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Paper Authors: **Tilepova Gulayim**



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Theater as an art form: The emergence of theater in Uzbekistan

Tilepova Gulayim

Student of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute.

Annotation: Theater is a school of life: amazing, emotional and uplifting. Theatrical art is a mirror of our lives. Theater illuminates the world for us through dramatic actions, communicates with us through heart to heart, heart to heart, eye to eye. This article deals with the emergence of theater in Uzbekistan and its formation as an art.

Keywords: Culture, Uzbek art, nationality, genre.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. History of theater:

In Athens in the 5th century BC. e. theatrical performances were an integral part of religious celebrations. The marches with the statue of Dionysus were accompanied by cheerful songs and dramatic games. We can say that the history of the Athenian theater began as an amateur performance for a small audience. At first only tragedies were staged, later comedies were shown. It is noteworthy that the performances, as a rule, were shown only once. This encourages authors to create relevant, interesting works. The playwright not only wrote the play, but he was a full participant in the play, playing roles: director, composer, choreographer and even actor. Naturally, these were extremely talented people. But it didn't take much talent to be a choir (choir leader). All they needed was money and contacts with government officials. The main task of the choreographer was to pay the fees, provide full funding and support the theater. In those days it was a place of competition, where the winner was the choir, the poet and the hero. The winners were crowned with ivy and awarded with prizes. The victory was awarded to them by the decision of the jury.

Interestingly, the ancient Romans were true fans of realism. The production was considered ideal, in which the actor became 100% accustomed to the role - he had to be ready to even die if necessary.

The Greek theater had no roof, and spectators and actors were on the street. The size of the old theaters was so large that they could accommodate 17 to 44,000 people. Initially, wooden platforms were used to accommodate the audience, then natural stone slopes were adapted for the theater. And only then, in the IV century BC. e., built a stone theater. You will be intrigued to learn that the government has created opportunities for Pericles to visit the theater and join beautiful, even financially disadvantaged citizens. For this, each was subsidized once for the theater and then for three visits.

There is one characteristic feature in the history of ancient theater: the actors performed their roles without the help of their facial expressions. It has been replaced with various masks, often very grotesque. The actor paid great attention to body movements and clothing. Actors were even male, female roles ... They had a privileged position in society, exempt from taxes.

Interestingly, the ancient Roman playwright Livi Andronicus became the father of the world's first "phonogram." He remained silent,

but found a child who spoke for himself and got out of the situation [1].

1.2. Genres of theater

The following types of art are distinguished in the theater:

Drama. This type of art is based on the protagonist's encounters with society or with himself. Humor and any funny statements are less, adding to the seriousness of the story. Drama is not yet a tragedy, but a cross between it and humor.

Comedy. The basis of this genre is the desire to make the audience laugh and smile. To do this, simple but vital characters of the heroes are taken, sarcastic and satirical methods are used. Man relies on such outputs and is charged with positive energy.

Buffonerlik. The name is derived from the Italian word "buffonata", which means buffoner. Theater is a comedy show staged in squares for people's entertainment. The performances are based on a cartoon depiction by the entire Harlekchino troupe.

Vodevil. The name of the theater is translated from French as "Virskaya valley". The show has seemed a bit unfocused in recent episodes. A distinctive feature of such a theater is kindness. He makes fun of many small things, but only in a gentle way.

Mim. The Greek name of the genre means imitation. It usually consists of quiet and improvised short playful scenes.

Melodrama. In this genre of theatrical art, the inner experiences of the protagonist, his conflicts are reflected in the style of "good and evil", and much attention is paid to the emotional side.

Parody. It is one of the types of comic genre in which the leading emphasis is placed on the repetition of various popular movements, copying people, and so on. Scenes of this type have been known since ancient times.

Pastoral. Such a theatrical genre reveals animal and rural life in the style of opera, ballet, or any other type of performance.

Music. It mixes musical movement and choreography is important. Musical is one of the most expensive forms of theatrical art because it requires serious special effects, precise actions of the actors and singing accompaniment.

Morality. This genre was popular in the Middle Ages. His protagonists were not people, but abstract concepts, such as good, evil, or love, and so on.

Fliaki. In ancient Greece, performances about the adventures of heroes and gods were performed in a humorous manner.

Tragedy. One of the most serious genres based on the unfortunate outcome of conflict. The protagonist fights with himself, with the reality around him, but dies at the end of the battle. The following considerations are mandatory here: no sharp, rapid presentation of the event, unnecessary elements or mitigating circumstances are used.

Fars. The name of the genre is translated from French as "rough joke". This type of theater really includes a funny play about a person's daily life with all its unpleasant aspects. Simple plots are used here and the actors are usually masked.

