



THEATRE IS THE OLDEST ART FORM

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Abstract: It plays an important role in familiarizing students with the history of theater art, its development trends, its greatest representatives, and examples of their work, developing broader skills and imagination in creating theater scenery, forming theoretical knowledge on understanding and sensing the effectiveness of created and ongoing works, and determining their development directions, as well as developing analytical thinking skills.

Keywords: theater, art, actor, stage, image, spectacle, artist, drama, hero, playwright

Theater is considered one of the oldest forms of art, its history goes back thousands of years. It began in primitive times with people's performances during labor and religious ceremonies, holidays, worship of natural phenomena, various animals, and seasons. In Greece, as early as the fifth century BC, theater played an important role in the life of society. Performances became national holidays. In ancient times, music and dance served as integral elements of stage productions.

The original word theater is Greek, and it comes from the word "theatron", which means "audience". Theater art shows reality through a system of images. Theater is a type of art that uniquely reflects social existence, which is closely connected with the life of the people and its national history and culture. Theater stands out among the types of art for its responsiveness to events in society. In this sense, theater plays an important role in the spiritual, political, and aesthetic education of the masses.

Theater is a synthetic art, which is formed by the inseparable unity of literature, music, opera, operetta, libretto, ballet, visual arts and architecture. In this sense, a performance is created in the collaboration of specialists such as playwright, director, actor, composer, set designer.

There are various genres of theater. In particular, dramatic theater, opera and ballet theater, musical drama, puppet theater, etc. Regardless of the genre of theater art, the dramatic basis plays an important role in it. In this sense, a dramatic work is one of the main components of theater. This indicates that this type of art is closely related to literature. Each type and genre of theatrical art genres has its own characteristics along with common features. In particular, if in dramatic theater the word dominates, then in ballet and opera it is based on movement and music. Theater as an art form is closely related to the audience. Unlike other types of art, it is aimed at a "collective feeling". This state, that is, the "collective feeling" is one of the main characteristics of a dramatic work. The great Greek thinker Aristotle, in his work "Poetics", emphasized that drama is a common phenomenon with theatrical art with the famous statement "drama itself is action, because it reflects the moving individuals" 1. This definition of drama can also be legitimately applied to the theater that brings it to life. In the textbook of Professor I. Sultan, one of the respected publications of modern Uzbek literary studies, drama is defined as follows: "The totality of literary works written for staging on the theater stage... constitutes the dramatic genre, which is one of the three main types (genres) of literature, or, in short, drama" 2. In this sense, the dramatic genre of literary literature is written for the stage, each of which has its own characteristics. There are 3 main genres of the dramatic genre, namely tragedy, drama, and comedy.

The actor, who reflects reality through the system of artistic images and through words and dramatic

actions, is considered the main figure in theater art. After all, it is this figure that conveys to the audience what the creators of the scene, especially the playwright, director, artist, composer want to say. An actor reflects life before the eyes of the audience through words and dramatic actions. In this sense, the actor plays the role of the main mediator in conveying to the audience the idea presented in the play, that is, what is happening on the stage. The inner state and external appearance of the actor changes depending on the content of the play. Theater costumes, make-up and other theatrical masks help the actor to change his appearance. Acting, plasticity, gesture, mime, speech art play an important role in revealing the hero's character, inner experiences, psyche (psychology), spiritual world. Stage speech plays a major role in expressing the hero's feelings, characterizing the character, the psyche, the conflict of the play, revealing its content on the basis of the speech characteristics of the dialogue and monologue.

In the preparation of the play, the director's creativity also plays a decisive role. The director's creativity is based on a certain method and has its own system. The director is also considered the artistic director of the theater team and teaches the actors.

