

## The Value of Displaying Student Work on the Layout

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### **Abstract:**

This article talks about sculpture, layout methods and the importance of the discipline "Architect Consulting" for students of the sculpture department.

National Institute of Art and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod. Students of "Sculpture" and "Monumental painting" departments are taught the subject of "Architectural consultation". In our opinion, it is significant to teach students how to show their compositions on a model. The maquette occupies an essential place in the practice of architectural design. The layout method is widely used in the design of residential, public, and industrial buildings, as well as decorative or majestic sculptures located in parks and avenues, in urban planning, in expressing relief or majestic paintings decorating the interiors and exteriors of buildings. Preparation of layouts in the educational process allows the development of spatial thinking in students, aids to depict the flat image of the drawings in a volumetric way. Layout - helps to observe the sculptural works and magnificent paintings' spatiality and volume which located in ensembles in buildings, squares and alleys, from all points.

Layouts are divided into working layouts and demonstrative layouts both in practice and in educational design. Working layouts are used to check and modify the adopted solutions. Students use simple, easy-to-change materials - plasticine, foam plastic, paper, cardboard in the process of designing such models. For educational projects, the best materials for layouts are thick white paper, foamex, and colored cardboard. The main task of the layout is to reveal the structural and proportional features of the planned structure, to show its compositional relationship with the clearly expressed relief, the surrounding water levels.

The demonstrative layouts are accomplished perfect and detailed. The layout is made based on the project. Appearance of the composition in nature, compatibility with the historical environment. placement of animalistic statues, placement of decorative statues in the landscape are shown in reliefs on the model. The size and location of the composition must be clear in the layout.

Classes on teaching the method of making a layout are conducted in several stages in the sculpture department. First of all, children's playground layout is taught in the first year. Because, the demand to connect the created work with the environment and memorization is relatively less in this case. The student can work more freely. Below we examine the importance of the layout in the example of creating a composition in the animalistic genre for the playground: a place is chosen for creating a composition in the animalistic genre for the playground. Parks and avenues in the city, children's playgrounds in microdistricts, kindergartens should be visited for carrying out the plan. The dimensions of the areas intended for the children's playground are taken and sketched paintings are drawn, that is, the general plan scheme is worked on. Sketches are drawn relating the composition of animalistic sculptures to the environment, and a general plan scheme is drawn based on exact dimensions, that is, to scale. Based on the scheme, work is carried out on the layout.

The tasks become more complicated in the next stages. Decorative sculpture in the streets, majestic sculpture in the city center, park landscapes, adaptation to the environment, modeling of the relief

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on the exterior of the building are taught. It is important for students to learn detailing layout, scale's elements and material selection, working with tools and equipment necessary for making layouts, technology of layout making. Teaching them how to make voluminous models accelerates the process of mastering the architectural design methodology, their creative activity, and allows them to see the object they are designing from all sides.

The student should be able to express the logical principle of mutual connection between architecture and sculptural forms in his layouts. In the layout, the colors around the work are also taken into account. In many cases, stone architectural form (concrete, brick, natural stone, etc.) and metal sculpture are used in comparison. For example, an architectural structure made of concrete can be accepted in a complex spatial contrast made of aluminum on a wall of neutral color. In this case, the wall is treated like a screen, and sound waves seem to come out of it through the relief composition. Any created work, regardless of being it a small work of art or a large building is perceived together with the spatial space around it, that is, the spatial space around any work directly participates in its perception by the viewer.

It is (relief) established in order to perpetuate the memory of a person on the basis of important historical events. The image of great figures, artists, poets, heroes, scientists, historical figures, glorifying their life activities and memory, depicted by the rules of sculpture and found an artistic solution is a composition expressed on the basis of relief.

In relief, objects and figures are made in half their natural size. This type of relief is not suitable for works placed on the outside of the building. Figures do not have circular shapes; the viewer cannot tell at first glance which side of the statue is raised and which side is sunken. From a distance, the forms and contours appear vague, because the figures disappear in the shadows cast by the architectural forms themselves. Therefore, it is convenient to use the relief for the interior decoration of the building.

Ancient masters used the relief efficiently, they decorated objects with a round relief such as with the relief - vases, columns. Figures modeled in high relief would have broken the round shape of the object and would have caused immense damage to its elegant form. In addition, some parts of it would be difficult to see from a long distance.

In understanding relief it should be mentioned that there are three types of relief: high relief (alto-relievo), relief and low relief (bas-relief), as well as gradations. It is of great importance that the building is decorated with which type of relief.

First of all, it should be remembered that any object casts a shadow. Alto-relievo is intended for such works exactly. It is placed at a high point of the architectural monument and built at a certain distance in the case of the most powerful lighting.

The Greeks made the relief in the scale of a circular plate at the peak of the development of art, such were the sculptures adorning the pediments of temples, the outer friezes of the Doric metopes of architecture. If the reliefs had been less prominent, the wonderful works of art would have been hidden by diffused light, which means they would have appeared less clear.

Low-relief, or bas-relief, is used to mark a small depth and is used in places with little lighting. As the most famous example of low bas-relief of the ancient world, we can point out the Parthenon. The reason why it is made in low relief is that sunlight does not reach it. Located on the colonnade and at the top of the wall, it only received reflected light, visible as the marble floor reflects sunlight.

To clarify the relief of such a frieze, the sculptor inserted it into the background at a right angle; in

this way, the mass of figures is sharply united, the surface of the relief is enhanced by the shadow of the contours, the eye moves easily through the series of contours.

Getting enough information about the topic of the memorial plaque, students choose a topic for themselves. The significance of the topic chosen for the memorial plaque is explained. After that, the students express their ideas and thoughts, they are given various instructions. The technology of creating a composite model of the selected subject is explained. The sequence of the work process is taught. Based on the theme, an object is selected and adapted to the environment. The memorial plaque is closely related to the environment and architecture. The memorial board composition serves as a piece of architecture and is required to be in harmony with nature. Gathering the necessary information for this subject is given as an assignment.

The convenient part of the layout is that the connection of the area where the composition is placed with the environment, corridors, architectural tools is seen based on exact dimensions. The size and location of the composition must be clear in the layout. In architecture, generally, in any field of art it demands great skill to make a model and implement the completed work in addition to drawings. It is the most convenient way to give an image of a building or area by a layout. But making a layout requires a lot of mastery from the student. The reason is that in making a layout every detail of the building, walls, coverings and other details are made and glued separately. It is very important to know how to choose the right raw materials when making a layout. The perspective creates a three-dimensional image from one side, and the layout helps to see the spatiality and size of the projected object from any point, to perceive it in motion.

In conclusion, students who have the knowledge and skills to show the works in the layout in connection with the environment, their skills related to their professions will increase.

## Literature

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