

METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING STUDENTS TO MAKE A HUMAN HEAD PATTERN IN A SCULPTURAL LESSON

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Abstract:

In this article, the process of teaching students of pedagogical higher education institutions to work a human head sample in sculptural lesson Sessions is shown in methodological consistency.

Keywords: sculpture, Sinch, proportion, clay, carcass, bench, board.

Introduction:

It is known that today the purpose of higher education institutions is; to ensure that students receive in-depth knowledge of their specialty, to develop them intellectually, to find new ideas and to put them into practice. This demonstrates the importance of the issue of training personnel in the higher education system of our country, in the formation of a fully mature, perfect person, highly qualified, capable of creativity and initiative, quickly adaptable to new techniques and technologies for the theory and practice of modern education. In the educational direction of Fine Arts, as in every field, it is important to train excellent, creative personnel in every possible way. Future pedagogical artists studying in this educational direction should have a deep knowledge of sculpture, as well as studying the secrets, history, types and genres of Fine Arts¹.

The purpose of teaching sculpture in pedagogical higher educational institutions is to supply sculptural specialists with excellent skills and talents who have fully mastered the high image culture and professional skills, elevating our national art to the level of World templates.

There are two main methods of making and carving in sculpture, usually sculptors carving in stone, bone and wood, but very few carved wooden sculpture copies have survived to us.

Clay sculptures are cast in bronze, gold or silver in production to make them mustacham. Models of these should be created primarily from wax or clay.

¹ Shuhratovich, I. U. (2020). Technologies of working on graphic materials in fine arts classes (on the example of working still life in the pen). *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 8(4), 41-45.



Main Part:

Students who study the mysteries of sculpture will be able to master first of all the objects used in sculpture, as well as the laws and regulations for making sculptures, and analyze their creative works created by famous sculptors.

In sculpture, the main task is to start working a man's head of geometric shape when working a portrait. In this task, a person is shown the construction of the head by cutting it into pieces.

The work of the head of a person is carried out on the basis of the following processes;

- careful study of the human head;
- Sinch preparation process;
- Coating the clay on the grout;
- Build the ratio of large parts in a person's head;
- Study of the human surface part;
- Finding the proportion of the parts of the surface and placing them in accordance with the proportion.



Sinch preparation process. In order for a person to work the head part, first of all, it is necessary to prepare a pinch (carcass). Sinches can be made of wood or thick iron wires. Crestings are installed before the sludge is covered, which prevents the sludge from falling off. Sinches are made according to the khajmi of Haikal, which must be worked on. Ready-made sinches are installed on special rotating machines and placed at the height of the level of the person's gaze.

When preparing the carcass, we will need two pieces of wood 2.5 x 5 x 30 cm square wooden board 30 x 30 cm large and small screws wooden bar, metal screwdriver cord newspaper from 5 mm metal brackets, metal wire material at an angle of about 30 cm in diameter upper size².

Lay out a clay coating on the Sinch. It is necessary to prepare the clay at a certain softness before covering the clay. By doing this, we ensure that the clay stays well in the mortar. The clay is cut into small pieces, and the Cinch crust is lifted, and Clay is placed under it. The Sinch surface is covered with clay in stages. Here we are trying to bring out the general shape of the human head. The clay must be densely placed together. Before covering the dirt, the student must observe the head of a person, study his general taste, shape. When coating clay, large dumps are first indicated, that is, the ovoid shape of the head part, when the rectangular shape of the neck part is given, the correct placement of the head part on the neck and shoulders is ensured.

² Karin Xessenberg. SKULPTING Basics. Everything you need to know to create fantastic. Introduction. Page 24.

Place a fragment of a board 9 inches high and 1.1/2 to 2 inches wide in a vertical position in the center of the bracket made of 18 square dowels. To the fragment with a board, tighten the pipe made of corals, the upper part of which should be at the level of the skull of your future Haikal. We place the finished pickle in a tin and cover it with a thick layer of clay. Place the clay carefully, starting from the neck area, bring it as a base and raise it to the level of the high point of the head.

Having previously worked the work on the sketch, the work on the basis of this sketch is transferred to a large hajm. The creation process of each work is carried out in the same order 3.

Build the ratio of large parts on the head of a person. In order to determine proportions and large volumes, the following tasks are carried out: in the process of sludge coating, it is necessary to pay attention to large proportions. Here we take into account the correct placement of the head of a person on the neck, the neck on the shoulder. According to the task set in this, it is necessary to be able to extract the volume of the head of a person of natural size. Then the proportionality of the pieces of a person's head in relation to each other is ensured.

