

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PENCIL DRAWING

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ABSTRACT

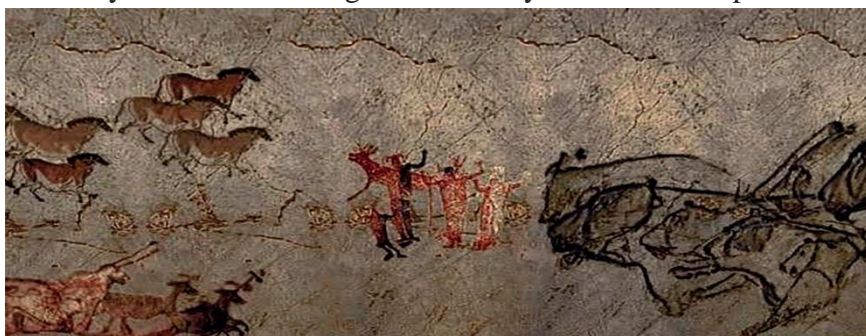
Primitive community system is one of the earliest and longest stages in the history of human development. All nations and peoples have experienced this stage. In this long process of development, the modern type of man appeared, a community of people was created. From the system of the primitive community to us, the material evidence of work and hunting tools, household items and ornaments, and the remains of places where people lived have reached us.

KEYWORDS

pencil drawing, draft, stone age, copper and bronze age, iron age, original copy, print, vertical, horizontal, estamp.

Introduction

Material monuments left under the soil, remains of human and animal corpses, pictures and reliefs painted on the walls of caves and cellars are an important source for studying the history of the primitive community. In addition to these, achievements of ethnography, historical science, anthropology, linguistics, geology, folklore, preserved various legends, achievements of physics, chemistry serve to clarify the understanding of the history and art of this period.



Art has been created and developed in the process of human labor since ancient times. People felt a sense of form in the process of work and began to master the concepts of rhythm and symmetry. They understood that the shape of the objects used can make their work easier or harder. They started trying to express their affection by decorating their weapons.

It is not wrong to say that the first appearances of the pen and the history of the appearance of the pen drawing begin with the era of the primitive community. Primitive people in the dark colors of charred tree branches, stones made of various alloys, caves, mountain rocks, skins of various creatures in the places where they lived, on various subjects: hunting processes, hunting weapons and their manufacture and types, people engaged in agriculture. , depicted the image of high-ranking officials, customs and other symbols. These images are recognized by scientists as the first appearance of speech. It should also be noted that a rendering or sketch (sketch)

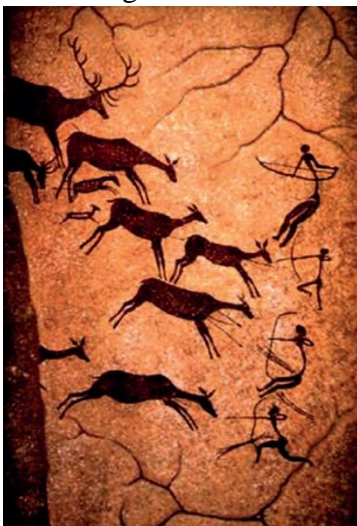
Work develops a person's thinking, expands the scope of thinking and serves as a basis for creating innovations and making discoveries. As a proof of our opinion, we can point to the discoveries of primitive people mentioned above or the many discoveries and inventions of the great Renaissance scientist and artist Leonardo da Vinci. Such grounds

We can show in millions of laws and discoveries, but think for yourself: aren't all the parts of a simple manufactured machine drawn by hand? its place and importance are incomparable.

Before the discovery of colors and paints, pencil drawing developed. Even today, with the development of paint extraction technologies, the importance of pencil drawing has kept its place and is developing in different directions, as separate disciplines. Pen drawing appeared as a result of the development of the labor process in very ancient times. Professional art and artists emerged during this period. And art has become a powerful ideological weapon that promotes the ideology of the ruling class, showing its specific character, its class nature. But despite this, talented artists who grew up among the masses created works that express the dreams of the working masses, their ideas about beauty and selfishness, nobility and humanity. In archeology, the history of primitive community structure is divided into three main stages, depending on the materials used to make weapons: 1. Stone Age - the period up to 3 thousand years BC. 2. Copper and bronze age - 3-2 thousand years before Christ 3. Iron age - 1 thousand years before Christ In sculpture, making images of animals takes a large place. Human images, especially female statues, are common in the Paleolithic period. The sculpture called "Willendorf Venus" found in Western Europe (Austria) is famous. The statue is not big in terms of size (height 0.06 m.), but it is monumental in terms of appearance, there are no

