

DEVELOPING FUTURE ARCHITECTS' COLOR SKILLS

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Abstract

This article analyzes the relevance of developing color skills in the process of professional training of future architects. The role of colors in architectural design, their impact on human psychology, color harmony and composition, as well as ways to increase efficiency in working with colors using modern information technologies are discussed. The article recommends methods that encourage students to think creatively through practical exercises, project-based learning, and the use of innovative methods. The role of color knowledge in the formation of the aesthetic taste of future architects is shown on the basis of experience.

Keywords: Architect, design, color theory, composition, taste education, visual perception, color harmony, practical training, creative approach.

Introduction

Architecture is one of the most ancient, deeply spiritual and aesthetically rich areas of human activity. To understand this field more deeply, it is worth paying attention to the etymology of the term “architecture”. This word, which came from the Greek language, consists of two parts: “arxi” - means high, high-level, and “tektura” means the content of the art of construction. Thus, the root of the word architecture is the concept of “high-level construction” or “construction raised to the level of art”. This term is very close in content to the Uzbek word “me’morchilik”. Therefore, in many literatures, the term “me’morchilik” is widely used instead of “architecture”. However, not every construction can be called architecture. Because the concept of construction is much broader and includes various engineering structures - for example, railways, mines or underground pipelines. These objects do not always meet aesthetic or artistic criteria.

The main feature that distinguishes architecture from other types of construction is its elevation to the level of art, that is, the creation of a spatial environment that has not only functional, but also aesthetic, spiritual, historical and socio-ideological value for human life through construction. Architectural structures are created in accordance with the needs of society, cultural values, and the spirit of the historical era. That is why architecture is not a simple technical work, but a creative activity combined with art and ideology.

In the modern approach, architecture is defined as follows: architecture is the art of creating a spatial environment that is convenient for life and work, aesthetically and spiritually enriched as a result of human and social activity. In this definition, the concept of “spatial” is often



misinterpreted as “space”. In fact, we are talking about spaces built on the ground for human life and activity.

That is, architecture is a high art form that reflects human thinking, aesthetic views, the needs of society and the spirit of the times. In order for any structure to reach the level of architecture, it must be a simple means of use, but also embody an idea, beauty, aesthetic harmony and historical content.

The art of architecture includes not only functional solutions of structures, but also their aesthetic expression. Therefore, every student who wants to become an architect must have in-depth knowledge of colors, their psychological and visual effects. Skills in working with colors not only increase the quality of design, but are also important in creative thinking and expressing ideas.

For future architects, developing skills in working with color means not only making aesthetic decisions, but also being able to work in harmony with space, light and human perception. Historical sources and modern architectural practice show that color has always played an important role as an integral element of architectural expression.

Many people mistakenly believe that ancient Roman architecture was built on the basis of monochrome - white marble and simplicity. However, recent archaeological discoveries refute this view. According to research, ancient Roman and Greek statues and buildings were actually decorated with colorful paints, with bright decorative elements. This fact proves that color has had emotional and semantic connotations in architecture since ancient times.

Modern architects have also had the opportunity to influence the environment, create an emotional experience and enrich the language of architecture using color. For example, Le Corbusier and Luis Barragan defined the spiritual and visual character of space through color, while architects such as Michael Wilford and James Stirling used color as an active element of structure and composition. According to Wilford, “the reason for introducing color is to add a new dimension to design, to express joy and pleasure.”

For future architects, learning to work with color is not just a technical skill, but also an art of understanding the environment, taking into account the social and cultural context, and influencing the emotions of the user. In this direction, it is important to focus their attention on the following questions:

- What emotional reactions does color evoke?
- How do colors change with light and time?
- How is the interaction of color expressed with materials?
- How does it harmonize with the environment?

Therefore, it is necessary to expand knowledge and practical exercises related to working with color in architectural education, to develop visual sensitivity, aesthetic thinking and conceptual thinking skills in students. Color is not just a simple decoration, but an important communicative and functional tool in the hands of an architect.

In architectural practice, color is often associated with interior design. However, color plays an equally important and multi-layered role in the context of exterior architecture. For aspiring architects in particular, developing the skills to use color purposefully and consciously in exterior spaces provides a solid theoretical and practical foundation for their design decisions.



Colors directly influence the local cultural context, climate, and visual environment of the city. They perform not only an aesthetic function, but are also a powerful communicative tool that shapes the experience of occupants. Through color, a building can express its function, value, or place in society — this can be direct or symbolic. For example, soothing shades of blue or green can be used for healthcare facilities, while bright and warm colors can be used for kindergartens.

In addition, color has many practical purposes that are of psychological and aesthetic importance. For example, the use of dark or bright colors on exterior surfaces affects the interior of a house, depending on whether it absorbs more or less sunlight.

Colors in exterior architecture also have practical benefits. They can be an important tool for controlling the flow of people, indicating entry or exit points, and even for safety signs. For example, the use of a contrasting color at the entrance can attract visitors and encourage them to enter the interior. Such visual directional elements provide intuitive navigation, which is very important in modern public buildings and complex structures.

Architectural details in a building — columns, cornices, decorative lines — can be highlighted with the help of color. This enriches the visual perception of the entire structure and enhances the harmony of form, structure, and function. At the same time, the choice of certain colors and textures can impose restrictions on materials. For example, bold and bright colors may not match the natural qualities of natural stone, raw concrete, or brick. Therefore, in addition to aesthetics, technical and material possibilities should also be taken into account when choosing colors.

In outdoor spaces, color can be used to create visual focal points that attract attention. Bright and distinctive colors not only highlight an architectural element, but also give it a symbolic meaning. The focal points created in this way determine the aesthetics of the building and its place in the urban landscape. For example, using darker colors at the bottom of the building can create lightness and visual balance.

Therefore, equipping future architects with the skills to work with color means preparing them not only in terms of art and design, but also from a functional, psychological and social point of view. Color is not just a decorative element, but a powerful design language that expresses the architect's thoughts, goals and ideas.

Also, color choice is not only an aesthetic decision, but also an important environmental tool. For example, the colors used in the interior and exterior of buildings directly affect the degree of heat absorption or reflection. Bright or light-colored surfaces reflect more sunlight, which reduces the temperature inside buildings and reduces the need for cooling systems. This is a practical expression of the principle of “passive design”.

Modern architecture is increasingly embracing broader and deeper approaches to color. It is necessary to perceive color not only as a visual component, but also as a complex design tool with functional, environmental and social aspects. Architecture students and young designers in particular need to consciously incorporate these concepts into the design process.

Thus, color selection is not just a matter of giving shape, but also part of the architectural idea. Through it, ecological responsibility, social awareness and a technological approach are



combined. Future architects should learn to take into account not only aesthetic, but also ethical and sustainable criteria when working with color.¹

In short, for future architects, developing color skills means not only technical knowledge, but also a combination of art, aesthetic taste and creative approach. One of the pressing issues is to increase the visual thinking capacity of students and develop their aesthetic worldview using modern educational methods.

References

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