

The Role of Pencil Drawing Exercises in the Development of Students' Independent Drawing Skills

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses methods for developing independent drawing skills in fine arts lessons in pencil drawing and the stages of their use. The purpose of pencil drawing classes is to develop students' ability to see the world around them in all its diversity using tools of visual imagination, theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

KEYWORDS: *graphics, pencil drawing, symmetry, rhythm, spatial perception, composition, sculpture.*

It is known that through the teaching of subjects related to visual arts, the students of the art department of higher education and specialized school institutions form such skills as the formation of professional skills and literacy, spatial imagination, and worldview. A creative artist, regardless of the type of visual art he creates, must learn how to draw a pencil perfectly. Because the pencil drawing is the basis of the visual arts. Without acquiring sufficient knowledge and skills in pencil drawing, the artist (student) cannot master the subjects of composition, painting, sculpture, folk decorative art, and other specialties at a high level. One of the main tasks of a pencil artist is to teach young people the skill of drawing, the structure of the composition, and its correct arrangement, i.e. composition, and constructive construction. It includes the formation of knowledge, skills, and competencies resulting from the development of such creative abilities.

In this regard, as the Russian pedagogic artist PP Chistyakov said, painting means seeing and thinking about proportions. He always told his students, "Never draw without thinking, in any case, draw with a goal in mind, because analyzing the object being depicted is one of the important aspects of drawing correctly, it forms the habit of thinking and depicting in the artist." emphasized. It follows that before each drawing is created, the artist must set a goal and think about it, imagine it in his mind, and of course be able to analyze it. Then the drawing (still life) to be drawn will find its compositional solution and form the habit of thinking and depicting in the artist.

"Kalamtasvir" course specialized school, higher education, and vocational training are the main sections of the process. Its mission is to develop students' ability to see and describe the world around them in all its diversity with the help of visual imagination, theoretical knowledge, and practical skills. Pencil drawing is one of the main means of understanding and showing the world in visual arts. In the process of mastering this subject, students acquire professional knowledge, develop a worldview, and develop creative potential.

Academic pencil drawing is one of the most basic types of drawing, which is determined by using scientifically based techniques and methods of depicting volumetric objects on a plane, understanding the shape of objects, and knowing linear structural construction. Pencil drawing is performed to solve specific linear-constructive, tonal, light-shadow, compositional, and other

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educational issues. A creative work is born based on the sum of all the knowledge and skills acquired by the artist. It is impossible to carry out creative activities without the knowledge and basics of visual literacy. This means, first of all, mastering the principles and forms of depicting objects on the picture plane.

However, working on an educational drawing cannot be called a creative process, because students actively search for ways and means of solving visual problems: they strive to implement their plans in the best way, form an individual understanding of the educational environment, and create.

The educational process should always be from simple to complex. Information is given step by step and on a logical basis: Visual means, measurement, perspective rules, and volumetric image (tonal analysis). After mastering these tasks, the student can move on to drawing (still life). For this, modeling of the form should be done considering the lighting of objects using artificial equipment, the saturation of the tone in the image, and planning.

To increase the efficiency of drawing classes, it is necessary to equip the visual arts rooms at the level of the requirements of the state education standards, to create its material and technical bases, the rooms should be sufficiently spacious and bright. Pencil drawing artificial lighting equipment for drawings should be provided. The reason is that the shadow and light of the drawing (still life) drawn by natural incident light are variable, and the drawing does not find its compositional solution. The artificial lighting equipment represents the shadow and light part of nature and ensures that the light does not change over time.

During the lesson, students should learn the qualities that determine the character of the drawing (nature), and the integrity of the image:

1. composite solution of the image to be drawn;
2. knowing how to accurately find the perspective structure and build objects correctly; Because perspective is the grammar of visual art, any realistic painting that is created will, or will have to, follow the laws of perspective.
3. to be able to correctly determine the center of the composition; Composition - arrangement of parts of a work of art connected in terms of content, character, and purpose.
4. gradual weakening of the light level,
5. to be able to give the right line to the shadows, before starting the work, the teacher should explain the task, the sequence of work, the drawing technique, and the possibilities of the selected graphic materials.

should be asked to analyze their work in detail, and compare and compare the level of the whole composition. In the process of work, it is appropriate to explain the compositional location of the still life to each of the students individually and semi-express it with the help of auxiliary lines. When it comes to the cross-hatching stage, the teacher must check the student's still-life drawing to determine whether it is ready for the cross-hatching process. This process develops the student's ability to know at what stage the still life is ready for the hatching process.

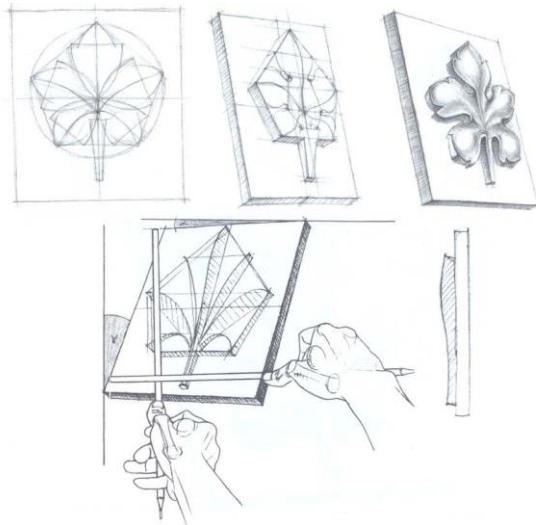
By carefully observing the world around us, we can discover it in any form (plants, animals, and humans) at the basis of all elementary geometric bodies. This means using things as a flat figure by practicing yourself and as a result of work, it turns into a three-dimensional body. Therefore, first of all, we need to familiarize our students with the concept of shape, and since shape is the main and most complex concept, students need to study it. to be able to see and describe the features of the dimensional structure should learn to receive.

The internal and external structure of the form is expressed in the unity of the surface of the object.

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The student should know these steps and apply them in practice as shown below. Constructive construction and methods and principles of finding tonal relationships:

1. Constructive analysis of the essay (independent thinking, having an understanding of the subject);
2. Select a format surface of the required size for placing the overlay image;
3. Placement on the surface of the format according to the three rules of composition;
4. Choose a base point for building objects;
5. Knowledge of pencil drawing methods and their practical application; (angle measurement and k transfer method);
6. Knowing and applying the laws of linear perspective;
7. Knowing and applying the laws of aerial perspective;
8. Great tonal relationship (light -shadow) defined;



In pencil drawing, it is recommended that students practice drawing mainly plaster geometric shapes, plaster sockets, masks, statue heads, and shapes before drawing a human figure. By depicting a still-life composition, they encounter all geometric shapes and learn to depict them. The teacher should take into account their objective and methodological direction, and it is useful to analyze the proportion of each item in the still life, the compositional solution found in the composition, to organize a survey of works and to study them with students.

The beginning of the composition can be seen in this case, at the end of the work it is appropriate to check that all tasks have been completed.

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