Uzbek Portrait Art in the Second Half of the XX Century

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Abstract: The article provides information about the events of the historical past, works dedicated to historical figures living in the recent or distant past, portrait compositions, works of Uzbek portrait painters. You can find information about some of the works from the historical past in world literature.

Keywords: Portrait, work, genre, miniature, art, history, literature, artist, tradition, image.

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Introduction: The word portrait is derived from the French word "portrait", which means to describe the faces of people in the same way. In the second half of the 20th century, Uzbek portraiture flourished. Lutfulla Abdullayev, Abdulhaq Abdullayev, Rahim Akhmedov, Malik Nabiyev have been working in the field of portraiture. Lutfulla Abdullayev's portraits "Mulla toychi Tashmuhamedov", "Y.Akhunboboyev" are skillfully depicted in realistic traditions. Abdulhak Abdullayev was one of the first Uzbek portrait painters to create a significant portrait. He achieved great success by creating a gallery of portraits of his contemporaries, intellectuals, scientists, literary and artistic figures.

"Abror Khidoyatov in the role of Othello" is one of the masterpieces of the author of the portrait of the writer Oybek. It depicts thoughtful look of Othello and his body movements gave the portrait a spirit of romantic uplift. The image of Oybek portrait is very deep and perfectly revealed in terms of composition. In this work, the artist not only immortalized the human image, but also created a living portrait of a great writer, full of all the highest human qualities, full of excitement and anxiety.

Rahim Akhmedov took a deeper approach to life in the genre of portraiture. He reveals the man’s inner feelings, emotions, dreams, the heart of human beauty in his work. Her "Mother's Thoughts", "Surkhandarya Woman", and "Farmer's Portrait" are good examples. Malik Nabiyev works mainly in the genre of portraiture, along with his contemporaries, creating the image of historical scholars. In 1952, he created the image of "Beruni". In 1993, he created the "Portrait of Amir Temur", the great commander. There is a unique style of artists in the creation of portrait compositions, which effectively uses literary manuscripts, ethnographic documents.

Depending on the content of the portrait, it is divided into the following types: head portrait, bust portrait, half-body portrait, full-body portrait, portrait painting, group portrait, miniature portrait, etc.

In the structure of the portrait composition, the external and internal appearance of a person, his psyche, as well as the hand, sitting position, clothes, objects in the interior play an important role. Each artist draws on his own experience and method of creating portraits. This is evidenced by the fact that in all sorts of unexpected situations, portraits made in color and technique. The portrait of film director “Komil Yormatov” by Bahodir Jalolov confirms this opinion.

Fine arts include landscape, domestic, still life, portrait, historical, animal, mythological, marine, etc.[1;16-p].

One of the major genres or themes in literature and art is a series of works on the subject of the historical past.

One of the main tasks of fiction is to create works about historical events in the recent past, historical figures who lived in the recent or distant past. Unlike scientific research, a writer or
poet uses imagination more effectively in a historical work based on historical facts. The writer or poet, together with the historical figures, incorporates the image of the textual heroes into the work in order to brighten the image of these individuals and to illuminate the landscape of the period depicted in detail. The author of a work on a historical subject is required to study the life or activity of the historical figure or historical figure on the basis of historical documents (archival materials, memoirs, etc.), to accurately express the historical color of the period, to reflect the language of the characters.

**Literature analysis and methodology:** Some works from the historical past of world literature, such as A. Dumas's novels or A.S. In Pushkin's "minor tragedies" there are cases of retreat from historical reality, and even depiction of events that contradict historical reality. In Mozart and Salieri, AS Pushkin misinterpreted the cause of Mozart's death by claiming that the great German composer had been poisoned by Salieri. Such cases have so far been interpreted in world literature in connection with the writer's artistic intentions. But with the development of the historical genre, the writer or poet began to be required to be faithful to the truth of history.

Early portraits. The genre of portraiture, created in ancient Greece in the VII-V centuries BC, was also widely developed in the works of European painters and sculptors of the Middle Ages. In this genre Kamoliddin Behzod, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, in the XVIII-XIX centuries O. Renoir, P. Picasso, I. Repin, in the XX century Uzbek artists A.Abdullayev Ch. Ahmarov and B. Kaydalov were effective.[2,63-p].

The fact that in recent years Uzbek artists have been working effectively and achieving new heights, and many young talents are entering this field, testifies to its development and prospects. In particular, the famous historian Ibn Arabshah, who lived in the palace of our great ancestor Amir Temur for seven years, describes the image and biography of our ancestor as follows: slender, bald, with his right hand on his right leg, his eyes shining like two candles, his voice thick, his majesty great, his firm he was a man of determination, a man of truth. He was a man of vision, a man of discernment, a man of foresight. As you know, for an artist who wants to create a clear and true portrait of our great ancestor, such information is invaluable material. After that, the People's Artist of Uzbekistan Malik Nabiyev reworked the portrait on the basis of these ideas, and a completely different image - well known to all our people today.[3,50-p].

The first modern historical work in Uzbek literature was created by Abdullah Qodiri. With the author's novel "The Days Gone By" the genre of historical novels appeared in Uzbek literature. In the novel "Blessed Blood" Oybek developed the traditions of the historical novel initiated by Kadyri and laid the foundation stone of the historical-biographical novel genre with the novel "Navoi". Later, O. Yakubov with his “The treasure of Ulughbek” (“Ulughbek hazinati”), P. Kadyrov with his “The nights with stars” (“Yulduzli Tunlar”), Muhammad Ali with his “People being ready to be killed” (“Sarbadorlar”)) brought the genre of historical novels to a new level with his novels. Fitrat began his experience of writing works on historical themes in dramaturgy with the tragedy "Abulfayzykhan". Later, the tragedies of “Alisher Navoi” by Uygun and Izzan Sultans, “Muqanna” by Hamid Olimjon, “Jaloliddin Manguberdi” by Shaykhzoda and Mirzo Ulughbek, and “Sahibqiron” by Abdulla Aripov appeared in this genre. In different periods, Rafik Momin's "Kapchigay", Oybek's "Navoi" and "Hamza", Sultan Jo'ra's "Bruno", Usmon Azim's "Khalil Sultan", Azim Suyun's "Sarbadorlar" were written in different periods, which defined the artistic principles of historical epics.

**Discussion:** Poets have created many epics in addition to depicting scenes from the past through life events and characters. However, they cannot be included in the historical genre. After all, in any work on a historical subject, historicality should be the main artistic criterion, and the writer must adhere to the truth of history in his work. Although Navoi's epic "Saddi Iskandarly" contains the image of Alexander the Great, it is not a historical or historical-biographical work.

**Results:** The historical genre in the fine arts of Uzbekistan has been formed and developed since ancient times. The bench forms of the historical genre have evolved since the 1930s. Local artists B. Hamdamiy, A. Abdullayev, Sh. In Hasanova and other works, the role of historical figures is...
important. The large-scale influx of local artists into Uzbek fine arts in the 1950s and 1960s provided a variety of themes and styles for the historical genre. Works of the historical genre appeared in the works of M. Nabiyev, R. Choriyev, J. Umarbekov and other artists. After independence, the growing interest in history and the past marked the rise of the historical genre: a series of historical works dedicated to Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Al-Fargani, Amir Temur.

**Conclusion:** In short, when creating a portrait, young people should learn from the experience of great portrait masters and use them effectively. The portrait artist must first get acquainted with the subject, observe it a while, talk to it, and study its main character, features, inner and outer world.

**References:**