

THE SPECIFICITY OF THE PORTRAIT GENRE IN WESTERN FINE ARTS

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Abstract: This article examines the history of the portrait genre, its role in Western visual art, the works of the Italian artist Titian, the artist Hans Holbein Jr., who entered the history of world art first as a well-known portraitist, and the works of Diego Velazquez, known as a portrait master.

Key words: philosopher, dramatist, temperament

Portrait art has a history of several thousand years. In ancient Egypt, sculptors, although they did not deeply depict a person's inner feelings, but they accurately represented his external appearance. Greek masters, on the other hand, idealized the images of gods and mythical heroes, poets, philosophers and public figures, expressing their attitude to the world of beauty in a plastic solution.

For example, while ancient Greece produced lifeless portraits with facial expressions and gazes, Roman artists created images with clear character and psychological characteristics in a realistic style combined with decorativeness[3].

In the Middle Ages, religious and mythological images were created in European art, and some masters created psychologically accurate portraits. The most flourishing period of portrait art falls on the Renaissance. During this period, the glorification of the human personality was considered heroic.

The great Italian painter, one of the greatest representatives of the Venetian school, Titian's work reflects the humanistic ideas of the Renaissance, and is distinguished by the multifaceted, wide-ranging coverage of life events in his life-giving art, and the deep



revelation of the dramatic events of the era. His calm and joyful images are of particular importance for the brightness of life-giving emotions, inner radiance. In his individual and group portraits, he meticulously depicts his contemporaries, their traits such as self-confidence, pride, doubt, hypocrisy, and lies. He ruthlessly exposes the essence of the relationships of the depicted and the drama of the situation. He chooses a unique look, clothing, situation, composition, and background for each image. We can see it in his works such as "Ippolito Medici" (1532-33), "La bella" (ca. 1536),



"Pope Paul III with Alessandro and Ottavio Farnese" (1545-46), "Charles V" (1548). The artist Hans Holbein Jr. entered the history of world art primarily as a famous portraitist. At the age of 21, Hans became a famous artist. The portrait of Charles de Moretta by Hans Holbein expresses

strength, hidden energy, seriousness, and courage. His portraits are distinguished by their clarity, clarity, grandeur, and completeness of composition.

Evropa rangtasvirida birinchi planga kamer, Hissiyotli portretlar chiqdi va tantanaviy va rasmiy portretlar bilan qarama-qarshi qo'ydi, bunda tasvirlangan narsalarni ulug'lash va ko'kka ko'rish maqsadi ilgari surildi. The main theme of the Dutch painter Rembrandt and his paintings is man, his life, his inner spiritual world, the diversity of his feelings and experiences. Its sources are individuals with strong wills, spiritual wealth, and who maintain their human qualities even in difficult circumstances. Its striving to open its external spiritual world, its resistance to the spiritual power of light and shadow, and its resistance to the influence of color.

"Paul the Apostle"

It not only serves the volumetric and spatial image of the image, but also became an important tool in increasing the effectiveness of the work. These features are visible in his one-figure "Apostle Paul" compositions. The work "Portrait of an Old Woman" clearly and effectively expresses the inner world of a person, the greatest virtues of humanity - kindness, generosity, humility and love, through the external appearance of an



ordinary person. In this portrait, the artist did not focus only on the physical image, but through every detail he revealed the person's spiritual state, life experience and inner sense of celebration. The old woman's appearance, along with her physical difficulties and the traces of her past life, presents a person not as ordinary, but as someone with great moral wealth, worthy of great love and attention. The colorful range of psychological waves and personalities in Rembrandt's portraits uniquely expresses the inner world, personal characteristics, and life experiences of each person. He undoubtedly sought to show the emotions and inner world of individuals, rather than the usual idealization of the external

"Portrait of an Old Lady" appearance of portraiture.

