

AN UNCOMPLICATED STILL LIFE MADE UP OF HOUSEHOLD ITEMS OF VARIOUS SHAPES AND TEXTURES

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ANNOTATION

The article describes how to describe a simple still life consisting of household items of various shapes and textures.

Keywords: Shape, still life, object, perspective, composition.

Аннотация: В статье рассказывается, как описать простой натюрморт, состоящий из предметов домашнего обихода различной формы и фактуры.

Ключевые слова: форма, натюрморт, объект, перспектива, композиция.

INTRODUCTION

Still life is one of the types and genres of fine arts and differs from other genres with its unique ethics and aesthetics. It is worth noting that every artist who steps into the fine arts begins by learning the secrets of art from still life. This article also provides information on how to depict a simple still life consisting of household items of different shapes and textures.

The main purpose of this set is to depict different objects by means of color, to emphasize that the objects differ from each other in terms of shape, color, structure, spatial position. It is advisable to vary the size of the item on display. Smaller items are depicted in the front, larger ones in the back. A still small sketch is drawn to find the right still life composition. Once the composition is found, the main work is done. When you draw a play, you have to describe everything in it at once. Otherwise, one object in the image will be larger and the other will be smaller, and the composition of the image will be distorted. Therefore, the total height and width of all items in the display are indicated by auxiliary lines on the paper. Then the difference in size of each object in nature, the distance between them, the difference between shadow and light, the color of which is determined by visual inspection. The deposit is below the horizon.

First its horizontal plane is determined. The plaster pattern is set at the back and at the top, with a copper sandbox and a ceramic bowl in the foreground. Then draw the lines that represent the general shape of the ceramic bowl and the copper sand, as well as the symmetrical arrows and the base of the patterned plasterboard.

Then the top and bottom bases of the bowl and the copper bowl and the side directions of the pattern are determined based on the laws of perspective. An auxiliary profile line is drawn in the middle of the base of the board to determine the location of the pattern flower. Copper sand is a symmetrical object, consisting of cylindrical and spherical shapes.



A still life made of household items. Methodology of work.

The height and width of the sand are found from the symmetrical axis. Because the sand is placed just below the horizon, its upper and lower bases appear elliptical. The general shape is then found by connecting the lines that mark the height and width of the sand.

