

COSMETICS AND ITS ORIGIN.

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Abstract: *In ancient Greece, cosmetics were well developed, individual people were engaged in make-up, and a new profession - cosmetologist - appeared. The owners of these professions helped those who sought to keep beauty and youth longer. They used creams, lotions, and aqueous treatments.*

Keywords: *Ancient Egypt,*

Cosmetics (kosmetike) is derived from the Greek word, which means the art of beautification, decoration, and means and methods used for beautification.

There is a lot of information about the use of cosmetics in the period before our era, especially in ancient Egypt, Greece and the Sharks.

Cosmetics were widely used in ancient Egypt, and some of them have reached our time. makeup methods Our contemporaries are trying to surprise people around them with tattoos and piercings. And when the old people see such people, they say that the time has come to an end. In fact, drawing on the body (tattoo) is one of the remains of the stone age. At that time. a tattoo was drawn on the body in order to attract the attention of others. Over time, such makeup was forgotten and almost disappeared. Nowadays, the forgotten old traditions are restored and re- entered into the picture. This is useful for today. Perhaps we should thank the ladies of that time for the makeup and experiments invented in the Stone Age?! Because the pursuit of beauty alone saves the world. The pursuit of beauty has an ancient and extensive history. The tools, techniques, and paints used in ancient times to change one's appearance can surprise, frighten, or laugh at us, or, on the contrary, teach us many things.

In ancient Egypt, a man tried to frighten his enemies with make-up and gain a positive attitude, while women only tried to be beautiful.

Cosmetics were invented in Egypt 4500 years ago, and methods of using them were created. Only certain people knew the secrets of making these tools. But the whole nation used these paints. At that time, self-confident people used expensive methods. Special cosmetics are prepared for them. For example, it was used to redden the cheeks with alkaline juice.

It tickles the skin and causes redness. With this method, they managed to keep the cheeks red for a long time.

Written documents about cosmetics, dated 1500 BC, were found in one of the coffins of Egypt. This giant recipe was written on papyrus, and its length was 20 meters. German Egyptologist Georg Ebers managed to obtain this giant recipe in 1875 and published it. Later, this list was called "Ebers Papyrus". The list contains a number of cosmetic recipes that include smoothing out facial wrinkles, coloring and growing hair, and removing blemishes. Some recipes have survived to this day and have not lost their value. The information that the Roman scientist Plato (254-184 BC) wrote that "A woman without cosmetics is a soup without salt" has survived to this day. The preparation of cosmetic products was mainly carried out by the vicars of the temple and applied to the face and body skin of the Egyptian pharaohs. For the Egyptians, the care and maintenance of the appearance was in the first place. In order to train the generals physically and mentally, the viceroys separated them for 3-4 days and conducted various treatments. They invented an infinite number of cosmetics that are still in use today. Some of the cosmetic products that have arrived so far are:

- eyebrow pencil;
- lipstick;
- nail polish;
- hair dye;
- perfumed water and others.

A black line was drawn over the eyelid to the temple in order to make the eye shape longer and bigger according to the Egyptian beauty tradition. Even today, such make-up has become a picture for women. The Egyptians used poisonous green pencil (made by grinding malachite) for this. Later, they burned the ivory and used it as black paint.

In ancient times, in some cases, cosmetics were used as a preventive measure. For example, men also used eye makeup. With this, they prevented pumpkin flu. Today, the composition of the oldest perfume has been preserved. According to it, it contains fragrant myrrh, air, mozhjevelnik, cypress, coriander, mint and honey.

At that time, skin whitening products were very common and widely used. Cleopatra is known as the goddess of beauty. he used a paste made from crushed crocodile bone and belilla to whiten his face. Queen Cleopatra was the first to systematize and reference the collection of cosmetic records. They have been preparing cosmetics according to the recipes given here for a long time. During the excavations, a cosmetic room

belonging to the queen was found. Among the fossils, various containers for storing cosmetic products, a mortar and its handle, used in the preparation of creams, were found. At that time, no less than seven oils and 2 different rub solutions were placed next to the corpse in the coffin. According to these finds found in the coffin, it can be seen that the ancient Egyptians used anise, cedar, coriander, cumin, grapes, garlic, onions.

Even in ancient Greece, cosmetics were well developed, individual people were engaged in make- up, and a new profession, cosmetologist, appeared, who helped those who sought to preserve beauty and youth for a long time. They used creams, lotions, and aqueous treatments. Specialists called perfumers prepared tools using special recipes. Aristotle's student Theophrastus also participated in the preparation of these tools.

