

Conclusion. Decorative and applied art has ingrained deeply and firmly into our life, it is always nearby and accompanies us everywhere in our life. Arts and crafts organically combines with other arts. One of its types is ceramics, tiled art to be exact.

Tiled art takes a special place and plays the role of synthesis between architecture and decorative and applied art, combining it into a single artistic whole, organizing the material and spiritual environment of human existence. Tiles are an element of architectural and decorative ceramics. They were used for exterior cladding of buildings and their interior decoration. Using the figurative properties of a tile, it is now equated to a piece of art.

Currently, the study of history of the development of tiled art is becoming increasingly popular. Tiled art at all stages of its development is characterized by traditionalism, which determines the nature of the works of famous masters and is a historical and cultural heritage. The tile gradually loses its utilitarian function and the growth of decorative products is traced.

1. Belorussian tile [album-catalog] / accessories-warehouses: V. E. Sobal, M. A. Tkachou, A. A. Trusau, U. V. Ugryy novich. – Minsk, 1989. – 161 p.

VISUAL METHODS OF ACADEMIC DRAWING IN TEACHING OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

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Training of foreign specialists is an important work area in the modern system of higher education. The practice of teaching foreign students shows that the use of visual tools in classes arouses interest and accelerates process of learning, leads to rapid and more conscious comprehension and memorization.

The relevance of the article is defined by the lack of methodological development based on visual methods in teaching the academic drawing of foreign students.

The aim of the work is to analyze the practice of using visual teaching techniques in teaching academic drawing for foreign students.

Material and methods. Analysis methods of academic drawing classes were used for students from China in summer art school on base of graphic department in VSU named after P.M. Masherov. 12 students of the Beijing United University (2nd-3^d year) took a crash course. The methods of observation, analysis, description and generalization of theoretical material were used.

Findings and their discussion. Teaching academic drawing consists of theoretical and practical material, which includes a large number of art terms and concepts in the field of fine arts. Not all foreign students are fluent in

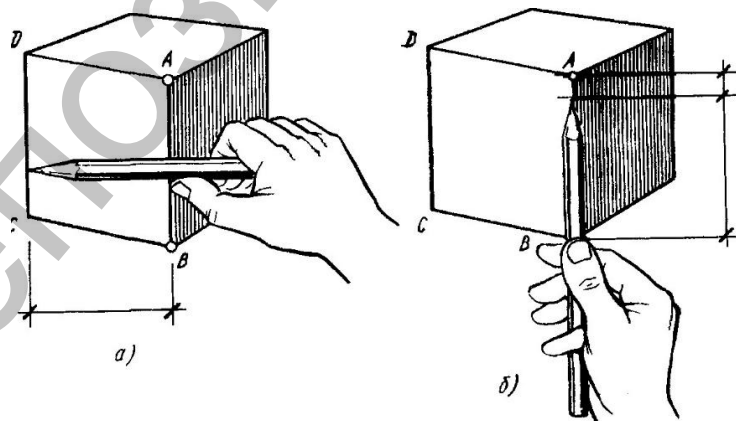
Russian. In this regard, there is greater need in optimize the process of preparing foreign students. The use of visibility is one of the sources to optimize the process of training of foreign students in the classroom on academic drawing.

Specially developed system of visual tools, techniques and methods, which are based on correctly structured information, will help to remove psychological and emotional stress from foreign students and thereby increase the effectiveness of the process of teaching academic drawing.

Information structuring is an important factor in ensuring the principle of visibility, which becomes the main one in work with foreign students. Minimization of verbal information at the initial stage of training, as well as its strict structure, with emphasis on the primary presentation of information in a visual form, will allow to implement affordable, durable and high-quality assimilation of knowledge.

During the initial phase of acquaintance of foreign students with the basics of academic drawing, it is rational to talk about the geometric method of drawing, to familiarize with the basics of perspective, proportions, and method of viewing. For a deeper and more meaningful knowledge acquisition in this area, it is necessary to reinforce it with visual diagrams during the explanation of theoretical material.

At the initial stage of the image execution, the sense of proportional relations of reality objects is one of the main ones in the process of drawing. In order to draw a still life consisting of several household items, it is necessary to determine how they relate to each other in size: height, width, volume, weight. This can be done using viewing method. The explanation should be understandable and in this case it's better to use a visual method as a personal demonstration of a teacher, where it will be shown gradually how and why the viewing method is needed.

