



MICHELANGELO'S DAVID STATUE FROM HEAD I FRAGMENTS B USE THE IMAGE OF A LOT

Khudaiberdiyev Pardaboy Oskanovich

A. Qadiriyy named JDPU Technological education and descriptive art sciences department Assoc.v /b

Abstract

In this article, students will often begin working on the pieces of the head shape by working on a plaster model of the nose. The large shape of the nose consists of four surfaces, which are the front, two sides and the lower surface. teaches that despite the fact that the noses of men and women are different, the structure of the shape of the nose is considered the same.

Key word

plaster model, perspective reduction, Reflex, Prism-nose

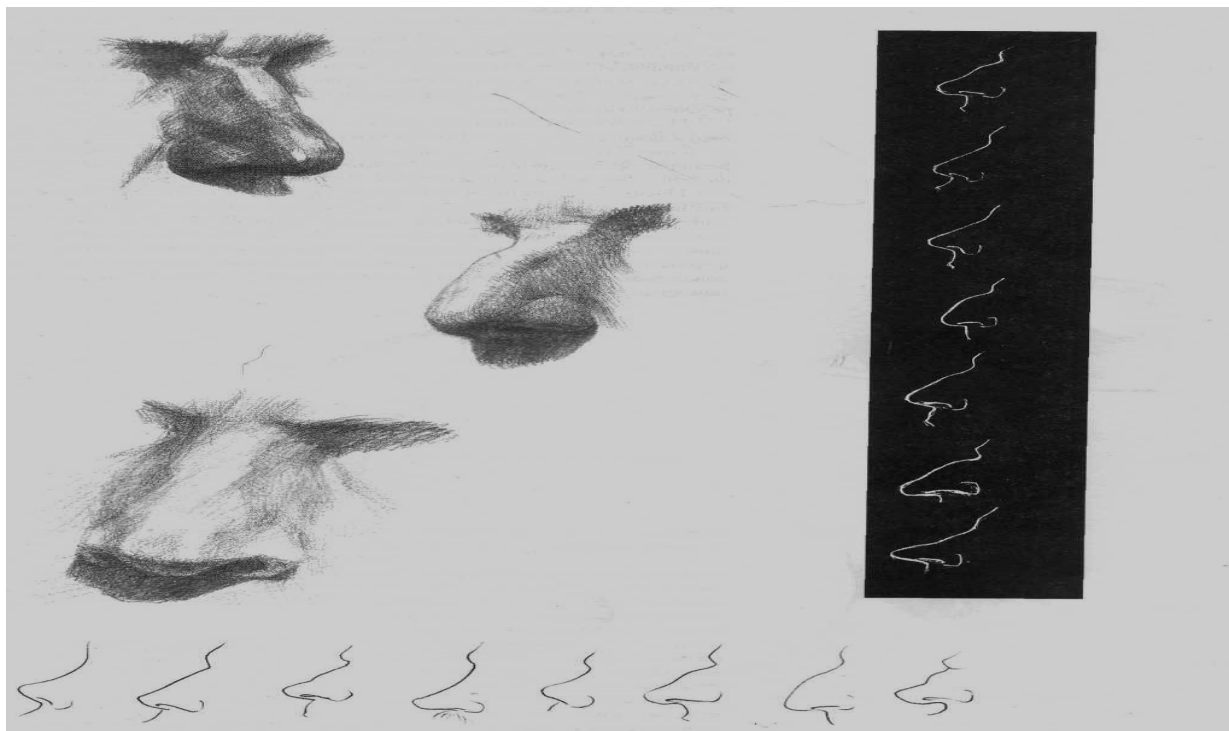
Working on head shape pieces often starts with working on a plaster model of the nose, and we have traditionally found it necessary to start this task with an analysis of the shape of the nose. The large shape of the nose consists of four surfaces, which are the front, two sides and the bottom surface. Despite the fact that men's and women's noses are different, the shape of the nose is the same. (Figure 1)

For him, the law of their construction will remain unchanged . For example, if we work on the image of the nose of a person with a hawk nose, analyzing the structure of the shape of the nose, it is noted that it is quite elongated. The nostrils of such people are very narrow, and the side surface of the prism-nose goes deep from the nostril to the tear pupil. The most prominent part of the nose is normal, it is elongated in shape, the tip is bent down, the lines of the almonds are invisible, they seem to merge into a single shape.

