

A Matter of Dramaturgy

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Abstract: This article focuses on the development of the Khorezm Theater, the creative cooperation and stage interpretations of the actors, directors and playwrights who led the theater.

Keywords: theater, playwright, troupe, playwright, play, stage, performance, director.

Khorezm is recognized as one of the most famous countries in the world with its rich history, culture, science and art. Khorezm's six-and-a-half-year status became a world music property. This country also has a rich cultural heritage in other forms of art. In Khorezm, the land of famous poets and poets and sensitive poets in the East, from the early years of the revolution, oasis intellectuals and mature artists united in a troupe and started working towards the noble intention of serving the people.

In 1922, Hamza Hakimzoda's arrival in Khiva played a big role in the realization of these movements. In 1922, Khorazm "Government Theater" consisting of 12 people was established in Khiva. Mature artists Masharif Polvonov, head of the "Government Theater", began his work with small stage works, and soon began to gain respect among the people by staging full-fledged dramatic stage works. The theater stages dozens of plays. Hamza's "Boy il Servant", "Khiva Revolution", "Punishment of Slanderers", "Poisonous Life and Victims of Love", Mannon Uighur's "Farghana Tragedy", "The Hook", "The Doctor of Turkestan", Gholom Zafari's "Erk Boys" are among them. In 1916, Muhammadjon Tajizada went to Petersburg, Russia and got acquainted with the Russian professional theater¹⁰². This trip was an experience for him to come to Khorezm and start a theater troupe. The Uzbek troupe under his leadership will be in Khorezm from November 1921 to May 1922. During this period, plays such as "The Tragedy of Ferghana", "The Servant with the Rich", "The Punishment of Slanderers", "Who is Right" were presented to the audience. In particular, Tajizoda himself skillfully performed the role of Khan of Khiva Isfandiyar in the play "The Tyranny of the Khan".

In April 1922, the Khiva theater troupe consisting of 72 people was formed. The newly formed theater troupe starts work in a new building built for the theater. This building had a thousand seats. The theater for 1,000 people, which was completed in four months, has truly become a people's house, a place where enlightenment is shared. "... Well-known national talents were embodied in the theater composition. Muhammad Yusuf Kharratov, Madrahim Yakubov (Sherozi), Kadam Qutliev, Jumaniyaz Kalantarov, Sharif Ollayorov, Samandar Saraymanov, Umar Qurbani, Rozmat Yusupov, Saodat Mukhtarova, Hayotkhan Abdullajonov, Ghani Jalil and others are among them. Muhammad Sharif Polvanov is one of the founders of the theater and its first director. H.H. Niaziy, who was living in Khiva at that time, helped the young team a lot." The theater team, whose names have been mentioned above, has united to serve the people.

At the same time, the newspaper "Inqilob Sozni" wrote that the theater named as the State Theater was established in Khorezm on April 22, 1922, and on August 1, 1922, another new theater was established under the Central Council of the Khorezm Youth Union, and later the theater group of Khorezm youths named Savor Theater was established.

The first state theater was established in Khorezm under the direct leadership of higher organizations. In the protocol number 24 of the Central Executive Committee of Khorezm dated April 26, 1922, the street leading to the State Theater was named "Teatr Street". The State Theater was first managed by Hamza, and from October-November 1922 by Valitov.

In 1923, more than 900 weapons, clothes, and other items necessary for the stage were at the disposal of the theater. In the fall of 1923, the staging of Fatihi Burnosh's play "Tahir va Zuhra" for the first time in Khorezm was a great achievement of the stage art of Khorezm. Masharif Polvanov, Yaqub Devonov, Aysha Bikchurina and others contributed a lot to staging the play. Hanskaya played the role of Zuhro, Yaqub Devonov played the role of Tahir, Hansky played the role of Zuhro's father, Aisha Bikchurina played the role of the maid. The troupe began its career by staging small plays. On November 15, 1923, at the initiative of Masharif Polvanov, who was appointed as the head of the Khorezm State Theater, small plays were shown. Gradually, in this theater, large and deeply meaningful dramatic works, fully staged, began to be appreciated by the audience. In particular, plays such as "Boy and Servant", "Khiva Revolution", "Poisonous Life or Victims of Love" by dramatist Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi, "Healer of Turkistan" by Mannon Uyghur, "Children of Men" by Ghulam Zafari were staged one after another. "Tahir va Zuhra" (Fatihiy Burnosh), which was staged for the first time in Khiva in the fall of 1923, became a great achievement of the Khorezm Theater. Masharif Polvanov, Yaqub Devonov, Aysha Bekchurina and others contributed a lot to staging the play. Hanskaya played the role of Zuhra, Yaqub Devonov played the role of Tahir, Masharif Polvanov played the role of Zuhra's father, Khansky played the role of Tahir's father, Aisha Bekchurina played the role of the maid.

