

DEVELOPING STUDENTS' SKILLS AND SKILLS TO WORK ON RELIEF SHAPES IN SCULPTURE CLASSES

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
This article talks about the types of teaching of sculpture in school conditions, the function and content of sculpture, and the types of small sculpture.	sculpture and monuments, compositions, pencil drawing, three dimensions, relief images, animalistics

INTRODUCTION

There is probably no child who did not play with making different (puppy, colt, etc.) figures from clay, later sand, and plasticine. These childhood pastimes determine the future of some children. As he grows up, the child's pastime becomes a dream and passion, and later becomes the meaning of his life. In this way, the sculptural field of fine art was formed and became a separate art form. Usta Hamrobuvi Rahimova is one of such creators. Hushpulaks, small figures created by him are excellent examples of Uzbek small sculpture art. They are scattered all over the world, kept in various museums and private collections and represent Uzbek art to the world.

In the art of sculpture, which is one of the main types of visual arts, existence is depicted in space through volumetric forms. Figures placed on the table, various statues and monuments placed on streets and avenues, walls of buildings, embossed images on the surface of coins and medals are various forms of sculpture. Sculptural works are named differently depending on their location, function, processing style and appearance.

MAIN PART

One of the most common types of sculpting in school settings is working with clay or plasticine. It is known that pencil drawing is of special importance in the study of sculpture. The next stage of learning the secrets of art also began to bear fruit. Of course, the learning of science and art depends on the loving skills of teachers. Ilhom Jabbarov was distinguished by his talent even during the years of his education at the University of Education and Art Institute. That's why the works created by him stand out for their diversity and rich compositions. His work "Imagination" is especially noteworthy. Thus, Ilhom Jabbarov began to create very colorful sculptures. The sculptor managed to create the image of a number of scholars.

Sculpture is a type of fine art; based on the three-dimensional representation of existence in three-dimensional forms. The object of the image is mainly a person; as well as animals (animalistics), nature (landscape) and objects (still life). There are 2 main types of sculpture - a round sculpture that allows

you to look around and a relief type of embossed (bubble) image that can be seen only from one side. The relief, in turn, is divided into a bas-relief, which is slightly exaggerated in relation to the surface, and a gorgelief, in which the image is greatly exaggerated in relation to the surface; there is also a carved appearance, which is made on a flat surface where the image is noticeable due to the play of light. Sculpture is divided into several types according to its function and content: monumental sculpture, decorative sculpture, easel Sculpture, small sculpture types develop in close contact with each other and have their own characteristics.

Sculptural works are mainly round and relief (embossed image). Round sculptures include sculptures that can be viewed from all sides. For example, large statues and monuments in the square and avenue, all kinds of small statues, statues placed on the pedestal. Sculptures are usually embossed on a surface. Such sculptures are called relief in one word ("relief" is a French word that means surface) Reliefs can be seen only from the front. In such sculptural works; width, the view of natural landscapes, the events that happened in life are reflected in a certain environment.

Relief, embossed image is a type of sculpture. An image, a shape is created by embossing or carving (deepening) a flat ground (background). The composition is created on a flat level without separating from the natural base; The relief can be part of the decoration of architectural pieces, sculptural works and other compositions, or be an independent piece of work. The main types are bas-relief and high-relief. In the carved relief, the image is visible in the shadow of the light, the possibility is limited. Relief has existed in visual arts since ancient times: it is widely used in building decoration, medal making, plastering, metal stamping, etc. Used in ancient Egyptian architecture.

The relief relief is known from the Paleolithic period. Widespread in Egypt, Assyria, India, China, as well as in the territory of Uzbekistan; ancient art, particularly developed during the Renaissance and later periods.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that during the short years of independence, Uzbekistan, along with its achievements in the economic and social spheres, has increased its attention to ideological, spiritual and cultural affairs, increasing its influence among the developed countries of the world and raising its reputation. The fine art of Uzbekistan has developed in a very short time and achieved great achievements. The art of Uzbekistan has taken a triumphant path. The modern aspects of the art of sculpture in our country can be clearly seen in the work of artist Damir Ruziboev. At first he was engaged in painting and graphic arts. Damir Ruziboev entered the world of sculpture mainly in the 60s. The uniqueness of the shapes and sizes in the artist's work can be clearly felt from the naturalness of the movements, the variety and breadth of the subjects he has chosen. In several of his sculptures, we come across works that reflect the cultural life of our people and the image of intellectuals.

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