

THE ROLE AND HISTORY OF DRAMATURGY IN HUMAN LIFE

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Annotation: In this article, we will describe the place and history of dramaturgy in human life, its importance, and its use as an important factor for the development of society.

Keywords: drama, author, dramaturgy, role, human, social issues, tragedy, action.

INTRODUCTION: Drama (ancient Greek: drama — "action") — 1) one of the 3 main types of fiction (along with epic, lyric). Drama also applies to theater. D.'s distinctive feature is the plot, the conflict-based actions and their division into scenes and episodes, the lack of narration, and the dialogue-based relationship between the characters. Dramatic conflicts reflecting social (concrete historical and universal) problems are expressed in the actions of the characters, primarily in dialogues and monologues. Drama text is intended to be seen (gesture, movement), as well as heard; it also corresponds to the possibilities of stage space, time and theater technique (construction of mise-en-scènes). Drama as a literary work is interpreted on stage by actors and directors. Drama gave rise to the art of theater, and it was also the basis for the art of cinema (see Cinematography).

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION: The genres of drama are: tragedy, comedy, drama (as a genre) and tragicomedies. 2) One of the genres of dramaturgy. Since the Enlightenment period (Diderot, Lessing), Drama has become one of the leading genres of fiction. It represents the conflicting life of a person. Historical drama is characterized by tragedy. Uzbek dramaturgy existed in oral form until the beginning of the 20th century. In the first half of the 20th century, the first written national stage works were created: "Padarkush, or the case of an uneducated child" (Behbudi), "Wedding" (Nusratulla Qudratulla and Haji Mu'in), "Boy il Servant", "Poppy", "Oppressed Wife" (Haji Mu'in), "Juvanmarg", "Fool" (Abdullah Badriy), "Unfortunate Groom" (Abdullah Qadiri), "Poisonous Life", "The Guide to Science" (Hamza), "Pinak", "Is Advocacy Easy?" (Awlani) and b. These fully expressed the possibilities of the Drama genre. In the 1920s and 1930s, Uzbek dramaturgy was created by Ghulam Zafari, Fitrat, Cholpon, Ziya Said, Sabir Abdullah and others developed further thanks to the work of playwrights. The dramaturgy of the 1940s developed in accordance with the tasks of the Second World War and the post-war period. In modern dramatic works, the history of the Uzbek people and great figures are more covered. H. Olimjon, Izzat Sultan, Uygun, Shaykhzada created tragedies and dramas such as "Mukanna", "Jaloliddin", "Alisher Navoi", "Mirzo Ulugbek" imbued with the spirit of humanity and patriotism. Mature examples of Uzbek drama were created based on the best traditions of this genre. In D., the expression of contemporary problems and life conflicts based on inner spiritual experiences has become a leading feature of Uzbek stage works. Abdulla Qahhor's "Shahi so'zana", "Sound from the Coffin", I. Sultan's "Iman", Uygun's "Parvona", O'. Umarbekov's play "Doomsday Debt" is one of them.

Drama is a play that is less grandiose, simple, ordinary, and somehow resolved, as opposed to dramatic conflict, tragic events. The originality of the drama is, first of all, that it is based on modern rather than ancient materials, and secondly, that the drama affirms a new hero who goes against his fate and circumstances. [1.83] The difference between drama and tragedy lies in the essence of the conflict: the conflicts of the tragic plot are insoluble, because their resolution does not depend on the personal will of a person. [2.64] A tragic hero finds himself in a tragic situation unwittingly, and not because he

made a mistake. Dramatic conflicts, unlike tragic conflicts, cannot be overcome. They are based on the conflict of characters with such forces, principles and traditions that oppose them from the outside. [4.86] If the hero of the drama dies, then his death is largely due to a voluntary decision, not the result of a tragic desperate situation. Thus, Katerina in A. Ostrovsky's film "The Thunderer", unable to live in the violent atmosphere of the Kabanov house, deeply worried about the violation of religious and moral standards, runs to the Volga. Such a refusal was not necessary; The obstacles to the rapprochement of Katerina and Boris cannot be said to be insurmountable: the hero's rebellion could have ended differently.

A drama intended to be played on the stage differs formally from an epic and a lyric in that the text in it is given in the form of copies of the characters and the author's reflections, and, as a rule, is divided into actions and events. [1.109] Any literary work constructed in a dialogic form, including comedy, tragedy, drama (as a genre), farce, vaudeville, etc., belongs to drama. Since ancient times, it has existed among various peoples in folkloric or literary form; ancient Greeks, ancient Indians, Chinese, Japanese, American Indians created their dramatic traditions independently of each other. Translated from the ancient Greek language, drama means "action".

CONCLUSION: The first expressions of drama are in primitive poetry, in which the elements of lyrics, epic and drama that appeared later were combined with music and mimetic movements. Among the Hindus and Greeks, more than other peoples, drama was formed as a kind of poetry. Greek drama, which developed serious religious and mythological themes (tragedy) and developed humor from modern life (comedy), reached a high level and became a model for European drama, which artistically processed religious and narrative secular art in the 16th century themes (mysteries, school dramas and sideshows, fastnacht games, sottises).

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