

HISTORICAL PERSONS IN THE WORKS OF MALIK NABIEV

Submission Date: February 08, 2022, **Accepted Date:** February 18, 2022,

Published Date: February 28, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/pedagogics-crjp-03-02-20>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjp>

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ABSTRACT

The article is about the life and work of the famous People’s Artist of Uzbekistan Malik Nabiev. If we look at the life and creative path of artist Malik Nabiev it is no accident that he rose to the level of a master painter, who achieved not only his voice, but also his happiness. Hundreds of narrative paintings, drawings and significant compositions in small volumes have been turned into large canvases, giving the young generation the necessary information.

KEYWORDS

Composition, still life, portrait, watercolor, pencil drawing, graphics, image, fine art, image, technology, anthropology, archeology, ethnography.

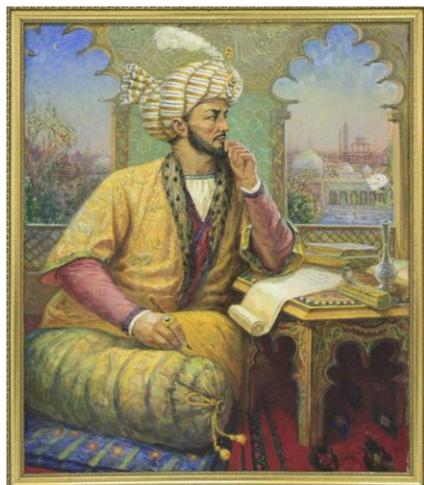
INTRODUCTION

Now the national spirituality cannot be imagined without the samples of fine arts, which in recent years Uzbek artists have been fruitfully creating and making new achievements, which testifies to its development and prospects. The fine arts of Uzbekistan had such

personalities as Chingiz Akhmarov, Abdulkhak Abdullaev, Urol Tansikbaev, Rahim Akhmedov and Malik Nabiev who represented the national identity in the works of fine arts during the former Soviet



regime. Academician Malik Nabiev occupies a special place among these masters.



The teacher-artist Malik Nabiev was born in 1916 in Tashkent in the family of a provender. Malik Nabiev went to the old school, after school the first lessons in fine arts with the artist Bakhrom Hamdami, on the advice of the teacher said: he studied at the Art College named after P. Benkov. Having successfully graduated from the school in 1937 with a privileged diploma, he began working there as a teacher. The desire for beauty since childhood was not lost. Over time, his varied motifs of historical character turned into major artistic canvases. Since then he began an independent creative path in the field of art. He participated in exhibitions with his works. In addition, in 1938 he accepted to the Union of Artists. In 1969, Malik Nabiev worked on the image of Zahir ad-Din Muhammad Bobur. Zahir ad-din Muhammad Babur was born on February 14, 1483 in Andijan, Uzbekistan. He grew up in the family of the Fergana emir Umar-Sheikh Mirza II, the great-grandson of the Timurid sultan Miran-shah, the third son of Tamerlane. Babur was Timurid on his father's side, and his mother was of Chingizid lineage; he considered Chagatai Turkic his native language, while also having a good command

of Persian. Early deprived of his father, who died by an absurd accident, the 12-year-old Babur, in a difficult situation with no experience, struggled for power in his fiefdom. However, his ambition to become the head of all Maverannahr was so great that at his young age he dared to fight for power. He had the idea to recreate the former Timurid Empire with its capital in Samarkand. After the conquest of northern India, Babur received the famous Kohinoor diamond, which later passed from one Baburid to another, until it ended up in the treasury in London. The image of Babur painted by the master shows the viewer a ruler and commander deep in his thoughts, rococo clothing in the interior of a medieval eastern castle. In the 1970s, the teacher-artist worked on a christamatic portrait of the encyclopedic scholar Abu Rayhan Muhammad al-Beruni, one of the oriental thinkers. Al-Beruni was a great scholar from Khorezm, the author of many major works on history, geography, philology, astronomy, mathematics, geodesy, mineralogy, pharmacology, geology, and others. Beruni was the first in the Middle East to express an opinion on the possibility of the Earth's movement around the Sun, defined the length of the Earth's circumference.

