

Comparison And Practical Results Of Two Promising Methods

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In the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is a big role of adults in developing fully of young generation. The attention paid to young people who grow up in all stages of continuous education is a solid foundation for our future.

In particular, the creation of a unified system of continuous education based on the words of our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's ideas for a deeper emphasis on improving the effectiveness of education and preparing young people for independent living. Creating the aesthetic and artistic abilities of young people is one of the major goals of higher education today. There are many innovations in drawing geometry to broaden students' imagination in architecture, art, and painting. We use a variety of specific and different ways to keep our surroundings constant in our minds. The most efficient of these methods is the perspective drawing of objects on a plane. Because when creating a perspective of an object or a building, its geometric elements are consciously analyzed and fully understood. Following these practical methods and practices, a person becomes accustomed to analyzing everything he or she sees and develops the ability to remember.

An observer can consciously perceive changes in things by looking at them, big or small, depending on where they see things in space.

In the process of making perspective images on a two-dimensional plane, the third dimension can be used correctly and accurately, no matter where it appears.

Methods of drawing perspective and graphic problems related to it are included in the direction of 5110800 - "Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics" of the Institute of Architecture, National Institute of Painting and Designing, Pedagogical Higher Education Institutions dissolves.

There are two ways to create a perspective image: the "Architects" method and the "Wallpaper with the side plan". We need to compare the comfort and disadvantages of these methods.

In the perspective of learning how to perform an image of objects in the perspective, the viewpoint is represented by the point of view in C as it is or as seen.

That is, such an image between the K-plane plane C and the point of view, which makes the perspective of very simple objects difficult. But the simplest way to describe complex objects in

perspective is with a bit of confusion as well as some discomfort. Therefore, to avoid such confusion and discomfort, according to the results of many studies, the image will move further, ie the picture will be in a more comfortable position. Then the prospect of the object is fulfilled according to its plan and facade. Here, the plan is to look over the object, and the facade is the front view of the object. Thus, the perspective is fulfilled according to its plan and facade (the drawing of the Monkey).

picture 1.

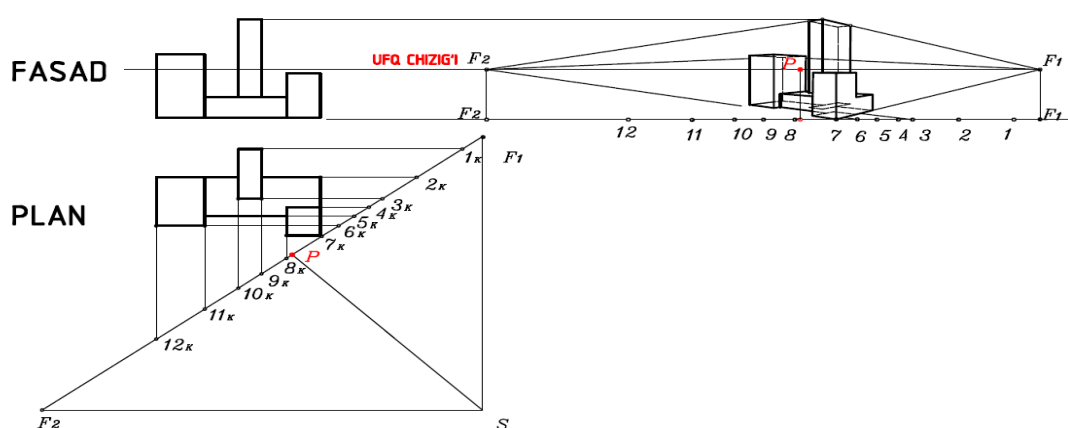


Figure 1 shows the facility's plan and facade. The perspective of architects' method is illustrated in the following order.

1. The horizontal line of the object is selected.
2. The image footprint of the object's layout is at KH comfortably, that is, the two sides of the object should be fully visible.
3. We have to choose between 1K and 12K of the viewing point, the optimum viewing angle.
4. In the map, the correct lines of the object on the plan are determined by the geometric positions of the points (F1, F2,).
5. The image of the image being applied to the object is selected on the right side of the facade or in the blank space of the drawing paper and the horizon line moves through the facade. The
6. The characteristic (angular) angles of the object are associated with the point of view C, and these points of view at KH are identified and transferred to the basis of the new image. Using the dots, the perspective of the object plan is drawn.
7. The height of the elements of the facade is measured according to the plan, taking into account the reduction in perspective.

Since these designs are in the case of a 7 K edge of the object, this aspect is depicted at an actual height. The rest of the edges are shortened by the points F1 and F2.

This perspective drawing method may also vary according to the general drawing method for all methods.

