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МИСТЕЛТБОЗНАБСТВО

RUSSIAN ART IN THE LATE 18TH AND EARLY 19TH CENTURIES

Summary. *This article explores the end of the 18th and the first half of the 19th century, the era of great changes in Russian art, and the works of artists, painters, artists, and sculptors, who contributed to the development of not only Russia but also Europe, scientific data on specific aspects.*

Key words: *Great World in Europe, World War I, classics, romance, ideas and elements of realism, painting, graphics, sculpture, architecture compositions, Cathedral, Isaac Cathedral, Seafaring Horse, Russian period of development and rise.*

This period was a time of great change not only in Russia but also in Europe. Carlo-Maria Buonaparte, the second son of a Corsican nobility, born in 1799, born K. P. Bryulov, suppressed the French Revolution of Napoleon and declared himself a military dictator. Suvorov, who crosses the Alps, introduces the Russian weapon. In the Pushkin family, a little-known nobleman, a son was born and named him Alexander. The small town of Toure was born in 1799 on the French town of Onore de Balzac. In Milan, Antonio Bruni, also a son of a phonograph artist, also gave birth to a son and named him Fidelio. After their family emigrated to Russia in 1807, this young man, Fedor Antonovich, later became rector of the Petersburg Academy of Arts and a master of Russian painting.

By the end of the eighteenth century, Russia would become one of the largest European countries. The unlimited possibilities of the nobles further exacerbated the tensions in the social life of society. This tension escalated after the war of 1812 with the French troops, which was historically known as World War I. In 1825, there was also the uprising known as the “decabration revolution”. A. S. Pushkin, M. Yu. Lermontov, V. N. Gogol, Poets and writers such as M. I. Glinka have condemned the existing lifestyle.

In the first half of the 19th century, trends in Russian painting, such as classics, romance, and realism, represented different stages of their development. In particular, if there was a crisis of classicism and it became academic. Such fine works of Russian romance have been created by artists such as K. P. Bryullov and A. Kiprensky. Russian realism, however, evolved. He

discovered a critical realism in the work of artists like A. Tropinin and A. P. Fedotov.

The works of Orest Adamovich Kiprensky (1782–1836) show the researches and achievements of this period. The painter, who mainly works in the genre of portrait, will be able to discover new aspects of portrait art and enrich his ideological and artistic aspects. O. A. Kiprensky’s portrait (1827) is a Russian poet. of S. Pushkin It is a portrait of Pushkin during his lifetime. In his poetic letter to the artist, Pushkin highly appreciated this portrait and described it as “I saw myself in the mirror.”

As a major representative of Russian romance, Kiprensky focuses on deepening the content of his works, making them lively, expressive, and revealing the spiritual world of nature. This in turn reinforces elements of realism in his work.

Another leading painter of that time was Vasily Andreevich Tropin (1776–1857), one of the most prolific artists of his time. His portraits, created in the spirit of love for man, were important for the development of realistic art. Tropinin’s works, along with many other museums around the world, are also on display at the State Museum of Art of Uzbekistan.

During this time not only the genre of portrait, but many other genres also developed. In particular, many works were created in the domestic genre, reflecting everyday life. Alexei Gavrilovich Venetsianov (1780–1847) is one of the Russian artists who made a significant contribution to the development of this genre. He is the first Russian painter to paint an image of himself, observe the daily routine and work of

ordinary people and create works based on them. In most of his works, the artist tries to portray everyday life as well as the harmony of human and nature. The open spaces, the clear air, and the charm of the sunshine add to the work of the artist.

It is noteworthy that since the 19th century, Russian artists, regardless of the theme they refer to in any genre, try to express the feelings, moods and thoughts of their contemporaries, as well as to address the contemporary issues of the day.

In the first half of the 19th century, great success was achieved in the historical genre. In their works on historical events, artists have created works of art dedicated to the history of the country, striving to glorify their motherland and instill in them a sense of patriotism. Even when they created works based on mythical ideas, they also tried to express the issues of their time and time. The great paintings by Karl Pavlovich Bryullov (1799–1852), “The Last Day of Pompeii” and “The Public View of Jesus” by Alexander Andreevich Ivanov (1806–1858) are remarkable works.

In the first half of the 19th century the processes that took place in Russian fine art, especially by A.B. P. Fedotov’s work is evident. He was the first to fill the domestic genre in Russian painting with social content. He strongly criticized social inequalities among people, strongly condemning the iniquities of society. The artist becomes one of the founders of critical realism in painting.

