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## Research Article

# ANALYSIS OF THE WORKS PERFORMED BY SHARAF BASHBEKOV INSENIROV

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, we sum up the theoretical information about the staging of samples of epic genre or folklore, namely, inssenirovka, and at the same time we aim to analyze the works of Sharaf Bashbekov inssenirovka into such types as free and the same inssenirovka.

## KEYWORDS

Staging, dramaturgy, staging, radio staging, television staging, historical productions, literary plots, plot twists and romances, cutting, epic type.

## INTRODUCTION

Masterpieces that have won the hearts of readers do not choose era and nationality. Readers are always in the spotlight, causing controversy. Such works are not overlooked by playwrights. Such works are sought to be brought to the stage and admired by a wide audience, opening up even more new facets of the work. The transformation of works in the epic genre into the dramatic genre is referred to in literary studies by the term inssenirovka. "The word Inssenirovka is derived from Latin, Meaning" In — da, scaena —

scene". Literary work: novel, short story, saga, is a reworking of the story for stage, television, radio. Inssenirovat-staging. To adapt a literary work to be put on stage".

### The term Inssenirovka is used in two senses:

1. Reworking any literary work that is not written in the form of a Drama in accordance with its placement on stage; the eunuch, depending on whether such work is put on the radio, televedeniye or theater, is referred to

as a radioinssenirovka, teleinssenirovka. Insensitization can be carried out both by the author of the literary work himself and by other persons.

2. One of the forms of mass-action theater that arose and became widespread in the 1920s, based on episodes of historical events. Such inssenirofkas, although they came to the face on the basis of historical events, were strong in exaggeration, conditionality and romance. [ N.Hothamov, B.Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of the terms of Literary Studies garilakov; Tashkent – publishing house “AKITER” 1979 – page]

In inssenirov, the features of the dramatic genre are taken into account, in particular, attention is paid to revealing the image of the heroes mainly with the help of dialogue, showing strong life conflicts and showing bright urges. Also, the literary processing of socially significant materials for the stage is also called inssenirovka.

Inssenirovka initially became especially widespread in the XIX – XX centuries. This included F.Dostoevsky's "Brothers Karamazovs", L.Tolstoy's "Resurrection", "Anna Karenina", D.Furmanov's "Chapayev" and "rebellion", as well as a.Tvyadovsky's works such as "Vasily Terkin" ("War and Warrior") are a clear example of this. The first examples of inssenirovka in Uzbek art were created at the beginning of the 20th century, developed in the 20s, 80s. For example, inssenirovkas based on the works of Abdullah Qadiri, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Ochi Hoshimov and others were put on the stage of theaters, broadcast on television, broadcast on radio waves. Based on the five-book work "Shaytanat", which began to be written from the 1984s in the pen of Tohir Malik, the most popular in the first decade of Istiqlol period drama, Ulugbek Zufarov and Mahmud Toychiev, in collaboration with the author, instilled the work in 1998. The 1999 television

series "Satyanat" is referenced to viewers. This television series causes audience interest and various discussions. His books also become popular. To date, the book has been repeatedly published and continues to be hand in hand among readers.

Sharof Boshbekov, a bright representative of the Uzbek character, began his career as an artist, but the ohanrabos of fine art attracted him more. This ohanrabo Sh.Boshbekov was credited with bringing the genre of drama to a new level in Uzbek literature. Inssenirovka centuries are also of particular importance in the repertoire of the playwright's work. One of the works inssenirovka performed in 2009 is the play "the devotee", based on Said Ahmad's "Korakoz Majnun". The development of events and the tragic ending in the story, which shakes the reader's heart when reading the story, significantly affects the spiritual world of a person and evokes the reader's hatred of some of the images, a feeling of pity for some. Staging such a work also requires a great deal of responsibility from the playwright. The reason is, with an artistic basis, the viewer becomes familiar and looks at his stage interpretation with an analytical eye. Staged by saifiddin Meliyev. Actress Dilbar Ismailova, who played Saadat aya, skillfully performed the image of a mother with patience and perseverance on stage. The image of a cold-blooded man, his family, his homeland, his beloved daughter and the most tragic religion-a Boriboy who has gone away from his faith-was performed live by Gaibula Jumanov with a high talent, so that, as Aristotle said, the audience experiences a state of catharsis in the process of viewing. The viewer is purged of his vices in the process of viewing, or hates the deep human features that cause the tragedy of the drama.[ N.Hothamov, B.Garlic.Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of literary terms. Tashkent. The teacher publishing house-1979 .P.135] this condition determines the

success or failure of the inssenirovka. Success in performance in general artistic integrity is measured by the skillful approach of each creative group member to his task, his sincere work. However, the main force that brought their labor to the surface will be the responsibility of the actors. The idea of the story” Karako'zmajnun “after the staging of the landscape” Vafodor " served to be absorbed into the wider masses. Today, film and theatrical options through the television and social networks of our country are being loved and watched by our people.