People with flat noses have wide foreheads, curved and concave noses, wide tonsils, and the tip of the nose is clearly visible. However, it should be noted that, despite the fact that the shape of the human nose is different, its scheme remains the same, i.e. it consists of four parts.

Studying the laws of the construction of the shape of the nose, Leonardo da Vinci wrote: "The parts of the nose with a nasal fold in the middle change in eight ways, therefore: they are either uniformly straight, or uniformly bent, or uniformly will be bulging - this is the first; or they are unevenly straight, bulging, or bent—this is the second; or their upper parts are straight, and their lower parts are bent-this is the third; or the top is straight and the bottom is bulging - this is the fourth; or the upper one is bent, and the lower one is straight - this is from the fifth; or the upper one is bent, the lower one is bulging - this is the sixth; or the upper one is convex, and the lower one is straight - this is from the seventh; or the upper one is bulging and the lower one is bent - this is from the eighth ¹. "

¹Leonardo da Vinci "The Book of Painting". 94 – p



1. Line drawing of a nose with different shapes

The appearance and regularity of the shape of the nose mainly depends on the structural features of the nasal bone and the forehead bone between the eyebrows. The forehead part of the nose with a nose protrudes forward and penetrates into the nasal bone.

In people with a straight nose, the transition from the forehead bone to the bridge of the nose is smooth. In people with a Kyrgyz nose, the forehead bone is slightly pushed forward, and the nasal bones are much more forward and look sharply downwards². This should also be taken into account when using a live head image. In this case, the student should master the general laws of the shape of the nose and its plastic characteristics.

First of all, it is necessary to determine the prismatic shape of the nasal plaster copy. Then the position and direction of the surfaces of the nose prism (front, lower and visible - two side surfaces) is determined. If the nose prism is frontal to us, then the front surface will be visible, and the rest will be in reduced perspective; if we look at the nasal prism from below, the lower surface of the nose is spread out and well visible, and the front and side surfaces are in perspective reduction. (Figure 2)

If the prism-nose construction is in a three-quarter turn or in profile, the side surface of the nasal prism facing the pupil is well visible, while the rest of its surfaces can be seen to be in perspective. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to correctly determine the general shape of the prism-nose in the image, to determine whether its position is correct in width according to the laws of linear perspective, and to check its proportional proportions. After that, the structure of the form is found according to the scheme. First of all, the location of the main parts of the front surface of the nose - the nose, nostrils and tonsils is determined. After that, the depth of the lateral surfaces from the canthus to the tear line and from the tonsils to the tip of the nostrils is found, as well as the character of the lower area of the nose.

Right and left sides are also found at the same time as the image of the front surface of the nose becomes clearer. For example, after marking the right side of the blood, immediately the left side is also marked; marking the right side of the nostril, and the left side at the same time; It is necessary to describe the right and left part at the same time, defining the nature of the shape of the almonds. When describing the nostrils, do not forget to determine the thickness of the pores.

