PORTRAITURE AS A GENRE OF PAINTING

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A R T I C L E I N F O.	Annotation
Ключевые слова: Portraiture, Painting.	The ability to accurately depict complex shapes of the human head is based on the practice of drawing realistic objects. This involves drawing a plaster cross-sectional pattern of the head by self-depicting the ancient parts of David's head (eyes, nose, lips, ears) made of plaster, and then the samples of plaster heads of antiquity; This is done through self-portrait exercises such as Apollo, Venus, Diadumen, and Homer.

Portrait is a type of painting. The creation of a clear image in connection with the inner spiritual world of man is called the art of portraiture. Creating a portrait is a complex process in its own right, and can be a work of art that reflects all aspects of a person, from their anatomical structure to their inner mental and spiritual state, as well as to their appearance. The portrait artist must be able to sense a variety of human movements, especially the ability to depict sincerity or false aspects of a person's image. Creating a human image is one of the most complex processes in the visual arts.

The artist skillfully seeks to reveal his inner feelings and spiritual world through the appearance of the image he creates in the complex of paints. At the same time, portraiture is also a complex genre, which can be divided into several types:

1. Psychological (mental) portrait. In this case, the artist is faced with the problem of being able to show not only the appearance of the subject, but also his inner world and spiritual experiences. For example, the portrait of Abdulhaq Abdullayev "Komil Yashin".

2. Holiday portrait. And here we see the subject in a luxurious, generally festive dress. She may also have breast marks. For example, the portrait of A. Shilov "Yu. Gagarin".

3. Group portrait. As the name implies, this is a portrait of several people. For example, Rembrandt's "Dr. Tulp's Anatomy Lesson."

4. Intimate portrait. The subject of this portrait depicts situations related to family, intimacy or love. Rembrandt's Danaya, for example, is a case in point.

5. Portrait on a historical theme. Even in a portrait drawn on such a theme, the artist tries to solve the problem by addressing specific historical events. For example, the portrait of M. Nabiev "Amir Temur".

The artistic value of a portrait is measured by its resemblance to the original, that is, to the model, of the

person portrayed. The portrait reflects not only the similarity of appearance, but also the psyche, individuality, specific period, social environment, and the distinctive features of the nation. Also, the artist's attitude to his protagonist, his own worldview, creative and style of portraiture give a subjective interpretation of the portrait image.

Depending on the specifics of the technical execution, purpose, image, portrait bench (paintings, busts, graphic works) and majestic, solemn and intimate, chest and whole height, side, anfas and other occurs in the ring. It is also performed in portrait medals, gemma, miniature style. Depending on the number of images, the portrait is divided into individual, binary and group types. A unique genre of portraiture is self-portrait.

The relativity of the boundaries of genres allows the portrait to be intertwined with an element of other genres. A portrait is given and expressed in a way that interacts with the person being portrayed, the things that surround it, the landscape, the architecture, and so on. A typical portrait is a composite image that is structurally close to a portrait. Not only high spiritual and moral qualities, but also negative human qualities are reflected in the portrait, and humorous humor ensures the formation of mutaiba portraits. In general, the art of portraiture is able to express important events in the life of society, its contradictions in a harmonious, mixed way.

The portrait genre of fine art differs from other types of art in that it expresses the spiritual image of a person. Kamoliddin Behzod, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, as well as Uzbek artists Abdulhaq Abdullaev, Rahim Ahmedov, Chingiz Ahmarov and Malik Nabiev are among the great artists who skillfully portrayed human beings through portraits.

The whole complex of work on the image of the human head is based on the predominant principle of fine arts, the transition from general to specific and from private to general again. In other words, it is necessary to follow the rule of expressing the image of the general form by analyzing the parts of nature. This principle is reflected in all published curricula in drawing and is a leader in private art schools, vocational colleges and universities. It is offered to all students (regardless of their level of continuous drawing preparation) and is required. The complex set of work on the image is divided into separate stages so that students can easily master it and get better acquainted with the content. In addition, following a methodological sequence allows the reader to understand each stage separately and to understand the interrelationships between them.

