



Institutions of culture and art during the colonial period.

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Abstract: This article describes the formation, development of theaters, analysis of plays and performances. Detailed information is provided based on the creative ways of dramatists, scientific and artistic works. In addition, this article tells about the influence of theaters on today.

Key words: theater, play, Turan troupe, drama, comedy



The Uzbek theater of the 20th century is considered one of the rare events in the history of our culture. The Uzbek theater, which opened in 1914 with Mahmudhoja Behbudi's play "Padarkush", within two to three decades, every nation It came out as a theater worth being proud of. The Uzbek theater was born as a fruit of the Jadid movement, an educational theater. The first Uzbek creative team "Turon" troupe's charter has the following main goals: a) to develop a serious attitude to stage work and charity among the population, b) to present a performance for the people, a healthy audience for it it was decided that it should be given.

enlighteners such as Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Munavvargari Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloni, who organized the stage work and spread it among the people, the theater soon became a part of the cultural life. In just a few years, about thirty plays were created. and the basic principles of directing art were founded.[1]

An important feature of Jadid theater and dramaturgy was that it penetrated into the human heart by depicting family life, enlightened it, and thereby glorified the ideas of national revival, which was gaining momentum in the life of the society. until the 1930s, the torch illuminated the artistic paths of the people who entered the theater and dramaturgy with new ideas and aspirations. [2]

Less than ten years after the birth of Uzbek theater, Abdrouf Fitrat's "Chin Sevish", "Abulfayzkhan", "Yorkinoy" by Cholpon, Hamza Hakimzoda's comedy dramas were created, and the most valuable thing is that these works are at the level of European drama aesthetics. These were the logical results of the research.



The emergence of such a complex art genre as musical drama was also related to the rich artistic heritage of the Uzbek people and the presence of talents who could translate this heritage into the language of modern theater. Ulam Zafari's "Halima", Khurshid's "Farhad and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun" have developed as a separate art direction in Uzbek theater.

It should be noted that, in the past, this folklore genre is transient and only a bridge tool for the transition to opera art, no matter how many obstacles hinder the path of musical drama, it will continue to develop. Regional theaters called "Musical Drama and Comedy Theater" aimed at staging both pure drama and musical drama works relied on the experiences of the Republican Music Theater in the 1930s, then the Music Theater named after Muqimi, and each of them contributed to the treasury of our art. created artistic and aesthetic values.



Mahmudhoja Behbudi, who contributed to the development of theater during the colonial period, is one of the great examples of his theater school... he speaks the truth without following anyone. the results are shown in the theater, and everyone is influenced by it, leaving bad habits and doing more good ones. Behbudi's most famous drama "Padarkush" expressed the fundamental political and social goal of enlightenment as a program of Jadidism ideology, the most urgent problems of Turkestan people's life at the beginning of the 20th century. In this play, Behbudi described the relationship of the moderns to the social system and colonial oppression in Turkestan on the example of a rich man and his uneducated son.

✓ Among them, Behbudi is one of those who expounded the idea of saving Turkestan from the hands of the tsarist government, who was the first to notice the oppression of the population, and who called the people to see the future in different ways. If we examine the leaders of the period, the press, and the society, we can see that Behbudi was at the head of these movements.

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Another notable contribution of Abdulla Avloni was the creation and implementation of the "Regulations" of the "Turon" troupe. In Abdulla Avloni's comedies, ignorance is interpreted as a fate that sinks people into the mire of ignorance and ignorance.

As a proof of our word, it is appropriate to acknowledge the charter of the society of "Turon" Muslim drama art lovers in Tashkent.

1. In the city of Tashkent, a society of amateurs of Muslim drama art named "Turon" was established. Its goals are as follows:

- a) development of a serious attitude to stage works and charity among the population
- b) performing for the people, giving them a healthy audience;
- d) Provide financial assistance to improve the material and spiritual condition of the needy Muslim population living in the territory of Turkistan.

In order to achieve the intended goals, the society has the right to hold parties, concerts, performances, and other public entertainments. It will open a club and music courses in its name, it will have its own library and reading room. to open and maintain primary schools in the name of z to those who need them, including giving aid money to students, paying scholarships to continue studying in secondary and family schools, as well as state, private, community, regardless of the system Financial support of existing charity and education institutions.

3. 20% of the net profit will be deducted from the existing charitable and educational institutions, state, private and public, except for the expenses related to the organization of performances, concerts and other public events of the "Turon" society, this amount is specified in Article 42 of this Regulation. used to cover expenses.

4. The Society of Muslim Drama Art Enthusiasts named "Turon" in Tashkent has its own seal.



at the Mirarab madrasa in Bukhara, then at the Istanbul medical school in 1909-1913. Later, he came to Samarkand and cooperated with M. Behbudi. He worked as an editor in Hurriyat newspaper. Later, Fitrat looked at the theater as a platform of education, and in 1914, he took part in the establishment of amateur works in Bukhara, he even played roles. In collaboration with M. Uygur, "Temur's Saga", "Chin Sevish" He created the plays



"Indian Inventors", "Abu Muslim". In 1924, his dramatic works "Abulfayzkhan", "Satan's rebellion against God" and "Arslan" were published in 1926.

In recent years, fundamental changes have been made in the cultural system, including in the life of our theaters, along with all other fields. In this regard, the decrees and decisions adopted by the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev are aimed at the further development of the cultural field, especially the theater art, its material and technical base, personnel. has been serving to strengthen the potential, increase the interest and attention to the art of theater among young people. Also, the role of art, including theater, in the strengthening of international relations is well known from history and today. lum.

Theater, one of the most popular and impressive art forms in the world, has for centuries called people to humanity and goodness, to perfect their beautiful feelings in their hearts, to promote peace, friendship and harmony, high morals and principles of justice in the life of society. has been serving to strengthen. We can say that the life of our theaters in 2021 was full of creative trips, festivals and forums. caused us another joy.

In conclusion, we can say that today and yesterday, our theaters have not lost their level. This is a clear proof of the attention paid to theaters. Our theaters are the result of the work of hard-working and talented theater creators. no Interest in theaters and study of their activities play a major role in broadening the worldview of mankind and raising its spiritual level. Therefore, it is appropriate to emphasize that our theaters have an artistic and educational significance in our lives.

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