

DRAWING A HUMAN SKULL IN A PEN DRAWING

(nose, ears, eyes, lips)

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ANNOTATION

The article provides information on how to draw a pencil drawing of a human skull. In this process, special attention is paid to the study in parts.

Keywords: pencil, skull, nose, ears, lips, eyes.

Anatatsiya: Maqolada inson bosh suyagini qalamtasvirini tasvirlash haqida malumot berilgan. Bu jarayonda esa qismlarga bo'lib o'rganishga ham alohida ahamiyat qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Qalamtasvir, bosh suyak, burun, quloq, lab, ko'z.

INTRODUCTION

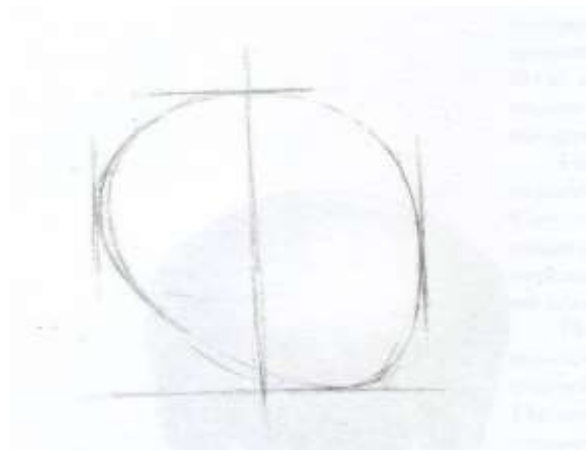
As Leonardo da Vinci advised the leading artists: If you want to know the shape of things, start with the parts. If you haven't memorized the first one and haven't mastered it enough, don't move on. If you take a different approach, you are wasting your time or, frankly, you are procrastinating. I want to remind you - first learn to persevere, and then learn to work fast.

In the process of learning, students learn to draw a human skull and, based on the knowledge they have acquired, to draw in practice the description of the peculiarities of the shapes in its structure, the parts belonging to different shapes. This will allow students to take their knowledge and skills in the field of "Pencil drawing", which is an integral part of the visual arts, to a higher level.

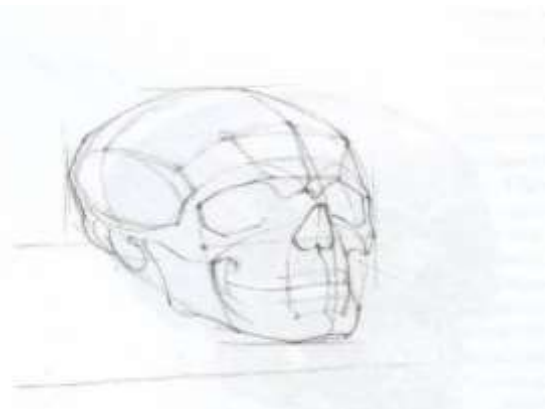
The human skull is made using different techniques to identify the shapes of different structures, parts that differ sharply in color and shape.

It is necessary to analyze the structure of the human skull, to construct, draw, analyze light and shadow and reflexes, to generalize the parts of different structures and to determine their construction. Describe the color of the parts of the skull, light and shadow, the interaction. It is necessary to find and draw a holistic composition, generalizing by reinforcing the parts in the foreground. Depending on the hardness and softness of the pencils, it is recommended to work with light-colored parts in hard pencils and dark-colored objects in soft pencils. During the lesson, the skull and the drawing should be regularly compared and contrasted. This is because imperfections that are invisible at close range can be detected quickly at long distances.

Stage 1. Based on the outermost edges of the model, place it on the surface of the paper imagining the visible and invisible edges, and determine the initial signs of perspective depending on the proportions of the sides, height, state of motion.

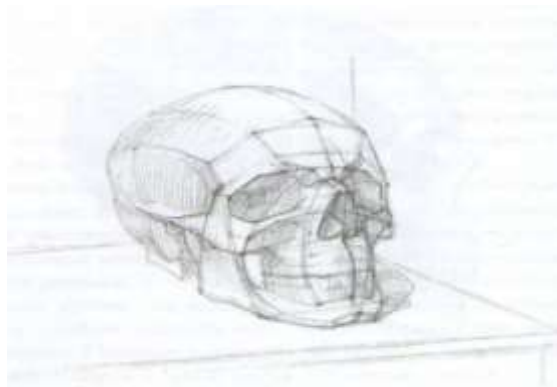


1- stage

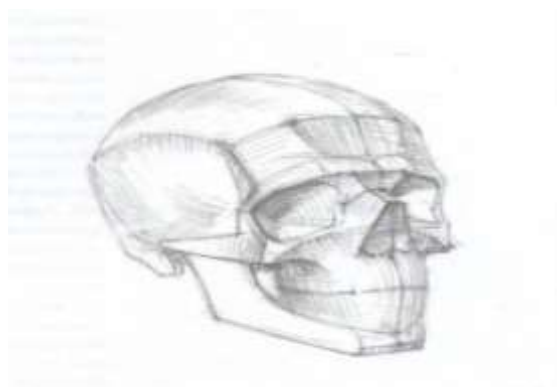


2- stage

Stage 2. Describe the structural structure of the shape with light lines and determine the perspective contraction of the sides along the horizon line through the point of contact.

