

THE FOUNDERS OF THE SCIENCE OF UZBEK STAGE SPEECH

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Annotation: *The article provides information about the theater movement of the Uzbek nation at the beginning of the 20th century and the first masters of the stage, who founded the new form of the Uzbek school of stage speech. In addition, their work style, stage activities and educational principles will be covered. The efforts of today's stage speech pedagogues, based on the latest developments, are recognized.*

Key words: *national lights, jadids, theater, enlightenment, stage, stage speech, student-actor, pronunciation, speech, stage speech specialist, pedagogue, new school, soundscape, director, dramatist.*

At the beginning of the 20th century, the enlightened theater art, which was started by the enlighteners of the Uzbek nation - Jadidists, has been growing stronger since 1913, and the need for a new theater stage and professional personnel has increased. In 1924-1928, the First Moscow Uzbek Drama Studio provided the Republican State Drama Theater with highly qualified performers - directors and actors. Mannon Uygur, Yetim Bobojonov, Abror Hidoyatov, Khoji Siddiq Islamov, Muzaffar Muhamedov, Fathul Umarov, Tursunoy Saidazimova, Sora Eshontorayeva, Zamira Hidoyatova, Tashkhan Sultonova, Lutfulla Nazrullayev, Hikmat Latipov, Sharif Qayumov, Sa'dikhan Tabibullayev, G Stage masters such as Ulomkadir Isomov became a reliable support of the state troupe³.

In 1928, the second admission was made to the Uzbek drama studio in Moscow, but unlike the actions of the first studio, members of the team were admitted, not like-minded people who worked in the same space. Already, now the goal was different. Those who came to this reception were destined to work in different regional theaters of Uzbekistan in the future, and they themselves were from different cities. They are Nazira Akhmedova, Khalida Khojayeva, Mirobid Musayev, Rahim Pirmuhamedov, Khamidulla Narimonov, Afandikhan Ismailov, Zhora Koldoshev, Zanjirali Mirzatov, Bahadir Jamalov, Mamadali Khaidarov, Azam Hasanov, who are mature artists in the future⁴.

Narimonov theater technical school in Baku is a path of secondary special theater education. Khojaevs are sent. Graduates join the State Drama Troupe. Starting from the

³ Tursunov T. "Sahna va zamon". - Toshkent: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2007. 288-bet. (416)

⁴ Tursunov T. "Sahna va zamon". - Toshkent: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2007. 352-bet. (416)



thirtieth year, measures will be taken to continue special theater education in Uzbekistan itself⁵.

One of the founders of the "Uzbek Stage Speech School" Mannon Uyghur (1897-1955) should be highlighted in the study of the historical foundations of improving stage speech knowledge and skills among student-actors.

As a director, Mannon Uyghur worked very carefully on the speech of characters on the stage, he looked at speech not only as a literary tool, but primarily as a tool for stage behavior, how each word is expressed in external actions, *mise-en-scènes* stuck on⁶.

M. Uyghur carefully listened to the performance and speech of the actors during the work, and strictly demanded from them the accuracy in pronunciation of sounds and the use of words in their proper place. In this process, the director realized more deeply that the success or failure of the actor's speech on the stage is highly dependent on the language of dramaturgy. He used to tell his students that the shallowness of the actor's speech on the stage causes him to add words or not fit into the image, and therefore the director should first work carefully on the issues related to the language of the dramatist.⁷

Although he does the main work in terms of stage speech, he entrusts the process of working with actors to one of his students, the wonderful actress Nazira Aliyeva⁸.

After the Second World War, the development of the theater art, which expresses people's dreams and goals, educates, educates, and spreads knowledge, reached a new level. "Tashkent State Art Institute" was opened according to the decision number 0449 of April 4, 1945 of the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan. The institute consists of three faculties: acting, directing and theater studies. The role is an actor and director for national and Russian theaters, film studios, art schools, research institutions, press and radio operating in the republics of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, together with Uzbekistan. was to train specialists in theater studies for editorial⁹.

Since 1945, the Tashkent State Institute of Theater and Art named after A.N. Ostrovsky continued its activities first in the building of the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan, and later in a part of the military hospital on G. Lopatina street. The department of "Stage speech" is also established as a department of the "Acting skills" department, which is considered the main specialty department of the institute. People's Artist of Uzbekistan, professor Nazira Aliyeva, who successfully graduated from the Baku Theater Studio, contributed greatly to the establishment of the department and the

⁵ Tursunov T. "Sahna va zamon". – Toshkent: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2007. 353-bet. (416)

⁶ Xoliqulova G. O'zbek tarixiy dramasi talqinida saxna nutqi masalalari. (1980-90 yillar): San'atshunoslik fanlar nomzodi ilmiy darajasini olish uchun dissertatsiya. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston Badiiy Akademiyasi San'atshunoslik ilmiy – tadqiqot instituti, 2004. 164-bet. (184)

