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## Stages Of Color And Human Thinking

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**ABSTRACT:**The main point of this article is to gain a deeper understanding of the fields of color and painting, to improve people's skills in color selection, a deeper interpretation of working with color, as well as to address the history of colors, to give a broader understanding of their nature, to explain the unique ways of artists , the main task of this article is to develop the ability to distinguish colors, to perceive color situations and to use them purposefully, to firmly define the names of colors in the Uzbek language.

**KEYWORDS:** artist, handicraft, miniature, painting, fresco, swamp, silk fabric, cotton fabric, royan, tumor, onion peel, mulberry peel, rooster.

### I. INTRODUCTION

All objects and elements in nature are made up of different color-scattering mass substances. Humanity is formed around these colors, sees it, studies and enriches it. That is why a person is an artist according to his character and work. In the last century, questions about color have come to the attention of a scientist who seeks as an independent science.

### II .RELATED WORK

The great painters and theorists of the past were Checcino Chennini (1400s), Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1472), Piero della Francesca (1416-1492), Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), and Giorgio Vazari (1511-1574). , Gianpaolo Lomatsoo (1539-1600), Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528), Francisco Pacheco (1564-1654) wrote about their research on painting. Newton (1642-1727) and M. Lomonosov (1711-1765) were also great scientists who It has long been known that colors are associated with magical properties and attributes. Traditional notions of color have been developed in many cultures. Some of them have been inherited and interpreted in a way that is unique to human development. In addition to expressing aesthetic meaning in arts and crafts, colors have been used in cosmology to characterize the celestial sphere of the universe, and even to define diagnostic and therapeutic approaches in medicine. In our opinion, color is more or less reflected in the attitude as a source of information. Because everyone changes something in their life and creates something new. But people make this change in different ways, in different characters, in different colors. If someone makes it more beautiful, more beautiful, more pleasant, more comfortable than before, someone will do the opposite. The main reason for this is that someone feels the shape, the color well, someone doesn't. People see and analyze a variety of shapes, colors, and objects in nature and in life that are beautiful, beautiful, pleasing, delicate, comfortable. Because people's artistic knowledge and skills in terms of shape and color are different in different ways. Such knowledge and skills are instilled in a person from a very young age, even in infancy.

### III. LITERATURE SURVEY

In Central Asia the doctrine of color has long been associated with the use of miniatures, paintings and frescoes on the walls, panels. Because the art of painting required the ability to choose colors and prepare them. Therefore, each student was first required to prepare colors and memorize their names. Shu bilan bir qatorda boshqa turdagi kasb – hunar egalari ham o'zlari tayyorlagan mahsulotlarga rang berishda yashash tarzidan, millatidan, urf – odatlaridan qolaversa, an' analaridan kelib chiqib, rang tanlashgan hamda ranglarni nomlashgan. In Central Asia were used special mineral dyes. Iron sulphate was used to make black paint. In order to be more resistant in light pomegranate peel was added to the the paint . Sometimes natural dyes were used to dye the fabric: the leaves or stems of the birch and the red berries of the black birch. The color they form is still unknown[1] . In this scientific article, we will scientifically study the work of artisans who have worked to create such ancient colors.

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

Craftsmen make their products according to the needs of the market. For example, Tadjibayev Hakimjon was born in Namangan, Namangan region, and grew up in a family of craftsmen. His style differs from other styles by its uniqueness in the traditions of Namangan embroidery. H. Tajiboyev uses the methods of color preparation of his ancestors for embroidery, mainly red and swamp, yellow silk and cotton fabrics. According to him, this is due to the traditional embroidery of Namangan in the last century. The master dyeing technology of colored yarns has been carried out in a natural way and made colors from natural dyes. This process took a long time. According to the artisan, the dyes can be obtained from all types of plants. In particular, the tumor, onion peel, mulberry peel, rosemary and other plants[2].