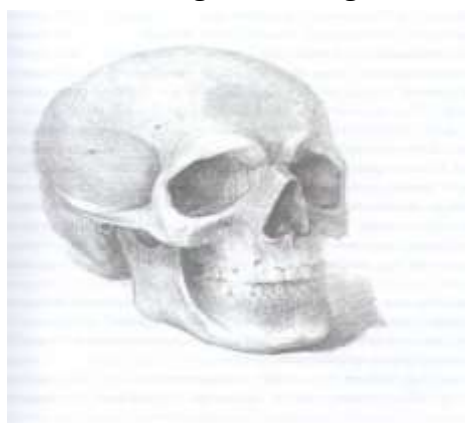


3-stage



4-stage

Stage 3. Determining the proportions and perspectives of the model with thicker lines, marking its falling shadow on the plane of the object.



Step 4 - Re-position the model's shadows (individual, falling shadows)... Set the background for the item.

5- stage. Defining all the light-shadow relations of the model shape... Determining the color ratios of the sides, finding the reflexive, glossy parts to bring the task to a whole.

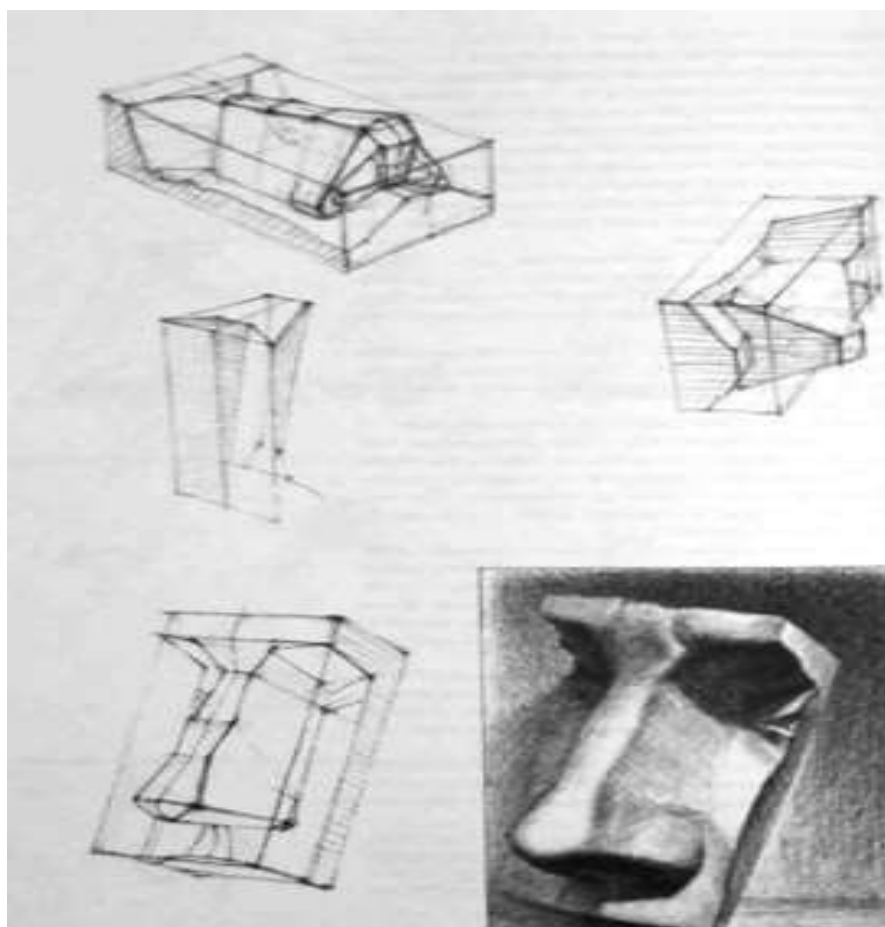
Drawing parts of the head shape requires a thorough knowledge of the basic rules of drawing the main parts of the face - nose, eyes, ears, lips. Students often overlook the importance of drawing individual parts of the head. They think it's a waste of time. According to them, it is enough to draw a skull to depict a plaster cast.

However, the student is not able to study in depth and specifically all the subtleties of the image of the eyes, ears, nose and lips when drawing a sketch.