⁷ Xoliqulova G. Sahna asarlaridagi qahramon harakterini talqin qilishda zamonaviy kommunikativ texnologiyalardan foydalanish uslubiyati. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2015. 12-bet. (152)

⁸ Xoliqulova G. Sahna asarlaridagi qahramon harakterini talqin qilishda zamonaviy kommunikativ texnologiyalardan foydalanish uslubiyati. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2015. 13-bet. (152)

⁹ Tursunov T. "Sahna va zamon". – Toshkent: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2007. 355-bet. (416)



determination of the path of independent creativity. In 1946, the invitation of Lola Khojayeva to the department was able to determine the night, today and tomorrow of the stage, cinema, radio, television, who will stand shoulder-to-shoulder with both outstanding artists and stage speech specialists, who will contribute a decent share to the art of Uzbekistan. created the foundation of the Uzbek stage speech¹⁰.

Mannon Uyghur, Nazira Aliyeva, Lola Khojayeva went down in history as the founders of the "Uzbek stage speech school".



Mannon Uyghur (real name Majidov Abdumannon)(1897-1955)
Director, actor, playwright. People's Artist of Uzbekistan.

He is one of the founders of the European-style Uzbek theater art and the current Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater (former Hamza Theater).

¹⁰ Jumanova D. Sahna nutqi (Yangi tarix). T.: Navro'z nashriyoti. 2020. 4-bet.





Nazira Nasriddinovna Aliyeva (1912-1980)


People's Artist of Uzbekistan, One of the founders of the science of Uzbek stage speech



Lola Agzamovna Khojayeva (1922-2007)

Honored Culture Worker of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Professor of the "Stage speech" department





From the Second World War to the period of independence, the following first-generation pedagogues-researchers of "Stage Speech" - Abdurahim Sayfiddinov, Zuhra Olimjonova, Roziya Usmonova, Olga Suzdalseva, Inoyatilla Polatov, Mahkam Israilov, Sotimkhan Inomkho'jayev, Oktam Nurmuhammedova, Keldivoy Uzokov, Ahmadjon Tolaganov, Muhammadjon Ismanov, Isoqtoy Jumanov, Sadiqjon Nosirov, Khatira Juldikarayeva, Bashorat Bobonazarova, Hamida Mahmudova, Afted Murodova made a significant contribution to the history, theory and methodology of the living word.

The period of independence - the art of artistic words (from 1991 to the present). After the independent Republic of Uzbekistan was recognized in the world, fundamental changes in the economic, cultural, socio-political, spiritual and educational spheres, educational reforms and the development of art in our country created the basis for today's development.

The relocation of the Tashkent State Theater and Art Institute named after A.N. Ostrovsky, and later the Tashkent State Art Institute named after M. Uyghur to a new building, and since 2007 it has been called the "Uzbekistan State Art Institute" has contributed to theater art in our country. is a sign of high attention. Since this year, the name of the department has been changed to "Stage speech and the art of public speaking", and students have been given classes in such areas as speech culture, the art of public speaking, artistic word skills. In accordance with the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov dated June 4, 2012 No. PQ-1771, the State Art Institute of Uzbekistan and the Tashkent State Institute of Culture named after Abdulla Kadiri "State Institute of Art and Culture of Uzbekistan" establishment at a new address has started a new era in the rapid growth of educational processes, the creation of new educational literature, and the development of the scientific and creative environment. The fact that the department is now called the "Stage Speech" rather than the "Stage Speech and Oratory Art" has defined general and integrated processes.

The "Stage speech" department, which is entrusted with the responsible task of developing the art of speech and stage speech in Uzbekistan based on the requirements of the time, at a level no less than world standards, is the leader of the State Institute of Art and Culture of Uzbekistan. along with specialized departments, it contributes to the education of a creative person and the improvement of his performance skills, to the strengthening of speech abilities, to creativity in theater, cinema, radio and television. aimed at training oriented specialists.



In this regard, every year on the eve of the International Theater Day on March 27, the department holds an institute-wide competition called "Fireword of a Prosperous Country" among students¹¹.

The traditions of the "School of Stage Speech" formed by the representatives of the first generation before the independence, the practical and theoretical lessons of the field were taught by the representatives of the second generation – Ramz Kadirov, Gozal Kholikulova, Maksuma Khojimatova, Bahadir Magdiyev, Shakir Yusupov, Umida Ibragimova, Dilrabo Jumanova, Nigora Karimboyeva, Muslim Yoldoshev, Oybek Tahirov, Isfandiyar Khamidov, and today's is developing on the basis of modern pedagogical approach.




FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

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¹¹ Jumanova D. Sahna nutqi (Yangi tarix). T.: Navro'z nashriyoti. 2020. 10-bet.



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3. Xoliqulova G. Sahna asarlaridagi qahramon harakterini talqin qilishda zamonaviy kommunikativ texnologiyalardan foydalanish uslubiyati. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2015. 12-bet. (152);
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