The American historian J. Sarton said of this distinguished encyclopedic scholar: "The history of astronomy and mathematics, astrology and geography, anthropology and ethnography and philosophy, archeology and philosophy, botany and mineralogy would be orphaned without his great name".

Rightly, call Beruni the triumphant scientist of the medieval East. The portrait, in which Malik Nabiev worked, perceived as an example of the power of Abu Rayhan Beruni. In 1949, on the 900th anniversary of Al-Beruni's death, a competition would be announced



to create a portrait of the scholar. His full name was Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Beruni. He was born on September 4, 973 in the ancient capital of Khorezm, the city of Kyat. Very little known about the early years of Biruni's life, except that he was a round orphan. More than thirty artists from Uzbekistan and other republics will participate in the contest. Malik Nabiev also took part in the contest. The image of the great scholar in the sculptor's works recognized as complete in comparison with the specimens made by other artists. He received a brilliant mathematical and philosophical education. Biruni's first teacher was Abu Nasr Mansur ibn Iraq al-Jadi, author of fundamental works on astronomy, mathematics and trigonometry.



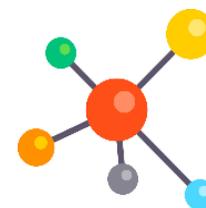
In addition, in 1973, on the 1,000th anniversary of Biruni's birth, announce a second contest. Artist Malik Nabiev continued his search for Biruni's image and finally won the contest for the second time. After the contest, the portrait repeatedly published on the cover of the UNESCO Courier and in many foreign magazines and newspapers, as well as in the form of

postcards, stamps, posters. The portrait depicts the character of a scientist who seeks to solve the problems of science, focused by his thoughts. The artist depicts the full potential of the humanist Abu Rayhan Biruni, who entered with his whole body to unravel the mysteries of science. The books in later plans of the painting served further exaggerate that the subjects related to science-Biruni was a canonical scientist and thinker.

In his work "India" completed in 1030, al-Biruni gave a detailed description of the life, culture and science of the Indians and described their religious and philosophical systems. He was a man of the same name, he was a man of the same name, he was a man of the same name, and he was a man of the same name.

Amir Temur, Beruni, Babur, Ibn Sina, Jami and Navoi, Al-Rozi, Rudaki, Al-Khwarizmi depict the images of many major figures, scientists, poets, thinkers. Other works on a historical theme reveal the image of picturesque folk heroes, as well as the essence of the people's rebellion for freedom. In this regard, particularly noteworthy is the portrayal of the moment of battle in the work "Spitamen's rebellion". Painter Malik Nabiev managed to thoroughly study the historical events, told from generation to generation, and depict in bright colors the mysteries of history. One of these historical events was Spitamen, the hero of the soldiers who fought against Alexander the Great.

Creating such multifaceted pictures in the coverage of our national history requires great skill and labor from the author. The creative work of the teacher in these years will serve as a kind of school of skills for his works, waiting for him to create in the future.



noticeably limped, but it only gave him an intimidating kind. It is known that Timur had a bogatyr physique, his height was 172 cm (it became known after the opening of his tomb), he was much stronger than any of his soldiers and always personally participated in all campaigns.

It is particularly important to dwell on the reasons why the artist turns to the image of Amir Timur's Sahibkiran. It known that in June 1941, by the order of fate, Amir Timur's tomb and then the tombs of Mirzo Ulugbek and Bibihanim opened. Sometime later, the objects found at the tomb, including the skull of the Sahibkiron, brought to the Historical Museum of the Peoples of Uzbekistan in Tashkent. The artist tells about it: "In the Gerasimov Museum building, work began on a sculptural portrait on the basis of the skull of a jahongir. I saw this process with my own eyes. Of course, this event is even more horrifying than the truth! It is only natural that the ghost of Sahibkiron is tortured and tormented mentally... Since 1941, the intention of creating a great commander's piss has not left me for a moment". When we asked them to tell us about their researches, studies, which conducted over fifty years for comprehensive study of Amir Timur's image, the artist, told us these thoughts: "during this time I got acquainted with many works about Amir Timur. I looked for accessible miniatures, wherever they were, at the level of possibilities...".

