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THE MOST USEFUL TECHNIQUES USED BY ADVANCED TEACHERS IN TEACHING DRAWING

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ABSTRACT

Every teacher, including a drawing teacher, has three issues: what to teach, why to teach and how to teach. Providing methodological assistance to young teachers who can get acquainted with the basic methods, techniques and tools of teaching drawing at school. Drawing methodology is a branch of pedagogical science that defines the content and methods of teaching the basics of graphic literacy in schools in accordance with the general goals and objectives of education and upbringing.

KEYWORDS: *Revival of thinking activities, sketches and axonometry, education, graphics, archeological excavations, architecture, thick and high walls, castles, masterpieces of world architecture, bells, screws ,pona, axonometric projection.*

INTRODUCTION

Every teacher, including a drawing teacher, has three issues: what to teach, why to teach and how to teach. However, due to the shortness and insufficient substantiation of the answers to the questions in the program, it does not fully satisfy young teachers. **[1]**

Providing methodological assistance to young teachers who can get acquainted with the basic methods, techniques and tools of teaching drawing at school. The above tasks require the course to reflect and justify the following:

a) the most convenient methods and techniques used by advanced teachers in teaching drawing;

b) methods and tools that enable students to stimulate their thinking activities and visualize their existence;

(c) Methods and means to ensure the development of solid skills in the performance of clear drawings in accordance with the rules of manual, visual sketches and axonometry;

g) tools that provide practical knowledge and skills in reading and executing drawings.

Since the development of practical knowledge and skills in drawing depends on the conditions, this course will consider the organization of the drawing room and its equipping with appropriate teaching equipment and tools.

Thus, we draw some brief conclusions that define the content of the methodology as a scientific science. **[2]**

Drawing methodology is a branch of pedagogical science that defines the content and methods of teaching the basics of graphic literacy in schools in accordance with the general goals and objectives of education and upbringing.

At the same time, the method of drawing develops the most convenient ways to perform graphic work, and on this basis, the perfect means of organizing the educational process in the subject. **[3]**

The need for a graphic image began to emerge in the time of primitive society. This is evidenced by the ornaments used on the tools and objects of labor of primitive people, as well as many images carved on the rock.

Archaeological excavations in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, show that the fine arts of the primitive peoples living here were much higher. They reflected their activities in rock carvings. For example, a rock carving scene near Jizzakh (Figure 1) and a rock image found in Soymalitash (Fergana Valley) (Figure 2) show the sun and the farmer plowing. These images were carved in stone 2-3 thousand years ago. **[4]**

The first architectural constructions began to appear during the period of the primitive community system. Examples of primitive architecture consisted of basements, huts, huts; In the vicinity of the water it is made of rocks, mud, bones, wood, branches. About 30 ruins of such primitive architecture were found in the territory of Central Kazakhstan. Figure 3 shows an image of one of the primitive buildings (reconstructed) found on Mount Bugili in Central Kazakhstan. **[5]**

In the territory of the Republic in the IV century BC each nation built thick and high walls, fortresses and fortresses to protect itself from external enemies (Jonbos fortress, Dalvarzintepa, Toprakkala, Varakhsha near Bukhara, Bolalik hill near Termez ,Kuva fortress in the Fergana valley, etc.). Before building the fortifications, of course, their history (plan) was drawn. Thus, the implementation of architectural and construction drawings on the territory of Uzbekistan has gradually improved, and the construction of buildings on the basis of these drawings has reached such a high level that for more than a century in the cities of Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand Historical monuments have become masterpieces of world architecture. That is why it is not in vain that these cities are called “open-air museum cities”. **[6]**

Our ancestors used their own standards for the production of various types of bricks used in construction, that is, brick formwork (wooden device). This indicates that some types of standards were used in Uzbekistan thousands of years ago. Later, in their scientific work, scientists widely used graphic images, as well as writing. The use of graphic images in the works of Central Asian thinkers dates back more than a thousand years. They skillfully used their own drawings in their works. As evidence of this, let us take some of the graphic images in Ibn Sina'sEncyclopaedia (Ibn Sina, Encyclopedia, Tehran, 1952). It is noteworthy that the clear image of the bell, screw, pona, etc. is made in axonometric projections. Figure 4 shows the axonometric projections. **[7]**

