image that is covered with the same solid color and is carried out through the outer line of sight.

A creative pencil drawing is a work of visual art that represents the artist's thoughts, feelings and worldview in a figurative way. In educational and creative work, the expressions draft, etude, and sketch are widely used. A short-term image is called a draft. A perfect study of the image of an object or its parts is carried out through an etude. Real materials drawn in depth in etudes and drafts are considered to be preliminary drawings intended to be used during the creation of creative paintings or works.

The laws of perspective are used in our daily life and if we look at the things that surround us, that is, if we stand in the middle of a railway or a street and look carefully, the edges of the street, the tracks of the railway, as they move away seems to meet at some point.

We make sure that the colors that appear green in the trees are blue as they get further away. Depicting such a view of things in nature on paper or an object: the science involved is called perspective.

Stages of the drawing process in the science of pencil drawing:

Stage 1. Depending on the structure of the insert, it is determined whether the sheet of paper is in a vertical or horizontal position.

Stage 2. The external forms of the object are observed, and with the help of additional lines, the geometric shape and the purposes for which it is used in practice are analyzed. The ratio of the length to the width of the item is determined

Stage 3. Taking into account the general shape of the object and the ratio and size of the image, its location (composition) is determined on the paper.

Step 4. The main proportions of the object, its size, structural construction, and the rules of perspective reduction are described.

Step 5. The relative location of the main part and small parts of the item is determined. The auxiliary lines used in the drawing are removed and the work described with the item is compared.

Step 6. Large parts of light and shadow of the object in the image are determined by shading.

Step 7. The shadow, light, half-shadow, reflex, and shadow parts of the depicted object are clear

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