The basis of perspective and fine!

Ahmadali Bo’tayev Ashurovich and Abdullayev Alimardon Xaydarovich

Introduction

It is known that fine arts are one of the types of art that quickly affect the human mind, evoke good feelings in it and enrich the spiritual world. At the same time, the fine arts are also educators who help the formation and development of the human personality. In this regard, in general secondary schools and vocational colleges, the fine arts are also important in educating the younger generation as well-rounded people has a role.

To complete a task in the field of fine and applied arts, a student must do a lot of geometric constructions. For example, to make a simple oval box, or to create a composition of geometric grooves, you need to know how to divide sections and corners and circles into equal colors, and how to make regular polygons. It is also necessary to learn the rules of joining, the formation of curves and their geometric construction in the creation of Islamic pattern compositions. In addition, to create a work of applied art, it is necessary to draw a picture of it, make corrections to the project, in short, to have the knowledge and graphic literacy about drawing and reading it. Many of these and similar geometric constructions are studied in the field of geometric drawing in the science of drawing. These simple geometric constructions are described in Chapter I. The fact that things around us look different to the naked eye, and that the study of the causes of this condition leads to the formation of the science of perspective. For example, the circular parts of different jars and buckets generally look like ellipses or straight lines, while the parallel painted rails seem to meet at a point as they move away from us. The farther away the poles are, the smaller they are. Such The science of "Perspective" sheds light on the fact that events are based on a law. The science of perspective studies the ways in which things in nature are depicted on a plane or on a surface.

When we look at the historical development of the science of drawing, we see that it is inextricably linked with the fine and applied arts, architecture, physics, mathematics, medicine and other fields. The science of how to draw technical drawings correctly, as well as how to properly organize all areas of the drawing industry, is called drawing. Drawing is a technical science that teaches people to do things on time, that is, to be precise, demanding and clean. Any drawing requires very precise drawing. Drawing according to standard requirements is a unique art and can evoke aesthetic pleasure in people. Drawings, whether simple or complex, need to be mastered in order to draw or read simple geometric shapes. While mathematics is the gymnastics of the mind, drawing is a science that develops human thinking and spatial imagination. Therefore, the science of drawing can be called a tool for sharpening human thinking.

Perspective is a French word, la perspective, which means to look away, and in Greek, perspictor, which means seeing through a mirror. If the central projection is adapted to the requirements of human vision, the resulting image will be clear and reliable. These requirements are related to the relative position of the projected objects and the distances between them. Hence, an image performed by the central projection method, taking into account the visual characteristics of a person, is called perspective. Perspective is figurative is the grammar of art, because any work of realistic painting created is or must be done on the basis of the laws of perspective. Only then will the work be properly constructed or kept alive. If a work of art is created without following these rules, scientific observers will say that "there is no perspective in this picture," and ordinary observers will say that "things in this picture do not look like themselves." The science of perspective serves as a scientific resource for creating a realistic picture and helps to describe things as we see them. Types of perspective. As mentioned earlier, perspective is a centrally projected image that takes into
account the characteristics of human vision. Perspective in
the practice of artists to correctly perform the structure of
the picture, to check and correct the composition of the
building under construction at the design stage, to determine
the size of the object through aerial photography, to restore
the movement of previously colliding mechanisms in
forensics, as well as used in optics and other fields.
Perspective is divided into the following types, depending
on the place of application and the surface on which it is
performed:
1. Observation perspective. The rules of drawing are
studied in the same way as the object looks.
2. Air perspective. In this case, the image of the object is
depicted in color, depending on its luminosity. The
depth and width of the space are represented by color.
3. Analytical perspective. In this case, the image of the
object is made graphically-analytically, that is, by
calculating the sum of points.
4. Geometric perspective. Geometric perspective is the
basis of perspective imaging, which can be divided into
the following types depending on the type of surface on
which the image is created:
   • Linear perspective. In this case, the image of the object
     is made in planes that are vertical and sometimes
     inclined relative to the horizontal plane.
   • Panoramic perspective. In this case, the image of the
     object is made on the inside of the cylinder surface, and
     the point of view is taken on the surface axis.
   • Diorama perspective. If a panoramic perspective is
     combined with an object of the same size in the oil
     (edge) of the prism, a diorama perspective is formed.
   • Dome perspective. In this case, the image of the object
     is made on the inside of the surface of the sphere or
     ellipsoid.
   • Relief perspective. In this case, the image of the object
     is made in a part of space, which is used to create
     embossed spatial images in the plane and to increase
     the depth space in shallow scenes. The laws of relief
     perspective are mainly used by sculptors.
   • Theatrical perspective. In this case, the image is made
     on several surfaces and used in theatrical decoration.
     This perspective is based on the principles of relief
     perspective, in which three-dimensional images are
     replaced by several planes. This perspective is the
     theoretical basis for decorating. In this case, the
     perspective image is made in several parallel planes
     placed in series. So the scene is very spacious and has a
     lot of scenery. The backstage is placed at a certain
distance parallel or at an angle to each other and blends
in with the back decoration.
   • Stereoscopic perspective. In this case, two views of the
     object, the perspective images for the left and right
     eyes, are made in different colors from two points, and
     they are placed on top of each other at a certain angle.
     The image, in particular, is drawn with red lines for the
     left eye and blue lines for the right eye, and are called
     anaglyphic (embossed) images. When the anaglyphs are
     observed through specially designed red and blue stereo
     glasses, things appear bulky to our eyes.
   • Plafonti perspective. In this case, the image of the
     object is made in a horizontal plane, mainly on the
     ceilings of the building.
5. Cinema perspective: It is a separate discipline that teaches
graphical information about the speed and acceleration of a
moving object in photographic film and motion pictures.

