



# Color colorites and design of the interior of buildings and structures

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## ABSTRACT

Color plays a much larger role in the formation of functional processes and a favorable order for the emotional-mental state of a person. The emotional-mental state of a person requires a careful approach to the choice of harmonic harmonization of the colored gamma, taking into account the task of the interior of buildings and structures and the domestic or labor processes carried out in it, as well as aspects of the natural climatic conditions of the specific regions of construction

## Keywords:

natural paint, color decoration, ceramic plate, varnish-paint, black metal, color description, ponorama look, warm colors, natural color range, copper, bronze, brass, color illusory effect effects, architecture, interior, color palette, calligraphy, pattern, architecture, wall, ceiling, dome.

Today, science and technology do not increase rapidly in the volume of many scientific knowledge, concepts, visions and information that are developing at a rapid pace. In ancient times, people lived in dwellings, the wall-it is hunting processes on stones, the battle-it is he who reflected on the stones-it is a white mountain of colors, feasts, solemn ceremonies. In particular, the remains of Afrosiab, Varakhsha, Chiliktepa and other monuments indicate this. Later, for some reason, the reflection of a living being was banned. Therefore, the place of Fine Art was taken by ornaments with a vegetative, geometric pattern. The great poet Amir Temur, imbued with a deep meaning in their arrangement of colorful, plant-like, geometric patterns, wrote to the Agsara pedestal that he had built in the city: "if you doubt our power, let us live in the buildings that we have built." The palette of colors used in the decoration of architectural monuments deserves special attention.

The harmony of these colors was used in the decoration of the walls, ceiling, dome parts

of buildings. We can see that the monuments of Muslim countries are viewed with dignity, while the monuments of architecture of European countries, which are used in drawing patterns from colors and calligraphy, are represented by different gods. In our historical cities, glazed color decoration, ceramic plates were used from The X century. Koshinpases are those that have produced terracotta, tin, colored plates, muqamas, folds and other decorative items of different sizes and shapes on the basis of giltuploq and have used them in the decoration of buildings. In the production of decorative ceramic products, the schools of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisabz had their own style.

The use of varnish in the decoration of buildings has a history of several thousand years. In obtaining traditional Locke-dye compositions, various minerals, oxides, salts, plant ash were used as coloring pigments, and natural vegetable oil was used as a binder. On the basis of natural paints, the interior interiors of the monuments complexes of Egypt, Rome,

Babylon, Afrosiab, Varakhsha, Shahrisabz and similar historical cities are decorated.

The invention of technology to extract ferrous and non-ferrous metals from ores in ancient traditional methods, which are important in the field of architecture, made it possible to use them in the construction of monumental buildings and structures. On the basis of ferrous metals — steel and cast iron, various structures (Eiffel Tower), parts of fortifications, Gates and doors, piles and other objects were prepared for buildings and structures.

Various decorative items were made on the basis of non-ferrous metals such as copper, bronze, brass and their alloys, and were used in the decoration of buildings on the inside and outside, in water transmission systems.

Color kata is important in the interior of the building. With the help of appropriate coloristics, it is possible to change the mood and mental state of a person and adjust to a certain norm: to raise his emotional tone, reduce the physical excess absorption of the body, form joy and sympathy, create a festive psyche, business acumen, calmness and alertness, presentability, ability to work, etc.k. In addition, with color effects, to a certain extent, the unpleasant effects of the external environment on my microclimate can be partially eliminated, in width, information can create conditions for improving orientation, sanitary-hygienic condition of rooms

With the help of color, it is also possible to adjust the temperature - humidity mode of the room and eliminate noise. Eliminating excess and lack of heat directly depends on cold or warm colors. It is possible to make recommendations on the painting of the walls of rooms, depending on the orientation of light from the same place on the sides of the descent. In rooms facing south, cold tones absorb heat rays well, reduce the brightness of light, eliminate the scorching psychological effect of sunlight.

