



## COLORS AND THEIR APPEARANCE

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<b>Received:</b> August 24 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> September 24 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> November 17 <sup>th</sup> 2021	The problem of color is still being studied in many disciplines. If physics is interested in the natural power of color, physiology is the problem of perceiving light through the human eye and turning it into color, psychology is the problem of color perception and its effect on the human psyche, biology is the problem of color in living animals interested in the role and importance.
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The study of color has always been the focus of scientists around the world. Japanese scientists have always taken this problem seriously. The Tokyo Institute of Color, which is still the only one in the world, studies in detail the natural phenomenon that affects the human heart - color. The problem of "color and man" is being studied by scientists in various fields.

In Central Asia, the doctrine of color has long been associated with book miniatures, painting, and frescoes on walls. Because the art of painting required the ability to choose colors and prepare them. Therefore, each student first learned the secrets of color preparation and the chemical aspects associated with this work. How colors are formed and distributed in nature has long attracted the attention of scientists and artists. The great Renaissance painters and theorists Leon Battista Alberti, Leonardo da Vinci, and others described the properties of color in their works on painting. Well-known scientists Newton, Lomonosov, Helmholtz studied the nature of colors on a scientific basis.

The problem of color is still being studied in many fields of science. If physics is interested in the natural power of color, physiology is the perception of light by the human eye and its transformation into color, psychology is the problem of color perception and its effect on the human psyche, biology is a living thing. interested in the role and importance of color in life.

The study of color has always been the focus of scientists around the world. Japanese scientists have always taken this problem seriously. The Tokyo Institute of Color, which is still the only one in the world, studies in detail the natural phenomenon that affects the human heart - color. The problem of "color and man" is being studied by scientists in various fields.

Among them are doctors, physiologists, chemists, physicists, engineers.

Colors have an active effect on the human body, its nervous system.

Jacques Veno, a well-known expert in the painting of industrial buildings and the founder of the French Institute of Technical Aesthetics, wrote: angColor is capable of everything: it can evoke light, serenity and excitement. It can create harmony and shake; Miracles can be expected from it, but it can also lead to disaster.

The experience gained over the centuries confirms this idea. It has long been known that red excites, blue calms, and black evokes sadness. Yellow improves mood.

Colors have been divided into warm and cold colors since ancient times. Medieval physicians believed in the magical power of certain colors and sought to treat people with color. Such methods of treatment are still partially preserved. In France, for example, the mentally ill are treated by placing them in a room with painted walls.

In the laboratory of the Russian psychiatrist and neurologist BMBexterez, the effect of colored light on the rate of transition of mental processes was determined: long-wave light accelerates the mental process, medium-wave slows down the reaction rate, short-wave light known to crush man. The color blue calms the nerves. For the oppressed, bright red has a beneficial effect.

The experiments of scientists show that red is useful in the treatment of children with anemia. In these children, the red color increases the number of red blood cells, improves mood and leads to obesity. Blue lowers blood pressure in the eye and allows blood to flow normally through the arteries. This was discovered by Professor SB Kravkov, and his students developed a method of color therapy.

Blue glasses are now being developed for people with glaucoma. All of these and other facts show that different colors have different effects on the human body, the nervous system and, above all, the eyes. Harmony of colors, color, contrasts A beautiful



combination of abstract colors really exists in nature and is perceived, generalized, repeated or perceived by artists. In this sense, nature (or nature) is the main source of color perception for artists.

As an artist creates a work, he seeks colors until he submits to his taste, style, and purpose. Underlying it, of course, lies the concept of color, color theory and law.

An artist with a perfect theory and practice of color manages to create an artistic image through color. Color also plays an important role in the composition. No matter what work the artist creates, the first thing he can do is to pay attention to color and succeed. Painting appeared in antiquity in the last unknown years (XL-XIII millennia BC). Paintings have been preserved in southern France, northern Spain, Central Asia and elsewhere. The clay is painted with earthy paints, karakuya, pistachio charcoal, the paintings are of a flat ghost quality, and some seem to have tried to work in bulk. In the early Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, complex compositions and abstract concepts began to appear.

During the period of slavery, a system of images rich in advanced technical means was formed. Monumental painting developed in the ancient Near East (Egypt, India, Central Asia), Southeastern Europe (Greece, Italy), and the Americas (Central America). The walls of the mausoleum, the temple, the palace and the houses of the rich aristocrats were decorated with works on various topics and directions. In ancient times, painting combined with architecture and sculpture, along with religious content, served the purposes of the upper class, created the perspective of light, shadow, line and air, created paintings in domestic and historical genres, as well as landscapes, portraits and still lifes. In the Middle Ages, the art of monumental painting in the Orient experienced its true heyday. In India (Amanta), Central Asia (Tuprakkala, Barakhsha, Afrosiyob, Bolaliktepa) and elsewhere, fine paintings, elegant decorative rhythms, miniature art, characterized by the brightness of life observations, developed.

Interest in the art of painting and its types and genres has grown.

Painting, in turn, is one of the most common types of fine art, which is divided into a number of genres, depending on the content and direction of the image: animal, historical, domestic, portrait, landscape, still life, batal and others. Painting is a work of art created on a hard surface using colored objects, such as paints. Painting is the interpretation of reality using artistic depiction. The ideological content of the work

of painting is embodied in its theme and plot. The plot artist realizes it through the means of expression of the painter (composition, picture, color and rhythm).

Paintings are based on a layer of paint (watercolor, gouache, temnera, watercolor, acrylic, colored glass and colored stone) on the base (specially processed fabric, wood, paper, tarragon, glass, metal, etc.) consists of a thin layer of lacquer applied on top for storage. An important visual means of painting is color. Depending on the nature of the color tools and color solvents used in the painting's means of expression and processing (for example, the appearance of a work may vary depending on whether the surface is smooth or rough).

This textbook tries to reflect on some of the problems and aspects of color in the field of painting for young artists. intended for students as well as students interested in fine arts.

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