

THE ROLE OF PORTRAIT ARTISTS IN FINE ARTS.

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Annotation: This article describes in detail the laws, decisions adopted in the field of culture, art, and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the processes of formation and development of the direction of visual art, methods of creating a human image in visual art, and types of portraits. information provided.

Keywords: fine art, portrait, human, creativity, artist, image, work, analysis, culture, museum, creator.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi madaniyat, san'at, ilm-fan sohasidagi qabul qilingan qonunlar, qarorlar, tasviriy san'at yo'nalishining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi jarayonlari, tasaviriy san'atda inson obrazini yaratishning usullari, portret turlari haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tasviriy san'at, portret, inson, ijod, rassom, obraz, asar, tahlil, madaniyat, muzey, ijodkor.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены законы, решения, принятые в сфере культуры, искусства и науки в Республике Узбекистан, процессы становления и развития направления изобразительного искусства, методы создания образа человека в изобразительном искусстве, Подробная информация о типах портретов.

Ключевые слова: изобразительное искусство, портрет, человек, творчество, художник, образ, произведение, анализ, культура, музей, творец.

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts[1]. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 " On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national makom", of May 30, 2019 " On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay", "Shakhrisabz", "Termez" and "Kokand" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [2] , 2020 "On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts" Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 "Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [3], Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further increase the efficiency of the field of fine and applied arts" dated April 21, 2020 No. PD-4688, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures related to supporting the entrepreneurial activity and employment of young people, their social protection and meaningful

organization of their free time" 20th of 2021 Decree No. PD-6208 of April. It is known that the 20th century was a period of sharp changes in the art of Uzbek music, "unconventional" compositional creativity and new forms of concerts appeared. In this regard, the concept of "variety" entered our circulation in musical culture.

A school of fine arts was formed in Uzbekistan, but the creative potential of artists did not stop developing despite being under strict ideological control for many years. The independence of creativity and freedom of spirit gave new strength to artists to express themselves artistically, they now have the right to create on any subject they want, choosing a theme and style. The composition can be found in music, theatre, photography, literature, and all kinds of fine arts.

[4]

At the same time, it became obvious that the artists were able to express their philosophical views, which could not be shown in the previous period, to show the connection of the eras, to prove that they cannot be divided in the historical memory.

As we know from fine art, portrait is a genre of creating a human image in fine art. It is known that there were great artists of every era, who created the beautiful faces and images of their contemporaries in their portrait works and left them as a legacy to the next generations.

"Self-Portrait", "Jakonda" by Leonardo da Vinci, a great representative of the Renaissance, and "Pope Innocent X" portraits by Velázquez are of particular importance. In the 17th century, great masters of the portrait genre developed in Europe. An example of this is the portrait of Velázquez's masterpiece "Pope Innocent X". "Innokenty X" created the image of a great, powerful, expressive person with impeccable, professional skills. In the portrait, great importance is attached to the image of the inner psychological state, harmony of colors, texture, facial expression. It is no exaggeration to say that the portrait has a deep place in the viewer's heart. Therefore, this great work created by Velázquez is preserved in European museums as a masterpiece. Each artist has his own inner world, world view, which is different from his external appearance. The more spiritually rich an artist is, the higher the level of creative expression.

The main criteria for development are the figurines of the second type of local sculptors, decorative ornaments and garden sculptures [5]. Unique works created by famous masters of fine arts such as Holbein, Rembrandt, Titian, Raphael, Baticelli are stored in European museums. As we know, the artist Rembrandt was hardworking and attractive in his work. There were more than

60 self-portraits alone. He considered the main task of deep study of the psychological state of the structure of the human face, the means of image, the arrangement of shadows and lights.

Among Rembrandt's self-portraits, one of the most famous works is the self-portrait with a white scarf on his head (now kept in the Louvre Museum in Paris). The person who worked hard for happy days is shown in the picture. Rembrandt is one of the greatest psychological portrait painters in visual arts. He is one of the masters of art who skillfully depicted not only the character of a person, but also his inner world, experiences, tears, deep psychological state. Many other European artists, such as the Dutch artist Rembrandt, also made a name for themselves by creating wonderful portraits. These portraits have been attracting people with their skillful workmanship and charm. This is achieved through the mental and spiritual development of the students.[6]

The great Russian artists O. Kiprensky, V. Tropinin, A. Venesianov, who lived and worked in the first half of the 19th century, are considered the founders of Russian portrait art. They continued the tradition of 18th century portraiture, paid more attention to the depiction of man, attached great importance to human psychology, and improved their painting skills.