The role of scenography in the performance is also important. The theater artist is engaged in decorating the place where each scene and action is shown on the stage using special means. Theater art is closely related to the content and idea of the stage performance. It is connected to the audience, making them more understandable and effective. A theater artist makes sketches of each scene, place where the action takes place, clothing, and other things that will be shown on stage. Based on this, he creates scenery and costumes. The artist creates various impressions in the viewer with the help of illusion. He achieves the correct perception of the historical period and conditions with the help of various visual means. The set designer prepares a scene appropriate to the content of the performance. The scenery of the performance plays an important role in revealing the content of the play and in depicting the era and environment in the realization of the director's intentions. Music also plays an important role in the theater. It has its place in the performance, depending on the type and genre of the performance. In particular, music forms the basis of opera and ballet, complementing the image and thereby enhancing its emotional impact. In dramatic performances, music plays an auxiliary role and is an integral part of the work. helps to enhance the emotional impact of the events being depicted, to enhance the artistic aspects of the performance.

Theater buildings and structures are open or closed structures in which stage performances are performed, and they mainly consist of two parts, namely the stage and the auditorium. Theater buildings were first built in Greece. Here, for many centuries, classic examples of open-air theater buildings and structures have been created. In this regard, it is appropriate to recall the Theater of Dionysus in Athens, built at the end of the 6th century BC and rebuilt in the 5th-4th centuries BC. The famous Roman theaters are in many ways similar to Greek theaters. In the Middle Ages, performances were mainly shown in churches. During the Renaissance, special attention was paid to the construction of theater buildings and structures, making them more luxurious. In Italy, England, Spain and other countries, many special theater buildings and structures were built. From the 18th century, theater buildings and structures were part of the palace. Special attention was paid to the construction of the theater as a theater.

The development of the city, the growth of the population, required the growth and expansion of theater buildings and structures. This led to the construction of multi-tiered auditoriums. The first half of the 19th century Moscow (Bolshoi Theatre, 1824, architects) built the theater building in this style. In the 20th century, attention was paid to increasing the number of balconies in theater buildings. This trend can be observed especially in England and the USA.

In Uzbekistan, theater buildings and structures have been built since the beginning of the 20th century. Special attention was paid to the construction. Today, there are 36 professional theaters operating in the republic, most of which were specially built. In addition to the stage and auditorium, the theater building will have a creative studio for artists, rest rooms, and additional rooms for the audience. The stage is moved using mechanisms, allowing for quick changes of scenery. The opportunity to stand will arise.

Theatrical art developed together with theater and dramaturgy. Its initial elements emerged in ancient times along with various customs, rituals, dances (masks, costumes, etc.). The first examples of theatrical art were created in Greece in the 5th century BC. It was during this period that the ancient artist Agafarch created scenery for the tragedies of the famous playwright of that time Aeschylus. This art was developed in ancient Rome. Artists of the Renaissance played a major role in the development of theatrical art. They tried

to use perspective to create an illusory image of real life on stage. Some parts of the scenery began to be made of wood. They were able to change them with the help of mechanisms. A device in the form of a three-toned prism was used to make stage scenery. From the 17th century, side decorations appeared on the stage. In the 18th century, pavilion-style scenery was created in European theaters. Theater artists began to achieve an accurate reflection of real life. The arrival of works on modern themes on the stage accelerated this process. The first examples of Uzbek theater art were created by Russian artists who lived in Uzbekistan. Under their creative guidance and assistance, Uzbek artists developed. Kh. Ikromov, Sh. Shorakhimov, M. Musaev, G. Brim and other prominent theater artists made a great contribution to the development of theater art in the theaters of the republic. Among the theater artists working today, such theater artists as B. Turaev, Sh. Abdumalikov, V. Ligay, D. Safoev, I. Alibekov are active. Also, the work of the younger generation of costume designers such as N. Glubokina, S. Zunnunova, Z. Botirov, F. Rajabov is worthy of attention. The history of theater art from its inception to the 21st century is covered in one book and subjected to analysis in all its main stages. It consists of nine sections: Ancient theater, Renaissance and 17th-century classicism theater, Enlightenment theater, Western European theater in the first half and middle of the 19th century, Western European theater in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Western European theater in 1917-1945, Western European theater in 1945-2000, US theater, Russian theater, and Uzbek theater. It plays an important role in introducing the history of theater art, its development trends, its greatest representatives, and examples of their work, creating broader skills and imagination in creating theater scenery, understanding the impact of created and being created works, forming theoretical knowledge in determining the direction of development, and also in developing analytical thinking skills.

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