

THE UNIQUENESS OF WORKING WITH GEOMETRIC OBJECTS IN PENCIL DRAWING CLASSES

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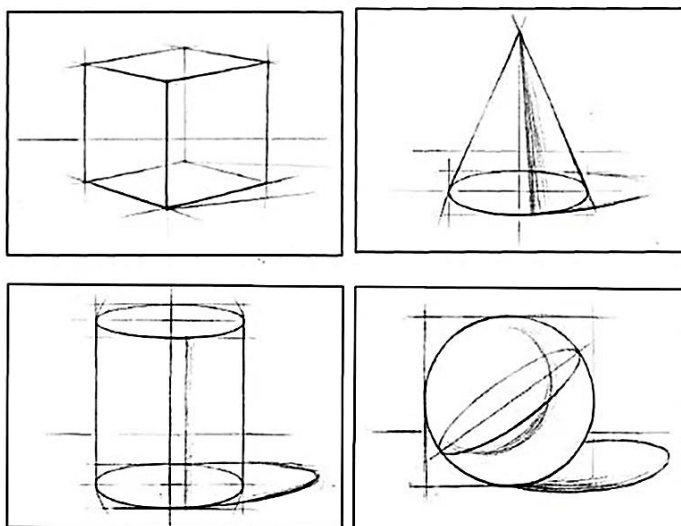
Abstract: This article talks about the stages, rules and technologies of working with geometric bodies in pencil drawing classes.

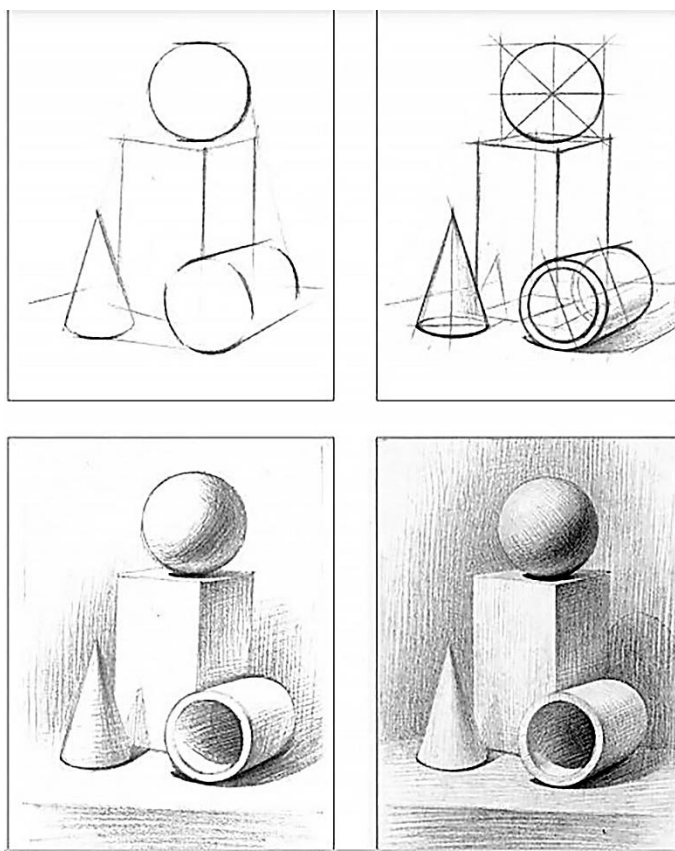
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At the beginning of working with students in pencil drawing classes, it starts with drawing geometric objects. After all, in-depth study of geometric objects allows you to draw any image in pencil. Because all the objects we see in nature are based on geometric bodies.

Pencil drawing is the basis of all visual arts. Regardless of the type of visual art an artist creates, it is based on a pencil drawing. He first expresses his observations and researches on the composition of large works with initial lines in pencil. When creating a work of art, these drafts serve as an auxiliary resource for the artist.

First of all, we will learn how to draw a cube in the process of working with geometric objects in pencil drawing. Since the sides of the cube are equal, it teaches to draw parallel lines. Then, working with pyramids, prisms, cones, and cylinders with a triangular and rectangular base will be studied. The purpose of working with cones and cylinders is to teach them





how to draw an oval, since their base is a circle. In the next stages, you will learn to draw spheres and ellipsoid shapes.