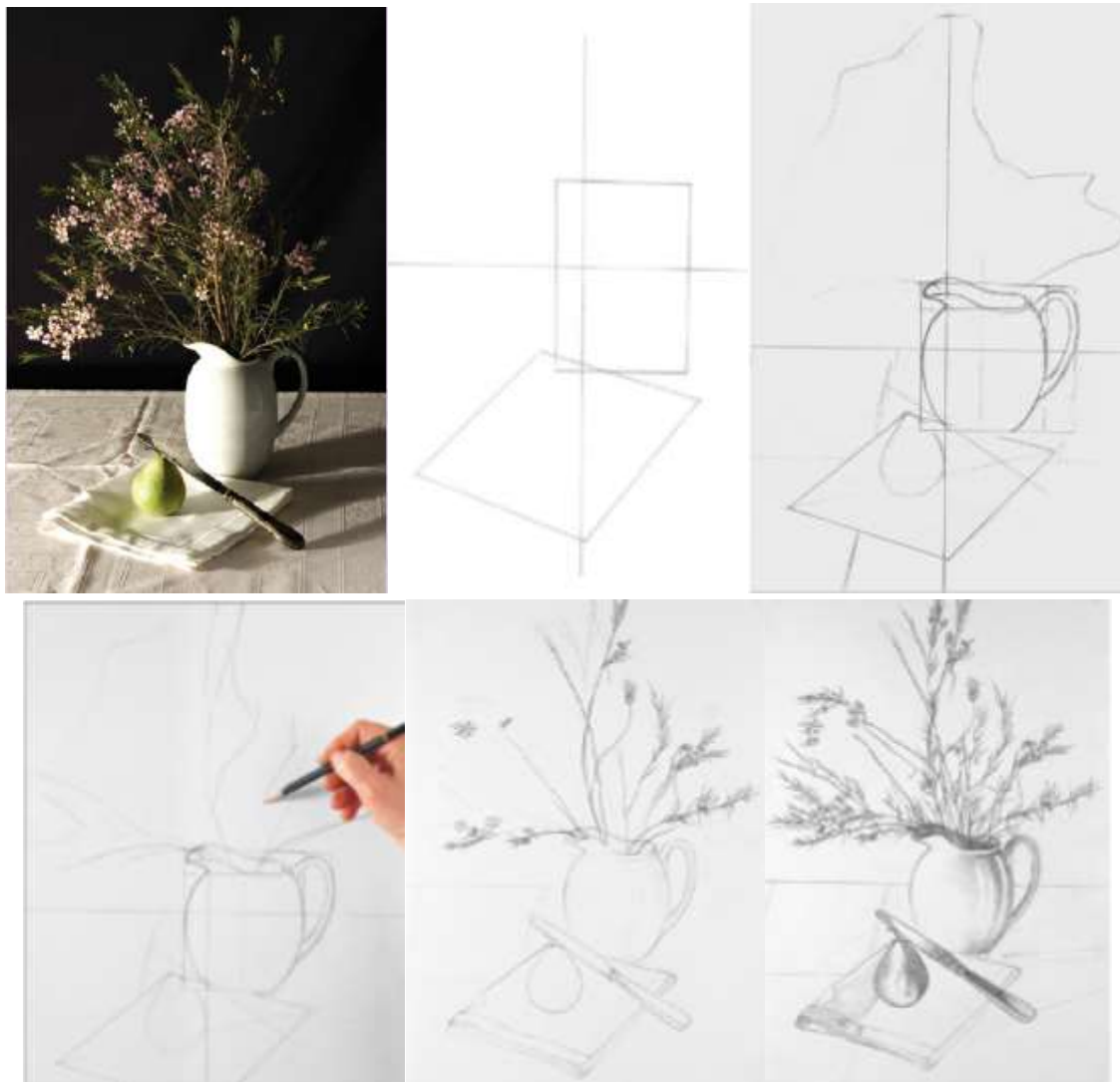
The shape of the national pattern flower is done in sequence from the large integral part to the small ones. The method of comparison is used to determine the proportions of the pieces to each other and to the total. At this stage, invisible lines of objects are also drawn. This method does not mislead students by showing that objects are in space.

Drawing is done according to the rules of light and shadow. Of course, it is necessary to describe the difference between hunger and satiety in nature, as well as the material texture. Then the color relationships of the objects in the foreground and in the background are summarized.



Still life with pencil drawing and painting

A still life consisting of various objects is placed in the traditional way. Properly covered, it will withstand a great deal of adverse conditions.



Step-by-step processing of still life.

Still lifes should be placed on a paper of a certain format so that the entire surface of the paper actively participates in the depiction of nature. If the object (or group of objects) is elongated in a vertical direction, of course, the long side of the paper should be placed vertically. The size of the objects being depicted must be chosen correctly. The image should not be too small or too large, and it should not be cornered. The drawing should be placed approximately in the middle of the paper.

For each case, a separate composition is required, taking into account the size of the paper and the relationship between the objects being depicted and the total image area. In the class, the composition is chosen based on the image in the field of view, the paper format is defined (or on a given format paper) and an image is placed on it. Determining the composition of an image (especially when drawing a still life) is about correctly determining its location, size, and background.

When working on still life objects, the artist must consider the changes in their shape, proportions, and perspective, depending on their location. Initially, the general appearance of objects is determined by light lines, boundary lines are drawn and all objects are depicted within these lines. The plane surface on which the objects are located is displayed. After that, all the objects are marked separately, depending on each other.

The size, proportions, and location of each object are determined. When determining the proportions of objects, it is important to choose a unit of measurement for comparison. It is convenient to take the size of a medium or small object to compare the height.

LIST OF TEXTBOOKS AND MANUALS USED

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