

MASTER OF HISTORICAL PORTRAIT GENRE, A TEACHER WHO CREATED A SCHOOL IN THE FIELD OF FINE ARTS PEOPLE'S ARTIST OF UZBEKISTAN PROFESSOR MALIK NABIEV (1906-2008)

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the People's Artist of Uzbekistan, Professor Malik Nabiev, who created a unique school of Uzbek fine arts. Malik Nabiev was a master of historical portraiture and painting, one of the most educated artists in the country. He has more than a thousand works, the most notable of which are in many museums, exhibition halls and private collections around the world.

Keywords: Pedagogy, artist, portrait genre, historical genre, composition, painting.

INTRODUCTION

There are many artists who have lived and worked in our country, who have left their unique works of art, their knowledge of creating these masterpieces. They belonged to different ages, and the representatives of the older generation were few and far between. All of these artists are respectfully referred to as "Teacher". Appreciate them throughout life and strive to learn from their experiences of reverence.

It is known that the deceased Ural Tansiqbaev, Chingiz Akhmarov, Hikmat Rakhmonov, Zokirjon Inogamov, Rahim Ahmedov, Samig Abdullaev, Mannon Saidov, Nemat Kuzibaev, Ruzi Choriev, Bakhtiyor Boboev, Malik Nabiev, Gafur Abdurahmonov our artists also mentored young people in their time and with their generosity filled the flower of delicacy with grace.

There are still a lot of our coaching artists who work tirelessly for young people, teaching them what they know.

They are People's Artist of Uzbekistan, Professors Alisher Mirzaev, Sadulla Abdullaev, Bahodir Jalolov, Rustam Khudoiberganov, Javlon Umarbekov, Akmal Ikromjanov, Akmal Nuriddinov and others.

THE MAIN PART

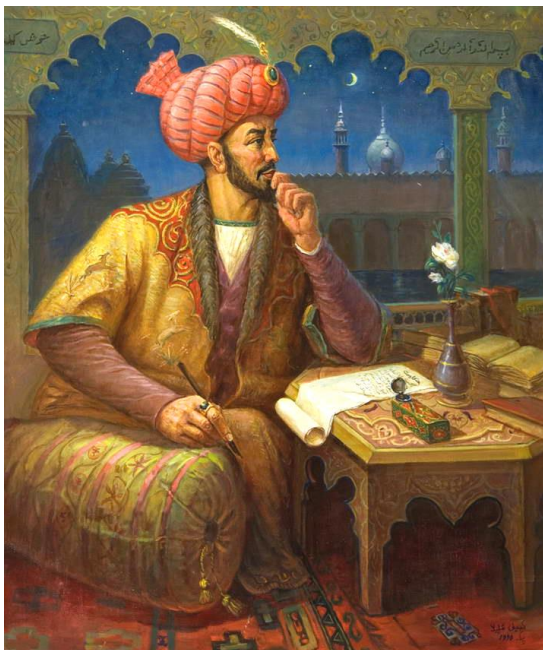
In the middle of the last century, in 1955, one of the founders of the faculty of "Artistic Graphics" of the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami, a veteran artist, academician, People's Artist of Uzbekistan Malik Nabiev also devoted his life to the development of fine arts in our country. He has toured extensively in nearly 40 countries around the world, creating his own unique works.

Malik Nabiev also did a lot of positive things in the training of students. He is a teacher who has become famous not only for his famous painting but also for his loving pedagogical coaching, giving his invaluable advice to dozens of doctors of science, candidates of science and many other artists.

Malik Nabiev never tired of creating and sharing his works. When he was working on a work, he listened to the opinions of everyone who came to his workshop (whether he was young or an experienced artist). In fact, in creating their portraits of their historical works “Amir Temur”, “Babur”, “Ahmad al-Fargani”, “Sultan Ali Mirzo” and many others, regardless of the age and position of their colleagues, they shared with all, taking into account all the advice. Despite the fact that the great artist Malik Nabiev was an old man, he was a pedagogue-artist, he was always talking about science, useful things for everyone, and his thoughts were flowing. It was all a lesson from life, art, creative experiences.



Portrait of Amir Temur. Malik Nabiev. 1996



Portrait of Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. Malik Nabiev. 1992

The teacher's respect for his interlocutor was so strong that he would say, “What was I saying, eh, old age ...” so as not to forget what he was trying to say, that his words would be tormented, and that his thoughts would suffer if he added words and divided them. When Malik brother spoke with pleasure and enthusiasm about the creation of their historical works, the interlocutor listened with emotion and strange imagination. He took as much time as possible to read from a number of ancient books, historical narratives, novels and dramatic works to create works in different genres, never ceasing to analyze the content of the work, the images of its protagonists. He was sought after for a long time to create portraits of royal works “Abu Rayhan Beruni”, “Amir Temur”. He criticized those who did not know the history and customs of our people. Criticism, on the other hand, emphasized the need to be honest, to be honest, and to try to prove it by citing real-life examples.

