

Methodology of Working the Cube and Pyramid in Penalty in Integrity

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Annotation: The article describes how to work with a cube and a pyramid as a whole in pencil drawing and how to put it into practice.

Keywords: Pencil, shadow-light, perspective, cube, pyramid, geometric object, composition, pencil.

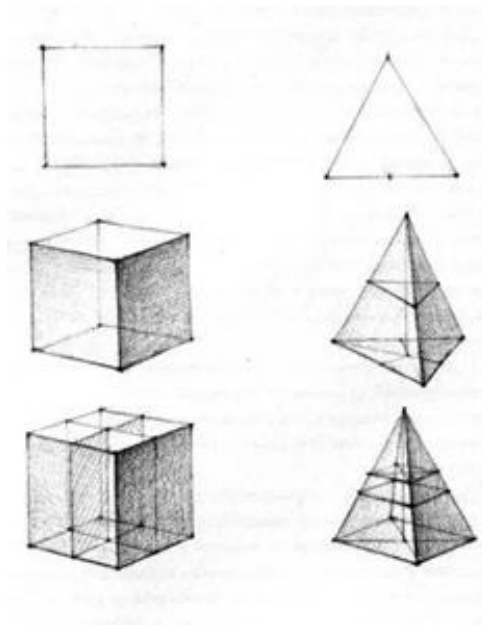
Today, the "Concept of Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" set by the President is showing its positive results. In our country, the individual, the person, the society, the state are being renewed, the whole social process, education, culture and spirituality are being formed in a unique way.

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said: On the basis of his opinion that our first task is to be a courageous, independent-minded, educated, qualified specialist who can ensure the development of Uzbekistan in the eyes of all universities in our country, contributing to its rise to the level of advanced countries of the world, as well as positive. The issue is to train and bring up qualified personnel.

At present, research is underway to develop a theoretical and methodological basis for teaching the subject of drawing and its application in drawing classes in higher education institutions, to improve a new scientifically based way, form, content and methods, and it is a topical issue. . Without sufficient knowledge and skills in pencil drawing, a student will not be able to master the disciplines of composition, painting, sculpture, folk arts and other specialties at a high level. Therefore, it is important to organize the lessons in a methodologically correct way, based on modern pedagogical technologies.

The order of drawing a cube in a pencil drawing can be a bit different. Once the foundation is laid, the wall rises from the bottom up. Then it's time to close the roof. The same is true for drawing:

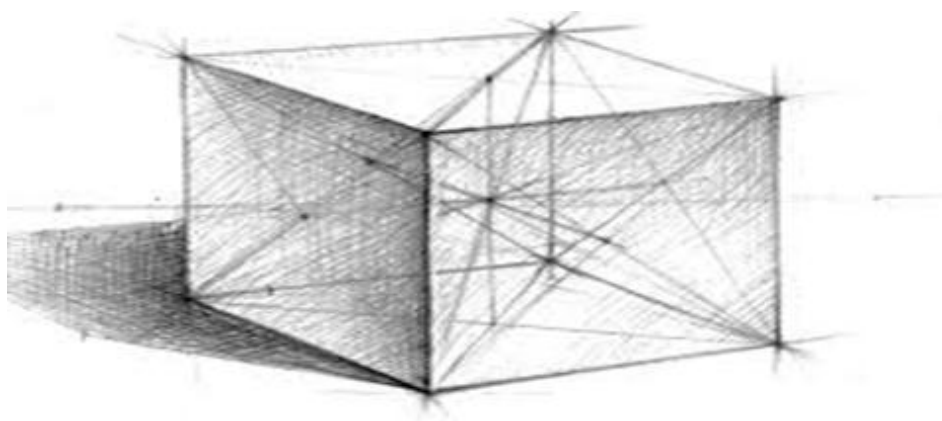
before drawing any geometric shape, whether standing or lying on a horizontal surface, a plan (foundation) must be prepared. In this case, the lower part of the drawing surface, the part approaching the horizon, ie the upper part of the paper, can be considered as an area. The square serves as a plan for making a cube. Here



