



Creativity Of The Outstanding Artist-Miniaturist Kamaledin Behzad (1455-1536)

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the work of the great miniaturist artist Kamaledin Behzad, who was great in the entire Middle East, who brought up a whole galaxy of miniaturist artists. Also, his innovation is manifested in the development of new themes for miniatures and a more realistic depiction of the characters in the composition with the help of successful found poses and gestures, which undoubtedly proves his skill and talent.

KEYWORDS

Miniature, creativity, composition, color, architecture.

INTRODUCTION

Well-known artist Kamaledin Behzad served in a number of rulers' palaces. The first and more productive period of his creative activity took place in Herat. With the assistance of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi, he went to work at the court of Sultan Hussein Baykar, then worked for some time at the court of Sheibana Khan, and after 1510 - in the court of Shah Ismail I, and then at Shah Tahmasib I. Behzad's art is the pinnacle of miniature painting of the Herat school of the XV century he contributed a lot to the Bukhara and Tabriz schools of miniature at the beginning of the XVI century.

Behzad's work is characterized by an appeal to real nature, a more concrete understanding of the landscape and a truthful transmission of the living movement of the human body and animals.

The Main Findings and Results

In composing the composition, he also used the traditional scheme developed by his predecessors and based on these canonized schemes for constructing a composition, nevertheless created original works "striking with completeness, perfection of composition, vivid depiction of characters, the breadth of the ideological meaning".

A distinctive feature of Behzad in solving the composition is that he introduced in his miniatures many new characters, images of architectural details, thereby expanding the frames of the depicted world, creating an illusory depth. Arranging the figures in a circle, an oval, reinforcing with vividly captured poses and gestures, which created an internal movement of the composition, Behzad arranges the details of the composition, including the characters, to create the illusion of space. In creating the impression of depth, the poses and gestures of the characters play an important role. Other elements of the composition play an important role in creating depth and spaciousness in Behzad's work when solving the composition - architectural structures, portals, side walls, gazebos, etc.

The completeness and perfection of the composition of Behzad's miniatures is also manifested in the coloristic solution. First of all, the richness of colors in the architectural decor should be noted. A variety of combinations, various color variations inherent in Behzad's palette. The abundant use of gold achieves the effect of a dazzling sparkling color. Moreover, so that in the center of the composition, in which he singled out the main acting line, all viewer attention was concentrated, he balanced them with uniform color silhouettes throughout the composition, which created the completeness of the composition.

Thus, Behzad's work is distinguished in his creative use of compositional schemes and types of miniatures developed by his predecessors, thereby developing an ideal relationship between all the details of the composition. Also, his innovation is manifested in the development of new themes for miniatures and a more realistic depiction of the characters in the composition with the help of successful found poses and gestures, which undoubtedly proves his skill and talent. The technique of performing miniature painting in the Middle Ages consisted of several successive techniques. The primer of the product consisted of the

following composition - vegetable glue and fish glue.

The base of the product was primed with this composition, for the smoothness of the surface and fixing the paints applied to the products, which draws in a part of the binder from the paint. Moreover, the white soil color was mainly used, which is practical, since such a soil promotes the purity of the tone of transparent paints applied to it in some types of multicolored painting, performed with transparent paints. The paintings were done with egg, lacquer or glue paints. For miniatures on paper, a primer of lead white with Arabic gum was applied after drawing on the paper.

On lacquer painting, after finishing with primer, the base was covered with lead white with varnish. Then a drawing was applied to the product using parchment using the powder method. Further, a color pictorial coloring of the plot is created on the product. Tones are taken of different densities: the illuminated surface or foreground objects are written more intensely, and in the background objects are written in more liquid tones.

When making miniatures, some elements of the composition - the sky, soil, certain details, costumes, characters, or individual objects of the environment were sometimes covered with gold or silver. At the same time, when gold or silver participated in the compositions, painting began with gilding and silvering the corresponding details of the composition, which required mandatory polishing, which should not damage other areas of the painting.

When creating a color scheme, the artist passed each paint through the entire miniature one by one, that is, having prescribed all the details of the composition in one color, he passed on to objects of a different color. At the same time, in the beginning, he covered large spaces that serve as a background for other small elements of the composition.

Conclusion

The next technique is glaze, which consists in shading the elements of the composition, creating a gradual transition from dark to light color, to achieve a picturesque effect. Next the technique of drawing the elements of the composition with dark lines in order to manifest a clear silhouette of each compositional object and to reveal the inner content of this silhouette, the seventh technique is the ornamental decoration of the elements of the composition, which is performed on utensils, clothing, architecture, etc.

And finally, at the last stage, there is a process of coating the product with several layers of varnish with preliminary drying of each layer. An excellent and well-dried product is polished to a mirror finish.

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