The teacher said this in an interview with the Central Exhibition Hall of the Republican Academy of Arts on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday: “In 1934, I was a sophomore at the Republican Art School. Bahrom Hamdami, a gifted artist and one of our master artists, taught painting in 1910-1943 (died in World War II) at the seven-year school No. 15 in the

“Sebzor” district of Tashkent. One day he told me to teach instead because of time constraints. At first, my heart did not give up, and I did not want to repeat the teacher's words. I considered it my student duty to justify their trust in me. I started teaching in September. This was the beginning of my teaching career. When I was teaching drawing to grades 5-7, my heart was full of joy. The children were very interested in drawing. I forgot that I was a student and considered myself an art teacher.”

Malik Nabiev, a successful graduate of the Tashkent Art School in 1937, was taken to teach there. He began teaching pencil and painting. Malik Nabiev liked the teaching profession more and more, he did not spare what he knew from anyone, he worked day and night, but he did not feel tired, which was his passion for his profession. It was then that he realized that coaching requires sincerity and a generous heart.

In 1934, I went to the editorial office of the comic magazine "Mushtum", recalls the teacher. I was brought here by the famous comedian Vahid Adilov. His drawings appeared frequently in magazines. When we were in the presence of the editor Gulom Gafurov, the writer told us to enter the room of Abdulla Qodiri and take assignments. While all the pictures in the magazine are taken through that person. I noticed that Abdullah Qadiri was a thoughtful, meticulous, serious caregiver. He welcomed us well. Quickly moving to the goal, they began to give assignments in accordance with the requirements of the time. To me personally: “Drug addiction is on the rise, we have to fight,” he said. Abdumalik told me to follow the path of honesty, to study the life of drug addicts living in the neighborhood of “Baland Machit” and to make a comic picture on this topic. When you watch, it’s as if you look like them, - he said, thinking a little, - understand me correctly, don't be like drugs again”, they laughed and joked. “I'll wait for your pictures,” he said in a good mood.

I drew pictures from the life of drug addicts and showed them to Abdullah Qadiri. He seemed to have a much better understanding of the fine arts. In the same year, a composition from the life of railway workers on the topic of my interest, “Machinist family” was published in the magazine. The writer, because I was still young, only eighteen, tested my artistic ability. He knew what I was interested in. Meeting and talking with Abdullah Qadiri helped me not only in my work, but also in the educational aspects of my work.

Later, the teacher created a small portrait of “Abdullah Qadiri”. In this play, which is intended as a literature textbook, the writer has tried to portray the artist as he is. There are no additions. Those thoughts, those serious feedings are reflected in the portrait. ”

Being a coach artist required constant study and a broad outlook. Malik Nabiev worked tirelessly to achieve his lofty goal, reading and researching.

According to the teacher, his work in this field was appreciated by many, and in 1938 he was accepted as a member of the Union of Artists of Uzbekistan.

A two-year course in this field will be organized. There he studied calligraphy, painting and its technology, art history, plastic anatomy. He then studied at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts for another 2-3 months. Here Malik Nabiev enjoyed the gardens of famous artist teachers such as Vladimir Eremyan, Pavel Benkov and Alexander Matveev.

The teacher was very hardworking and overworked. The teacher lived a life of creativity. He has three works, one of which is from sunrise to noon. The second is on the second floor of a

two-story house, built on the west side. Built in the courtyard, this workshop led up several steps. When the sun rose in the afternoon, Malik brother would write his footsteps, climb these stairs, give thanks to Allah, be full of inspiration and excitement, look around in this room and be busy with creation until evening. The teacher's third studio was located on the third floor of the faculty. In this workshop, the teacher taught the students and engaged in creative work in his spare time. There is no one in the country in the field of fine arts who has not come to this workshop and consulted with Malik Nabiev. Even at the end of his life, the Master did not leave these creations. The number of Malik Nabiev's works, which have won the respect of the people, is more than a thousand. In his works, he described the true humanity, morality and hard work of our people. It has an educational value, from every line to its colors.

Educational disciplines whose works cover all stages of education; history, literature, medicine, nature, geography, astronomy, human anatomy, and helps young people acquire knowledge. For this reason, many textbooks contain photocopies of the artist's works. Portraits of "Al-Beruni", "Al- Khwārizm", "Ibn Sino", "Al-Razi, Ahmad Fārābī", "Amir Temur", "Amir Ulugbek", "Babur", created by Malik Nabiev in the history of Uzbek fine arts. His intricately composed paintings, such as the "Muqanna Revolt", the "Spitamen Revolt", and dozens of other mature graphic works can be enumerated. Teacher's works are preserved and exhibited not only in our country, but also in the world's most prestigious museums and private collections.