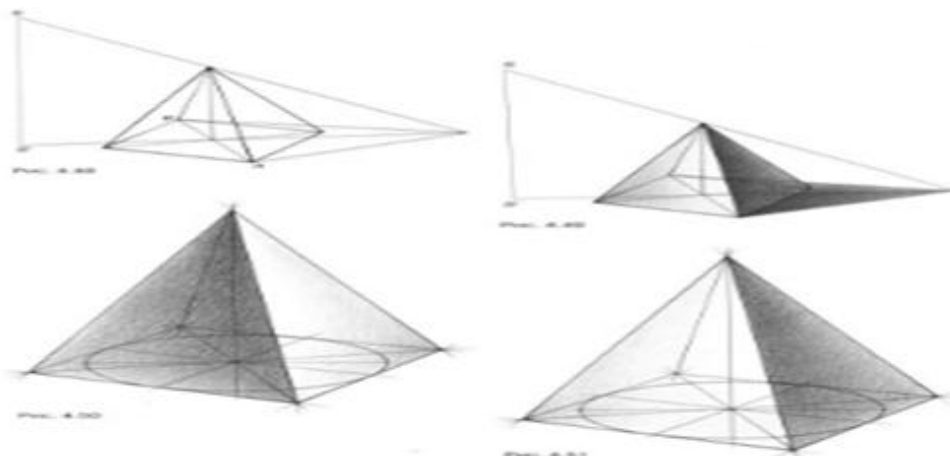
it is necessary to follow the rules of squaring and perspective reduction on a square basis. The initial sketches and the sketch shape of the body are clipped with a pencil using light strokes.

This is because the paper loses its properties when the incorrectly drawn lines are erased several times with an eraser. The line always starts at the point closest to us, in this case the corner of the cube. To do this, first determine the direction of the two sides of the square, which is the base of the cube, using the angles, and continue until the lines reach the point of union on the horizon. The correct dimensions of these sides are then determined relative to the height of the defined front edge of the cube, and a line is drawn from the nearest corner of the square. The lines intersect at the point of intersection. When the lines of perspective are shortened, the base of the cube is formed. The second stage of the process of drawing a cube is as follows. Lines are drawn vertically from the vertices of the corners of the square at the base of the cube, and these lines meet at the junction of the upper ends of the front edge of the cube, which is close to us.

This creates a vacuum where other edges intersect.



Learning how to draw a cube below the horizon then it is advisable to draw the cubes placed in different positions, below or above the horizon.



To complete the drawing, the edges of the cube are given a thicker tone, leaving only the auxiliary lines that are connected to the horizon line. These left auxiliary lines allow you to check how well the image is drawn. The edges of the drawing cube are smoothed by running the pen extremely gently. Because the object farther away from the artist should be softer and smoother than the object in front of his eyes. This method makes the picture more attractive and impressive. It is advisable to check the image at the workplace. To do this, the painted easel is placed near the original body. As a result, it is possible to compare the image with an object in nature. During the inspection, the body and the image are scanned one after another. If an error is detected in the image, it should be corrected immediately.

To describe any object, awalambor is worked on its composition. Simple geometric shapes are no exception. In tutorials, objects are drawn to a smaller size than their original size. When drawing a picture on a piece of paper, it should be placed above the geometric center of the paper surface, above the junction of the diagonals. Larger spaces are left and right to prevent the image from sticking out.