For example, the imaginative, yet precise and realistic images in "Portrait of an Old Lady" demonstrate great human qualities - humility, patience, and kindness. The clinging little weight of the old woman, her loving and warm eyes, embody the social and spiritual value of her life experience. Even in Rembrandt's group portraits, he presents the problems of family relationships, social position in society, and interpersonal relationships in a clear and contemporary psychological context.

It is known that when depicting a human portrait and creating it in a lifelike manner, one must have a thorough knowledge of plastic anatomy [2.].

The highest features of the Spanish national character - modest expression, a sense of personal dignity, etc., are skillfully depicted by the artist Velázquez. Court life played an important role in the formation of Diego Velázquez as a portrait master, teaching him to study a person deeply, to penetrate the state of the soul hidden under the mask of cold and cold affection.

In his portraits of "Duke Olivares" and "Infante Baltasar Carlos", created in 1634-35, he created portraits of courtiers, friends, and students, depicted from the waist up to the chest. Considering the history of definitions and examples of portraiture, it is clear that this art is aimed at accurately and realistically depicting people's inner world, emotions, personality, and appearance. The evolution of portraits over time, as well as changes in depiction styles and themes, is closely linked to the creative development of art and the human relationship to itself.

Problem: The development and formation of the inner and outer world of a person, personality in the history of portrait art place in the world and social importance helps to understand.

Диего Веласкес

“Портрет графа Оливареса”

However, the creative decisions and interpretations of the art of those times were often formed under the influence of socio-political conditions, religion and culture. During the Renaissance, artists such as Rembrandt and Velázquez sought to glorify the human personality, to express the inner world of a person, but at the same time, social relations and the demands of the time also shaped the content of their portraits. The problem in portrait art is that in some periods idealization and the concept of beauty prevailed, and the real inner state of the person and various emotions were less reflected in the appearance. For example, while portraits in ancient Greece were often idealized and perfected, during the Renaissance, attention began to be paid to the true nature and inner world of a person.

Solution: To elevate the art of portraiture to a new era, artists and creatives must focus fully on the inner world of a person, striving to deeply portray their psychological states and personality. Through creative freedom, art reveals its full and truthful characteristics by depicting the true state of man. Also, portraits in art require more attention not only to beauty and aesthetics, but also to the inner life of a person, his intense emotions and the relationship of a person with time. The creative environment and the environment itself must also play a large role in this process, because each era has its own style of depiction and content.

By the 18th century, the inner world of a person in portraiture was separated from the outer appearance, and in portraits of aristocrats and courtiers, their inner world was not revealed, but rather their external appearances became of great importance. The old school of painting reached its peak in depicting the form and material of nature.[1.]

Conclusions: At the same time, it is important to increase the influence of the younger generation on art and create new forms of portrait art through their education. Portrait art has historically played an important role in depicting the inner and outer world, mental state, and personality of a person. From ancient Egypt to the Renaissance and to depictions by artists such as Rembrandt and Velázquez, the art of portraiture has incorporated the social and cultural norms of each era. Portraits, in their style and content, reflect the spirit of the era and show the relationships between people, the true nature of a person, and attention to their inner world. The Renaissance, a new era of portraiture, was characterized by a special appreciation of the individual's worth. Artists such as Titian, Rembrandt, and Velázquez did not simply depict the external appearance, but deeply and authentically expressed the inner world of a person, his



feelings, and his personality. Psychological clarity, inner light and drama are visible in their portraits, showing the spiritual state, qualities and problems of a person. Also, the development of portrait art created a unique style of attention to the human personality, his inner world and his life. Through portraits, artists enriched the human being to a higher level, not by idealizing and simulating his appearance, but by revealing his personal qualities, inner world, and sad and dramatic situations in life. This ensured that the art of portraiture acquired a complete and universal meaning.

In short, portrait art is an important tool for understanding a person's inner world, emotions, and personality, and is closely linked to their social, cultural, and historical context. Through portraits, artists depict not only the outward appearance, but also the person's inner environment and place in the world, helping to deepen our understanding of social relationships and personality.

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