



TYPES OF COLOR IMAGE

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Abstract

This article cites information about the Color Image, its role in society and in art. Painting-by applying flexible paints to a solid or surface of the main types of visual arts associated with the transmission of visual images one.

Keywords: painting, decorative painting, art, acrylic, miniature

Introduction

Painting-by applying flexible paints to a solid or surface of the main types of visual arts associated with the transmission of visual images one.

Painting-this word consists of the words "live" and "write". "Revitalization" say Dal, describe correctly and vividly with a brush, or in a word, pencil

with. There are five types of lighting in painting: countertop, monumental theater and decorative, decorative and miniature. Machine to make a painting with a machine because it was used. in connection with this, it got its name. Wood, cardboard, paper is used as a material basis, but most often on a stretcher elongated canvas. The painting is framed and is an environment-independent art it is perceived as a masterpiece. In any material (watercolor, gouache, tempera, acrylic, pastel) can be done. Genres of machine painting:

portrait, historical, marina, landscape, still life, Battle, House, Animal. A Monumental painting is one that is associated with a base (wall, ceiling) and beautiful in large size, which is part of the architectural design of the building a specific type of works. It reveals the content of major historical events, organizes and decorates the space. Material fresco for Monumental painting,

mozayka, sgrafito. Features - laconism of the composition, silhouettes clarity and generalization of plastic form, large color mass. Theater and decorative arts-performances, costumes, grimm, theater the circle of his artist's interests. The basis of this type of color work-game,

closely related to the script and the director's vision. Theatre and decorative arts you can create, reflect psychologically. Decorative painting-space, objects and household items,



decorates and creates the style of architecture, etc. Miniature paintings are large before the invention of printing in the Middle Ages developed. The most delicate screen, in which manuscript books are decorated with natural colors decorated with curtains, buttons, illustrations. Miniature watercolor portraits It was very popular in the 19th century. The inherent subtlety and rigor of the work, as well as, certain laws of the image make Eastern miniature as an artistic style in painting created. According to the style of work, the painting is divided into: masla, tempera, fresco, acrylic, wax, watercolor, gouache, pastel. Image like graphics, from light and dark lines, strokes and spots uses, but unlike graphs they are colored. Own to feel the color

any sensations that are contained are determined by the work of the brain. Therefore, different

people have different looks of colors, a different sense of harmony.

There are several types of color images in art, including but not limited to:

1. Monochromatic: A single color used in varying shades and tones.
2. Analogous: Colors that are adjacent to each other on the color wheel.
3. Complementary: Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel.
4. Triadic: Three colors that are equally spaced on the color wheel.
5. Warm and Cool Colors: Colors that convey warmth (reds, oranges, yellows) or coolness (blues, greens, purples).
6. Pastel: Soft, muted colors often associated with a delicate aesthetic.

Formality course of the educational process in the school of music and art of children one of the most important departments. Its mission is to provide students with color and to see the environment in all the diversity of light relationships and it consists in the development of imaging skills. The educational process should be from simple to complex. Initially, the student what color, how it is formed, color relationships of flat shapes it should learn to see and transmit with local color. These tasks include once mastered, first to simple and then complex volumetric shapes you have to go through. Shape formation took into account warm and cold colors must be done without. Students during their studies in colorology, painting technique, pattern, still according to the general principles of creating life, Landscape, Portrait they need to learn basic knowledge. The emotional and psychological effects of color are also attention of students. Mastering professional terms is important in education one of the aspects.



Spectrum-lot. from. "vision". Isaac Newton in everyday life (physicist, math) in the form of colored stripes reminiscent of a rainbow during their experiments saw a refraction of light.

Color is the derivative of light. These are objects of light waves (Rays) visible image from the surface. The main pictorial medium in the picture is tone, saturation and has light.

The main colors of the spectrum are: blue, yellow, red.

Latin colors: orange, green, purple.

Additional colors-competitors) - color opposite each other colors that are located in the frame and increase the color of the opponent. Red-green, purple yellow-blue, yellow-purple.

Combined colors (partners) - located next to the color circle colors. Red-orange, orange-yellow, yellow-green, green-blue, blue-purple, purple-red.

Warm colors (conditional) – in our minds are associated with warm things, phenomena, histones (fire, sun, joy): red, orange, yellow, green (range).

Cold colors (conditional) – in our minds are associated with cold things, phenomena, histones (winter, sea, night, sadness): blue, blue, purple, green (range).

Achromatic colors are all shades of gray, black and white.

Chromatic colors are all colors of the spectrum.

White - contains a full spectrum in equal proportions, all colors reflects its light.

The most white-pressing barium sulfate powder on the tile, 94% of the beam reflect. Black color-absorbs light. The blackest color for black velvet is light Wins 99.8%. Svetoten-shine, light, semi-shadow, shadow, reflex, fallen shadow. All color elements of painting, the beauty of colors and

the nature of the relationship between harmony. Contrast is a sharp difference, the basis of expression. Newans-the basis of small difference, complexity and Grace. Grizaily-black and white colors or one-color, for example, Brown Image. The image is created only on the basis of tonal relationships. A local color is a color (its own color) that is characteristic of an object.

Conditional color - light power and color, environment, spatial removal color changed under the influence. Style-ideological and Artistic of works of art of a certain period the totality of its properties. The emergence and transformation of styles historical development of society (e.g. Gothic, classicism, baroque, romanticism, empire, etc. National component of style (China,



Oriental miniature, Mauritanian, Egyptian, etc.), if their creativity is bright having personal characteristics (Cubism, Impressionism, surrealism, Suprematism, etc.) is the style of a group of artists or an artist speaks about. Stylization-a certain social environment, nationality, art and culture of the era for author, genre, of the artistic style that is a characteristic feature of the flow

is an intentional imitation. Figures depicted in Fine Arts and design and generalization of objects using conditional techniques.

Color images can be categorized into various types based on the color model they use. Some common types include:

1. RGB (Red, Green, Blue): This is the most common color model used in electronic displays and digital cameras. It represents colors using combinations of red, green, and blue light.

2. CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black): This color model is primarily used in printing. It represents colors by subtracting varying amounts of cyan, magenta, yellow, and black ink from a white background.

3. HSV (Hue, Saturation, Value): This model represents colors in terms of their hue (the type of color), saturation (the intensity or purity of the color), and value (the brightness of the color).

4. HSL (Hue, Saturation, Lightness): Similar to HSV, but instead of value, it uses lightness to represent the brightness of the color.

5. YCbCr: This is a color space used in video compression and transmission. It separates the luminance (brightness) component (Y) from the chrominance (color) components (Cb and Cr).

6. LAB: This color model represents colors in terms of three components: lightness (L), which represents the brightness of the color, and two color-opponent dimensions: A, which represents green–red, and B, which represents blue–yellow.

These are just a few examples, and there are other color models and representations used for various purposes in different applications.



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