O. Kiprensky's success in the art of portraiture is that the artist depicted the beautiful spiritual world of a person, his dignity, his dreams and experiences in the portrait of his contemporaries. He created a number of works, including the 1827 portrait of A. Pushkin, which is the pinnacle of creativity. The figure of the famous poet is deeply and perfectly revealed in this portrait. In the work, along with the poet's appearance, it is skillfully described that he is the owner of spiritual elation and endless creative inspiration. One of his contemporaries, V. Tropinin, is known to us mainly as the author of the portraits "Pushkin", "The Guitarist", "Bagratiya". Her 1823 portrait "The Weaver Girl" depicted a girl with warm, lovely eyes. One of their followers is A. Venetsianov. He was the first to introduce the image of a peasant into art and the first to create a poetic image of nature. In the works "Summer" and "Ekinzorda" created in the 20s, he expressed and harmonized the image of the beautiful nature and the human being, as well as the working process of the peasants. He revealed the inner world of a working boy in the portrait "Zakharka". Russian artists such as N. Kramskoy, I. Repin, V. Vasnesov, V. Serov created realistic portraits in the 19th century. N. Kramskoy's portraits of N. Nekrasov, P. Tertyakov, L. Tolstoy, I. Repinin, Stasov, and Mussorgsky are vivid examples of this.

Uzbek portrait art began to develop in the second half of the 20th century. Lutfulla Abdullaev, Abdulkhaq Abdullaev, Rakhim Akhmedov, Malik Nabiev worked effectively in the field of portraiture. Lutfulla Abdullaev's portraits "Mulla Toychi Toshmuhamedov" and "Yuldosh Okhunboboyev" are skillfully depicted in realistic traditions.

Abdulkhaq Abdullaev was one of the first Uzbek portrait painters and created significant works in the field of portraiture. He achieved great success by creating a portrait gallery of his contemporaries, intellectuals, scientists, representatives of literature and art. "Abror Khidoyatov in the role of Othello" is one of the masterpieces of the author of the portrait of the writer "Aybek". Othello's thoughtful care, body movements express the spirit of romantic elation in the portrait, his facial expression and psychological state are skillfully described. In the portrait of Aybek, the poet's figure is very deeply and perfectly revealed in terms of composition. In this work, the artist not only immortalized the human figure, but also created a living portrait of a great writer full of high human qualities, fiery heart, excitement and concern.[7]

Rakhim Akhmedov took a deeper approach to life in the portrait genre. A person revealed his inner experiences, feelings, dreams, and the beautiful heart of a person in his work. His portraits "Mother's Thoughts", "Surkhandarya Woman", "Peasant" are vivid examples of this.

Malik Nabiev, along with his contemporaries, worked hard to create the image of historical scholars mainly in the portrait genre. He created the character "Beruni" in 1952. In 1993, he created "Portrait of Amir Temur" of the great commander. Artists have their own style in creating a portrait composition. They make good use of literary manuscripts and ethnographic documents.

According to the content of the portrait, it is divided into the following types; head portrait, bust, half body portrait, full body portrait, portrait painting, group portrait, miniature portrait, etc. In the structure of the portrait composition, the external and internal image of a person, his psyche, as well as his hand, sitting position, clothes, and objects in the interior play an important role as the main tools.

Each artist relies on his own experience and method when creating a portrait. This can be evidenced by portraits made in various unexpected colors and techniques. Bakhodir Jalalov's portrait of film director "Kamil Yormatov" is an example of this. Therefore, when creating a portrait, young people should study the experience of great portrait masters and use them effectively. A portrait



artist must first get to know the subject in depth, observe and talk with him for a certain period of time, and study his main character, features, inner and outer world.