On October 27, 1924, the administrative-territorial division of Central Asia was carried out, and the Khorezm and Tashkhovuz regions and the Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic were established in the Khorezm oasis. In Khorezm oasis, three provinces have been organized nationally and administratively, theater movement in several languages has continued in each of them, and creative cooperation between them has increased. At the beginning of 1925, there were Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Ukrainian, Tatar, Kazakh amateur troupes in Tortkol alone. In 1924-1925, 6 drama troupes and clubs were established in Khorezm district (3 in Khiva, 2 in Urganch, 1 in Gurlan), more than ten clubs in Karakalpakstan: four clubs in the cities of Tortkol, Chimboy, Khojayli and Kungirov. At this time, the work of establishing national theaters was started.

By the thirties, the repertoire of this theater included "Terrible Tehran" based on the staging of A. Majidi, "Bakhtsiz Kuyov" by A. Qadiri, "Halima" by Ghulam Zafari, "Farhad and Shirin" written in the spirit of the new era based on Khurshid's epic by A. Navoi, "Yorkinoy" by Cholpon. " drama and a number of other works dedicated to ending illiteracy and achieving freedom will appear.

In connection with the transfer of the center of Khorezm to the city of Urganch in 1933, the theater was also moved to Urganch and received the name "Khorazm District State Musical Drama Theater". The theater kept pace with the times, enriched its repertoire with colorful new works and won the praise of the audience. At the same time, artists gathered in the theater from all districts of the oasis, from different regions of our Republic, including M. Yaqubov (Sherozy), Razzaq ota Omonov, K. Rahimov, K. Iskandarov, R. Boyjonova, Q. Boyjonov, S. Kamolov, M. Safoev. . and the arrival of musicians, directors and artists, as well as theater organizers caused the theater to rise to higher levels, turning it into a musical drama theater. The theater with such a great power and potential is K.Yashin's "Yondiramiz", "Nomus va Muhabbat", "Gulsara", N. Safarov's "Awakening", Hamza's "Boy ila servicedchi", "Kholishkhan", K. Gottsy's "Malikayi Turandot". ", Gogol's "Revisor", A. Navoi's "Layli and Majnun", "Farhad and Shirin", as well as "Tahir and Zuhra", "Ashiq Gharib and Shahsanam" and achieved success. "Salim Khojaev, Salahiddin Kamolov, Karim Rahimov, Vahobjon Fayozov, Salih Devonov, Ohunjon Khuzurjonov, Orozgul Goyipova, Rajabibi Boyjonova, Rahmon Olloberganov, Mahmud Safoev, Onabibi Polvonova and artist V.F. Kaminsky joined the troupe." Also, artists such as Tamarakhonim, Gavhar Rahimova, Zuhur Qabulov, Amin Turdiev were mobilized from the capital. This theater group, which has such great creative power and potential, has spread throughout the republic. In 1937-1939, the collective was criticized for not fulfilling the plan at the Khorezm Theater,

mainly because it was engaged in concert activities. In October 1940, the Khiva theater was transformed into a regional collective farm theater. Inter-district theaters were established in Khanka and Gurlan. Creating plays for all theaters is the main task. Theater teams have started creating new performances.

At the end of 1940, the Khorezm State Theater staged the drama "Traitors" by Z. Fatchullin, at the beginning of 1941 "Holis Khan" by Hamza Hakimzada Niazi, "Adolat" by Ismail Akram, "Zuhra and Tahir" by K. Burnosh, and "Lovers" by Bosit Halil. At the beginning of 1941, Khiva regional collective farm theater staged "Adolat" by Ismail Akram, "Rohatoy" and "For Life" in Khanka theater, and "Buds" by Z.Fatchullin in Gurlan theater. As a result, amateur theater circles were revived in Khorezm.

