



HISTORICAL FICTION FILMS IN UZBEK CINEMA ART

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ABSTRACT

In Uzbek cinematography, attention is focused on the issues of studying and analyzing the processes of creating historical films, deeply understanding the essence of historical genres and reality, and reflecting them in the film.

KEYWORDS: *cinematography, cinematographer, director, aesthetic, artistic, technical.*

The art of cinema has developed over the years and passed through many stages. During the past period, many literature and sources related to the history of the development of cinema were created by the world and Uzbek film scholars. Beginning with the creation of cinema, early silent, later sound, non-color, and color films have been sufficiently studied. Cinema has a special place in the cultural life of society and has become an integral part of life. The artistic, aesthetic pleasure and thinking of the viewer watching the film is the achievement of every film. Therefore, with the help of high-quality cinema, it is possible to form a person in the right direction.

In world cinema, historical films are shown not only as an artistic and aesthetic heritage, but also as an exemplary experience of the past. Films on this topic are a unique direction of cinematography and interpret historical events on the screen. The director achieves this thanks to his unique artistic features, which he recreates based on his experience. Initially, great attention is paid to historical facts, working with primary sources, allowing the viewer to evaluate historical events from an artistic point of view and give them a certain figurative and expressive color. That is, working with historical documents is the main principle in making a film. After all, the director's study of the historical reality allows him to more accurately reflect the artistic reality on the screen and thereby bring the viewer closer to the historical reality. Artistic and expressive tools of cinematography are a large technical and creative arsenal, with the help of which the filmmaker recreates a historical picture and transports the viewer to a certain space and time. It should also be noted that due to the possibility of using all the artistic and expressive means of cinematographic art, the original image nature of the historical film will be restored and the film will take the form of a historical film fact or a film document.

"Historical films are feature films depicting specific historical periods, events and lives of individuals in the past. In this regard, historical films are often adventure and action-oriented, because often dramatic events, wars, coups and similar realities become the subject of the film. [1.]

Films about a historical period - by themselves, in this type of films, the characteristics of a certain period, the way of life and historical facts are revealed in a general way.

Films about historical events - in this type of films, some event from a certain period takes center stage. In essence, it is similar to the first type, but the drama is based on a historical event.

Films about historical figures - in this type of films, the main focus is on the people who lived in a certain historical period and their life path. In all of these types listed above, the approach of the authors is threefold.

History is recorded on film; Important historical facts are preserved and enriched with artistic textures; Historical events are fictionalized;

In Uzbek cinema, the school and experience of historical films also play an important role.

During the past period, historical films mainly referred to historical literary works, the life path of national heroes, historical figures, and motifs in historical tales. Films about human biography have always attracted the attention of the audience. The stories about the feelings, interests, inner world and drama of successful people are also interesting because they are based on real events.



"Forty-fifty years ago, some works were created by our mentor filmmakers on these topics, and they have not been released from the screens until now. We are grateful to them for creating such films under the harsh conditions of the Mustabid regime. But one cannot ignore the fact that these works are influenced by the ideology of their time, and the historical truth is distorted in some of them." [2.]

Feature films made during the former Soviet Union served the ideas and ideology of that time. In this place "Furqat" (1959, Y. Azamov), "Hamza" (1960, director: Z. Sabitov), "Ulugbek Star" (1964, director: L. Fayziev), "Abu Rayhon Beruni" (1974, director: Sh. Abbasov) can be included. Despite the high performance of the cinematographer, director, and actors, it is difficult to say that historical truth and the image of our ancestors are impartially interpreted in them. Get the movie "The Star of Ulugbek". In it, Khoja Ahror Vali kicks the globe as a symbol of ignorance, and it is shown that he is involved in the murder of Ulugbek. According to historical sources, they never met in life. Importantly, Khoja Ahror Vali is one of the generous and great figures who built madrasas at his own expense, allocated funds to students and teachers from the profits of the waqf lands. Therefore, it is necessary to be extremely careful when creating a historical film. It is impossible to study and compare historical sources for personal or political interests. If a filmmaker takes this into account in the process of shooting a historical film and looks from above, he can see the event from all sides." [3.]