P. Korin is one of the artists who created in the first half of the 20th century. He was a loyal student of M. Nesterov. Before creating a portrait, Pavel Dmitrievich Korin studied well the inner and outer world, psychology of a person. That's why he could reveal his main feelings, appearance and character well. The artist carefully depicted the instructional device of the portrait by coordinating light, colors and composition. Shesternev, Kachalov, Saryam, Igumkov, Leonidov, Konenkov are among the great artists and military commanders. Kukruniksi, Zhukov, Tolbukhin, Govorov created portraits of people with strong character and courage. The portrait of the famous writer and public figure Alexei Nikolayevich Tolstoy is depicted in the image of him sitting calmly in a chair with one hand in his pocket, a pipe in the other, and an unbuttoned tie. He painted portraits in light or dark colors, perspective. The portrait of the great sculptor S. Konenkov is depicted in this way. Every portrait created by a great master of brushes - a work of art - in the imagination of the viewer realizes the destiny of a person. Through the image, we enter the heart of a person and share his sorrows and joys. In his works, he glorifies man and reveals his beautiful aspects. In the portrait of Renato Guttuso, Corin portrays a great philosopher, a strong-willed person with a deep character. Guttuso is sitting in a chair in a relaxed position. His hand movements successfully expressed inner excitement using natural rhythm and color possibilities. The artist created the image of a man with broad shoulders, a handsome figure, raised eyebrows, eagle eyes, and a strong will, bringing it to the level of a portrait - painting. The works of the artist Korin's brush are flawlessly executed by thinking about all the strokes, folds, and methods of painting.

Corinne Guttuso finished her portrait in 13 sessions (3 hours each). After the portrait was finished, Guttuso said to Korin: "You have portrayed me as an aristocrat. Our way of portraying is different, but I respect your way of portraying."

One of the artists who created portraits in the first half of the 20th century is Vladimir Kaidalov. At the beginning of 1940, on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the birth of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi, an All-Union competition was announced to create his portrait. More than fifty (former union.) artists took part in the competition. The artists were given a very difficult task of creating the image of the founder of Uzbek literature, a poet,



humanist, thinker, scientist, and statesman (the only reference material was a miniature model of Makhmud Muzahabbibi). He carefully studied the history of the period of A. Navoi. After reading Navoi's works, he got acquainted with the structure and essence of the work. Muzakhabbibi's miniature gave an idea of the poet's appearance. Kaidalov created a realistic image of the great poet. A. Navoi left a poetic legacy filled with deep love for his homeland and people. The competition jury awarded the artist the (only) second prize. In 1941, Kaidalov began to create the portrait of A. Navoi for the second time. It was not possible to finish the portrait. The Great Patriotic War began. He continued the work he started in 1947. The image of the poet is depicted in the portrait. In front of him is a carver's chair, a book on it, a manuscript in his left hand. Behind the window, the panorama of Herat is rich in warm colors, a clear solution, a psychological state in the face. Color by means of light. The image of the poet in a believable manner is a proof of the skill of the artist. In his portrait of Navoi, V. Kaydalov confirmed that he is a skilled master of painting who has practically mastered color and technical tools. The portrait was exhibited at the jubilee exhibition in 1947 and was accepted by the jury as the main portrait. Thousands of color reproductions were printed from it and widely distributed in urban and rural areas of Uzbekistan. The initial work of creating the image of the poet was done in the lithography technique. The artist created the image of the poet as a strong and intelligent person with a book up to his chest.

Chingiz Akhmarov is a great talent. Regardless of the genre of his pen, he appears as a fine and lyrical poet in visual arts. In all the works of Genghis Akhmarov, the spiritual and moral beauty and nobility of man occupy the main place. The artist continued the traditions of miniature art and created works imbued with the spirit of innovation. In Ch. Akhmarov's work "Young Alisher", the noble Alisher is embodied as a symbol of poetry, elegance and greatness. The spring season, when the whole world seems to be shining, seems to indicate that Alisher Navoi's heart is filled with the rays of wisdom and intelligence, that a person who mobilizes his creativity and life for the grief of the people and the country is coming of age. In 1929, artist Khalima Nosirova first saw and admired the character of Halima in Ghulam Zafari's play "Khalima". For many years, he cherished the image of a great artist in his imagination, and in 1973 he managed to put it on canvas. Artist Mukarrama Turgunboeva represents a stage fairy who dances as light as a dove, a poet who gazes at the world with great passion, and a dancer-artist in the form of H. Nosirova. In a series of works dedicated to the "Nur Sari", women are embodied as a symbol of beauty, as if they came to spread

light and give life to the world. Genghis Akhmarov's canvases seem like poetry about the spiritual beauty, nobility, grandeur and beauty of a person.

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