6. Ayeroperspektiva: This perspective can be used to take
pictures of ground objects from an airplane or to take aerial
photographs. These types of perspectives have evolved over
a long period of time and will continue to do so.

A painting is not only a work of fine art created by artists,
but also a perspective image made in a certain format. It is
known that any image made in the picture has elements of
perspective making, horizon line, different meeting points,
starting point P, distance points D, and D2, general meeting
points F1 F2, F3,... point of view S's role is performed in the
presence of TB. These elements are deleted from the
picture. Sometimes artists create works without these
elements. However, artists have become accustomed to
following the rules of perspective or vice versa in order to
evoke strong emotions, excitement or pleasure in their
paintings.

During the perspective analysis of the painting, the process
of reconstructing its elements and originality was studied in
the context of the reconstruction of the painting. Therefore,
the analysis of the elements of the picture
described in general terms.
Every artist strives to create his work perfectly, to be
"strong" in terms of composition, to create a different effect
on the human psyche by placing the horizon line and the
point of view in it at different angles, low and high. For
example, to "sing" nature, he draws a horizon line in the
middle of the picture. To draw a "portrait" of the earth, the
horizon line is drawn higher or the horizon line is drawn
lower to show more of the events in the sky. All directions
are taken into account in determining the center of events in
the picture. "Direction is defined as the structure and
location of various objects in a painting and their collection,
walls, roads, trees, etc., which directly or indirectly lead to
the center of the work." The great thinker and painter
Leonardo da Vinci, in his painting The Mysterious Evening,
focused on the actions, attitudes, and attitudes of the
participant in the eyes of Jesus Christ. The starting point P
is placed in the same place. The horizon is also slightly higher
than the center of the picture. This "Mysterious Evening"
is very perfect in terms of compositional structure, and all the
perspective rules allow us to determine the starting point P,
and in this respect it fully fulfills its function. It is described
in general terms.
Every artist strives to create his work perfectly, to be
"strong" in terms of composition, to create a different effect
on the human psyche by placing the horizon line and the
point of view in it at different angles, low and high. For
example, to "sing" nature, he draws a horizon line in the
middle of the picture. To draw a "portrait" of the earth, the
horizon line is drawn higher or the horizon line is drawn
lower to show more of the events in the sky. All directions
are taken into account in determining the center of events in
the picture. "Direction is defined as the structure and
location of various objects in a painting and their collection,
walls, roads, trees, etc., which directly or indirectly lead to
the center of the work." The great thinker and painter
Leonardo da Vinci, in his painting The Mysterious Evening,
focused on the actions, attitudes, and attitudes of the
participant in the eyes of Jesus Christ. The starting point P
is placed in the same place. The horizon is also slightly higher
than the center of the picture. This "Mysterious Evening" is
very perfect in terms of compositional structure, and all the
perspective rules allow us to determine the starting point P, and in this respect it fully fulfills its function.

References