On January 23, 1941, the play "Farhod and Shirin" was re-staged in Khorezm regional state theater dedicated to Alisher Navoi's birthday. Young actor O. Kasimov played the role of Farhod along with Masharif Safoev, talented theater actress Rajabibi Boyjonova and Orozgul Goipovalar played the role of Shirin. The role of Farhad's friend Shapur was played by Matyakub Khudoyorov, the role of the Armenian king Mehinboonu was played by Nusrathonim Gofurjonova, the role of the Iranian king Khusrav was played by Rihsi Shokirov, the role of his son Sheruya was played by the actor Rahimov, and the role of the old woman Yosuman was played by Onabibi Karaevalar. Director Zuhur Qabulov, who staged the play, and the actors tried to convey Alisher Navoi's exemplary words and ghazals to the audience. In the artistically successful performance of the play "Farhod and Shirin", the director fully embodied the performance of the actors, resulting in an artistic integrity. Decoration, unique dances of Chinese, Iranian-Armenian beauties, their light plastic movements, Farhad seeing the beautiful queen of the mountainous country in the mirror, and similar scenes can be examples.

In an article published in the Khorazmskaya Pravda newspaper of the Khorezm region, the talent of the actress Rajabibi Boyzhanova, who played the role of Shirin, is highly appreciated. The role of Mehinbanu was performed by Nusrakhanim Gofurjonova with her own inimitable talent, and she did not lose her royal majesty from the beginning to the end of the performance. His interpretation of the character of the hero in his performance was highly appreciated. Episodes such as Shah's meeting with Farhad, the reception of Iranian ambassadors, and Farhad's departure to fight against the conquerors of the Khusrav chief are very impressively shown. The theater team has created stage works on various topics in order to create contemporary works for its audience. Kamil Yashin's "Yondiramiz", "Nomus va muhabbat", "Tor-mor", "Gulsara" depicting the struggle for freedom of Uzbek women (K. Yashin, M. Mukhamedov, music by T. Jalilov), staged based on Alisher Navoi's poem Musical dramas "Layli and Majnun", "Farhad and Shirin", "Boy ila Servant" by H.H. Niazi, "Maysara's Work", "Kholish Khan", "Tahir and Zuhra" by S.Abdulla were shown and received public acclaim.

The plays staged based on the Russian and world classics "Malikai Turondot" by K. Gotsy and "Revisor" by V. Gogol were positively received by the audience. Theater directors Zuhur Qabulov, Sayfi Olimov, Armug'on Mukhamedov, conductor Sharif Ramazonov, and ballet master Tamarakhonim have contributed a lot to the success of the theater. At the same time, the directors of the theater were Yu. Jabborov, K. Ismailov, N. Yusupova, M. Rahimov, U. Goipova, S. Devonov, B. Devonova, O. Rozmatova, R. Omonov, S. Kamolov, L. Abdullaeva, Talented young people like K. Rahimov, K. Iskandarov, K. Boyjonov, R. Boyjonova, M. Safoev, O. Ochilova, M. Khudoyorov, O. Khudoyorova, S. Khojjeva, R. Musaev, S. Musaeva, O. Korieva discovered actors and actresses.

The people of Khorezm had to live in difficult conditions due to the Second World War that took place in 1941-1945. Therefore, the difficult situation of the people and the emergence of military conditions became a test for the theater team. Orders have arrived to implement the reform of staging performances in the "Soviet" spirit of the government of the former Soviets. At the same time, it is natural that the theater team thought of bringing the music, history, national traditions and national heroes of the Khorezm people to the stage. Because in the fight against fascism, they also tried to contribute. The creative team of the theater took an active part in organizing aid to the front. Those who gave a certain part of their personal savings, valuables and wages for the front. In particular, the leading actors of the theater gave all the fees for their roles in the works during the war to the front.

This certainly means that the support of the people of creativity and the support expressed by them is commendable.

