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## National features of estrada acting skills (On the example of People's Artist of Uzbekistan Yusuf Qiziq Shakarjanov)

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**Abstract:** This article covers the history of traditional Uzbek theater, the role of comics and comedians in estrada music, the dramaturgy and performance skills of Yusuf Qiziq Shakarjanov, the training of interesting actors in Uzbek pop music.

**Keywords:** Uzbek traditional theater, oral drama, hobby, comedian, Yusuf Qiziq Shakarjanov, estrada acting, comic

### Introduction

Uzbek theater has a special place in Uzbek art with its ancient and rich history. Theatrical art, the first buds of which opened in the time of the primitive community, rose sharply during the reign of Amir Temur. Theaters of mockery and imitation developed, and the performances of famous representatives of the Uzbek traditional theater, such as Giyos Mashara, Khoja Dexdor, Abdulla Devona, Abdulvose Munshi, Sayd Badr, began to develop in Movarounnahr during the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek and in Khorasan during the reign of Hussein Boykaro. In this way, the works of the oral drama genre, formed in very ancient times, were created orally among the people and widely performed on stage by folk artists. In the history of the Uzbek traditional folk theater, the interest of three local groups - Bukhara comedian, Khorezm comedian and Fergana - is emphasized. To'la masxara, who had the ability to expose negative characters by giving them social descriptions, stood out from other amateurs in his urban clowning. The series "Dangerous Game" was widely performed in Khorezm comedy, in which dialogue, melody, song, dance, hanging and pantomime were effectively used. Khorezm comedians Quvvat Kalta, Boltaqul Masxara, Matyokub ko'r, brothers Eshmat and Dostmat became famous all over Khorezm. From Kokand and Margilan Zokir Eshan, Sa`di Makhsum, Mulla Hashim, Usmon Qiziq, Abulhasan Kashgari, Marasul Kara, Normat og'zi katta, Abduaziz Qiziq Bahromboy, Hasan bukri, Kalsariq, Momin qishloqi, Rizo kiyik, Rahimbek hez, Davlat

novcha, Yusufjon qiziq Shakarjanov, Akhunjon qiziq Huzurjonov, Tesha qiziq, Muhiddin qizik Darveshov, Zaynobiddin qizik, Hojiboy Tadjibayev contributed in the development of the Fergana Theater. In addition, the traditional folk theater consists of drummers, jugglers, musicians and players. In the past, special comedian theaters were established in Bukhara, Fergana and Khorezm. Skillful comedians from Bukhara

aka Bukhara, Tola, Gadoy comedians, from Fergana Yusufjon Qiziq Shakarjanov, Orifjon Toshmatov worked there. Among the comics were women comics, the girls' comic theater operated independently, and its audience and performers consisted only of women. The role of a man was also skillfully played by women, dressed as men, with beards and mustaches. The names of such professional comedians as Zulfi Suidieva from Samarkand, Kuydiniso Rasulmatova from Pishkent, Salomat Mutalova from Tashkent were very popular among our people. They acted out oral dramas such as "The Woman Who Gave Birth in the Bazaar", "The Shepherd and His Wife", "Kundosh" and "Removal of the Tumor", revealed the themes of suffering, pure love. In the comedy "Mudarris", which is dominated by sharp satire, staged in the Uzbek National Theater, the teacher of the madrasah of the past, the problem of reading and teaching, bribery of the teacher, hypocrisy "My useror brother gave his life. ", In the comedies "The Death of a Usurer ", the behavior of usurers, who earn money without working, is sharply criticized. The humorous oral dramas "The Barber", "Merchant", "The

Wooden Fighter", "Khasan-Khusan", "Bozchilik", "Olach Weaving" have a simple, short, meaningful plot, the mood of cheerfulness. transmitters were widely used. From various entertainments, dramatic situations, monologues and dialogues of spectators in different guises, stage movements and voices, important features of traditional Uzbek theater are revealed. Professional comedians and oral drama comics with their performances demonstrated important moral norms of that time, problems of the existing system. Drama, set design, amateur actors and music play a key role in comedian and amateur theater. Thus, the professional theater of oral tradition, formed over the centuries, became the source of the Uzbek professional theater of the European type, which emerged at the beginning of the 20th century.

