

THE PLACE OF COLOR IN HUMAN HISTORY.

Yurdanidze Mekhrali Kholisovich –

Lecturer at the Department of Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics.

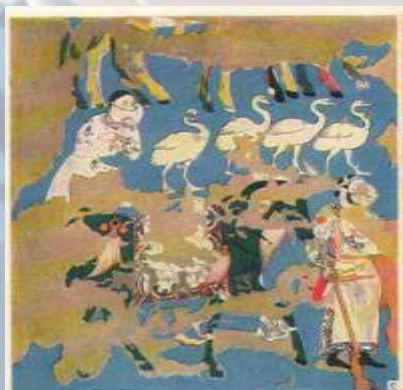
yurdanidze78@gmail.com.

Abstract: *The use of brief information about the educational process in the article, acquaintance with history allows us to achieve an effective result in order to achieve the goal in the lessons of fine arts. In the art lessons, we will talk in more detail about the role of flowers in the history of mankind. Taking advantage of this innovation, its use in the visual arts classes forms and develops the ability to think comprehensively, analyze, establish connections and create new ideas, and see the whole picture.*

Key words: *fine arts, aesthetics, asia, color.*

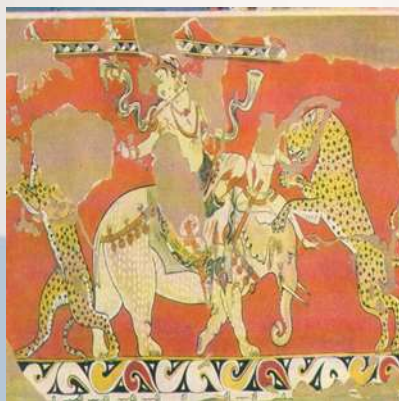
Our ancestors left us many spiritual treasures about color and its place in human life, its healing, educational, philosophical and spiritual aspects. If we look at the spiritual heritage of our ancestors from the point of view of art, then not every object or ornament has its own shape, color and size. For example, the color of the ornament affects the human psyche in different ways, and these colors have special symbolic and healing properties.

The science of flowers dates back to ancient times. Step by step, man tried to unravel the mysteries of color. In the works of people who lived in the Paleolithic era, their ideas about the animal world and nature were reflected. Mostly they were hunting scenes. On the rocks, not only drawings have been preserved, but also graphic and relief rock paintings. Primitive rock paintings amaze us with their perfection, animal anatomy, movement, fur texture and imagery. Images are one of the main means of transmitting our spiritual culture from generation to generation.



1.

1. Fragment of the painting of Afrosiab (V-VII centuries)



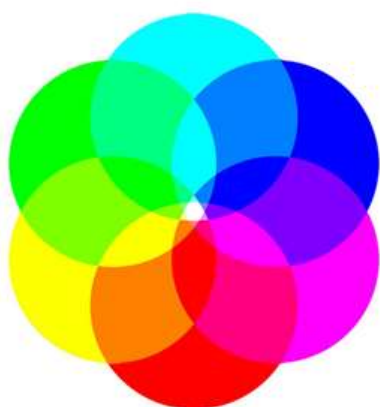
2.

2. Fragment of painting in the Red Hall of the Varakhsh Palace (7th century)

Medieval painting served the Romanesque period, which had religious significance, and mainly in the Gothic period, so only cathedrals were decorated with paintings. Its vividness of colors, mainly the use of local colors, is characterized by the efficiency of contours. The background of the paintings and frescoes was conditional, neutral or golden, the symbolism of flowers played an important role. Since ancient times, color symbols have appeared in the countries of the East, and all this has had a great influence on the color culture of Europe and Asia. From this period, colors began to be used on a very large scale. There has never been a single symbolic system of colors, but over the centuries, clear color symbols have developed that are understandable to everyone. Since time immemorial, people have attached great importance to flowers.

In the visual arts, color plays an important role in revealing the intellectual and figurative content of the work. In ancient times, color began to be perceived as a category of aesthetics. Back in the 4th century BC, the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle tried to identify the phenomena of color and color. In the Middle Ages, the study of color began to be studied from a religious point of view.

Alisher Navoi, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Kamoliddin Behzod, Firdavsi, Zahiriddin Babur, world famous scientists, poets, painters, artists, etc., who have done a lot of scientific research. Abu Rayhan Beruni in his book "Kitab al-Jawahir fi Ma'rifat al-Jawahir" ("Mineralogy") added more than 200 names of flowers. In the East, our scientists, poets, artists, calligraphers and others were able to distinguish more than a hundred colors of colors, and most importantly, that their name symbolized each color and knew its language. Unfortunately, over the years and centuries, the opposite happens, and we are on the verge of a gradual loss of names, types and symbolic meanings of flowers and their language. Right now, if you ask people how many colors you can name, they will only name about 10. This fact needs to be taken into account." In the East, our people were able to distinguish the following colors and knew their names.



Our scientists even recorded the names of each color in their work. Let's get acquainted briefly with the names of these colors: lilac, purple, cauliflower, lilac, wheat, ice, pink, lilac, brown, blue, saffron, emerald, amber, gray, blue laurel, tulip, brown, blue, powerful color, naughty, al white, huniy, tabgun, shamgun, shafaggun, shakokiy, shingirf, shirfom, gyyrgun, khaliky, azrakvali, asfarvash, akhzarvash, akhmarvash, safsargysh, zarfak, zarfak, usfur, blue ilfak, flowing, dark, yellowish, bluish, oozing, yellowish reddish, pale, nilfom, norfom, tulip, basil, honey, jimriy, zatiy, ruby, nafarmon, rummoni, bahramoni, zulmoni, gulobi, nilobi, saffron, blue, brown and others.

Many older artists have inherited beautiful landscapes for us. The teacher should be able to observe works of fine art from different eras, different nationalities, have the means to share the secrets of their understanding with young people. Fine art is one of the most important and reliable tools for the formation of personality, and in order to use this opportunity in any activity, it is necessary to develop a new style and possible methods, as well as skills to apply them in practice.

References

1. Fundamentals of Fine Arts R. Khasanov. Publishing house "Gofur Gulom", Tashkent, 2009
2. Art of Uzbekistan. . D. Pulatov. (Textbook) Namangan publishing house, 2018
3. Pencil drawing. B. Boymetov MUSIC Publishing House TASHKENT 2006
4. Drawing and painting. Yu.M. Kirzer. High School 2005
5. Methods of teaching fine arts at school. Khasanov R. "FanNashriyoti" 2004
6. Painting (still life in watercolor) textbook Tashkent 2019