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**Abstract.** The article provides information about the initial formation factors of the national portrait art of Uzbekistan and the first portraits created in the national spirit. The works of the great painter K. Behzod, Mahmud Muzahib, Murad and Nadir Samarkandi are discussed.

**Key words:** decorative pattern, memorial monument, writing composition, pattern, flower, image, mihrab, zoomorphic image

**Hey. Painter, please make my heart happy with your picture.**

**Alisher Navoi**

According to written sources, fine art has been developed in Uzbekistan since ancient times, houses, palaces and hotels of rich nobles were decorated with various paintings and sculptures. These paintings and sculptures reflect the image of the people of that time. The introduction of numismatics into Central Asia, the minting of money caused the development of a unique wonderful art of portraiture. Not only the external appearance, but also the character of the rulers depicted in the portraits made during this period are worthy of attention from the point of view of truthfulness.

It can be seen that painting and sculpture were an integral part of social life in the examples of visual arts that have come down to us from the early feudalism period. During this period, visual arts were widely used in the decoration of buildings. The meaning of mural painting and monumental sculpture changed in connection with architecture. In this way, ancient themes began to be replaced by romantic compositions singing the valor of cavalry and monumental art themes related to important historical events.

The rulers of the states that emerged in Central Asia paid attention to the decoration of their palaces and castles, hotels with thematic and scenic paintings and reliefs. These images depict battle and hunting scenes, reception ceremonies and banquets, portraits of governors. In the 9th and 10th centuries, visual art had not yet been completely replaced in the art of Central Asia. In written sources there is information about the presence of statues in large areas during these centuries. The information about the creation of works in the genre of portraits is also characterized by the narrative about drawing the portrait of the great scholar of the East, Abu Ali Ibn Sina. According to this narration, Mahmud Ghaznavi painted a portrait of Ibn Sina for the artist Ibn Arraq and gave it to artists to reproduce.

During the period of Timur and the Timurids, visual art experienced its real flowering period. Rare works were created in the art of miniature and mural painting. And sculpture appeared mainly in the form of relief images. The Middle Eastern school of miniature jurassicism reached its peak during this period. This achievement was expressed in the work of Kamoliddin Behzod (1456-1530). He perfectly mastered all the achievements in the field of visual arts and created life images infused with high human thought and advanced ideas in painting. The first preserved works of Behzod belong to the years 1470-1490. During these years, he made many illustrations for epics and chronicles. Kamoliddin Behzod also created effectively in the art of portraiture. His works such as Alisher Navoi, Abdurrahman Jami, Husayn Boykara are proof of our opinion. A portrait of Sultan Husayn Mirza is kept in one of the private collections in Paris. Kamoliddin Behzod was able to realistically describe the inner and outer world of Sultan Husayn Mirza. His portraits are kept in private collections in the United States.

Mahmud Muzahhib is a major representative of the miniature school in Central Asia. Mahmud Muzahhib Kamoliddin Behzod, whose real name was Mahmud Shayhzada, learned the secrets of fine art under Mirak Naqqosh. Mahmud was given the nickname "Muzahhib", i.e. "carrier of golden water", due to his high skills in book decoration and miniature painting. It has been determined that about 30 works of Mahmud Sheikhzadeh have been preserved. One of the artist's first works is a picture of Alisher Navoi leaning on a cane. The students of Mahmud Mukhahib also contributed to the development of books and miniature art.

From the second half of the 16th century, Bukhara took an important place in the artistic life of Central Asia. The art of portraiture developed here. Portraits of the khans were made. Portraits of Abdullah

Khan and Imam Quli Khan are among them. Famous painters of the Shaibani period, such as Abdullah Bukhari, Manuchehr, and Jamaluddin Yusuf, also took a worthy place on the pages of history. Some of their works that have come down to us are examples of high taste and creative excellence. As a result of the unrest and upheavals during the Ashtarkhanid era, many artists, including miniaturists, began to move from Central Asia to other countries, to India under the rule of the Baburids. Muhammad Murad Samarkandi and Nadir Murad Samarkandi were among the Shuos. It is not known when and why Muhammed Nadir Samarkandi came to India. He made a significant contribution to the development of the art of drawing the human face - portraiture, which was started by the great Behzad in cooperation with Muhammad Murad.

Portrait, unlike other types of art, first of all analyzes the human form and changes in his spiritual world and imprints it in history. Uzbek portrait art is not without these features. As a mirror of the times, it encourages us to look at the past, present and future, to look deeply at the land we live in.



**Mahmoud .Muzahhub. "Portrait of Alisher Navoi". End of XV century. Kamoliddin in Behzod. Sultan Husayn Boykara. End of XV century..**

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