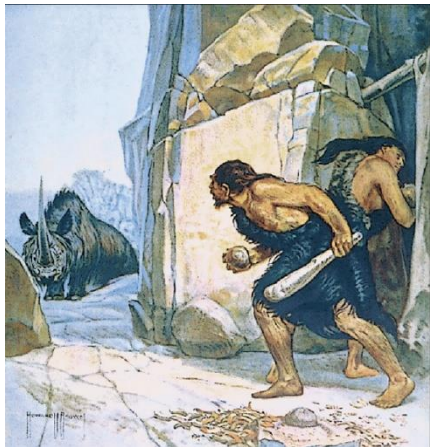
extra details in the statue. In the statue full of inner strength, the head part is slightly marked, the face is almost not worked, the lower side is incomplete, but despite this, the statue leaves a good impression with its fullness and inner strength. Complex compositions depicting battle scenes and hunting were created. There was an increase in the desire to describe the events in a wide and detailed manner in the processed pictures. In order to express his opinion, the artist tried to reveal the essence of the event by depicting the images in the form of schematic and conventional signs. Pictures found in Eastern Spain, the Caucasus, and Central Asia are noteworthy.

In the pictures "Hunting deer" (Spain), the images are conventionally depicted (this conditionality is clearly felt in hunters shooting bows),



schematically very simplified. But this conditionality does not stop us from understanding the idea that the artist is trying to convey. The situation in the hunting scene - the panicked migration of deer, the attacks of hunters with dexterity "Hunting Deer" (Spain) , enthusiasm and excitement during the hunt are expressively interpreted by the artist of the primitive community. We can see the same situation in the photos found in Central Asia (Surkhondarya, Fargona), Azerbaijan (Kobistan). The pictures of Zaravutsoy (Surkhondarya), Seymalitosh (Fargona) are famous. These pictures show hunters attacking animals, the picture of hunters in Zaravutsoi wearing masks and approaching their ulja serves to know the spiritual world of the past life. Decorating pottery and other items with patterns became widespread. Parallel, spiral and wavy lines, concentric circles form the basis of many patterns of this period. The geometric point was gradually enriched with forms taken from the schematic human, animal and plant world and expanded in content. Its elements began to reflect the symbolic signs of cosmic forces. For example, socket-sun symbol, wavy line-movement, water symbol, etc. In the Neolithic or New Stone Age (from the Greek "neos" - new), people did not limit themselves to consuming the products provided by nature, but also began to try to create and reproduce it themselves. At the end of the New Stone Age, in some places (Ancient Asia, Egypt, India), the first class formation began to sprout. The transition of people to a sedentary state, observing the laws of nature, developed a sense of symmetry, rhythm, and form. He brought to the field a unique art of pattern, which is formed on the basis of flat repetition or mixing of the same elements. The pattern became widespread in the Neolithic period, influencing the development of applied decorative arts. Decorating pottery and other items with patterns became widespread. Parallel, spiral and wavy lines, concentric circles form the basis of many patterns of this period. Geometric patterns were gradually enriched with schematic forms taken from the human, animal and plant world, and expanded in content. Its elements began to reflect the symbolic signs of cosmic forces. For example, rosette-sun symbol, wave-like line movement, water symbol, etc. Pattern art now not only fulfills a decorative function, but at the same time, it also began to express people's ideological and philosophical concepts. Mayday plastic was also widespread in the New Stone Age. Sculptures were made from clay, wood, horn and bone, and partly from stone. The theme was mainly the depiction of animals. In most cases, the sculptor achieves this by accurately depicting the animal's head and working out a general view of the body. The image of women is especially common in the art of this period. But these sculptures have a somewhat schematic and conditional solution. Sometimes the image of women is reduced to the level of conventional signs, femininity signs are exaggerated. In this regard, one can see female statues found in Southern Turkmenistan, Ukraine (Tripolye). When talking about the New Stone Age, it should be noted that local signs of art began to be felt from this period. This is evidenced by the fact that the art of the Neolithic period in Egypt and between the two rivers (Mesopotamia), Europe and Siberia has its own characteristics. The nature of production, the climate and character of the places where people lived played an important role in determining the specific local aspects of art. Although Paleolithic art traditionally developed in the New Stone Age, interest in the human image grew. The Bronze Age was in the middle of 3000 BC, when people learned to make bronze by smelting copper with tin, lead, zinc or antimony. Bronze became the main material for making weapons, armor, jewelry. The Bronze Age began on Earth. The Bronze Age was experienced by almost all nations and peoples, but this age began in some nations (for example, Iran, Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, Central Asia) a little earlier, in the middle of the 3rd millennium BC. In the lands (for example, in Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Cyprus and Crimea) BC. It happened on the

