

FORMATION OF SPATIAL INTELLIGENCE OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN THE DIRECTION OF ART EDUCATION THROUGH ANALYTICAL DRAWING

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the method of teaching drawing using modern research in the field of the theory and methodology of teaching fine arts, as well as in the field of psychology, pedagogy and innovative educational technologies.

Keywords: Academic art education, analytical drawing, analysis, imagination, morphology, structure, form, space, modeling.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The study of the theory and methodology of the image is one of the urgent tasks of modern Universities in the direction of "Fine arts and engineering graphics". Due to its specificity, this process is also a very difficult, but exciting task. Questions of the theory and methods of visual literacy have been studied for many years by prominent scientists-theorists in the field of art, as well as teachers-artists.

As the main criteria and the most important factors for improving the quality and effectiveness of training in all areas of education is the integration approach. From the very beginning, a systematic presentation of individual materials on the problem of studying analytical drawing, as well as various types of imaging techniques is required. In this process, it is appropriate to dwell on the variety of techniques of outstanding masters of drawing (Michelangelo Buonarrotti, Rubens, Titian, A. Ivanov, etc.).

The use of the most valuable experience of previous generations of artists will eventually give a positive result for further deeper study of the secrets of the image and at the same time expands the horizons and imaginative thinking of the student. Along with the above, students form such concepts as shape and proportion, compositional center, picture plane, dismemberment into details, constructive construction of the depicted objects. An important role in creative and professional development is played by the ability to learn to consciously set goals independently, the desire to have a valid opinion, the tendency to get carried away, have preferences, the ability to critically and soberly relate to their work.

The processes of cognition and creativity are always closely interrelated. The degree of their participation in the creation of the image may be different. In one case, the process of creativity prevails, in the other-the main process is the study, study and analysis.²

¹Methods of effective use of the laws of perspective in teaching fine arts. Saidaliev S. S., Gulomova N. H., Tulinova D. J. Methods for the effective utilization of the laws of perspective

when teaching art // Young scientist. - 2017. - No. 7. - Pp. 462-469. - URL <https://moluch.ru/archive/141/38745/>.

Being a capacious and complex multi-level system of graphical reflection of reality, the figure has not yet been sufficiently disclosed in theoretical scientific works. One of the important links of teaching drawing in the process of modern continuous education should be the morphology of drawing or analytical drawing - its invisible constructive construction, as the science of the laws and processes of formation within a given object.

Here it is appropriate to give a definition of the concept of analysis (decomposition, dismemberment, analysis) - a method of scientific research by decomposing the object into its component parts or mental dismemberment of the object by logical abstraction³.

Analytical drawing is in the process of art education the most voluminous part of it. Analytical development of the surrounding reality by means of graphic modeling requires a lot of time, logical orientation and volitional efforts, compliance with methodological and technological consistency in the process.

In mastering the analytical drawing, one should adhere to the established historical experience. The leading principle of analytical drawing should be considered the objectivity of the display of reality. This principle is implemented through the categories of scientific method and full-scale adequacy of the use of graphic means focused on it.

Using the logic of knowledge, it is necessary to imagine and to depict the structural design of the form, as if it is transparent. Through drawing allows not only to understand the structure of the shape of objects, but also to accurately determine the location of objects in space.

For example, on the grounds ("traces") of objects drawn through, you can determine the distance between them. Analytical drawing is not only the order of actions associated with the formation of analytical imagination, but also an essential category of drawing, which gives a concentrated expression of the method of studying the form. The algorithm of analytical drawing is stepwise. The points fix the reference coordinates (control points) of the shape, which are then connected by a line. The line reveals the shape outline, the boundary between two planes, the shape characteristic, the trajectory. Graphically, in academic analytical drawing, a line does not look like a once drawn line, but like a bundle of lines, which according to the modeling of space (the third dimension) can thicken, thin, change the saturation of the tone, etc.

² V. S. Sharov Academic training in fine arts. <http://zlibrary.unblocked2.biz/book/2860349/17ba45>

³A.V. Stepanov T. M. Stepanova Morphology of educational drawing: perception, analysis, creativity. Textbook. Ed. state Prof.-PED. UN-TA, 2006. 116 PP.

One of the components of the analytical drawing is the model depicted. Even if our main task is to image the selected object, it is necessary to clearly represent the depicted model as component parts, forms that require a separate construction. That is, any object has a design, structure and state.

As a conclusion, we can add that students of drawing, experience or not, or it is unprofessional. Therefore, from our point of view, the second way of activity, analyzing and synthesizing the

work of thinking, based on knowledge of the laws of the relationship between analytical imagination and constructive drawing, is more suitable for teaching drawing.

This research topic is also relevant because the majestic architectural structures being constructed in our time, masterpieces of painting, poster and graphics, embodying the greatness of human abilities, require appropriate competent training. And this will be relevant only in the case when the work of students will be distinguished by high artistic and technical skill, which is based on an excellent knowledge of the laws of analytical drawing.

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