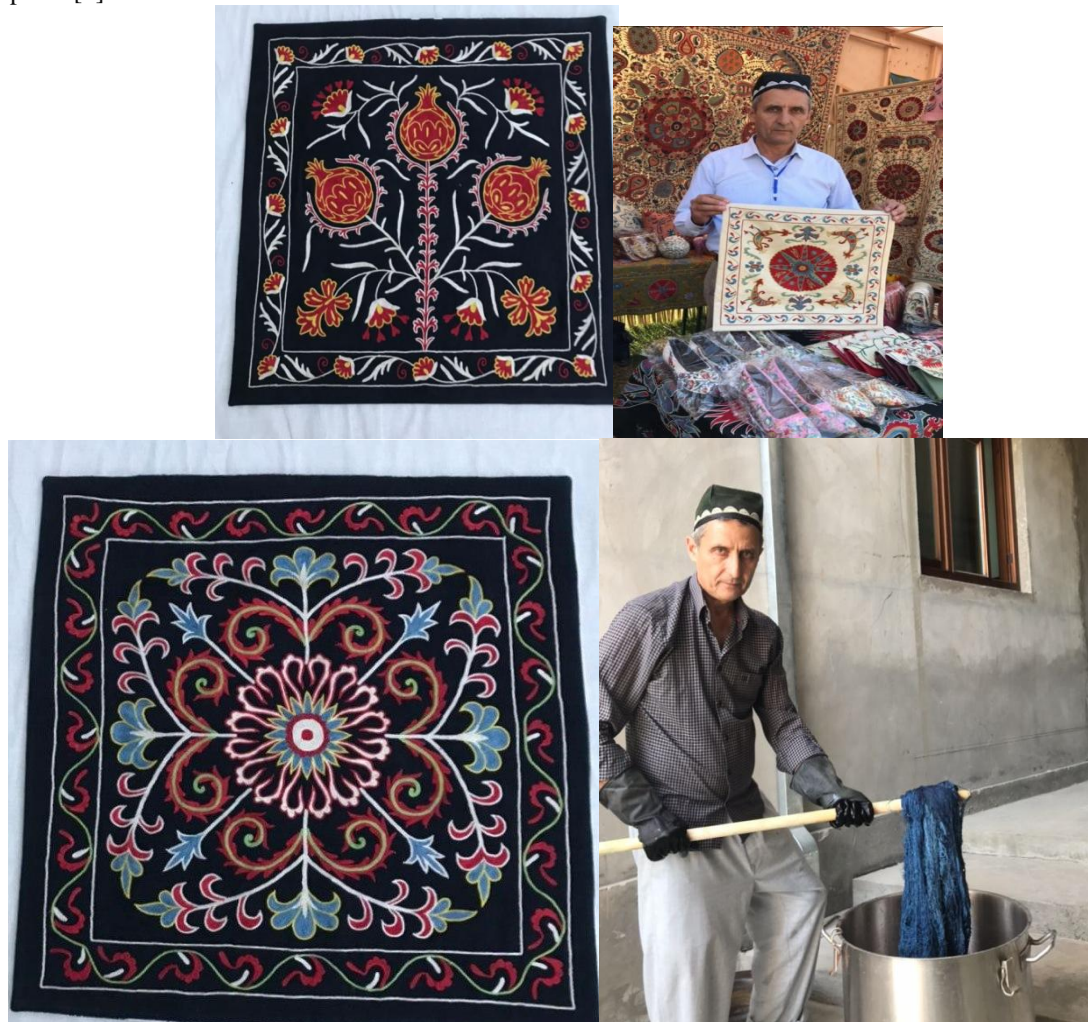


Figure 1.

M. Kashgari's information about other artistic paints used in the XI century especially interesting. It is formed from siri-pink, from copper oxide-green, and from cinnabar-red. Undoubtedly, these paints were used in various paintings (murals, pottery, manuscript decoration). Without exception, some of them were used in fabric decoration[3].

The ancient name of the color is "royan"<sup>4</sup>, and almost all colors are named after this plant. According to the master, by watching the colors in the finished products, not only in Uzbekistan, but all over the world, warm colored products attract more attention of young people, while cold colors are popular with people over 40 years old he said. The master emphasized that if one liked more red, yellow and orange colors, it considers they will be westerners and colors



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will emphasize the warm. We no longer use the colors we used 6 years ago. We used to use dark colors, but now we use some calm colors [4].

## V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

As a result of our study, the tones of the paints and their naming in the Uzbek language have not been considered in detail. So when we talk about color, we use the names of things that exist in nature, flowers, plants, and so on. For example, velvet, jade, almond, fire, orange or grass, and so on. However, these types of conditional names often do not allow for a clear idea of the shades of color. Therefore, in order to get acquainted with the properties of paints, it is better to study them in groups. The symbol which represents the names of colors like that is one is red, one is blue, and the third is purple, and so on, is called a color tone. Color is an important factor not only in observing the environment, but also in human memory.

## VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

That is why it is important to pay attention to the exact naming of colors, as they can be seen as a source of certain information. Although artificial dyes have become an integral part of our lives, the authors of the article believe that using the given information and dyeing methods to produce environmentally friendly, natural, healthy and marketable products, the authors of the article would have achieved their goals.

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