In this work, Ibn Sina, in addition to a clear description of the mechanisms, also describes their drawing in the scheme. For example, while depicting the connection of screws with the wheel, as well as the wheel, screws and blocks, at the same time shows them in graphic images. These are prefabricated drawings, reminiscent of kinematic schemes. For example, consider a graphic

representation of the connection of a screw with a pulley (Figure 6). It is clear from the figure that AB and CD have two vertical columns, to which are attached: ER, FJ, MN with axles, the first of which has H-gear, the second P-L gears, the third has X and O gears. The gears are positioned vertically and the O wheel is screwed vertically. The axles of the wheels, shafts and columns are depicted in straight lines. The function of the H and P and L and X wheels is to transmit gears. The attachment of the screw to the wheel is based on a worm gear. This graphic image used by the scientist takes the form of Figure 7, b, based on the symbols of the kinematic scheme. It works in the following order: the screw (1), which is the source of movement, is attached to the gear wheel (2); Wheels 2 and 3 transmit motion from shaft I to shaft II; Wheel 5 engages with the S-wheel mounted on shaft III and transmits the motion to it. According to the scientist, the load is applied to the third shaft, and when the device is activated, the load rises. Such drawings can be found in the works of such scholars as Abu RayhanBeruni, Al-Khwarizmi, Ali Kushchi.

The development of human production activity began to set them the task of accurately depicting objects in the plane and determining the dimensions of the object on the basis of the image. **[8]**

At the end of the 18th century, the French scientist Gaspar Monge studied the scientific works of his predecessors and wrote the book "Descriptive Geometry", which is the theoretical basis of the science of drawing. This book was published in 1798 and soon spread throughout Europe and began to be widely used in technology. G. Monj is the founder of orthogonal projection on two planes perpendicular to each other, this method is still called "Monj method". All projections, machine-building and architectural-construction and other drawings used in practice and connected with measurements are made by Monj method. **[9]**

In our country, in the manufacture, production and construction of large aircraft, from simple household items, drawings prepared according to the standard on the basis of the Monge method are used. Multi-storey multi-storey buildings of complex construction are being built in the country on the basis of architectural and construction drawings. **[10]**

In our country, the study of descriptions under the names "Drawing" and "Drawing Geometry" began in 1931 in schools and universities. About fifty doctors and candidates of science have been trained in this field. Uzbek pedagogical scientists R.Khorunov, Y.Kirgizbaev, E.Sobitov, I.Rakhmonov, S.Murodov, A.Akbarov, J.Yodgorov, L.Khakirnov, A .lsmatullayev, P.Odilov and methodologists A.Umronkhojjayev, E.Rovziev made significant contributions.

From the above, it is clear how perfectly the graphic images (drawings) carved into the rock in the territory of our country are made by specialists.

As mentioned above, the need for imagery dates back to the time of the primitive community system. During this period, people initially exchanged ideas with each other only through oral communication. Later, with the formation of large clans and tribal communities, there was a need to extend the oral tradition. Such a need was fulfilled by images. People exchanged views through images. For the first time, a person was able to create simple graphic images on stone, creating an opportunity to write a letter. There were no words or letters in the ancient letters. Thoughts about an object are conveyed through the image of the object. Such a "picture" letter tells stories about battles, military campaigns and hunting.

Primitive people painted graphic images on bark, stone, bone, leather and other objects.

The graphic images above were found in Central Asia and the Altai Krai of Russia.

Later, papyrus paper was invented in Egypt for graphic design and writing, and later in China.

Later, on the basis of this human need, writing appeared, that is, the image served as writing. Sounds, syllables and words pronounced by human beings are marked with different symbols (letters) in different nations. Letters are also images. For example, the letter "O" is an image of the sound "O-O-O", the letter "A" is an image of the sound "A-A-A", and so on.

Today, in addition to writing, the importance of a modern image and its use in our daily lives is growing for every ordinary person. Because today no family can be imagined without computers, telephones, household appliances, furniture or toys. For these devices, a drawing or diagram is attached to his passport. It is important for everyone to be able to read and understand the images (drawings, pictures, diagrams, etc.) in the application.

For example, you have bought new furniture for your home, and if you want to assemble it yourself, you must use the drawing and technical drawing attached to the furniture passport. Or if you want to repair the furniture yourself (it is a bit complicated), you will have to use the images provided in the Appendix. Let's say that when decorating the interior of the house, you use a drawing plan of the house to choose the layout that best suits your taste when placing household appliances (furniture, TV, etc.), you sketch it in several options and equip your home based on the project.

To make simple clothes or some small things at home on your own, you will need to know how to make a spread pattern.

In the development of children's technical creativity in the family, it is important for parents to be able to read and draw simple drawings, sketches, drawings or diagrams. You bought your child a toy (mechanical, electronic, etc.), If you want to help the child to collect and use the toy, of course, use the images attached to the toy passport. You help the child to read the image (drawing or diagram) in the application, thereby increasing the child's interest in technical creativity.

Know the signs (pictograms) of traffic rules in our daily lives and teach them to children and teach them to follow them; plays an important role in the prevention of various life-threatening accidents.

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