

History of development Uzbek animation art

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Abstract: The article focuses on the stages of development of Uzbek animation art and their role in shaping the worldview of the young generation.

Key words: Animation, instinct, animated artist, film analysis, character, script.

Introduction: By the time of independence, special attention was paid to embodying the image of our great ancestors, legendary epic heroes and great ancestors of our great ancestors on the television screens. The art of multiplication began to appear in Uzbekistan in the second half of the 20th century. Filmmakers Yu.Petrov and D.Salimov were considered the first representatives of Uzbek multiplication. In the Desert Sky (1963), Circle (1967), Return of the Commander (1968), The Mountains (1972), These Scary Boys Race Cars (1974), That Boy (1977) film director D.Salimov and decorative artist Yu.Petrov will begin the experience of creating a multiplicative film¹. In order to learn the secrets of this art, Yu.Petrov presents a nearly 200-page guide to creating an animated film from the "Soyuzmultfilm" studio, founded in Moscow in 1936. As a result of their mastery, in 1965, they created the first multiplicative film called "6x6 square" in puppet technology. This cartoon later inspired the creation of a series of painting. It is known that a literary work suitable for a cartoon is selected from legends, narratives and epics, fairy tales that are examples of folklore. Uzbek animated films appeared mainly on the basis of folk tales. In particular, the cartoons "Bahrom and Dilorom" (1996), "Farhod and Shirin" (2010), "Sher ila Durroj" (2010) based on the epic "Hayrat ul Abror" by the director and artist Mazur Mahmudov based on the great thinker Alisher Navoi's epic "Khamsa". was created.

Later, the tradition of referring to world literary works also began. Talented director Kamara Kamalova managed to create a number of films based on examples of world literature in Uzbek multiplicative art. His picture "Sunshine" was created based on the story of the Romanian writer Popescu (screenplay by M. Hakim), and more attention is paid to the character's actions, idealism, and revealing the character's psychology than external decorations. Film artist V.Gridnev worked on the scenery based on the character of the characters. Film critic M.Mirzamuhamedova writes about this: "A worn-out boot, a broken gramophone, hardened clay, and a dark basement carved out also express the mood of a dancer with a broken leg."² The main character of the cartoon is a dancer made of porcelain, which is made so lifelike and natural that its dances affect the viewer like a real dancer's performance and give aesthetic

¹ <https://astir.uz/>

² Махсура Мирзамухамедова, Узбек анимациyasi тарихи, -Тошкент, 2014.

pleasure. The director later created the picture "don't call us small" based on the Turkmen folk tale. This picture, created in puppetry technology, makes very good use of the multiplication spec. In the work, satirical characters appear quite successfully, and their appearance can be called an exaggeration.

Along with puppet films, cartoon films were also created in the development of Uzbek multiplication. Among them, one of the most successful films is the film "It Rains Nicely" (1984), directed by N. Tolakho'jaev and artist S. Alibekov, based on the story of the American science fiction writer Ray Bradbury. Although the film was created in the multiplication method, the theme is intended for older audiences. The creators aim to penetrate into human psychology through the work, and the idea of the cartoon is illuminated through images and pictorial means. This film was awarded the main prize "Golden dove" at the Leipzig International Film Festival and "Silver Micheldi" at the film festival held in Bilbao, Spain. Film artist S. Alibekov continues his work in Moscow today. In the second half of the 70s of the last century, M. Mahmudov's entry into this art center made a unique change in the theme, style and technologies of Uzbek multiplication. He introduced the "perekladka" technology to Uzbek multiplex films.

To create a film based on this technology, he chooses the story "The Happy Prince" by the English writer Oscar Wilde. The film consists of two parts, in which human feelings, excitement and thoughts of the characters are strongly interpreted. Although this cartoon is interpreted in Russian, the hero of the work is expressed in a universal character. For this film about Rahmdil Haykal, director M. Mahmudov was awarded the Griffon Award (1993) of the Association of Cinematographers of Uzbekistan.

By a special decision of our government, funds are allocated for the production of 10 one-part (ten-minute) cartoons every year. As a result of this care, examples of Uzbek productions with a 50-year history, including "Kulol", "Boriga baraka" (director D. Vlasov), "Knock, knit!" (director S. Chufarnov), "Bird", "Farhodva Shirin" (director N. Tolakhojaev), "Nightingale", "Sher ila durroj" (director M. Mahmudov) successfully participated in international competitions and won a number of prizes. In recent years, the trend of creating national animated films has begun in the art of Uzbek animation, focusing mainly on screening national examples of folk tales and children's literature. If we pay attention to the creative experience of large foreign film companies producing cartoons, the main secret of their success is that they rely on the best examples of world children's literature. Effective use of examples of world literature and folktales of the peoples of the world will remain an important factor in the development of the field of national multiplication in all aspects.

The art of multiplication is an important form of art that educates the young generation that is just entering life, the feelings of love for people and life, helps to understand beauty, educates from a young age to distinguish between good and bad, and teaches to laugh and cry. . In this regard, the famous multiplier Walt Disney says: "my films are for those who have forgotten how to watch and cry." In short, through our national cartoons, children discover the past of their homeland, who their ancestors were, what kind of people they should follow as an example, and they feel their duty to their parents and the nation more deeply. It awakens feelings of national identity and pride in their hearts. Therefore, the place of our national cartoons is incomparable for the young generation. This animated film is distinguished by its educational value compared to other films. After watching this animated film, children will understand that lying is a bad habit, that the way of deception leads to many troubles and bad consequences.

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