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Research Article

SECRETS OF MONA LIZA?

Submission Date: January 20, 2022, Accepted Date: January 30, 2022,

Published Date: February 15, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/history-crjh-03-02-01>

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ABSTRACT

Leonardo da Vinci, the founder and typical representative of the Upper Renaissance style, tried his hand at many forms of art, advancing advanced ideas in mathematics, mechanics, and physics. Each of his works is based on the study of life, warmed by the heart of the artist and expresses his attitude to life. Her masterpiece, Monna Lisa, still haunts all art lovers. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post.

KEYWORDS

Mona Lisa, Leonardo da Vinci, fine art, portrait.



INTRODUCTION



Mona Lisa (Jaconda) 1503, size 77 cm x 53 cm wooden watercolor. Louvre (Paris).



Self-portrait, Leonardo da Vinci 1514

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Leonardo da Vinci, the founder and typical representative of the Upper Renaissance style, tried his hand at many forms of art, advancing

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1529). Leonardo da Vinci was born near the village of Vinci to a notary public. When Leonardo was 17, his father moved to Florence. Here, Leonardo Andrea Verocchio improved his knowledge of fine arts in his workshop. With the help of his teacher Verocchio, he painted an angel on the left side of his Baptism of Jesus (ca. 1476, Florence, Uffizi Gallery) and showed his mastery.

advanced ideas in mathematics, mechanics, and physics. For Leonardo, art was a means of knowing life. His real-life paintings later served as illustrations for his scientific works. This characteristic of the creative character defines

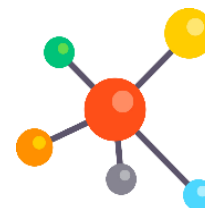


the peculiarities of the work of art he creates. Each of his works is based on the study of life, warmed by the heart of the artist and expresses his attitude to life. The artist's first work, Madonna Holding a Flower (Benua Madonna), has such qualities. The artist sought to strengthen the character of the image, to generalize its forms, giving up unnecessary details and plates in the composition. The composition depicts a young mother sitting on her lap as she touches a flower in her mother's arms. The light from the top made the image even clearer. The sky in the window serves the balance of the composition and connects the image with the infinite nature. There is no religious-mystical mood in the play. With the exception of the gold fringe around the head of the mother and child, it all appears as a work that sings of happiness in the home of the ordinary Florentine, of beauty in the joy of mother and child. This work reflects the worldview of an artist who is interested in the mysteries of the world, who loves light and beauty.

The artist worked on each work for a long time, and in order to make every image and detail alive, he first developed and studied them from a separate nature, and then transferred them to a composition. This sometimes resulted in orders not being completed on time, leading to disputes

with the customer. This is one of the reasons why works such as "Bow of the Magicians" and "Saint Jerome" remain incomplete. During his stay in Milan from 1482 to 1499, Leonardo had the opportunity to establish himself as a scientist, artist and engineer. He began his career as a sculptor. Milan Mayor Lodovico Moro designed a memorial model for his father. However, the French occupation of Milan in 1499 did not allow this to happen.

As an architect, Leonardo also worked on a number of paintings and projects in Milan. He created such famous works as "Madonna in the Cave" (1483-1494), "Mysterious Evening" (1495-1497). The famous "Mysterious Evening" mural for the monastery of Sant Maria della Grazie in Milan raises Leonardo da Vinci to the level of an innovative artist. He reveals the traditional plot of the Bible through a free and convincing interpretation of the emotions and experiences of the characters.



Leonardo returns to Florence in the year that Milan was occupied by the French. Here he created a cartoon of the mural "Battle of Angiari", as well as his famous work "Mona Lisa" (Jaconda). The portrait of the Mona Lisa (1503) is a world-famous monument of painting. With this portrait, the art of deep psychological portraiture begins in European art.

Initially, the photo had neither his name, nor the author's name, nor the date of the drawing. So how did Jacon become a "star"?

The first records of this painting are in the book of George Vazari, a famous art historian who lived during the Renaissance. Thirty years after Da Vinci's death, the scientist writes about a rare painting he painted. In particular, it states that Leonardo da Vinci was commissioned in 1503 to paint a picture of his wife by the Florentine merchant Francesco di Jaconda. Da Vinci will finish painting in four years.