In the early period of independence, there were difficulties in creating historical films. Nevertheless, the film "Great Amir Temur" (1996, directors I. Ergashev, B. Sodikov) was made. The film is dedicated to the military campaigns and political activity of Amir Temur in establishing a new state. The film "The Great Amir Temur", which was given hope and confidence and spent a lot of money, was a failure. In the film, one can see artistic and technical shortcomings, a number of serious mistakes made in creating the atmosphere of the period. This, in turn, influenced the creation of other historical films. Two years later, the film "Fields left by my father" (1998, directed by Sh. Abbasov) was made. This film is based on Togay Murad's novel of the same name, the hundred-year period from the occupation of Turkestan by the troops of Tsarist Russia to the first years of independence is shown. The focus of this epic film is on the fate of four generations of one Uzbek family, the preservation of human dignity in the politics of the past, and the protection of deep national interests of one's people. The invasion of the territories of Uzbekistan and the Russification policy carried out are indicated. This film was warmly received by film critics and film lovers and paved the way for subsequent historical films. After that, the historical feature film "Preacher" (1998, directed by Y. Rozikov) was filmed. The events of the film show the events that took place in 1917-1937, and the life of a hero who, under the influence of political changes in society, became a powerful preacher is described. The writer turns to Abdulla Qadiri's work "The Past Days" for the second time and films the film "The Past Days" (1998, directed by M. Abzalov) in a new interpretation. The film describes the love of Otabek and Kumush, the misfortunes that befell them, and the political turmoil of that time, with a love story that ended in tragedy. Based on the writer Gafur Ghulam's work "Yodgor" (2003, directed by H. Nasimov), he is filming a feature film on a historical theme. These films, shot in the early years of independence, are distinguished by the fact that, unlike the films shot in the former Soviet era, they are based on historical facts and are not adapted to the ideology of the time. Each historical film was a great experience for the director and creative team.

"Uzbek film art began its life after independence, but now it is entering the next stage of its development." [4.] The number and quality of historical feature films have changed significantly in recent years. For example; "Abu Rayhan Beruni" (2018, director Sh. Abbasov), "Islamkhoja" (2018, director J. Ahmedov), "Berlin Oqqorgon" (2018, director J. Musakov), "Avloni" (2019, director M. Erkinov), "Imam Abu Isa Muhammad Termizi" (2019, director A. Mingnarov), "Said with Saida" (2019, director N. Abbasov), "Kokan Wind" 2019, director D. Masaidov), "Elparvar" (2019, director A. Ganiyev), "Ishaqkhan Ibrat" (2020, director J. Kasimov), "Mahmudhoja Behbudi" (2020, director B. Sodikov), "Ilhaq" (2020, director J. Ahmedov), "101" (2020, director H. Hasanov), "Two Thousand Songs of Farida" (2020, director Y. Toychiyev), "Heritage" (2021, director H. Nasimov), "Mukumiy" (2021, director F. Jalolov), "Spring of Love" (2021, director I. Rasulov) movies can be accessed. Most of these films took part in prestigious international film festivals and won prizes in various categories.

Today, making films on historical subjects is still profitable. None of the above-mentioned films, world-famous historical films such as "Gladiator", "Troy", "Lion Heart", "Alexander", "King Arthur" were included. Now, it is possible to see cases where filmmakers of other countries make films about Uzbek history, the lives and activities of our ancestors, misrepresent historical facts and appropriate history. It was filmed here by German filmmakers. The film "The Doctor: Avicenna's Disciple" (2013, directed by Philip Stoltz) can be mentioned. The film describes how Ibn Sina, the king of medicine, was cured of a disease that his Anguilla disciple Roba Koula could not cure. Even Ibn Sina is shown as a Persian scientist. The film "Tomaris" (2019, directed by Akan Satayev) was shot by Kazakh filmmakers. In fact, historical information and epics about the heroism and life of Tomaris, his battles for the enemies are the eternal heritage of the Uzbek people. Currently, a film dedicated to the life and work of Amir Temur, the founder of the Timurid dynasty, is being filmed by the Netflix film company of the United States of America with the working name "Tamerlan". The director of the film is Jacob Schwarz, and the main part of the film is expected to be filmed in Kazakhstan. The role of Amur Temur is played by English actor Christian Mortensen. It is a tragedy to see this film misrepresent or misappropriate our history when it is made and released to the big screen. In this place, historical films are the spiritual archive of every nation. It



is the honorable duty of every nation to learn the life and work of the leader who left an indelible mark in the history of every nation, the scientists and scholars who contributed to the development of world science, and pass it on to the next generation "If we want to glorify the memory of our ancestors, on this basis we want to glorify the Uzbek name, the name of Uzbekistan to the whole world, we should do this first of all through the art of cinema. It is through the art of cinema that we can conquer the world's screens and in this way win the attention of the people of the world." [2.] At this point, the importance of film art as a tool that affects the human mind and soul is incomparable.

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