It is the most popular and most popular "Architectural method" for professionals in various fields, looking for ways to satisfy each and every one of their professions. have done prospective images. Therefore, this method is called the "Architects method."

Comparing the "Architecture Method" mentioned above, we compare the "layered" or "side wall" method.

When describing the location of the area and surrounding buildings using the "layered" or "side wall" method, attention is paid to choosing a horizontal line. The horizon is almost invisible. p something may appear. In some cases, the more perspective an object is, the more promising it is. In this method, the height of the facade elements of the object is determined by the side wall plane.

This method of perspective drawing is called "Planned" and "side wall". When the horizontal slope of the object is lower, the contraction of the lower part of the object will have a greater impact. It makes it difficult to create them precisely in this way, in addition to the architects' method, firstly describing the layout of the object, and then placing the facade on it, and using height wall facade elements by the side wall method. 1642-1709) suggested.

Figure 2 shows the plan and facade of the object. Make a projection of the multi-storey building's carob with the side sidewall.

1. The horizontal plane and the planar plane of the image with respect to the facade of the building are transferred to KH. Viewpoint S is selected at a distance that provides the optimal viewing angle.
2. In the picture footage, P and P are defined as F1, F2 respectively. The characteristic points of the film are 7K.
3. At the right-hand side of the facade (or in the blank area), the points P and F1 and F2 are indicated on the right. On the facade base line, P and 7K, respectively. The dots are marked with a right.
4. In order to fulfill the planning perspective in Perspicica, a "Displaced Plan" line is drawn below the horizon line, with 7K points attached. 7K dots are interconnected with F1, F2, 1K, 2K, 3K,... 12K points are formed by joining points F1, F2 13K, 14K, 15K, 16 K, 17 K and then 7'K 13'K, 14 ' K, 15'K, 16'K, 17'K and the rest of the points are drawn vertically upwards, so that the object is drawn up in the background of the plan perspective.

5. On the front of the facade, the image footprint of a vertical side wall plane is perpendicular to the TV horizon.

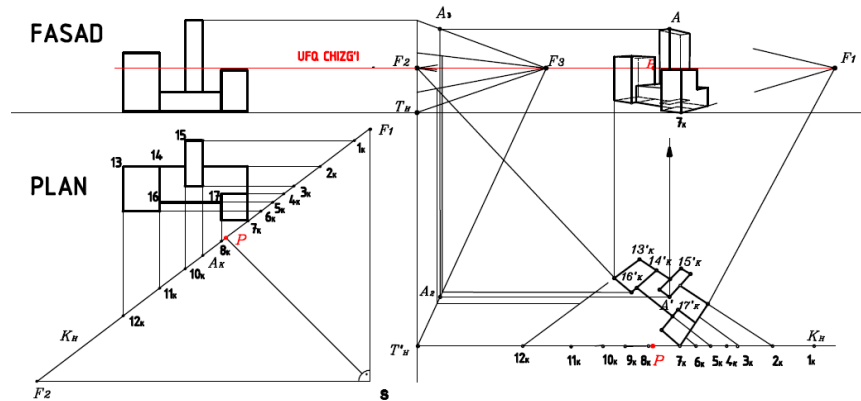
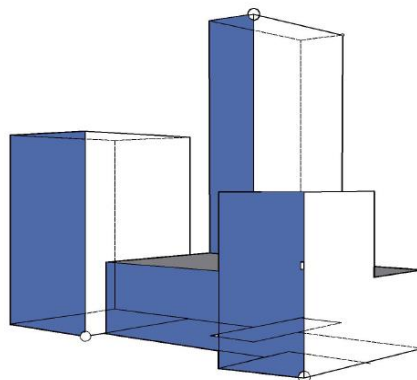


Figure 2

1. The facade intersects TH with the line A from the point A' in the outline to prospect the height of the edge A at the point A'. From this point, the vertical line is drawn parallel to the horizon line from point A' to the line 2F3. Point A is defined in the vertical line drawn from the AK.
2. The point of the object is described in its true magnitude as the 7 edges touch the picture. Either point A1 and the point 7 intersect with the vertical line drawn from 7K determine the perspective of that edge. 1F2 cut 2K vertical line. The invisible 13' K on the back is at the intersection of 2F2 and 3F1.

By comparing the “architectural method” and the “layered” or “side wall” method, we obtained the result in Figure 3 in both methods.



This method also provides high graphical accuracy. The main essence of this method is shown in Figure 1-2. There was an object plan as a carpet of a multi-storey building. In this way you can fulfill the perspectives of all kinds of architectural buildings, ensembles, parks and squares.

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