In the difficult days of 1942, the production of "Kurban Umarov" play "Front" and "Tilla" were repeatedly shown on the stage of the theater. 126 performances were staged in 7 months of this year. A total of 46,209 viewers watch these performances. "Nurkhan", "Tahir and Zuhra", "Revisor", "Desant", "Captain Bakhmetov", "Death to the invaders" are also included in the theater repertoire. In order to raise the mood of the people, many plays such as "Arshin Mol Olan", "Besh Somlik Kelin", "Farhod and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun" were staged. The theater team staged the performance based on "Kasamyod" dedicated to the oath of the Uzbek people by the poet Yu. Yusupov (Ayyomiy). In 1949, the artistic trip to Tashkent and the Ferghana Valley was very effective and successful for the Khorezm Theater. The preparatory work of the group was supervised by the head of the region, Madrahim Rahmonov, who personally supervised the financial and organizational work. The group's concert program was distinguished by the composition of Khorezm folk tunes, songs from the suvora series, samples of makoms' singing and instrumental parts, sayings, excerpts from epics, dance tunes and folk games. In this process, Komiljon Otaniyozov was awarded the title of People's Artist of Uzbekistan, M. Sherozi, M. Safoev, O. Ochilova, Yu. Jabborov, K. Ismoilov, N. Yusupova, M. Rahimov, U. Goipova. Actors Vahobjon Fayozov, Onabibi Ochilova, and Saloy Devonov have risen to the level of outstanding theater artists. Famous talent Vahobjon Fayozov's unrepeatable roles such as Majnun, Farhad, Kadir, Ghafir, Rustam, Onabibi Ochilova's Halima, Layli, Shirin, Gulsara, Jamila, Zuhra have attracted the attention of experts and viewers.

In 1949, in connection with the opening of the Chorjoi-Urganch railway network, a special carriage was reserved for the members of the concert group. The first concert was successfully held in the building of the Tashkent pop theater, and on the third day of the trip, a joint concert of artists from three regions - Bukhara, Fergana and Khorezm - was organized in the summer building of the Pushkin park in Tashkent.

In the joint concert program, the head of the government Usman Yusupov came on stage and invited Komiljon Otaniyozov, and the concert program lasted about one and a half hours with the participation of artists from Khorezm. After that, Usman Yusupov appeared on the stage and supported the creative success of Khorezm artists.

Famous artists are the artists of Khorezm from the Republican Radio. Komiljon Otaniyozov, Vahobjon Fayozov, People's Artist of Uzbekistan Hajikhan Boltaev, Sultanposhsha Rahimova, Orazgul Goyipova, Onabibi Ochilova, Yusuf Jabborov, Karim Ismailov, Nazira Yusupova, Zuhur Qabulov were awarded the title of Artist of Merit in Uzbekistan, thirty-two members of the group the news spread that the participant was awarded the "Honorary Label" of the Supreme Council. "The tours of Khorezm artists will continue for a month in the city of Tashkent, and then in regions such as Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand."

It can be seen that the unique art of Khorezm has its place and importance in the republic. It is clear that many poets, musicians, dancers and various representatives of the theater gathered in Khorezm.

"The artistic maturity of the performance in the plays staged between 1946-1949, and the results achieved in the examples of plays such as "Revizor", "Armug'on", "Golden Lake" were especially noteworthy.

In Khorezm Theater Gogol's work "Revisor" (directed by I. Ilyanov, 1947), Rikhsi Shokirov played the role of the governor, Khlestakov played Abdulla Eshchanov, in the third re-staged "Gulsara" (1948), Gulsara played the role of Gulsara alongside the experienced Onabibi Ochilova, the young performer Sultanposhsha Rahimova played Kadir, his permanent performer Vakhobjon Fayozov, Saloy Devonov in the role of Ibrahim; Sultanposhsha Rakhimova and San'at Devonov, who entered the theater together with her, played the main roles in "Armug'an" (dir. V. Fayozov, 1949). The theater actors Sultanposhsha Rakhimova and San'at Devonov, who have won the hearts of their fans, appeared on the stage in the role of Shahista and Tursunali in the play "Golden Lake" (directed by Zuhur Qabulov) staged in 1949, and took a place among those who ensure the future of the theater. Among

them were promising young people like R. Khudoyorov, Z. Gafarova, Erkinoy Bekjonova. In the above-mentioned stage productions, the leading actors of the theater gained fans by working tirelessly on the roles assigned by the director. Great artists who are popular and liked by the people with their performances have been serving the further development of the Khorezm theater for years.

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