

FAMOUS FIGURES IN ART

Nabijonova Ozoda

Student of Jizzakh Pedagogical University

E-mail: amutalov908@gmail.com

Scientific supervisor: **Botirova Hakima**

Senior Teacher Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Annotation : Art history refers to the history of any activity or product made by people for aesthetic, communication, thought, feeling, or worldview purposes. It has been classified differently in different times, for example, in the Middle Ages it was divided into independent and mechanical arts, and later it was divided into elegant and practicaldecorative arts; art is now defined as an expression of human creativity.

Keywords: Modernizm , Romantizm , Barokko , Rennessans

Аннотация: История искусства относится к истории любой деятельности или продукта, созданного людьми для эстетических, коммуникативных, мыслительных, чувственных или мировоззренческих целей. В разные времена оно классифицировалось по-разному, например, в Средние века оно разделялось на самостоятельное и механическое искусство, а позже — на изящное и практически-декоративное; искусство теперь определяется как выражение человеческого творчества.

Ключевые слова: Модернизм, романтизм, Barokko , Rennessans

Anotatsiya: San'at tarixi deganda odamlar tomonidan estetik, aloqa, fikr, hissiyot yoki dunyoqarash bildirish maqsadida qilingan har qanday faoliyat yoki mahsulot tarixi tushuniladi. Turli zamonlarda turlicha toifalashirilgan, masalan o'rta asrlarda u mustaqil va mexanik san'atlarga ajratilgan bo'lsa, keyincha u nafis va amaliy-dekorativ san'atga bo'lindi; hozirda san'at odam ijodkorligining namoyishi, deb ta'riflanadi

Kalit So'zlar: Modernizm , Romantizm , Barokko , Rennessans

Famous figures in art

The Renaissance (Renaissance) is a period of special cultural and intellectual development that occurred in Central Asia, Iran, China (9th-12th and 15th centuries) and Western Europe. The term "Renaissance" was originally applied to the cultural and spiritual upsurge in Italy (14th-16th centuries), which was considered a stage of transition from medieval

stagnation to a new era. The main signs of the Renaissance: breaking through dogmatism, ignorance and bigotry in thinking and scientific creation, glorifying man (see Humanism), revealing his talent, intellectual potential; returning to the ancient (Greek) culture, restoring it, enriching it; getting rid of church scholasticism and passionately singing songs of worldly beauty and life in literature and art; fight for human will, bigotry. As a result of this, magnificent works of art, noble buildings were created, and science developed, demonstrating the power of creativity and thinking. In Italy, the poets Petrarch and Dante, the painter Giotto, writers and thinkers Boccaccio, Ariosto, Tasso, Biome appeared as heralds of Renaissance ideas. Later Michelangelo, Raphael, Shakespeare, Miguel de Cervantes continued it in different European countries.

Modernism (from Italian *modernismo* - "modern movement"; from Latin *modernus* - "modern, new") is the general name of currents and directions that developed in the literature and art of Europe and the USA in the second half of the 19th century, in the 50s and 60s of the 20th century. Initially, representatives of symbolism, acmeism, impressionism (for example, "Salon of the Humiliated", opened in Paris in 1863) were used in music to the work of composers such as K. Debussy, M. Ravel. Modernism is also referred to as decadence. Abandoning the classical traditions of artistic creation, the artist giving priority to his personal experience, impressions and imagination, giving special importance to the process of updating artistic forms are the characteristics of their work. Representatives of modernism fought against realism, sought to deny the creative principles characteristic of classicism (academicism). Modernism is not only the art of this period, but also science (Z. Freud's theory of psychoanalysis, F. De Saussure's structural linguistics, A. Einstein's theory of relativity, N. Wiener's cybernetics) and philosophy (ideas of F. Nietzsche, A. Bergson, M. Heidegger, etc.) is also related to

Romanticism (French *romanticisme*) - the first half of the 18th century - a trend that appeared in the literature and art of Europe and America in the 19th century and spread throughout the world. Romanticism is derived from the Spanish word "romance", which originally referred to a lyrical and heroic song, and later to large epic works about chivalry. The adjective "Romantic" began to be used in the 17th century to refer to works written in the Romance languages, imbued with the spirit of adventure and heroism. English writers and literary critics used the word in the 18th century to discuss the literature of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. On the eve of the arrival of romanticism in England (2nd half of the 18th century), all unusual,

mysterious, strange and fantastic things (emotions, situations, adventures) that are considered an important element of poetry began to be expressed by the word romantic. At the end of the 18th century in Germany, and at the beginning of the 19th century in France, as well as in countries such as Italy, Poland, and Russia, romanticism came into use as the name of a literary trend different from classicism.

Baroque (ital. barocco - strange, strange) is one of the main styles in European and American art from the end of the 16th century to the middle of the 18th century. During the period of rapid formation of nations and national states in Europe, Renaissance artistic culture and mannerism representing subjective feelings emerged. Baroque art, associated with the aristocracy and the church, was aimed at increasing and promoting their fame. Baroque art was influenced by anti-feudal movements, national liberation movements, and introduced the spirit of democratic rebellion. Prone to luxury, baroque reflects new visions of the integrity, infinity, complexity and diversity of the world, constant change, interests in the surrounding environment and others; it is characterized by tension, the mobility of images, the brutality of the struggle of emotions, the movement towards solemnity and grandeur, the harmony of the existing existence and the imaginary dream, and the striving for the harmony of the arts.

REFERENCE:

Mets A., Muslim renaissance, M., 1966; Khairullayev M., Uygonishdavri and Eastern thinker, T., 1971; Hay itmetov A., From the history of the creative method of Eastern literature [1015 centuries], T., 1970; Konrad N. I., Zapad i vostok, M., 1992; Sulaymanova F., Sharqu Garb, T., 1997; Komilov N., Thought caravans, T., 1999; Yevdokimov Yu., Simakova N., Muzika epoxy Vozrojdeniya M., 1982; Vseobshaya historical architecture, vol. 5, M., 1967; Shramkova G., Iskusstvo Vozrojdeniya, M., 1977; Gafurbekov A., Interpretations of the image of Amir Temur: reality and fiction // Amir Temur: evaluation of the personality by contemporaries, T., 1997. Renaissance "UzME. Letter U Volume One. Tashkent, 2000. Modernism, M., 1980; Groys B., Utopia i obmen, M., 1993.