

## The Researching History of Theatre

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**Abstract.** *This article deals with the history of sacred history. At the same time, many works of the national spirit created by our theatrical creators are successfully performed abroad. It is appropriate to note that at present many performances on various topics and genres are being created in republican theatres, and a peculiar creative search continues. Theatre must take an equal step over time. Because whatever the period, the theatre lives with the joy and joy of the people.*

**Key words:** *theatre, performance, audience, human volunteers, theatrical art.*

Theatre is a popular window that creates the reality of life. In our daily life, the theatre occupies a large place. When it comes to the theatre of spiritual nutrition for human volunteers, we observe the pages of the history of sacred history. The history of the emergence of theatrical art dates back to ancient times.

The history of theatre is primarily concerned with the origin and subsequent development of the theatre as an autonomous activity. The first example of literature and their genres appeared in Greece, theatres of those times did not have a look in the form of modern theatres. After Greece, theatres in Europe and the East began to form in Rome. The first theatrical examples were the hungry theatres, in which the choral groups of the participants in the performance mainly performed, which explained the content of the performance to the choir. Years, centuries later, the most improved examples of theatre began to appear.

Life itself proved that the role of theatre in calling the people to literacy is necessary. In 1914, the play "Padarkush" will be presented for the first time in Tashkent. Indeed, at that time there was no other way in the literacy of the people. Since that time, the interest of the population in the national theatre begins to form in Turkestan. Our national theatrical art goes a huge way in history, its ancient roots are combined with folk games and performances.

However, it should be noted that by the 20th century, Uzbek theatrical art had reappeared and found itself on the basis of traditions and experiments that have developed in our country and at the world level, undergoing tests of times. In particular, this indicates that the classical examples of world stage art shown in the theatres of the capital and the region at one time amazed not only our country, but also the audience of the ferret. At the same time, many works of the national spirit created by our theatrical creators are successfully performed abroad. It is appropriate to note that at present many performances on various topics and genres are being created in republican theatres, and a peculiar creative search continues. Theatre must take an equal step over time. Because whatever the period, the theatre lives with the joy and joy of the people.

Of course, the theatre must take an equal step over time. From the point of view of its many years of creative experience, creative opportunities and professionalism of actors, directors in the team, this theatre is a leading creative team. The theatre has a great contribution to the formation, creation and

formation of national acting and directing schools of Karakalpak national drama. Composer N. Mukhameddinov created a national opera based on the libretto of the famous, beloved poet of the Karakalpak people, hero of Uzbekistan I. Yusupov, dedicated to the life of the karakalpak national classical poet Ajiniyaz, the creative genre - with N. Mukhameddinov, T. Kojasov, that is, the ballet "Ayjamal" will be presented to the audience. On the stage of the theatre were staged performances by K. Rakhmanov "Kelin," "Interlocutor of pearls," M. Nizanov "The Voice of Two Worlds," in which the hero is art performances in the modern and historical genre, such as their image.

The creative community of the theatre, which entered a new era with a spirit of independence, brought the image of our great grandfather to the stage of Karomat theatre for future generations. Contemporaries with a thousand-year history are the property of our people. Today, our young people will learn this wealth, which will give each person spiritual food.

Looking at the history of Karakalpak art, he went through long times. In this area, our great ancestors have made a lot of efforts to bring their work to our days. This can be learned by studying our history T. Allanazarov, a researcher of the history of the Karakalpak theatre, notes many opinions about this in his works. According to the author, the question of directing in the history of our theatre was not specially investigated. Indeed, we see that scientific research in the field of art is at an extremely low level at the time when we lived. The basis of directing is the creation of a work of art in a new form, based on universal human principles, affecting the right self-consciousness of mankind. For example, a play based on drama is staged in the theatre, and in cinema - the creation of a new screen work based on a literary work. Consequently, the basis of directing is the creation of a new work of art.

If any scene or screen work is not created, it will necessarily appear as a result of directing. We know that at different periods in the history of directing there were changes, innovations, new schools and clean flows. With the development of human society, the field of directing also developed. As a result of the growth of science and technology, by the end of the nineteenth century, by the beginning of the twentieth century, genres first of cinema, and then of radio and television appeared. By this time, directing was fully formed as a specialization and profession. New spheres required different forms, views, reflections, other solutions, new ways of communication with the viewer.

Nowadays, art is an integral part of directing, demand and tasks for this specialty are increasing. The current director cannot be limited only to knowing his speciality.

**Conclusion.** All spheres of art are closely connected with each other every day. If the theatrical sphere is mainly engaged in works of art, then screen art creates documentary, scientific public, historical chronicles of various topics.

### Used literature

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