Like graphic arts, graphic arts developed more rapidly during this period. The development of fiction by engraving is directly related to the development of illustration. Graphic artists in their works tried to reveal the contradictions of the social order. One such artist as A. A. Gagin, is began his own creative direction of critical realism.. Artists like E. I. Kozrigin, Ch. Bernadsky also made a significant contribution to the development of graphic art. Architecture was also developed in connection with the great work on reconstruction and repair of Moscow, which was destroyed after the end of World War I. In these works, the architects I. D. Jilardi (1788–1845), a. N. Grigoryev (1782–1867), The work of such artists as O. I. Bove (1784–1834) plays an important role. In particular, Osip Ivanovich Bove’s project is undergoing extensive repairs around the Kremlin. The Red Square in Moscow, the capital of the present-day Russian state, has been shaped ever since.

The progressive ideas of the period were reflected in the large architectural compositions built at that time, the improvement of construction techniques, including the wide use of metal in the architecture, greatly influenced the appearance of the architecture of the period. And the creative collaboration of architects with sculptors and artists has made it possible to create great examples of art synthesis.

The precision, persistence, and simplicity inherent in classicalism at this time did not satisfy the emerging

bourgeoisie, the nobility and the great. Now, architects have begun to use different styles, elements and elements of the period for the decoration of buildings. In this way, eclectic elements began to replace the whole style in architecture. And the aspiration for the efficient use of buildings has greatly influenced the development of architecture. The decoration of the buildings was dismantled, and the tension between the city and its surrounding villages became apparent.

The building, which is now the Russian State Museum, presents Karl Ivanovich Rossi (1775–1829) as a major representative of Russian classics. The name and creative work of this artist are closely connected with Petersburg. One of the architect’s most important works is the Alexander Theater in St. Petersburg and its front yard. Rossi will create a unique ensemble in the design of the building, including the surrounding buildings.

Augustus Monferan (1786–1858), a native of France, also made a significant contribution to the development of Russian architecture. In the first half of the 19th century, the “Isaac Cathedral”, a unique example of European architecture not only in Russia, was one of the largest and most prominent buildings of that time. It is remarkable for its height (102 meters) and its size, complexity of design and efficient use of precious decorative materials such as bronze, granite and marble.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, all types and genres of sculpture flourished. Many unique monuments were created especially in magnificent, magnificent and decorative sculpture. At the same time, the development of sculpture of this period was not isolated from internal conflicts. On the one hand, the traditions of classicalism and ideology are beginning to fade away, and they turn into formalism, an area of formal art. On the other hand, the rise of realistic processes is seen as an important sign of the sculpture of that period. In the middle of the century, magnificent ornamental sculpture lost its status, and the interest in stand-alone sculpture began to spread, and the animal genre became widespread.

The statue of Ivan Petrovich Martos, dedicated to Minin and Pozharsky (1804–1816) on the red square of Moscow, is also unique. In this work the sculptor reflects the image of his contemporaries, who sought to free their homeland from foreign invaders, who loved their country and fought for it. The monument, in its position, is in line with Falcone’s “Copper Rider” and Kozlovsky’s “Samson”. Martos also works on the creation of tombstones and contributes to its development.

One of the major sculptors of the XIX century, who has been successful in magnificent decorative sculpture, is Feodosi Fedorovich Shedrin (1751–1825). At the entrance to the Central Gateway of the Admiralty building, the “Sea Nymphs” group is particularly important because of the beauty and perfection of its images, the elegance of its movements, and the

high level of professionalism. In this composition, the sculptor elevates Russia as a major sea kingdom. In the field of majestic — decorative sculpture B. I. Demut-Malinowski (1779–1846) and S. S. Pimenov (1764–1833) is also a prolific artist.

One of the most famous works of the time is the sculptures of military commanders Kutuzov and Barclay de Tolly in front of the Cathedral of St. Petersburg in Orlovsky (1792–1833).

The work of one of the Russian sculptors Fyodor Petrovich Tolstoy (1763–1873) is closely linked to the development of Russian fashion designer. Although he has worked in all types of fine arts (such as painting, graphics, circular sculpture), his true talent has been manifested in the abstract form of sculpture. A small barrel of 1812 on the theme of the Patriotic War gives the creator his fame.

The period in the Russian sculpture is reflected in the work of realistic artist Peter Karlovich Claude

(1805–1867). Claude is famous for the statue of “The Man Who Stops the Horse” (1833–1850), designed for the Anichkovo Bridge in Petersburg. Another of his most famous works is Russian parable It is a monument to I. Krylov. Despite his lack of consistent, specialized artistic education, Claude is known for being a large animal sculptor in the history of Russian art with his hard work and many natural sculptures.

There are many more such examples. And most importantly, our understanding of this period can be understood through the example of the artists mentioned above. It is not an exaggeration to say that this period, as in European art in comparison with previous centuries, is a period of rapid growth, development and transformation in Russian art. It is appropriate to say that the emergence of such great artists in the Russian art contributed to the further development of art and culture, to discover and acquire a unique place in world art.

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