border of 3rd and 2nd millennium BC in Egypt, China, India, and Europe in the 2nd millennium BC. The invention of bronze was an important victory of human thinking. The Bronze Age in the lands of Central Asia corresponds to the middle of 3 thousand years before our era. Here, the production of items from materials is widespread. In particular, the image of a sheep and a lion on bracelets found in Fargona is particularly impressive.



Pencil drawing is the basis of all types of visual arts. "Kalamtasvir" has been a term used since the 18th century to define an image as the creation of an image using lines. It introduces the important features that define form, size, structure and character in all art forms. If we compare pencil drawing with drawing, the basis of visual arts, its features become more obvious. First, the artist can visualize the image with his eyes and depict it with his hand in a short time. Secondly, the artist shows the external main features of the object in the image, its materiality, size, light, spatial location, etc. Thirdly, the pencil drawing not only depicts the various external signs of the object,

but also expresses the internal content of the object and evokes certain thoughts and feelings in the observer. For a deeper study of the features of pencil drawing, the description is conditionally divided into several types.

According to the use of pencil drawing tools, the image is divided into linear and color types. A line drawing is usually light colored and generalized. An artistic image is created through lines. These include tables, schematic diagrams, and whiteboard images. Color images provide a complete description of the volume, light, texture and spatial relationships of the object in the environment. Such

pictures are called light-shadow and color pictures. Some items are characterized by their ghost and appearance. Therefore, when depicting such views, in some cases, a simple type of color image is chosen, which is called a silhouette,

that is, an image that is covered with the same flat color and performed through the line of sight.

According to the method of execution, pencil **drawings are divided into** original and **printed** types. An original painting is a unique example created by the artist with his own hands. A printed picture is a picture printed on a paper surface from a mold, it is called **an estamp**. There are several types of stamps: engraving, lino engraving, lithography.

Pencil drawings are divided into academic and creative drawings according to their use. Academic pencil drawing is a long-term study of drawing, learning different shapes and signs, and mastering drawing techniques.

A creative pencil drawing is a work of visual art that figuratively expresses the artist's thoughts, feelings and worldview. Terms such as draft, etude, and sketch are widely used in educational and creative works. A short-term image is called a draft. Item

A perfect study of an image or its parts is carried out through an etude. Real materials collected in depth in etudes and drafts are called sketches, which are intended to be used during the creation of creative paintings or works.

The imaging process can be divided into 4 stages.

Stage 1. Depending on the structure of the insert, it is determined whether the paper sheet is in a vertical (vertical) or horizontal (horizontal) position. The external forms of things are observed, these forms are defined in the form of geometric shapes with the help of additional lines, and the purposes for which they are used in practice are analyzed. The neck of things

determined by comparison of the width ratio. The general features of the object are displayed.

Stage 2. Taking into account the general shape of the thing and the aspect ratio of the image, its placement (composition) on the paper is determined. The main proportions of the thing, its size and linear (constructive) construction are described in compliance with the rules of perspective reduction.

Stage 3. The relative position of the main part of the object and its small parts is determined. The auxiliary lines used in the drawing are deleted and the drawing is compared with the objects in the insert. The light and shadow of the objects in the picture are drawn and the lightness and darkness are determined. The parts of light, half shadow, personal shadow, reflection of the depicted object are brought to the end.



Each shape and part of the product is processed separately.

Step 4. The character and texture of the forms are shown and the work is completed as a whole.

Drawing is all [visual arts](#) is the basis of types. Pencil drawings were not known before the 17th century. Later, modern abstract drawings were widely formed in the 18th-19th centuries. Today, modern artists continue to use [graphite pencils](#) for [artwork](#) and [sketches](#). Drawing is the basis of artistic education (mainly drawing from nature, educational exercise). Painting technological dry and liquid paint John Vanderpoel pencil drawing (1857-1911)

is performed using materials. In the earliest times, dry paint was the remains of burnt wood turned into charcoal. Italian pencil (black chalk) and sangina (red chalk) began to be used during

the Renaissance, graphite from the end of the 16th century, and today's widely used pencil in the 18th century.

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