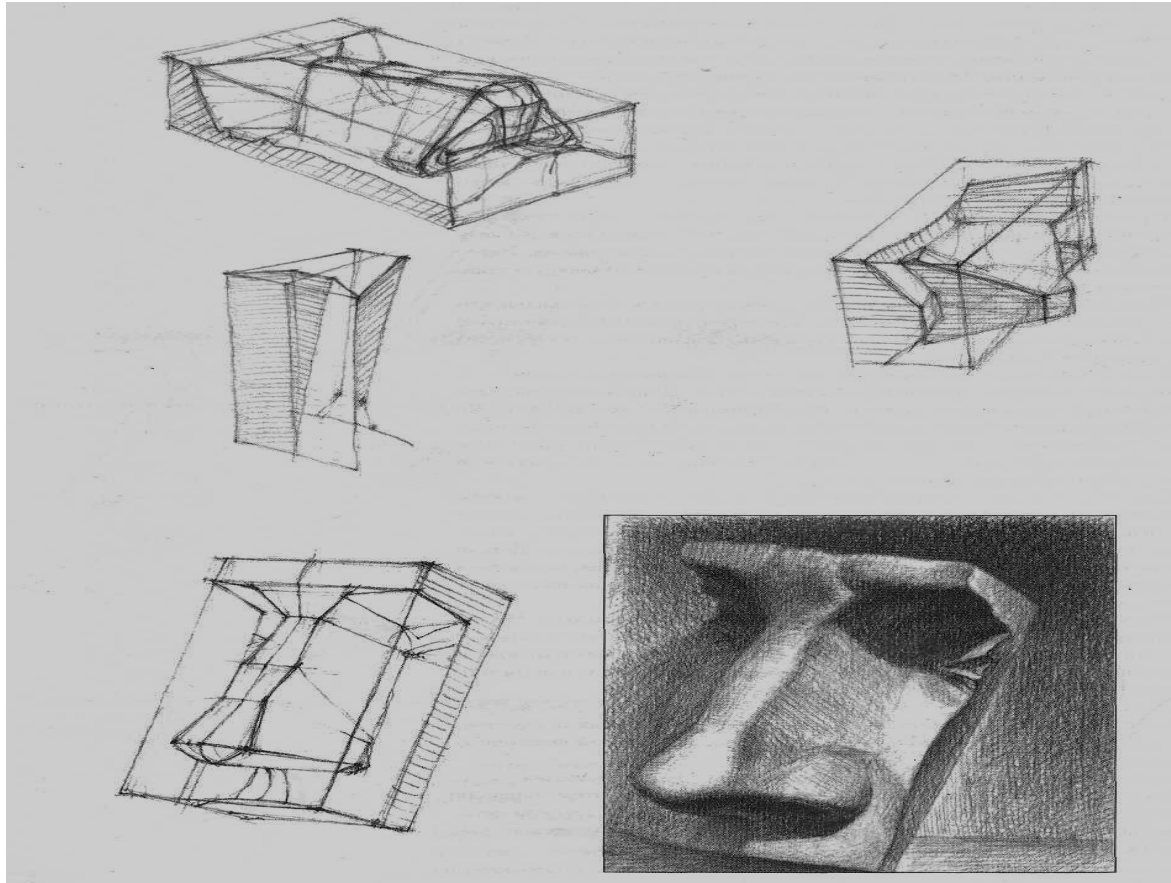
At the methodological stage of image construction, special attention is paid to the correct solution of

² B. Boymetov. Pencil drawing. - T.: 2006. p. 93.

shading laws. The image begins with a prism-shaped nose with a slight tint. When separating the front (illuminated) and lower (shaded) surfaces of the nose from the side (half-shaded) surfaces, care should be taken to ensure that the color ratios are preserved until the end of the image. In most students, the nose and side surfaces of the nostrils in the penumbra will have the same strength as the front end of the nose. At the tip of the nose there is sometimes a glow and it is fainter than the strongest light of the nose.

that , it is necessary to begin to reveal the plastic characteristics of the form, both in light and in shadow. It is necessary to correctly use the lines with the help of color reinforcement located on the lateral surface of the reflexes.

In order to master the drawing techniques, it is necessary to make a series of drawings using other sculptures and the structure of the nose in them in different situations. In this, an attempt is made to reveal the special characteristics of the structure and construction of the nose. (Figure 2)



2. Line drawing of a nose with different shapes

The student should work on a short-term image of their nose based on memory and imagination, imagining a person standing, sitting, lying down and in other similar situations. In addition, it is necessary to carefully observe and analyze the structure of the nose of young children, women, and the elderly in daily life.

Used literature:

1. P. O'Khudayberdiyev. Pen drawing - T. 2023y. 62-b
2. B. Boymetov. Pencil drawing. - T.: 2006. p. 93.
3. Leonardo da Vinci "Book about painting". 94 – p