The shape of the **NOSE** consists of four surfaces - the front, two sides and the bottom. Men and women have different noses, but the shape of the nose is the same.

In ancient art schools, the drawing of the head began with the drawing of details such as the nose, eyes, ears, and lips. One of the Karachi brothers created a special guide for the students of his academy.

This guide is a tutorial on how to draw the whole human body great school". The manual states that the description of the shape of the head begins with the drawing of the parts. Other manuals have taken this issue seriously. For example, in his book *The Rules and Short Practices of Drawing* (1734), I. Priceler described the laws of construction along with the laws of construction of the ear shape. According to the manual, the image begins with the arrow lines, which help the artist to determine the position of the ear.

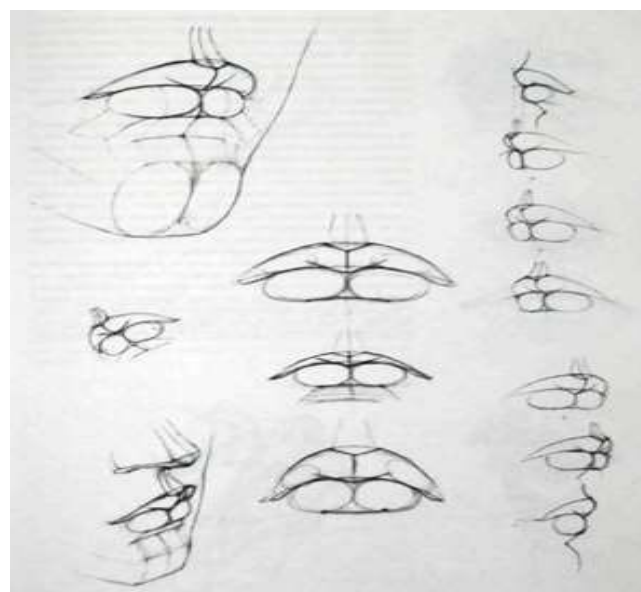


The total circumference and proportions of the parts of the ear supra are then determined. It then shows how to describe ear curls, counter curls, and boat depths.

EAR. The human ear, although different in shape, always has the same structure. In anyone, we can smell the outer gajama. The inner ear is painted in the middle of the earlobe. The bottom ends with a soft spot. The inner part of the ear supra is covered with an opposite gajama. The fat part of the ear supra from the outside covered. When drawing an ear, all parts of the ear supra must be in the artist's view.

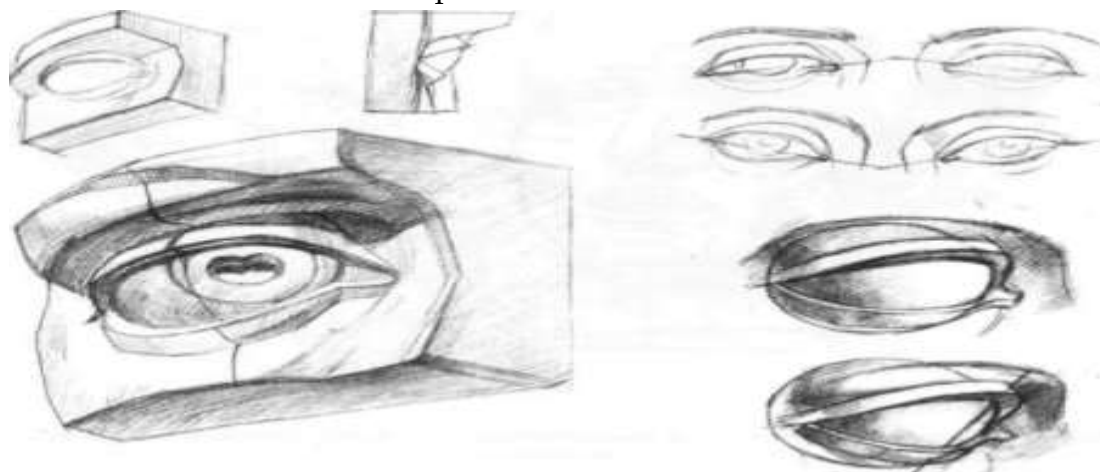


Ear pencil drawing



Lips pencil drawing

LIPS. The lips are also a constant object of observation and study in the depiction of the human head. Therefore, the future artist must be familiar with the laws of construction of the shape of the lips, as well as the rules of their depiction on the surface.



Eye Pencil Drawing

EYE. Ancient manuals focused on the laws of drawing parts of the head shape. Students will be able to draw their head pieces in a variety of situations and shapes to improve their drawing skills. Pictures of the main shape pieces can be found in the manuals of Julien, Skino, Pukirev and Savrasov, Kardovsky, Barshch, Khitrov, Solovyov and other famous artists and Methodist scholars.

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