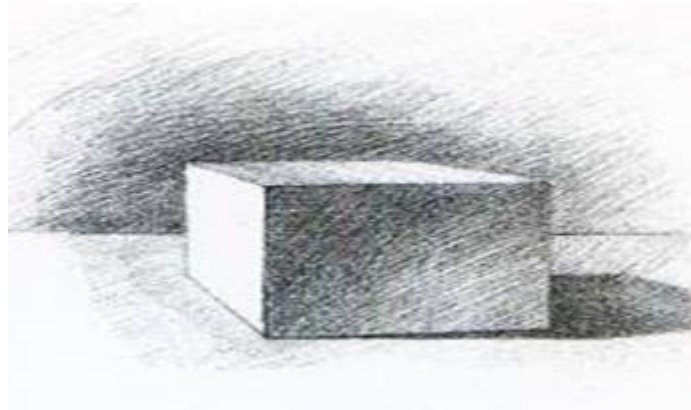
Below we look at an example of a cube below the horizon line and illuminated from the top front, performed in 5 methodological steps.

Phase 1. Based on the outermost edges of the shape, place it on the surface of the paper imagining the visible and invisible edges, and determine the initial signs of perspective depending on the proportions of the sides, height, state of motion.

Phase 2. Describe the structural structure of the shape with light lines and determine the perspective contraction of the sides along the horizon line through the point of contact.

Phase 3. Determine the proportions and perspectives of the sides of a cube with thicker lines, marking its falling shadow on the plane of the object.

Step 4. Repositioning the shadows in the form (individual, falling shadows)... Shading the background for the item.

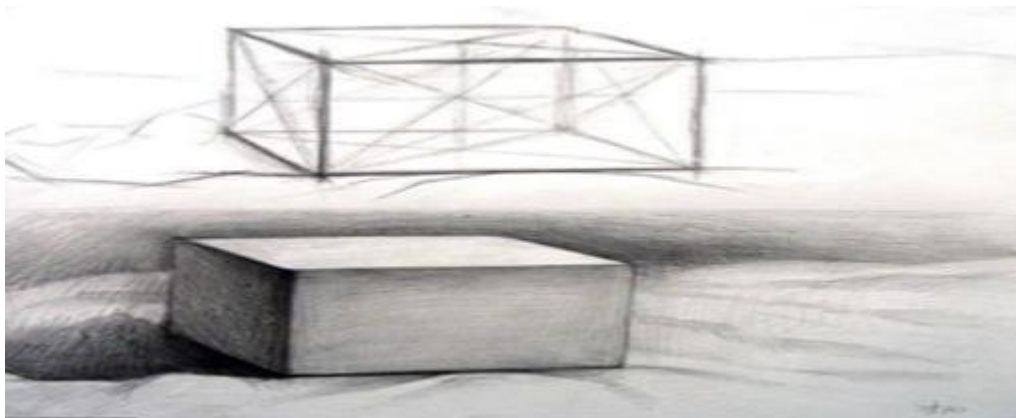


Step 5. Determining all the light-shadow relations of the cube shape... Determining the color ratios of the sides, finding the reflex, glossy parts to bring the task to a whole.

The depiction of cylindrical, spherical shapes below is also based on the steps of depicting a cube shape. In this case, we can see their relationship, the method of drawing auxiliary lines in the description, based on the laws of perspective.

When designing geometric shapes, you need to start with the simplest, and then gradually move on to more complex ones.

It is important that the student does a lot of independent sketches and pencils at home compared to the topics covered. Because parallel homework based on each task performed in the classroom develops the student's spatial imagination, linear constructive structure, light-shadow relations, and the law of perspective, correctness of proportions, and especially drawing skills, which is composed under the guidance of the teacher. All you need is a box, a chair, a box, a can, a jug, a teapot, a bowl, a glass and many other household items and utensils in different shapes in the house.



Draw a cube. Let's look at drawing a cube below the horizon and (as a result of perspective changes) whose right and left edges are not the same width. Before drawing any object, it is necessary to carefully examine its structure and appearance in the distance. In this case, it is important to look at the ratio of the visible boundaries and edges of the cube, to understand which vertical border is more open and which one is less open. It is therefore advisable to start drawing from them. It is necessary to start drawing the composition surfaces of the cube at close range from the nearest vertical edge. The height of the cube is optional, but is determined by the shape of the paper.

Once the drawing is complete, you will see that the drawing is complete, depending on the nature of the work.

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