Art historian George Vazari

However, it is unknown why the photo was not submitted to the customer. Maybe the artist, realizing that an incomparable work of art has been created, did not want a rare painting to

remain in the house of a merchant? Or did the Florentine merchant not place any orders at all? ...



When King Louis XIII came to the throne, the lady in the picture ordered to be identified. After that, interest in photography increased. Scientists and art historians have begun research. One of the mathematicians who lived in the time of Louis XIV determined the geometric proportions in a picture. As a result, the scientist came to the conclusion that many rebuses and formulas are hidden in this picture.

It is known that Da Vinci was also involved in the creation of the eternal engine. Isn't the image of



the Mona Lisa, full of mysteries, an experiment on this path, which says that if the eternal engine is created, the secret of eternal life will be revealed? The scene behind the lady in the photo, as well as her dress and veil, have a special meaning.

A hundred years later, it will be repaired. Fifty years later, the painting is restored. As a result, the ribbon holding the silk veil over the lady's head matched her face, and the lady's forehead became wider. Subsequent experiments have revealed several more such changes.

Italian archivists have found the diary of Cardinal Louis Aragon's secretary. This marked the beginning of a new era in research. The lady in the photo is actually Juliani Medici, the half-brother of Pope Leo X. Medici introduced him to the great artist, encouraged him to draw, and wanted to make the lady happy. Maybe Medici paid for the photo? That is why the photo was not given to the customer. Perhaps Julianio Medici and the lady met in the artist's studio under the pretext of painting. The secret of the photo has not been revealed yet, apparently. The Mona Lisa is still smiling. Of course, the answer to this riddle can be very, very simple. When I think about it, the lady in the picture seems to be smiling sarcastically.

At this point, another hypothesis, or a new idea as to who the Mono Lisa is, has emerged, leading to the above thoughts and controversy. As we all know, Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15, 1452 in the city of Vinci at the foot of the Tuscan Mountains. Leonardo's mystery began when he was born, because Leonardo was born illegally and there was no information about his mother. We didn't know his last name, his appearance, or whether he was educated. Anyway, at least we know her by the name of Katerina. Her biography is limited to the sentence of a peasant woman. We know more about Leonardo's father, Piero da Vinci, but that's not enough. It is known that four generations of his father were notaries, and this was inherited by Leonardo's father. It is known that his father had a good status and reputation in society. We can't say the same about his mother. It is clear that the role of the peasant woman in society was not enviable. We also don't know if Leonardo's parents lived as a family. In a sense, when Leonardo was born, his father was not interested in his mother's fate and did not live with him. It is clear that Leonardo grew up in the care of his birth mother. It is not difficult to feel that the situation of a peasant woman is really difficult.

CONCLUSION



We will try to explain why we are talking about her mother. So the fact that the controversy over Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa continues among art critics, scientists and artists around the world is proof of the priceless nature of this work. George Vazari says that Leonardo da Vinci was commissioned in 1503 to paint a picture of his wife by the Florentine merchant Francesco di Jaconda. Another group of scholars says that she was in fact the sister of the French Duchess Isabella d'Este, while another group of scholars claim that the Mona Lisa is a self-portrait of Leonardo da Vinci. It is well-known that children look very much like their parents, especially boys. If we look closely at the families around us, we will see that these similarities are based on the idea that the woman depicted in the Mona Lisa is a portrait of Catherine, the mother of Leonardo da Vinci. Another reason we call it a portrait of his mother is that some scholars have even suggested that the portrait of the Mona Lisa is a self-portrait of Leonardo, indicating that Leonardo and the skull of the Mona Lisa are very similar. This makes it clear that they are mother-child. Another reason is that Leonardo da Vinci always carried this work with him. Because this is a picture of his mother.

At the invitation of King Francis I of France, Leonardo da Vinci visits France, where he does not bring much to the place where he lived until the end of his life. However, he brought the Mona Lisa with him, which remained in France after Leonardo's death. Today it is kept in the Hermitage in the Louvre.

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