Extravaganza. An interesting and wonderful theatrical genre that uses some kind of magic. The audience is presented with a plot using large-scale decorations, special effects and unusual costumes.

Unlike other forms of art, the theatrical movement is alive and well. Each type of theatrical art expresses its own feelings and emotions. By understanding them, you can dive into the live stage world and become a loyal fan of it.

II. Main part

Theater is an art form; his unique means of expression is the actor's publicity is a stage

event that occurs during the course of the game. It is different in theatrical art as in the arts, society reflects the life, history, and worldview of the people has changed and improved in connection with its development, spirituality and culture goes Theater is a synthetic art, and in the life of society, the audience's spiritual and plays an important role in aesthetic education. It includes drama, music, fine arts, Dance is an integral part of architecture. One of the important means of theater is a stage speech. As the actor learns the words of the protagonist in the poem, In the image of the protagonist, the situation creates its verbal description, otherwise interact with the characters. The stage speech is at the opening of the characters, the work the content of the play plays an important role in the coverage of the conflict.

The contribution of theatrical art (scenography) in its creation is great. The content of the artist's work and creates a decoration based on the plan solution. And music in education It plays a different role, depending on the type and genre of the play: dramatic operetta is equivalent to words in musical drama and in opera and ballet passed. So this is what attracts audiences, especially young people, to the theater today it is necessary to enjoy the art form [2].

As you know, a play is important in three ways: in it always has artistic, educational, enlightening features. Everyone while a real stage play gives the audience an aesthetic pleasure, so does his enriches the spiritual world, strengthens the ability to think, the field of imagination expands. All this is described by Aristotle as "catharsis" was tied. Although the scholar gave this phrase only in relation to tragedy however, it also applies to all works of art, especially stage productions can be used. There are more than five hundred interpretations of aesthetics the concept of forgiveness, in general, fear, sorrow, sadness, and empathy that

is, the purification of the human heart comment received. This recovery is possible only through tragic performances does not give. The ancient Chinese, especially the great thinker Li Yu, also laughed saying that it has a healing effect, a person laughs at his past says goodbye, renews, cleanses and rejuvenates the soul. So, the two great scholars complement each other in the healing aspect of the theater attaches great importance. Indeed, theater gives a person diversity softens it, gently lowers the stone, which he accidentally picked up in anger, invites to think, to observe. That's why theater is an art it would not be a mistake to say that it is the most influential art form of all. That's it every time a play is staged, it's the result of an actor's talent will appear in the form of a new play.

As you know, theater is an artistic reflection of the visual form of life, the images based on accepting the world through. Expressing meaning and content in theater a unique medium is a stage play that appears in an actor's play. But the children musical-theatrical activity in the field of basic aesthetic education is the least developed direction remains. By nature, theatrical art is close to children's role-playing games children's team care. The role of children's games and theater is the most important component is an artistic reflection of the study and understanding of the environment. Organize these processes One form of action is play - that is, role-playing and acting.

Today, there are many creative theater groups in our country are going. Also Khorezm Regional Musical Drama Theater named after Ogahi - One of the oldest theaters in Uzbekistan. March 2, 1922, under the name "Government House." It was formed under the leadership of Hamza. Leading artist Masharif Polvonov consists of 12 people who founded the theater under the leadership of (Safo Muganni, Q.S.Saroymonov, U.Qurboniy, R.Yusupov,

O.Bekchurina, M.Yoqubov, M.Xarratov, Sh.Saloev, etc.) from staging small works of the troupe started.

III. Conclusion

Due to the diversity of types and genres of theatrical art, a person goes to the theater and truly discovers it - becomes a devoted spectator. The theater always seems bright, sincere, deep and charming in front of us, so we love it.

Theatrical art is more lively than any other art form. And that's its undoubted advantage.

When I work with children, I pay a lot of attention to theater. This is one of the most popular and interesting areas of preschool education. It is theatrical activity that allows to solve many pedagogical problems related to the formation of expressiveness of the child's speech, intellectual and artistic-aesthetic upbringing. The educational value of theater plays is also very great, children develop a respectful attitude to each other, they learn the joy, self-doubt associated with overcoming difficulties in communication. At the same time, theatrical play arouses a child's constant interest in his or her native culture, literature, and theater.

A science-space environment has been created for successful work in the group: a theater corner for independent activities of children with the help of teachers and parents is equipped with different types of theaters. Puppet theater is a magical world. Unlike drama theater, where real people play, not puppets, puppet theater is more durable. Its actors are able to live for centuries, and any puppet, guided by an experienced puppet, can come to life at any moment and play any role in front of us.

The history of theater has its roots in Ancient Greece more than two thousand years ago. The oldest art has emerged as a great entertainment for the masses, as festive scenes of mummies.

The performances originally coincided with the Great Dionysius - a great religious holiday.

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