Most portraits are centered on a piece of paper. There are a number of portraits in the creative heritage of Renaissance artists, in which the face of the head is very close to the edge of the painting.

Many students ask how to use lines in drawing, whether to express the shape of the head with a clear line at once, or just to draw lightly. P. Chistyakov wrote: "There are different ways: one person looks at a pen for a long time, then draws a shape, and the other quickly starts to move the pen on a piece of paper, and this draws characters along the same line, i.e. works on both location and movement.Which one is correct Both are positive. The main thing is not to draw. Because black lines make it difficult to see errors. It's even harder to correct these mistakes."

The correct solution of the portrait clearly reveals its plastic characteristics, mental state, psychology, as well as its nationality. The viewer's main focus will be on the head and face of the portrait. The most important thing in a portrait is its appearance and facial expressions. It is in this expression that a person's inner spiritual world is reflected. It is important to find an expression that reflects the character of the person, the whole being in general. Other details complement and enhance it. In the image of a person, the eyes, nose and lips represent his character.

Hands are also important in portraiture. Depending on the hand, a person's profession, character, and even work can be determined

The main character is that he turns and bends, facial expressions, the general condition of the body

helps to reveal the human character. Expressing a person's inner state of mind is an important, basic task of an artist. Character gestures should also not be left out of the artist's view. They should match the facial expression.

A person's worldview, his psyche, his every action, his behavior, his attitude to events, his thinking also helps to fully illuminate the image. Action is the best human trait. This should not be forgotten not only when working on a thematic work, but also in the process of working on a portrait.

The choice of clothes is also important in portraiture. Clothing is also a means of revealing a person's profession, background, and inner state of mind. The background also plays an important role in the portrait. A successful background is inextricably linked to the portrait being portrayed. It is not recommended to work larger than the size in nature when working on portraits. Any work is viewed at a certain distance. Finding similarities in portraiture is crucial. A portrait without resemblance is not a portrait.

Matching the external appearance of a person with the internal appearance is a characteristic feature of portraiture. In portraiture, the artist's thoughts and ideas about this person are created. If an artist has mastered a sophisticated technique in portraiture, and is able to skillfully combine color and color relationships with bold movements, it is a great achievement.

Analyzing the work of many well-known portrait painters, it should be remembered that they have always avoided boring portraiture. Even in the initial training, such negative situations should not be allowed. It's dry, it's useless, it's like taking a picture with a camera. Since the first lesson, it is necessary to direct the learner to creative research and to impart elementary knowledge, although in the future this knowledge will solve the problem of portraiture.

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Determining ratios, conveying a three-dimensional dimension between the laws of perspective, and solving the shadow-light relationship in an object by applying the laws of shadow and light are not learned in the learning process, but are gradually introduced into the human mind. creative research.

In terms of self-depiction, the depiction of the head requires a perfect mastery of realistic drawing techniques and will serve as a solid foundation for future artistic imagery.

Realistic art is made up of people's aspirations for real life, so every artist has a specific task in portraiture, such as achieving the reality of something. When creating a realistic portrait, the person being drawn in the image does not like extra decorations. Sometimes photographers try to beautify the image by retouching the spots and scars that appear with age on people's faces. This turns a living, breathing person into a cold, frozen fake.

Some artists are content with depicting only the external image in unsuccessful portraits, ignoring the external environment and not even bringing some of the characteristic features of the human image to their norm. There are a variety of symptoms in the image, many of which do not appear by chance and are typical of the face. It is very important for a portrait artist to make full use of such signs and symbols, because the signs in the form of a person, in turn, help to reveal the circumstances inherent in the character of the subject.

The artist certainly tries to convey the full image in the portrait, but not only that, but also tries to reveal the features that depend on the character portrayed during the work process. These symptoms are

related to a person's good intentions and past events.

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