Since Nineteen century until now many fine artists and art historians from western countries and also Muslim scholars tried to reveal the underlying techniques and content behind the Persian Miniature Paintings. Most of the early outcome of Western analysis and research works emphasized on decorative concept of miniature paintings until past decades that some Western and Persian-Muslim scholars like Henry Corbin, Oleg Grabar, Robert Hillenbrand, SH NASR, M. M. Ashrafi and many others started new argument about philosophical-mystical concept behind the miniature works. To unlock the mysteries of creating miniature works researchers referred to mystical philosophy of Iran in that period. After that the great Sufis’ names like as Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi, Jami, Molana, Mauulana Rumi, Ibn ‘Arabi and many others entered the analytic language of Persian Miniature Arts. There are many publications and research works in the past decades that explained the relation between artists and Sufis but until now no one able to propose an aesthetical term and language for Persian miniature works. Beside historical, literal and formal analysis; researchers required to establish an acceptable and accurate terms which proved the connections between miniature works and mystical concepts. To find the missing linkage, this research tried to start with explanation of historical backgrounds, misunderstanding of Western scholars and definition of Alam al-Mithal as the main concept in Sufi practice and then use a methodology based on the contextual field of paintings which is Iran. Formal analysis of miniature works contained the major visual concepts like as Light, Time, Space, Color, Geometrical Composition and the paintings were selected from all four famous Persian Miniature Schools. At the same time in the next chapter this research tried to explain the visual terms of Alam al-Mithal to find out the similarity between visual terms of Persian Miniature Paintings and Alam al-Mithal. The researcher referred to many Iranian contemporary researchers whose works contains valuable information and concepts for understanding the underlying concept of Persian miniature paintings. Overlapping the visual terms of miniature paintings and Alam al-Mithal could help the Persian and all Muslim artists and researchers to build their works based on foundations which are His work on the foundations justifiable and understandable. The key terms for the research are Persian Miniature Painting, Islamic Art, Sufism, Alam al-Mithal, Contextual Research.

The development of printmaking started as a medium of communication, be it a religious propaganda or as a tool to achieve independence. Printmaking can be classified into several categories, such as relief printing, intaglio, planographic and now in the modern era, is a digital print. Malaysian printmaking has been developing since the Colonial Era (1930s) by Chuah Thien Teng and Abdullah Ariff. Woodcut and linocut are the techniques chosen by them. Later on, other artists explored the medium; they applied more techniques included the latest digital technology. The objectives of this study are to trace on the development of style in Malaysian printmaking, to identify the factors that influence the development of style in Malaysian printmaking and to document the historical development of Malaysian printmaking. This research will use qualitative methods with art historical approach based on the primary and secondary data. The data collected in the form of text from books, exhibition catalogues, and art auction catalogues. The works of printmaking are divided into two main categories, namely the Pre-Independence Era (1930-1957) and Post-Independence Era (1958-2000). This study used theories established by Shapiro, Panofsky, and Feldman to investigate for new findings and new possibilities that can explain the development of Malaysian printmaking, to trace the development of style in Malaysian printmaking as well as to identify the factors that have influenced the style. Malaysian printmaking evolution is related to the local printing industry and began with the demand of relief prints as an illustration in their publications. This research found that the history of local printmaking began when Chuah Thien Teng and Abdullah Ariff explored the techniques in the 1930s in Penang. The establishment of higher institutions, art museums and galleries, artists associations and clubs also completed the development of style in the Malaysian printmaking.