

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINE ARTS TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

This article contains information about the art of pencil drawing, requirements for pencil drawing training.

Keywords: painting, composition, scientific, item, constructive, pencil, color, exhibition, museum.

No matter what time of the night the artist creates visual art, 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 source for the artist. The artist begins to create this or that picture by drawing with a pencil. Then the work is given colors and it gives an aesthetic pleasure to the viewer. In other words, no artist can complete his work without a pencil drawing. A pencil drawing can be a finished work of art on its own. Many paintings created in ink, ink, pastel, sauce, and pencil are included in various art museums and exhibitions of the world in the development of the organs of consciousness and senses, it is necessary not only for the future artist, but also for people in various professions.

As the great artist and scientist of the Renaissance Leonardo da Vinci stated in his work entitled "Laws of Painting", young people who want to try themselves in science and visual arts should first of all know how to draw. Realistic depiction not only gives the student practical knowledge and skills, but also is very important for developing his aesthetic taste and broadening his worldview. The art of realistic painting is of great importance in developing the skill of expressing the existence of a young artist in true images. Studying the basics of drawing is based on the principle of methodically consistent depiction, depending on the object itself. Qualities such as love for nature and extreme observation; accurate description of objects should be characteristic of every student engaged in visual arts. It is of great importance to introduce the life and creative activities of people who have left a lot of theoretical and practical knowledge as a legacy, to teach deeply about the works of their teachers and to attract them to copy them. Drawing classes aim to teach future art teachers the following basic principles:

1. Basics of composition in visual arts.
2. The linear constructive structure of the form.
3. Product proportions.
4. Laws of perspective in visual arts.
5. Laws of light expansion in the forms.
6. Correctly perform analysis and synthesis of the image in a methodical sequence.

These skills and abilities are developed and improved by the student during the learning process. Training is of great importance. That's why pencil drawing classes are conducted on the basis of a number of specific subjects. The main ones are perspective and plastic anatomy. Without them, it is difficult for a student to perform even the simplest task correctly. Without knowing the laws of perspective, he cannot accurately find the spatial position of an object, or draw a human figure and portrait without having a clear knowledge of human plastic anatomy. A student who does not understand the laws of light and shade well cannot accurately describe the color, size and material characteristics of the depicted object. "requires to create figuratively.

As P.P. Chistyakov, a master of visual arts and a Russian pedagogue, said, painting means thinking. He always emphasized to his students: "Never paint without thinking, always speak and describe with a goal in mind, from here to there." as a result of learning, like the exact sciences, it is studied through the scientific

analysis of nature. Therefore, the more a future art teacher loves and observes nature, the more he can achieve high results in the field of painting. who convincingly portray in their works.

For example, Leonardo da Vinci, Alberti and Dürer studied each part of the human body in exact dimensions and used them in their images. Before depicting a human figure or portrait, they thoroughly studied its structural features, just like an anatomist researcher, and as a result, they created world-famous works of art. 'p should study and analyze. A scientific approach in pencil drawing is of great importance, especially in determining the linear structural structure of the object and the perspective situation. Achieving a mature skill in pencil drawing largely depends on describing the object according to itself. It is impossible to go up the ladder of artistic development without passing the school of the skill of depicting things according to oneself. According to P.P. Chistyakov, a Russian artist and teacher who trained several mature students, a student must first carefully observe the object being drawn, and then "subdue nature".

Renaissance artists widely applied their scientific observations in pictorial practice. They had a deep knowledge of plastic anatomy, perspective, light-shadow laws, and created their great works, bringing the art of the Renaissance to the highest heights.

Along with the fundamentals of the law of perspective, plastic anatomy, teaching the rules of light and shade in fine art is of great importance for a young artist to gain thorough knowledge of pencil drawing. After the linear constructive structure of the product is clearly executed, the importance of light and shade is important in correctly finding the materials of which it is made, its proportions to each other in terms of colors, spatial position and size.

In fine art classes, the size of the object is accurately and realistically depicted with a simple pencil. Unlike painting, this task is more difficult and requires students to do a lot of practical exercises in pencil drawing. Therefore, students are required to work on the basis of the size and shape of the object when describing the light and shadows of the object of different size and shape. In this case, the student should pay attention to draw evenly with light, shadow, half-shadow light lines falling on the object, and to make them piece by piece when drawing the lines. The more direct the light falls on the object, the clearer its image will be. On the contrary, the light coming from the outside will hit the object in a general way, causing the rendered image to be dimmer. Light can hit (refract) from one object, fall into another and third. This is a complex of light and shadows in the depicted objects. They consist of:

- a) light;
- b) shade;
- c) penumbra;
- g) reflection
- d) glitter

In conclusion, it should be said that art classes with an ancient history require knowledge, intelligence, and observation from the learner.

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