In the process of depicting a three-dimensional object or a group of objects on a plane, it is impossible to separate it into parts and draw it separately. This method is characteristic of an unskilled, young artist. Working according to such a rule, the body in the image remains composed of separate parts of different scales, and they are never connected to each other. As a result, the image does not look like nature. In cases where the sequence of painting is not observed, the artist's attention is not concentrated in one place, the sense of striving for the goal weakens and it goes into

a passive, moving state. Therefore, it is necessary to follow the basic stylistic rules for drawing flawlessly.¹

Some students try to draw the shapes of objects without having a good understanding of geometric shapes during the lesson. But due to the lack of knowledge of geometrical objects, the shape of objects will be uneven. Now let's consider the stages of construction of the cube, cone, cylinder and sphere.

Finding ratios is our main task. For example, when calculating from the visible side of a cube, it is necessary to find the ratio of its height and width. It will be necessary to correctly find the parallelism of the lines and find its perspective (the reduction of the cube from both sides). Cone, cylinder and sphere should follow the same rules. *Quyida biz murakkabroq bo'lgan geometrik jismlardan tuzilgan natyurmort qalamtasvirini to'rt bosqichda ishlashni ko'rib chiqamiz.*

The first stage. At this stage, the arrangement of the still life in relation to the paper and its general appearance are composed. Usually, students make a big mistake by drawing a line drawing of each detail separately. First of all, it is

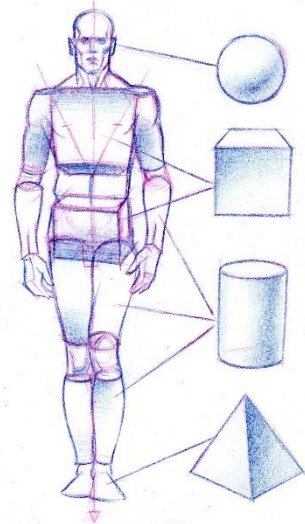
¹ B.Boymetov .QALAMTASVIR Pedagogika yo 'nalishidagi kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o 'quv qo 'llanma Toshkent - «ILM ZIYO» - 2007

necessary to determine the largest dimensions common to the details in the still life, i.e. height and width. Only after that, they are required to find the structural structure of each item at the same time.

The second stage. After the still life is properly placed on the paper, we proceed to find its constructive structures. In this, the proportions of the details to each other, especially the perspective view of the items are determined. In addition, the reference points of the details are also determined. The structural structure of the still life is checked again to make sure that it is found correctly. The shadow parts of the details are lightly marked with a pencil, and the number of many lines in the structural structure is reduced, leaving only one most necessary line.

The third stage. The light shadows given in the second stage had a general character, and at this stage it is required to find the general light-shadow ratio of the details. Finding the ratio of light and shadow is done by giving a light stroke, as in the previous step. In the process of drawing, special attention should be paid to the parallelism of the lines. For example, if non-round objects are given a straight line, sphere, cylinder, or cone surfaces are given curved lines based on their shape, the size of the details will be more clear and reliable. In the process of drawing, special attention should be paid to the parallelism of the lines. For example, if non-round objects are given a straight line, sphere, cylinder, or cone surfaces are given curved lines based on their shape, the size of the details will be more clear and reliable. It will be appropriate if the background is also lightly crossed out. It is necessary for students to avoid excessive processing of one item and neglecting other items, and to pay attention to generality and integrity.

The fourth stage. This stage is considered the final stage, and each of the items in the still life is treated separately. All details are fully detailed based on size, shape, light and shade. In the process of detailing, situations such as the fact that some students make more of one item, give the lines incorrectly, have a negative effect on the generality of the still life. In order to avoid such defects, it is necessary to work with attention to the whole. It is at this stage that the task of materiality is also found. Compared to other stages, the student's skills, acquired skills and qualifications are shown at this stage. This stage requires more time and serious research from the student. It is not appropriate to over-darken the color of some item because it is detailing. At the beginning, we followed the



generality, then we moved from the generality to the parts, that is, to the separate processing of each body. Now the task ends with the transition from parts to the whole. We pay attention to the fact that every detail in the still life is in its place. In particular, in the process of creating light, they make a mistake by leaving the white paper itself without making a line on the surface of all the objects where the light falls. As a result, the light of the objects in the still life destroys each other. Integrity in the composition, volume in the items, generality will disappear. It is at this stage that it is necessary to re-examine and eliminate the errors and shortcomings. Even when working on the human figure, we can see that working using simple geometric shapes brings some convenience to students.

In conclusion, we can say that in order to study the pencil drawing of geometric objects, it is necessary to first study the perspective structure of simple geometric shapes. The construction of the most complex objects is created as a result of the combination of simple objects. The law of perspective structure of bodies can be easily mastered on the example of simple forms. Full mastery of drawing simple geometric shapes based on perspective rules allows you to draw any object in nature without any difficulties. At the end of the lesson, the science teacher analyzes common mistakes and shortcomings made by the students and gives tasks for independent education on the subject.

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