Malik Nabiev has been teaching young people the subtleties of fine arts for almost 53 years since 1955, when the Faculty of Graphic Arts was established. Artists, art critics and educators, who have mastered the skills of a teacher and are now gaining the respect of the people, try to be as kind as a teacher, young and old.

Malik Nabiev, world-famous as a master of the historical genre, went down in history as a great artist with his masterpieces "Abu Rayhon Beruni", "Amir Temur" and many others. Malik Nabiev's room was both a reception and a creative room, an audience that had a special impact on the creative community. His doors were always open to colleagues, students.

The teacher was always at the forefront of the discussion of a new work or the work of young artists. Successes and failures were politely displayed in a friendly atmosphere. Malik Nabiev's honest words, honesty, purity, politeness, appreciation of human labor were an example to many. Professor Malik Nabiev was also a knowledgeable scientist in his field. Many of his textbooks and manuals on the methods of teaching fine arts are still used today in the system of continuing education. The Master's labors are highly valued. His services were especially appreciated after the Republic gained its independence. During these years, the teacher was awarded the honorary title of People's Artist of Uzbekistan (August 28, 1992).

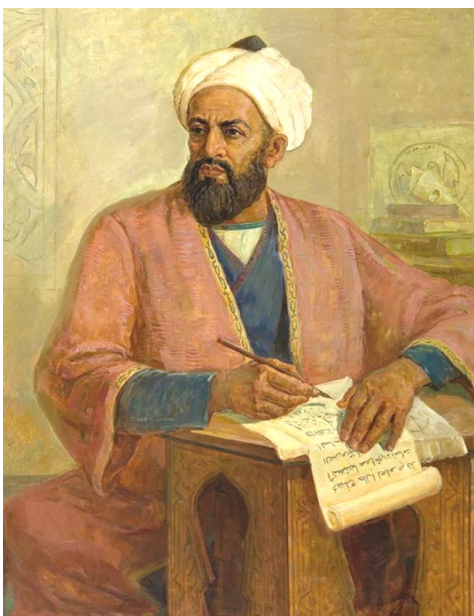
Also, in August 1997, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of Independence, he was awarded the Order of Labor Glory (May 6, 1995), the badge "50th anniversary of victory over fascism in World War II 1941-1945" and the Medal of Fame. (April 10, 1995), were awarded with, On May 2, 1997 he was approved as an Honorary Member of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and on August 28, 2000 he was awarded the Order of Merit on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of independence.

Today, many of his disciples continue the good work of the Teacher. Among them are Professor Botir Boymetov, Professor Saidakhbor Bulatov, associate professors Nozim Tolipov, Hayitboy Sultanov and many other students. They carry out a lot of work at the department on the training of highly qualified teachers of fine arts. Contributing to the training of creative teachers who provide a high level of education to the youth of our country, they rejoice in the bright spirit of the teacher.

Also, continuing the good work of Malik Nabiev, a lot of positive work is being done at the department to train creatively active teaching staff, to search for young talented students, to prepare them for various competitions. In particular, in recent years, many students have participated in various competitions and exhibitions of the Republic, won high places in the competitions “Hand flower master”, “International Amir Temur Foundation” Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulugbek State Scholarship.

Man's honest labor can be manifested at any time. The independence coach made the artist even more rejuvenated. Malik Nabiev, who lives as my people, my homeland, was touched by the sun, and his dreams and hopes were fulfilled. His true artistry was recognized and he was awarded the title of People's Artist of Uzbekistan, Honorary Member of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan.

About 50 of his paintings are kept in prestigious museums and private collections abroad. About 30 of them are in Russian museums (portraits of Beruni, Bobur, etc). It is also available in Finland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, France, Japan and other countries. For example, Belgium liked the work “Amir Temur welcomes ambassadors”, and Japan liked the work “Still life” and bought it in famous museums around the world.



Portrait of Abu Rayhan Beruni. Malik Nabiev.1973

CONCLUSION

There is a saying among our people: “who sees a lot, knows a lot”. Our teacher, who traveled a lot and had a lot of memories, visited about 40 countries around the world. He has made 2-3 creative trips to some countries. His first voyages began in 1957 in India. As a result, the “Indian series” was created. His nearly forty masterpieces are masterpieces. The paintings reflect Indian architecture, people, beautiful nature. Malik Nabiev's other work in the Indian series is called “The Indian Girl”. We can see that the play depicts a real Indian girl. It depicts a dark-faced, wide-eyed Indian girl in a bright watercolor. This is a testament to Malik brother's mature skills and the extent to which he can see the people of the world, know their history well, be in the world, see a lot and read a lot.

Other works of the artist created in foreign countries are also distinguished by many positive, artistic values. They form a unique “Journey”: It can be a great book if you write about your work

based on your travels to France, Spain, Belgium, America, Canada, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, England, Italy, Greece, Africa, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Turkey, Afghanistan and other places.

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