

DEFINITIONS OF COSTUME COLOR AS A COMPONENT OF COGNITIVE SKILLS IN DESIGNER TRAINING

Ismatullaeva Kh. Z.

Ph.D. Assistant Professor

Tashkent State Pedagogical Nizami University

Annotation:

The work is devoted to the study of the role of color in a costume. with color people always associate certain ideas, color associated with mood and well-being. Color in clothes is, first of all, a manifestation of national traditions, it forms taste, characterizes temperament, state of mind. The clothes chosen by a person reflect the psychological essence of the personality

Keywords: color, tectonics, traditions, temperament, personality, style, symbolism, harmony, characteristic, status, relationship, emotional state of a person

Аннотация: Работа посвящена изучению роли цвета в костюме. У людей всегда связываются определенные представления, цвета ассоциируется с настроением и самочувствием. Цвет в одежде, это прежде всего проявление национальных традиций, формирует вкус, характеризует темперамент, душевное состояние. Выбираемая человеком одежда отражает психологическую суть личности .

Ключевые слова: гармония, характеристика, статус, взаимосвязь, эмоциональность, состояние человека.

Annotatsiya:

Ish kiyimdagi rangning rolini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. kostyum. Odamlar har doim ma'lum g'oyalarni birlashtiradi, ranglar kayfiyat va farovonlik bilan bog'liq. Kiyimdagi rang, eng avvalo, milliy an'analarining namoyon bo'lishi, didni shakllantiradi, temperament va ruhiy holatni tavsiflaydi. Inson tanlagan kiyim shaxsning psixologik mohiyatini aks ettiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: uyg'unlik, xususiyatlar, maqom, munosabatlar, shaxsning hissiy holati

People always associate certain ideas with color; color is associated with mood and well-being. Attitude to color characterizes temperament and taste. Color affects those around you first of all. The harmonies of color combinations depend on the aesthetic views of society in different periods of time. Attitude to

color characterizes temperament and taste. Color affects those around you first of all. The harmonies of color combinations depend on the aesthetic views of society in different periods of time. The final touch in the characteristics of a suit is color. Color is associated with mood and well-being. Attitude to color characterizes temperament and taste. Color in folk clothing means the manifestation of national traditions, age categories, and can have the meaning of a symbol. Influencing colors was noticed in ancient times by various sorcerers, shamans, etc. Now we can say that some colors can evoke completely different emotions, for example, happiness, joy, melancholy, sadness, they can calm and, conversely, anger or irritate

Sometimes color evokes certain reactions that can help in making a decision. It also affects appetite, behavior, blood pressure, and, in general, the human condition. For example, when the bright sun is shining, a person becomes much lighter and more cheerful, but when it is cloudy and gray, the condition worsens and the mood drops. Science has proven the dependence of the choice of color on the state of mind. Light and color have a strong influence on the formation of the psychophysiological status of the human body. There is a close relationship between color perception and parts of the brain that transmit a signal to the body that encourages activation of the nervous system, action, or inhibition, relaxation, or inaction.

It has now been scientifically proven that different colors and their derivatives can evoke different emotional states in a person. It has been noticed that warm shades have more "life", they intensify activity; Cold ones relax and encourage rest. It is believed that the most favorable are those soft light shades of the three main colors of the spectrum - red, yellow and blue, which exist in nature. The retina of the eye continuously converts light into nerve signals. As soon as the information enters the brain, a person has a color sensation. [1]

The length of light waves can be different, since the pigment absorbs them with different intensities. That is why each color generates a different number of nerve impulses and affects a person differently. Long wavelength colors have a greater impact. The longest of all colors is red. While blue is short. It calms the nervous system. In psychotherapy, it is used to promote relaxation and calm, but if overdone, it can lead to depression. In other words, colors stimulate different parts of the brain and pituitary gland. In other words, colors stimulate different parts of the brain and pituitary gland. Understanding the meaning of color in clothing comes to a person in early childhood - any child will have their own preferences: shy ones do not like orange, active ones prefer bright prints and rich colors.

An important conclusion that psychologists have come to a long time ago: the color of the clothing a person chooses reflects the psychological essence of the

individual, its infusion and determines (or explains) the motives of behavior and actions.[2]

Often the desired color of clothing is directly or indirectly imposed by traditions, public opinion, the media, advertising campaigns and fashion catwalks. When a designer creates a costume collection, he first draws from a creative source. Ornament is a pattern or shape influenced by a particular culture. Nowadays, fashion knows no boundaries and there is no limit to the methods of decoration. Perhaps the appearance of ornament is inextricably linked with the development of historical culture,

When creating color compositions in a costume, decorative elements, surroundings and color play a special role. In this regard, the construction of specific compositions becomes especially relevant. In this work, the object of close study is the decorative elements of the folk costume of Uzbekistan.

Currently, national decorative elements are successfully used in modern clothing. As stated above, there are some things that every creator should pay attention to. For example: the shape and color of a decorative element, age, appearance, figure, body and hair color of a person, as well as the purpose of this costume. Therefore, every designer should pay attention to the tectonics of the suit.

Particular importance was attached to color in the national costume as a means of greatest expressiveness: color was used to indicate the solemnity or everydayness of the costume. With fairly stable costume forms characteristic of a particular area, there has always been a variety of color combinations. Finding a color solution for a costume poses a serious problem, since it depends not only on the coherence of the chosen colors, but also on external factors - purpose, environment, gender and age characteristics and, finally, decorative elements from which parts of the costume will be made. The last factor is currently of great importance and interest. Harmony of color shades of hair, skin,[3]. Uzbek national decorative elements are colorful, they can repeat color characteristics. For example, an ornament saturated with blue color emphasizes the color of blue eyes, dark brown - shades of chestnut-copper hair, etc. Skin color shades are quite varied and complex: there are people who are white-skinned, dark-skinned, with yellowish complexions, etc. The color of the suit must take into account these nuances and harmonize with them based on the principle of contrast or similarity.

Indeed, Uzbek national decors range from two-color to multi-color, they have a connection with "natural" colors and inspire people, as well as being able to express individuality. Various colors and patterns are clearly expressed in unique fabrics - ikat, which are distinguished by their colorfulness and unique patterns.[4]

It is known that summer suits differ from winter ones in the brightness of color combinations, the abundance of light and white tones, in harmony with bright greenery (Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya), blue sea, sky (Tashkent, Fergana, Surkhandarya, Bukhara, Kashkadarya), yellow sand, etc. .

For example: the shape and color of a decorative element, age, appearance, figure, body and hair color of a person, as well as the purpose of this costume. Therefore, every designer should pay attention to the tectonics of the suit[.5]

Literature

1. Surina M.O. Color and symbol in art, design and architecture: a textbook for universities teaching artistic specialties and design Rostov / D: Phoenix, 2010.
2. Naidenskaya N.G. Fashion. Color. Style. M.: Eksmo, 2012.
3. Gill M. Color harmony: intense colors. M.: Astrel, 2005.
4. Denisenko V.I. Fundamentals of color science: educational dictionary Krasnodar: KubSU, 2005.
5. Itten I. The Art of Form M.: D. Aronov, 2008.
6. Johann Wolfgang Goethe and his teaching about color. Part 1 M.: Krug2012.
7. Surina M. O. History of education and the color of didactics Rostov n/a: March, 2003.