The clay-covered head is cut into small pieces and a clear and correct arrangement of the proportions of the pieces to each other is ensured. Place the column raised from the clay with its side; determine the degree of Dachan by passing measurements mark it. In order not to accumulate debris between the layers of clay, crush it maxkam with your hand. At the beginning of work, determine the correct location of the Dachan relative to the neck. If you exaggerate the shape of the Dachan, you will have the opportunity to always straighten up with problems later.



3 Sculpture. On the first steps of Manual. It is a supplement to the program of study sculpture, page 5.

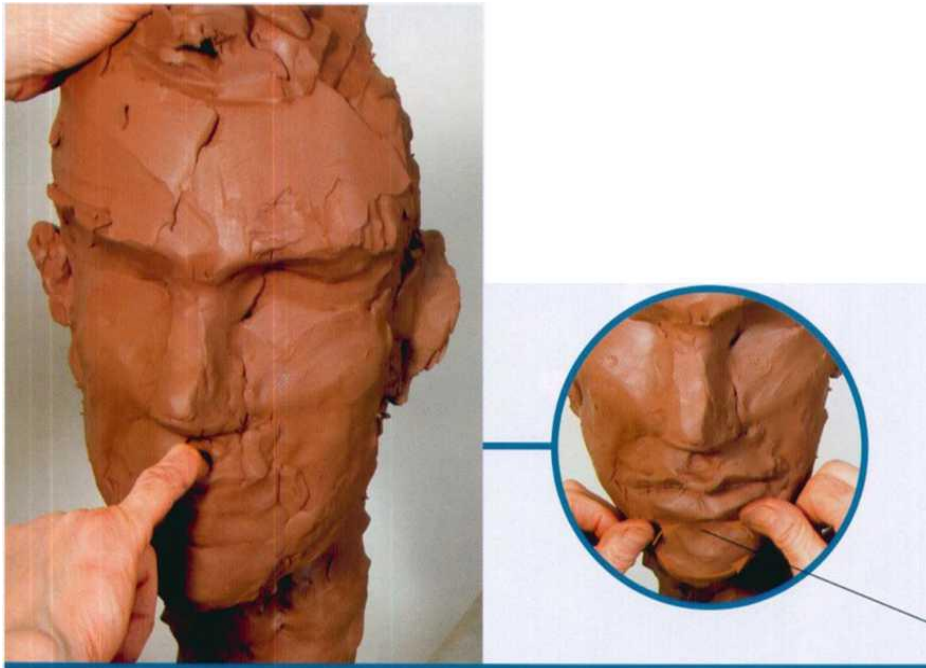


Continue your work upwards, moving from the side to the back of the head. Make an oval shape of the future head by marking the main contours, in which you can start working on all the details of the face.

Also prepare killerin with clay modeling. use a serkul to shape the chin out of clay through the serkul mark, measure the distance between the chin and the border on the forehead, and enter copy models to measure. Again with a crankshaft, the model measures the width of the ear and their position is strengthened with matches. It will then be possible to check the ears with proper arrangement, even if they have closed layers of clay.

Study of human facial parts

For processing the dressing, we provide, first of all, the division of the head of a person of geometric shape into flatlands. In the process, we carefully study the model made of plaster and try to make it look like a Natura. In the development of the xar pieces in the model, the location relative to each other is exactly performed. In the process of completing the work, the work being done from clay is smoothed out and the corners are clarified.

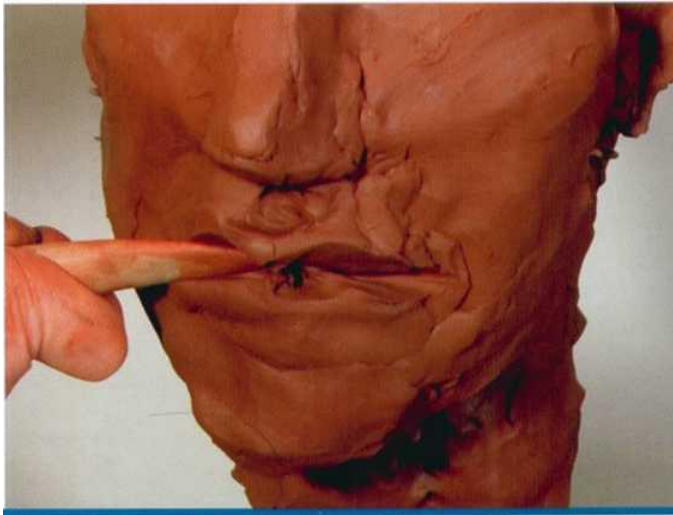


By placing the work with the lateral part, a chest profile of three planes is filled in from the center of the marked chest. Eliminated problems in the initial work activity will prevent many errors of work later. The model is transferred from the start of work to the height of the stanchion level, with the head straight. The model is required to look at the head straight, no matter in which direction the sculpture Head is facing later. With the help of these small pieces, the forehead, spinal cord, jaw part, neck, shoulder and hattoki eyes, nose, mouth, ears are also clearly indicated.

