



The Concept of A Line In A Pencil Image And Its Types

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Annotation: this article gives information about the concept of a line in a pencil image and its types, there are also works of Uzbek national artists

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The line is one of the main elements of the language of art. It stands on a par with such concepts as shape, color, tone, texture, volume and space. The line is the very first, and it is no coincidence. After all, taking a pen or pencil in our hand, our first movement creates a line. If you think about it, we draw lines every day: when we write a shopping list or make a note in the margins, when we draw doodles or make sketches.

The word "line" comes from the Latin word 'linea', which means "linen thread, cord". Thin, flexible and oblong objects that have no width and look like threads began to be called a line.

Lines are our important companions in the world around us. And in the art world, it is not only the basis of drawing, but also an important element of painting, sculpture, installation, land art, design and architecture.

1. A line in art depicts objects and distances

a) A line depicts objects and distances

In order to give something a shape, we use a line as a contour.

A contour (from Latin contornare "to bend") is a line that describes the visible edges of an object, and this is how its outline is obtained, that is, we get the shape of the object. The purpose of the contour is to emphasize the shape of the object in order to understand exactly what we see in front of us.

b) The image of the tone of the object

To create a tone as well as a shadow, we use lines as shading.

A stroke (from German strich — "line, dash, notch") is a line that is applied with one light movement of the hand. Hatching or hatching is the repetition of strokes with short intervals between them. Hatching can be different, it all



depends on the direction of the lines. By strengthening or weakening the hatching in different places, we create the tone of the subject in the picture.

c) Image of the texture of the object

To depict the texture, that is, what kind of object feels like, lines of different character and location are used. It looks like a stroke, but more freely. The material used to draw the lines is also important here: pencil, pen, charcoal, paints.

d) Creating volume or space

The shapes that we depict on the sheet by connecting the dots with lines are flat. They have only two dimensions: height and width, but no volume. If we want to make the shape voluminous, then we need to add depth and draw additional lines. By drawing height, width and depth, we "build" an object on the sheet. The lines that help us do this are called "construction lines". They are necessary to create space, distance and perspective. The construction lines can be visible or hidden behind a color, texture, or tone.

2. Line and abstraction

Often artists "free" the line from the image of something, and then the line itself becomes the main character of the painting. The line remains itself, shows its beauty and diversity. This representation of the line is a huge field for creativity and self-expression. With their help, the artist conveys different feelings, emotions, states and can even create illusions.

In order to better understand the painting, to recognize the emotions and feelings that the artist wanted to show, you need to look at the lines, their qualities and location. It is also important how they connect to each other and intersect with each other. Such works are called abstract art.

3. Imaginary lines

The artist Pablo Picasso wrote: "Everything you can imagine is real." How often do your eyes run away when you approach a painting in a museum or gallery? It is not immediately possible to grasp the plot, and how to understand what is happening in this picture? To figure it out, you can look for invisible lines that will take you all over the canvas and lead you to the most important thing. Such lines are not drawn, but the artist implied them when creating his work

Implied (or imaginary) lines are the path along which the viewer's eye follows the shapes, colors, and objects in the painting. This path can be continuous and stretch through the whole picture, for example, from one corner to the opposite, or it can end in the center of the picture, thereby completing any plot



or fragment. The path may be physically connected. For example, a line created by objects, hands, or bodies that the artist depicted in the painting. These lines are our guides that guide our gaze and help us understand what is happening in the picture.

Lines are fundamental elements in art and design, playing a crucial role in conveying meaning, structure, and emotion. Here's a more detailed overview of the concept of lines in pencil drawings and their types:

1. **Straight Lines:** These are lines that do not deviate from a straight path. They convey stability, order, and precision. Examples include the edges of buildings, boxes, or geometric shapes.
2. **Curved Lines:** Curved lines bend gradually without sharp angles. They suggest movement, flow, and flexibility. Curved lines are often found in nature, such as the outline of a leaf or the curve of a wave.
3. **Diagonal Lines:** Diagonal lines slant at an angle. They create a sense of dynamic energy, action, or tension. Diagonal lines are commonly used to imply movement or direction in compositions.
4. **Horizontal Lines:** Horizontal lines run parallel to the horizon. They evoke feelings of calm, stability, and tranquility. Horizontal lines are frequently used to depict landscapes, horizons, or the flatness of a surface.
5. **Vertical Lines:** Vertical lines stand perpendicular to the horizon. They symbolize strength, stability, and dignity. Vertical lines are often associated with authority, stability, and growth.
6. **Thick Lines:** Thick lines are bold and prominent, drawing attention and emphasis to certain areas of a drawing. They can be used to outline shapes, create shadows, or add weight to elements.
7. **Thin Lines:** Thin lines are delicate and subtle, allowing for intricate details and fine textures. They are commonly used for hatching, cross-hatching, and creating subtle contours.
8. **Dashed Lines:** Dashed lines consist of a series of short, broken segments. They can represent hidden edges, movement, or boundaries. Dashed lines are useful for indicating transitions, paths, or boundaries in a drawing.
9. **Contour Lines:** Contour lines define the edges and outlines of objects. They help to give form and structure to drawings, outlining shapes and defining their boundaries.