In the image of Amir Timur manifested in the garb of a commander. Sitting on the throne thoughtfully, Sahibkiran, putting his hands on his sword, filled with strength, intelligence, thinking about the welfare and prosperity of the state, that the peoples-cow. As described by the Arab historian, the crown he put on his head was very reconciled with the comata of the barvasta. The portrait depicts views of ancient

Imagine the images of historical personalities in the fine arts without Amir Timur in the works of Malik Nabiev. In this regard, the portrait of Amir Timur occupies a special place in the artist's work. It known that in 1941 the grave of Timur, then of Mirzo Ulugbek and Bibihanum was uncovered. After some time, all finds from the graves, including the skulls of historical figures, brought to Tashkent, the Museum of the History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan. The significance of this figure has a special status in Uzbekistan. Amir Timur, who in Europe known as Tamerlane, considered a national hero and legend.

The future liberator of Maverannahr from foreign invaders, was born in 1336 in the village of Hoja Ilgar (modern Shakhrisabz). Timur ibn Taragai Barlas (Timur son of Taragai from Barlas) is the full name of the "iron" commander. His name Timur comes from the Turkic language and means "iron" in translation. Many historians describe his character as iron, strong-willed. Amir Timur was brave and bold. In one of campaigns he was wounded in a foot, that is why he



Samarkand shining like the sun on one side of the throne ending in airy, elegant, brown, purple and white watermarks. Compositionally, the portrait depicts an ambitious, full of strength and energy, a human image depicted in a kind of noble room.

Malik Nabiev, a tireless worker who created remarkable images of our great ancestors as well as portraits of our contemporaries, awarded the Order of Buyuk Hizmatlari Uchun in 2000. Speaking about this at the opening ceremony, Akmal Nuriddinov, chairperson of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, said that Malik Nabiev has left a truly indelible mark on the fine arts of our country.

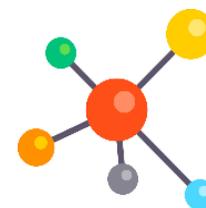
If any Creator aims at immortal ideas in his works, expressing them with his artistic skills, there is no doubt that literature, culture and art will serve the spiritual uplift and fully fulfill their social responsibilities.

Malik Nabiev's contribution to the education of young pedagogical artists is especially great. For more than 30 years, Malik Nabiev worked as the head of the department of painting at the faculty of art graphics of the Nizami Pedagogical Institute. The artist contributed to improving the teaching of subjects, creating scientific-theoretical, practical manuals. As part of the department formed a national creative school. At the same time, participating in prestigious exhibitions, he improved his professional qualification. His effective artistic level was highly appreciated by the state. He is the People's Artist of Uzbekistan, Honorary Member of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, and Professor. M.: Nabiev's work "old school" is depicted with great skill. The chosen theme is a set of colors of a historical work (composition), the combination of which is harmonious. In the work "old school" nationality is revealed by musavvir.

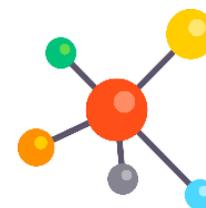
On the heads of children are depicted lush mats yajigin, chemandagul, margilan copy puppies, and national costumes are chosen according to their age. Children have a sense of Uzbek qualities such as patience, manner, a penchant for learning, andisha. They fall on top and sit on the grid, in front of them a course of molding, textbooks on it. The intellect in the house, a look characteristic of scholars, harmoniously reflected within the room. In this work is viable cases where each child does not repeat each other. Note that the appearance of the house well depicted because of years of experience. Professor Malik Nabiev, Academician of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, awarded the order "Buyuk hizmatlari uchun" by the First President of the Republic of Karimov. Many of the teacher's pupils are engaged in creative activities throughout the country, in education, art and painting. The life experience, creative works and methodical manuals, scientific brochures of the teacher in high schools, teaching in the field of education of paints, pencils, technology of fine arts and copying, history of art, composition and methodology of teaching fine arts are of no small importance

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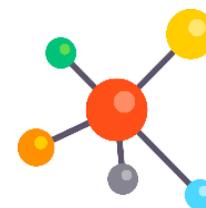
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