The place of Yusuf Gyzyk Shakardjanov among the professional enthusiasts of this source is also unique. Yusufjon Gizik Shakardjanov, a student of Saadi Makhsum, is a prominent representative of the Uzbek traditional theater and a dance master. In Mukallid, in the creation of humorous, relief images, in humorous stories, in Askia, Yusufjon had no equal to the interesting Shakardzhanov. The art of comedians and amateurs has a humorous and humorous way that the public liked. Known among them is Yusufjon Kyzyk Shakardzhanov, a great comedian and storyteller, author of many comics. From time to time he works at the Tent Dream puppet theater, teaching young comedians and dancers. In connection with the globalization of Yusuf Gyzyk Shakardjanov, Fergana's interest manifested itself in a number of countries. If we look at the drama of Yusuf Kyzyk Shakardzhanov's plays, he wrote in 1905 in Kashgar together with Ortik Kyzyk, Sabir Kori, Kodir Kyzyk, Karim Zaripov. In 1906, under his leadership a group of amateurs was formed in Margilan, as well as in 1908 this group numbered 36 people. In 1908-14, Yusufjon Gyzyk Shakardzhanov was interested in Ashir Gyzyk and Nazir Gyzyk in the circus tent of Philip Yupatov in Andijan and Tashkent. In 1914, at the National Circus Society of

Rakhmon Abdukhalilov, he performed the comedies "Squeezing Money", "Commander" with Ortik Kyzyk, Sabir Kori, Muhammad Chakkon, Kodir Kyzyg. Influenced by the Jadids, Yusuf Kyzyk Shakarjanov became interested in the new Western-style theater and reworked traditional comedies such as Teaching a Child and Mudarris and presented them at weddings and celebrations. Tamarakhonim also studies Uzbek lapar and dancing with Yusuf Gizik Shakardjanov. In 1921, he was a member of the troupe of the Fergana Regional Traveling Theater in the Bukhara region, where he played the role of the Sultan pianist in Khamza's play "The Punishment of Slanderers" and was interested in concerts. From 1926 to 1928, Yusufjon Gyzyk Shakardjonov worked as an artist, musician and performer in the Uzbek State Ethnographic Ensemble under the leadership of Mukhiddin Koriyokubov, taught youth folk dances and laps. He took part in staging dances "Old Melody", "Ship Game". At the same time, in collaboration with the curious Cholpon, in 1927 he contributed to the staging of the comedy "I'm getting married again" based on his work at the Moscow Uzbek Drama Studio. Yusuf Qiziq Shakarjanov, who revived such ancient folk comedies as "Zarkokil", "Four Madmen", "The bride lowered", "Worker - Bakery", "Grave" demonstrates. He will play the lead role in the concert of the film "Songs fly". Based on the words of the versatile artist "Laugh, you will live a long life", we can say that in order for this art to live a long life, further development of this direction is necessary. In the colonial and post-Soviet eras, oral creativity, telling the truth, laughing at officials, criticizing, no matter how difficult and dangerous they may be, is the desire to preserve an interesting heritage and askia for generations, to restore and develop it in new conditions. The traditions of Yusufjon Kyzyk Shakardjanov are continued by his sons Zainobiddin and Madaminjon Yusupov, Mukhiddin Darveshov and others. In order to perpetuate the name of Yusuf Qiziq Shakarjanov, Askad Mukhtor's play "Zar Qadrini" was dedicated to the life and work of

Yusufjon Qiziq Shakarjanov, and the Fergana Regional Musical Drama Theater was named after Yusufjon Qiziq Shakarjanov.

National features of the Uzbek amateur theater are characterized by ideological content, mysterious magic of art, optimism for hopeless souls, inspiring dreams. In Uzbek theatrical art, it is aimed at enlightening and spiritual enrichment of the nation, and through the images of national art it is revealed that the stage can be a school of life. Currently, in our country, the Uzbek national stage pays great attention to the training of interesting actors, that is, specialists. Development and improvement of theatrical hobby items and askia art, demonstration of the potential of highly qualified amateur artists, the development of pedagogical traditions in the field of hobbies, education of talented youth, assistance in increasing their creative potential, acting skills. Work is underway to organize internships for creative teams of theater and art institutions and students of higher educational institutions. In particular, the creation of the Margilan musical theater of makom and the tasks set for the development of the art of hobby are a vivid example of this. For the survival of Uzbek interests, it is advisable to organize interesting and spectacular events in our country and abroad. Its development is of great importance for the development of the state. In a word, art is a means of spiritual knowledge of the world, a miracle.

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