The specificity of the perception of color descriptions in terms of the point of spatial latitude is determined by special aspects of the process of adopting a spatial form. The reception itself takes place in an advanced

movement - from one width to another, and in a panorama look - by reference, showing only one width. If the alternation of color impressions in alternating motion occurs in a spatial temporal relationship. In such a way that the resulting "color harmonization" is expressed by the possibility of storing in memory the image of the color of the previous spatial latitude for some time. Normal colors are mixed or retained much lighter than their nuance ratios. As you know, in the simplicity of symbolic colors, the factors of good memorization of Ulama are manifested.

In the real environment, light rays radiating from lighting sources, in the alternation of nature and color to be applied in the target direction, or for color to be used in a targeted manner, it is artificial light, changes in color tones occur under the influence of factual distancing between interior plans. However, based on research, scientific research and life experiences, it should be said that the main feature of vision through the eyes is the performance of corrective corrections in light, independent of the spectral characteristics of light sources falling on shadows and reflexes, independently the color is perceived correctly in general. It follows from this that in the uneven illumination of the spatial shape, the color of the planes and equipment, which is perceived by sight, remains in general constant, that is, in its own color. A person in his quest for beauty is able to consciously choose a color gamut with an interior based on production and aesthetic needs. Emotionality in perception with respect to color is manifested in a person through the associative effects of color. The connection of certain realities and objects with the colors of his character is transformed in his perception through a certain intuition in the human mind, which is formed in the perception of color-symbol. Due to the fact that the Sun, Fire - yellow and red colors, they form a feeling of warmth, which is why they are perceived as "heat". On this basis, the following 45 associations were formed: joyful - sad, light - heavy, resonant - silent, dynamical - staticity, etc. To all this, it should be added that from the properties of conditionally defined colors,

"coldness" and "Heat" are considered the most priority.

For necessary to know the priority relationship between color and the psychological reaction of a person. In this aspect, a number of laws are established on the harmonization of color harmonization, on the figurative associativity of color. The attitude towards certain colors is significantly manifested in groups of different ages. In general, warm colors (Pure Color) that seem bright to children; for adults - cold colors, of medium brightness and much more mixed; for older ones, achromatic colors in pastel tones are desirable. The emotional receptivity that arises in a person in an innate way causes the perception of color harmonization to occur in him. This aspect requires some kind of explanation in the aesthetic Organization of the interior. A simple example of this: red and blue are considered to be harmonized, especially if they are separated from each other by white, which feels even more relevant. But if we paint the ceiling of the room in red, the walls in white and the floor in blue in a similar recipe, then according to the color gamma, this room would have had a high degree of non-harmony. This example testifies to the fact that in visual perception, certain colors harmonize with some other color only in absolutely concrete conditions, and this situation clearly determines that the harmony of color harmonizations cannot be planned by any rules, and any colored construction on the surface cannot be moved mechanically, without appropriate change, to spetial with. . Thus, it follows from the above that no matter what harmonic harmonies people express their predisposition to, such a harmonization of colors can bring an unsatisfactory state to the surface in them. In concrete cases, this harmonization can be mildly distorted when color decoration is incorrectly approached depending on the application. However, from the point of view of the influence of a person on his emotional and mental state, here it is possible to accentuate only the focus on objective laws of the properties of paired harmonization of colors

In order to properly use the color palette in the decoration of architectural structures, it will be necessary to master several laws of the places that colors, their harmonization and properties occupy in the systematization. The laws of addition of colors can be seen more perfectly in Goethe's circle of Colors "Circle of natural colors" is built on the basis of a circle or circle that passes through the ends of equilateral triangles. It is known that each color is approached by a person based on his own inner feeling. That is, the color of the building is chosen based on the adaptation of the architect's taste to the vaatrophic environment. On this basis, a pleasant color scale can be formed, but one or two colors can lead on this scale. The same colors are considered to be colors that arouse predisposition. The effects of the illusory effect of colors in the perception of sound and objects through emotionality and vision are absolutely multifaceted.

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