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Chromatics Course in Designers Training

Key words: *Chromatics, designers, architects, fashion designers, educational process, informative activity, simulating real situations, new technologies, materials, computer and educational programs, didactic game, stage-by-stage working off,* comparison of characteristics of objects and actions.

Annotation: *the training course "Chromatics" is extremely important for the future designers, architects, fashion designers. Without good knowledge of laws, color laws professional work on the organization of in detail-spatial circle surrounding the person is not possible. Successful studying of course "Chromatics" which is of great importance in preparation of highly skilled experts, appreciably depends on security of the given course visual aids.*

Value of color in design is undoubtedly. However, in training color is considered basically from positions of one of means of forming, that's why, students get acquainted with the limited set of its properties: emotional, partially physiological, and also form-building action of polychrome. Color plays a huge role in live activity of the person, therefore underestimation of its possibilities leads in formation of designers of situation when the expert who is not possessing sufficient knowledge on color, can involuntarily harm to health of people.

Nowadays there are enormous changes in our society. There are all new technologies, materials, computer and educational programs. Knowledge becomes outdated so quickly, that scientists and teachers even more often face necessity of determining of variant of professional qualities which provides in our conditions to the professional reliable possibility of work on specialty. Special importance in this process is got subjects by a course "Chromatics". The training course "Chromatics" is extremely important for the future designers. Without good knowledge of laws of influence and color influence, professional work on the organization of in detail-spatial circle surrounding the person is not possible.

Successful studying of course "Chromatics" which is of great importance in preparation of highly skilled experts appreciably depends on security of the given course methodical grants.

Proceeding from the aforesaid, emergency of working out of methodical grants is obvious, as causes an urgency of the given theme.

According to the concepts of designing of educational process under training methods are understood ways of activity of the teacher, organizing activity of the teaching the students, leaders to mastering of knowledge and abilities and personal development. The organization of educational process in subjects of a professional cycle of high school as the basis of classification of methods of training is accepted a didactic problem. Training methods are subdivided into the groups providing realization of the basic pedagogical procedures:
- organization of an explanation of material;

- it's processing;
- by controlling of mastering of material;

Further the training technique can be subdivided on other indicators: reproductive and productive, to sources. Thus it can be found out, that classification of methods by the basis of reproductivity and efficiency is not general and concerns only explanation methods. Training methods are subdivided into methods of explanation, refinement and control.

Further methods are defined on character of informative activity of students and can be subdivided on two groups: *reproductive* и *productive.* To the first by an informing statement, a problem statement of the maintenance of material and deductive deducing, the method of the message of "ready" knowledge concerns the second - *method of an explanation by the organization of the heuristic search* indirectly operated by teacher.

Refinement methods differ on such bases, as randomness or involuntariness, kind of actions, in which it occurs (in actions of generation or in actions of application of knowledge), presence or absence of stage-by-stage change of acquired knowledge and actions under the form and other parameters. The principal views of the refinement allocated under specified characteristics, are:
1) refinement by learning;
2) refinement by reproduction in exercises;
3) refinement stage-by-stage.

The same as also explanation, refinement of knowledge and actions can occur in the conditions of modeling collective activity in didactic game. But, unlike an explanation, thus the student already knows, how it to operate at the decision of problems in this or that role and carries out these actions for their working off, instead of finding of a way of actions.

The method of the message of ready knowledge by an informing statement ~ it's name is full enough opens its essence. The explanation with its help consists in a statement the teacher of the maintenance of knowledge and actions in the oral or written message. The problem of the student – is to understand the offered information. It becomes on the basis of earlier obtained subjects' knowledge and informative abilities to distinguish and identify at comparison of characteristics of objects and actions. The main thing is to carry out generalizations, leading under concepts, deducing of consequences, classification and proof. All actions are carried out reproductively as they are staticized not by the student, and the maintenance of the messages given by teachers, thus in corresponding combinations which do not need to be established to the student mostly. From the teacher is required the accurate and consecutive statement of a material with underlining of all necessary components of the maintenance for understanding.

The method of the message of ready knowledge by the problem message differs from previous that the teacher does the message as the answer on preliminary put by it questions under the explained maintenance. The student in this case can work a little more actively as after question statement there can be an independent reflexion and attempt to answer questions to and on a course of the answer given by the teacher.

The method of the message of ready knowledge by deductive deducing consists of that the teacher informs pupils some general provisions, the bases, explanatory principles and suggests students to take out from them more concrete knowledge of objects and actions of different levels of concreteness.

The method of an explanation by the organization of reception of knowledge in independent heuristic search consists that the teacher does not inform the necessary knowledge of objects and actions with them, and gives to the student the task for their independent finding. Thus the student carries out search not completely independently, and at indirect management of search from the teacher, who sets leading questions, student helps, etc. analyzes problem conditions, puts forward hypotheses about ways of their decision and receives the information on correctness of ideas from the teacher or by means of checking.

Promotion of hypotheses and ideas – is the main key component of search. Here the teacher focuses the operating influences to directing thinking of the student more closely. Searching can be carried out in the conditions of the decision of educational problems, in the conditions simulating real situations of professional work on an industrial practice or in didactic game. In any case here activity is close to productive on a workplace. Various conditions in this case do not change of existence method and do not create a new method (didactic game, etc.). Besides, in any conditions search can individually be carried out and collectively, group of students by using of discussions and discussions that also is a version of a method of an explanation by heuristic search.

Methods of working off of material. At refinement of a material by learning the student repeatedly reads until then the grant or abstract text while itself cannot independently reproduce the maintenance of the reading. At teaching material refinement in exercises the student after explanation of its maintenance carries out the decision of tasks for application of the knowledge containing in the given block of the educational information. As tasks questions can be used under the maintenance of a part of a material and a problem on application of knowledge.

All colors divide on two scales: achromatic or black-white-grey and chromatic, covering all colors of a spectrum and their shades. Competently and harmoniously to combine colors in an interior, the designer should know their basic characteristics:
1. Color tone is a property or quality of color owing to human eyes distinguish one color from another (for example, dark blue from red). Tone is as much as possible sated bright color in the pure state.
2. Color saturation is a parity of pure tone and equal to it on serenity an achromatic color. As much as possible sated color does not contain any impurity grey, and is minimum sated represents grey color in the pure state.
3. Serenity of colors are characterized by degree of its approach to white or black color. Maximum serenity is characteristic for the white color reflecting a maximum of light, and minimum - for black light, absorbing a maximum. With changing of serenity the object becomes more light or more dark.

It is possible to present these three basic characteristics in the form of the uniform scheme. When to certain color white color is added, it serenity increases, and tone becomes more light.

When black color is added, serenity of colors accordingly decreases, and tone becomes more dark.

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