10. Implied Lines: Implied lines suggest the presence of a line without actually drawing it. They can be created through the alignment of shapes, the direction of gazes, or the arrangement of objects.

Understanding the different types of lines and their characteristics allows artists to effectively convey emotions, movement, and structure in their pencil drawings. Experimenting with various line techniques can help artists develop their own unique style and visual language.

In a pencil image, a line refers to a mark created by the pencil on the paper surface. These lines can vary in thickness, length, and direction, and they form the foundation of the drawing. Lines can be used to outline shapes, define details, suggest movement, create texture, and convey emotions. Through the manipulation of lines, artists can bring their ideas to life, capturing the essence of their subjects and expressing their creativity.

In a pencil image, lines are not just simple marks but essential elements that contribute to the overall composition and visual impact. Here's a deeper dive into the role and characteristics of lines in pencil drawings:

1. Contour Lines: These lines define the outer edges of objects or subjects in the drawing. They outline shapes and forms, helping to give them volume and structure. Contour lines can be smooth and continuous or broken and irregular, depending on the artist's style and the subject matter.

2. Hatching and Cross-Hatching: Hatching involves drawing parallel lines to create value and texture, while cross-hatching involves layering intersecting lines to achieve darker tones and shading. These techniques are commonly used to add depth, dimension, and contrast to pencil drawings.

3. Gesture Lines: Gesture lines capture the movement, energy, and flow of a subject. They are often loose and expressive, conveying the essence of a pose or action. Gesture lines are particularly prevalent in figure drawing, where artists aim to capture the dynamic poses and gestures of the human body.

4. Implied Lines: Implied lines suggest the presence of a line without actually drawing it. They can be created through the alignment of shapes, the direction of gazes, or the arrangement of objects. Implied lines add subtlety and complexity to a drawing, encouraging viewers to fill in the gaps and interpret the scene.

5. Line Weight: Line weight refers to the thickness or darkness of lines in a drawing. Varying line weight can create emphasis, hierarchy, and visual interest.



Bold, thick lines may draw attention to important elements, while delicate, thin lines may suggest lightness or intricacy.

6. Directional Lines: The direction of lines can influence the mood, movement, and composition of a drawing. Horizontal lines convey stability and tranquility, vertical lines suggest strength and stability, diagonal lines imply dynamism and tension, and curved lines evoke fluidity and grace.

7. Texture Lines: Texture lines simulate the surface quality of objects or materials in the drawing. They can mimic the roughness of stone, the softness of fur, or the smoothness of glass. Texture lines add realism and tactile appeal to pencil drawings, enhancing their visual impact.

By understanding and mastering the various types of lines in pencil drawings, artists can effectively communicate their ideas, emotions, and observations on paper. Experimenting with line techniques allows artists to push the boundaries of their creativity and develop their own unique visual language.

I will tell you in more detail about the works and articles on the image of the Uzbek pen. The National Art of Uzbekistan has a mutual value in the riches associated with the image of the pen. It represents the creation of the art itself, represented by various techniques and methods. In the history of Uzbek pen definitions were created by excellent teachers, and in their work they showed the culture, history, natural poisons of Uzbekistan, and the wonders of society. For example, such popular Uzbek pen definitions as Mashrab, Nuriddin Toshmatov, Ural Tansikboyev, Rahim Okhunov come from examples of his most well-known. Each of these artists had a different style and style, creating garden pencil images with their own life and culture.

And the works on the image of the Uzbek pen are a garden with representatives of popular culture, cities, and natural landscapes, which are also recognized by the values of World Art. These works have a special place in the history of Uzbek national art, and even today, the arts and sayyokh, seeing their passion, pay attention to the future to them.

It will be very interesting to tell more about the history and etibs of Uzbek pencil images. Uzbek pen images are distinguished by their features in the National Art and culture of Uzbekistan. I will tell you more in the following parts:

1. Works of history: the history of Uzbek pen images is perennial, the main part of which is related to the works of the ancient Turkestan period. These works represent Turkestan folk art, culture, and history. Later, during the Soviet Union,



there are many necessary works of art, which were also created by the people's artists of Uzbekistan, the collective of joint creators.

2. Scribes and mentors: Uzbek pen-image ADIBS and mentors are historically prominent figures. Their work has been on national and folk themes, including folk tales, natural reserves, and Urban and rural life in Uzbekistan.

3. Methods and techniques: Uzbek pen image instructors use a variety of techniques and techniques, such as floats, pencils, chinks, floats, pencils, pastel colors, etc. Each of them is distinguished by its own unique methods and features.

4. Meanings and sources: Uzbek pen images are interesting in their works, scientific goals, and their special ways of speaking and expressing, including ancient folklore, literature, historical monuments, and cultural heritage, including scientific and religious ideologies.

5. Folk product and Aids: Uzbek pen images have been associated with National Folk product and ancient aids such as suzani, palak, khalta, etc. They are the cultural and art heritage of Uzbekistan and are recognized by National someone and tourists alike. Their works are widely preserved throughout Uzbekistan, and are also exhibited in international museums.

List of used literatures:

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