- Another inssenirov by Sharof Başbekov is the film “Onion”, written on the motives of Mar Boyzhiev's work “Onion”, which is a Kyrgyz people's writer, journalist, translator, editor, screenwriter, literary critic, theater and film director. Comparing the story and the play, the main idea of the story was preserved. In the plot of the work, fragments that reflect the nationwide customs of fraternal peoples remained unchanged. In both works, the protagonist is Abulqosim. Secondary characters are Zayda kampir, Saparkul, revizor, etc.
- Discrepancies between the two works:
- The beginning of the work is not the same as in an epic work and a play. Sh.Bashbekov's film exhibition” Soqmak " begins with the image of winter as well as the acquaintance of Ziyada old woman with Abulkosim at the station, and the adoption of Ziyada old woman Abulkosim as her son. Boyzhiev's work "Sock" begins with the memory of the past events of Abulkosim's time as a guard at school.
- Mr. M. In boyzhiev's story, the work begins with artistic molding. The village begins with images such as a fox looking for yegulik, and only somewhere a pitiful qingshiga of Kuchuk as an Arrow-Arrow blows into the ear. The play does not cite artistic molding.

- For my Abulqosim, the most beautiful, extremely hesitant girl in school. The hero who forced him to leave his school studies, leaving his life out of trace, and later left with him asking for forgiveness, understanding his mistakes, Sh. In the work of boshbekov names Honey. M. And in the work of boyzhiev, this image is Asipa.
- Mr. M. While boyjiev's work describes the events of Asipa going to the home of the old woman Asipa when his silver coins are lost, and his mother also hurting him severely, Sh. In boshbekov's play, this event was shaved.
- Mr. M. Boyjiyev's work also mentions Abulkosim sewing etik to Mitka (Dmitry Shestopal), Asipa's child, and giving him 4 Poods of wheat in return, and the profession of Mitka's ancestors, while Sh. Boshbekov's work cites that Abulkosim sutured the boot to a man named Musa.
- Mr. M. In the work of boyzhiev, Toylokov, 2 people and Saparkul come to inspect the House of Abulkosim, Sh. In the work of bashbekov comes a melisa and Saparkul. We will not meet the toylokov episode.
- M. The end of boyzhiev's work ends with the state of Abulkosim in school, as in the beginning. Sh. Boshbekov, on the other hand, has a somewhat symbolic representation of the final events of the play. "The snowshoe is narrow-one of the two should give way. Melissa was the same, starshina who took Abulkosim. Watching them both with interest. Safarqul could not withstand the clash of gaze - he took away his eyes and, drowning in snow to his knees, gave way to his opponent... Abulqosim boldly walked from his own saliva”.

Inssenirovka is considered an independent play based on the motives of a particular work, if it is radically different from the original. In Uzbekistan, for example, at the National Academic drama Theater of Uzbekistan

“daughter of the Ganges river” R. Based on Tagore's novel "disaster", A. Ginzburg insirovka, based on the novel of the same name by Oybek” Holy Blood " T. Khojaev staged. Sh.Bashbekov's kinocissa "Sock" also differs significantly from the original. We looked at the differences above. From this, we can call the playwright's filmography an independent play. However, the ideological content of both centuries is one. A physically noraso child named Abulqosim is adopted by an increasing old woman and drops out of school on charges of wrongful theft at school. Even after the death of the old woman, Ziyada lives in the old woman's house by turning on the IS-light, in asar's language. Growing up, he is assigned as a guard to a wheat barn. Abulqosim was a man loyal to his profession with no slightest grudge to his heart. In these works, in which life is realistically illuminated, Abulqosim became involved in theft without realizing it. The Most Excellent of his classmates, who studied together at school, was left in a whirlwind of slander by Asipa(Honey), a beautiful girl, while now his brother Abulqosim is accusing him of stealing wheat. Abulqosim was slandered. The reason that Asipa(Honey) testified to the truth was released. The work finds Joby on arrival.

We can draw conclusions about the above two works, which were insinuated by Sharaf Bashbekov. In our opinion, these insensitive works are characteristic of this inssenirovka, in which the hajman shrinks. Because when the prose language is taken to be translated into the stage language, it is inevitable that the prose will lose a lot. In particular, it cuts out various descriptions of Nature, details of everyday life, author's comments, secondary branches of the plot, leaving only the main stage, that is, dialogues, direct contradictions, and most importantly actions-events in which the actors can play are saved.

Based on the story of” karakozmajnun”, the play does not differ in cut from the original. The play” the willow ” differs significantly from the original in name preservation. Insseniurovka, as we have already noted, is an independent play written on the motives of a particular work, if it is radically different from the original. It seems to us that we can call the play” slaughter ” an independent play.

When a playwright creates a play influenced by a particular work, it is necessary to turn prose into a play that does not impoverish, but continues to live his second life on stage, only under this condition will new and holistic dramatic buildings be built on the original foundation of prose, which has become a dramatic work. We can say that the cinema of Sharaf Bashbekov is a holistic building of Uzbek drama.

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