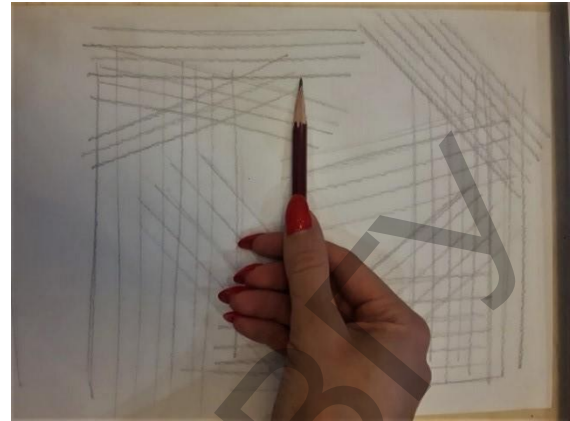
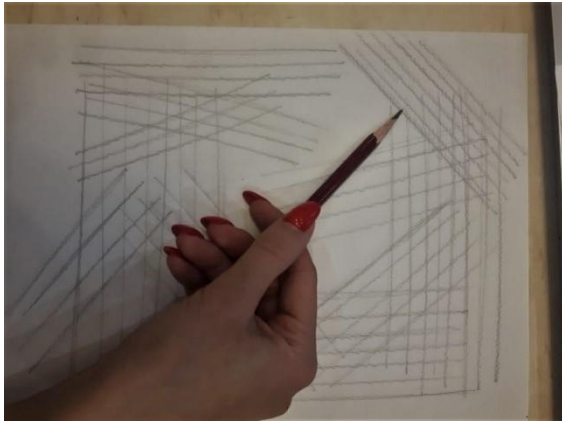


Apart from showing the visibility in the theoretical part of the lesson, it should be included in the practical part, when performing a series of exercises.

Exercise 1

Task: on a sheet of paper (A4-A5 format) draw lines in different directions. Touches should be light (flywheel) without movement at the elbow.

Purpose: development of motor skill of the hand.

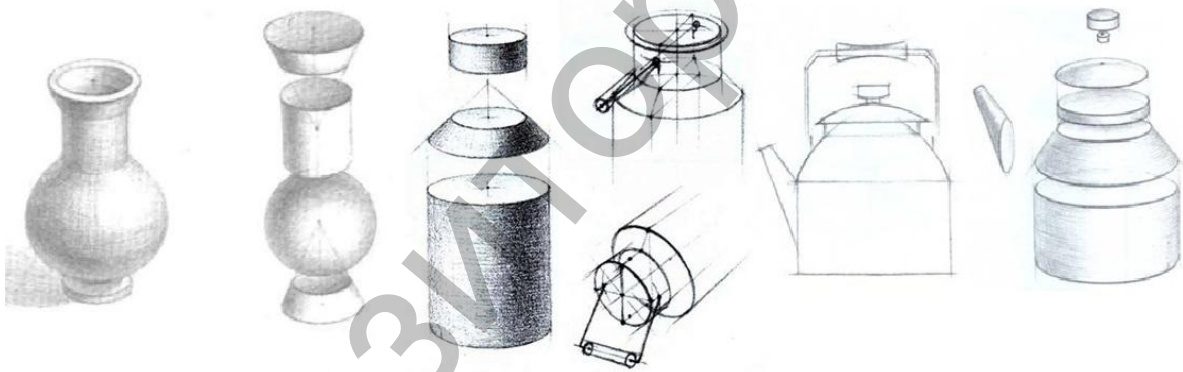


Exercise 2

Task: to sketch the household item in two forms:

- in-kind;
- from geometric components.

Purpose: to develop observation, the ability to analyze form.



It is advisable to use a pedagogical drawing as an illustration in explaining the assignment. Thanks to this means of visualization, psychological contact arises between the student and the teacher, which leads to more successful training.

Conclusion. The most rational method in teaching academic drawing to foreign students is visualization. Mainly because the use of visualization most effectively solves the problems of the language barrier, which contributes to a particularly comfortable and affordable learning.