Formation of the jaw and lower lip. Use your fingers to work on The Shape of your head. The facial part is made up of the lip, eye gum, cheek extensions, nose, ear, as well as muscle derivatives. Making deductions between the lips for modeling.



Finding the proportion of facial parts. In the process of working each shape, it is necessary to find their proportionality. Having planned the work, the following measurements are carried out using a circle: the distance from the ear to the ear. By placing the Model and case with the side part, in your elongated arm in a horizontal position, the eardrum is determined by its position relative to the tip of the nose. Ham from the second side of the detected point is once again checked. The measurements made are triggered. It is controlled that it is at this point that the tip of the match that fixated on the clay meets. Measuring the distance from the tip of the



nose to the most embossed point of the

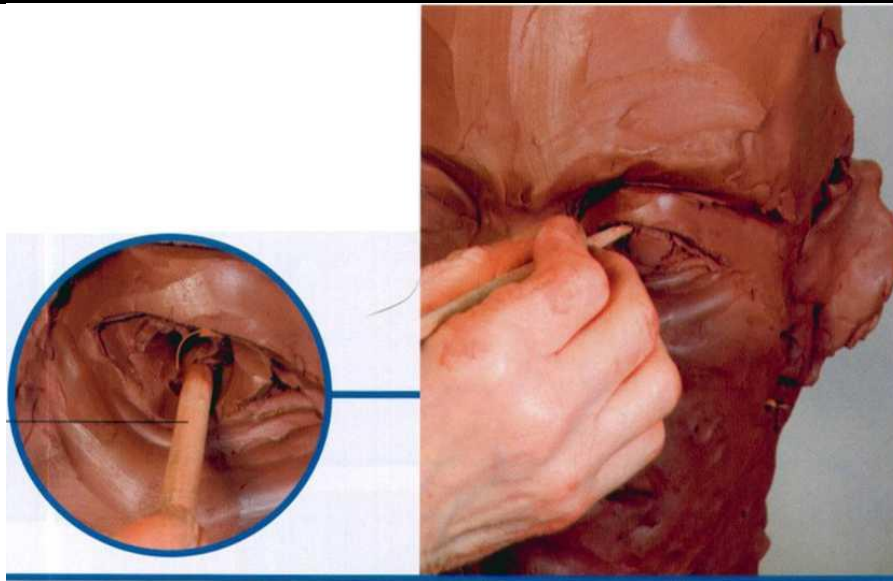
Dachan, the circumcircular Dragonfly is carefully placed at the point of the center of the nose. A semicircle is then passed through Dachan. A match is placed with the other hand in the center of the semicircle while holding the circle in one hand. The measurements taken earlier are again examined using a circular loop. If lost in measurements, the measurements are seen from the recirculation and the position of the match is changed. A semicircle is drawn on the forehead, setting the circular dragon in a match and measuring the distance from the dacha to the place where the hair begins. Starting from the side, a semicircle is drawn, measuring the distance from the ear to the point where the hair begins. Passing the measurement on both sides, a match is placed at the intersection of the lines.

Each of the members of the face is separated in alox, and is created on the basis of the dimensions obtained. Focus on the proportions of the parts. The location of the members must be proportional to each other 4.

Placement of facial parts according to proportion. In this task, each part of a person's head is shown in shapes, that is, the head part is cut into small pieces, and the proportionality of the pieces is ensured. With the help of these small lumps, the forehead, spinal cord, jaw part, neck, shoulder and hattoki eyes, nose, mouth, ears are also clearly indicated. In the process of working each piece, great importance is attached to their proportionality and harmony.

4 Karin Xessenberg. SKULPTING Basics. Everything you need to know to create fantastic. Introduction. Page 45





Especially make sure your eyes are facing in one direction and standing. This stage requires attention, for which it is possible to prepare the sculpture for a long time and where it is necessary. do not forget to create the nasal organ with ridges, when creating The Shape of the nose, add a little of the clay. Formirovania on the nose add more clay and make sure that they are not too big jaduyam.



The back of the head in the finished state is cut off, the covers inside are removed, and the back is again glued in place, a groove is placed in the inner cavity of the sculpture and filled with plaster. And the built-in Groove is fixed on the carcass, and then trimmed.

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