Hippocrates, a well-known medical scientist, was seriously involved in cosmetics in his time and wrote a four-volume work. He gave a number of important advices and wrote down a number of contents in his work. For example, the composition and technology of cosmetic products, liquids that rejuvenate the body of women, deodorants (nose, mouth, feet), facial stain removers, etc.

Although cosmetics were very well developed in ancient Egypt and Greece, the makeup of the Greeks was different from that of the Egyptians. Greek women used belila or carmine to whiten their skin, painted their eyelashes with black moth, and glued artificial eyelashes with egg white.

After Greece and Egypt, the third homeland of cosmetics is the ancient East. Oriental women's cosmetics set included seven different tools: henna, basma, nail paint, belila, cheek paint, antimony, aromatic mixture. Especially bind women used these paints widely. These paints are still used in sharks. As for perfume, ancient Rome and Greece did not know about it either. Arab alchemists discovered the perfume. They were the first to invent the extraction of essential oils using steam.

Thus, cosmetology has evolved from ancient times to the present day, and there is every reason to study it as cosmetology as a science.

Classification and modern directions of cosmetology. Cosmetology is developing as a science, and now new modern directions are being formed. Cosmetology (kosmetike+logia) is a branch of medical science, which means the art of make- up or the science of maintaining human beauty using various methods and tools.

One of the main factors in the development of these directions is its complex connection with many sciences and various arts. Cosmetology is classified into two major areas:

1. Aesthetic cosmetology

2. Medical cosmetology

Aesthetic cosmetology

Aesthetic cosmetology includes two directions:

- Preventive cosmetology course;
- Decorative - research cosmetology direction.

Preventive cosmetology

Preventive cosmetology is the problem of keeping the human body healthy deals with the care of skin, hair, nails, etc., and seeks solutions to the following problems;

health of the body using various methods, promotion of an active lifestyle, rational nutrition, proper planning of sleep and wakefulness, nervous system strengthening. Choosing suitable products for regular hair, nail, body skin and face skin care. use of muscle tensing devices while preserving the integrity of the skin (ion- phase galvanics, vacuum massage devices, darsenval, electric epilation devices, etc.). Preventive cosmetology is mainly aimed at preserving youth and raising spirits. At the same time, the disease of the body. aimed at fighting against negative changes in appearance and aging.

Decorative research cosmetology

Decorative research cosmetology is mainly aimed at exaggerating beauty and covering up external flaws. The following methods are used for this:

- decorative cosmetics;
- hairdressing art;
- manicure
- pedicure;
- creating a picture;

Medical cosmetology

Medical cosmetology includes the following departments:

- diagnostic cosmetology;
- dermatocosmetology;
- dermatosurgery;
- plastic surgery;
- technologies with complex instruments used to break the integrity of the skin. 82

Cosmetics Derived from the words "Cosmetics" and "Pharmaceuticals". the word that is In order to prevent various diseases, cosmetic products gradually began to be given curative and preventive properties, and at the

end of the 20th century, the field of "Cosmetology" appeared. Diagnostic cosmetology is between preventive and medical cosmetology. Its purpose is to prevent a significant negative change in the body and detect the onset of the disease in time

Dermatocosmetology skin diseases and their causes It also works on an industrial scale treats medically. examines the marketability of newly released cosmetic products, Dermatosurgery - surgical treatment of congenital or other defects in the skin. Today, this direction is developing at a rapid pace. By now, the following methods of treatment are well established:

- laser skin smoothing;
- surgical dermatology,
- deep peeling using phenol,

trichloroacetic acid and glycolic acid, removal of skin tumors; narrowing of dilated veins located on the surface by gluing method: acer

- beautifying the face;
- repair the skin with gold mesh;
- natural and artificial hair transplantation.

Plastic surgery deals with face and body rejuvenating surgery.

Skin structure and functions. Skin [cutis] is the most important organ that maintains homeostasis in the human environment. Through sensory and protective mechanisms, the skin communicates with the outside world and reflects the quality of internal organs, endocrine and nervous systems. The skin of the face is considered to be the most mobile part of the skin and reflects the individuality of a person, his emotional activity, consciousness and other personal characteristics. Skin mass accounts for approximately 17% of body mass, making it the largest organ in the human body. None of the organs of the human body can exceed the skin in terms of the range of physiological and pathological processes.

The skin consists of three main parts: the epidermis (outer layer), the dermis (the main middle layer) and the hypodermis (the fat layer below the skin) (Fig. 3). The surface of the skin is covered with an emulsion film consisting of products of skin secretions with a thickness of 7-10 μm .

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