

## **Translation Performances on our Stage**

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**Abstract:** This article is about the process and purpose of performing the translated plays shown in the Karakalpak State Youth Theater, showing the importance of foreign works to the audience, creating stage works and enriching the theater repertoire.

**Keywords:** Play, performances, actor, director, image, performance, repertoire.

Theater (Greek: theatron - audience) is an art form; its unique means of expression is a stage event that occurs during the performance of an actor in front of the public. As in other arts, the life, history, and worldview of the people are reflected in the art of theater, changing and improving in connection with the development, spirituality, and culture of the society. Theater is based on oral or written dramaturgy.

Theater is a synthetic art and plays an important role in the life of the society and in the spiritual and aesthetic education of the audience. In it, dramaturgy, music, visual arts, dance, architecture form an inseparable unit. One of the important tools of the theater is stage speech. As the actor learns the words of the hero in the play, he creates his speech description in the image of the hero, standing in the situations, and communicates with other characters. Stage speech plays an important role in revealing the characters, content and conflict of the work (see Stage speech). Theater painting (scenography) has a great contribution to the creation of stage works. The artist creates scenery based on the content of the work and the director's solution. (see Art of Theater Decoration). Music plays a big role in the theater, depending on the type and genre of the performance, it performs different tasks: in dramatic performances, it is an auxiliary tool, in operetta, musical drama, it has the same rights as words, and in opera and ballet, it plays a decisive role. (see Theater Music).

Theatrical art has a long history, and its main elements (such as disguise, dialogue, conflict) were formed in the primitive times of mankind in connection with hunting, labor and line rituals, holidays, primitive worldviews such as totemism, animism and the worship of the spirits of ancestors. Miles in Greece, India, Turon. avv. Already in the 5th century, the Theater played an important role in the life of the society. In India, theater developed in the form of Sanskrit theater, folk theater, and in connection with the epics "Mahabhorat" and "Ramayana"; A treatise called "Natyashastra" was created on dramaturgy and stage art. Later, the theater spread to the Middle East and Rome. Especially in Rome, new forms and types of theater were created.

In Western Europe, the first examples of theater art appeared in the work of itinerant actors and jugglers, and in Russia, in the activity of skomoroks. The drama that arose during the renaissance laid the foundation for the formation of a new form of professional art. Opera began to develop from the 16th century, ballet from the middle of the 18th century, and operetta from the middle of the 19th century as an independent theater type. The further development of the theater is

connected with the wide spread of classicism. In the 18th century, the theater developed under the influence of the Enlightenment. Gradually, the realist trend increased. Realism was especially evident in the works of K. Goltsoni, G. Lessing, P. Beaumarchais, and F. Schiller. By the end of the 18th century, the emergence of a satirical trend in drama, melodrama, and vaudeville led to the strengthening of the democratic basis in the theater. The theater became a field of ideological and artistic struggles.

The romantic trend that emerged in the first half of the 19th century led to the illumination of humanistic ideals and, in many cases, imaginary dreams in the theater. In the drama, the tones of struggle for original nationalism, populism, historicity and social justice against the imitative classicism spread widely. A new era of theater reform began at the end of the 19th century. The theater approached with fiction (prose, poetry), new drama (A. Chekhov, G. Ibsen, B. Shaw, etc.). At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, a new educational method, the Stanislavsky system, began to be used in the theater and acting. In the 1920s, V. Meyerhold, V. Tairov, and V. Vakhtangov's directing activities made a great contribution to the development of the theater. In the middle of the 20th century, the creative style of B. Brecht greatly influenced Western directing and stage art. Modern theater is distinguished by its constant assimilation of the democratic, folk traditions of the world theater, and the variety of stage interpretations. Of course, the theater is alive with great performances and plays.

A play (French piece) means a dramatic work intended for performance in the theater (as well as radio and television), a small piece of music for a soloist or an ensemble of instruments. It would not be wrong to say that the staging of translated plays is a real work. Performing translated plays on the stage of the theater gives the audience something new and the actors on the stage a new image, an opportunity to work on themselves. Among them, a number of translated plays are performed in Karakalpak theaters, including the Karakalpak State Theater of Young Audiences. Examples include Perrault's "Owner and Creature", "Two Rich Ones and One Lame" by K. Galdoni, "Romeo and Juliet" by Shakespeare, "Black Diplomat" by R. Cooney, "Alphabet of Money" by B. Shofer and others. Examples of such foreign classical and modern plays will be an important fund for the theater scene. It will be a live experiment for the theater stage. To take an example, "Two rich and one lame" belongs to the Italian dramaturgy of K. Galdoni. The show was met with interest by the audience. No matter how many years pass, classic works do not lose their charm. Initially, this performance was staged in 1966 with the students-diplomats of the Theater and Art Institute named after A. N. Ostrovsky under the guidance of their teacher M. I. Rubenstein, and years later, the director G. Abdulin worked with the same group again. Later, People's Artist of Karakalpakstan R. Toraniyazov staged it at the Youth Theater. Made several changes. But the decoration and staging were special. He was able to reveal the events of the 18th century in a modern interpretation. The play was translated into Karakalpak language by Zinel Abdulakimov. The role of the main character Truffaldino was skillfully created by D. Keunimjaev, laureate of the Karakalpakstan Youth Award. The role of Biatriche Rospo was played by A. Naurizova, an actress who served Karakalpakstan. A good servant earns a good salary when he serves the two rich people diligently without informing them. He will be a good-hearted, dexterous, talented servant, even if he is illiterate. In the end, he finds out about his actions and gets caught. Contradictions in the play reveal reality through laughter. This work in the comedy genre was staged again today in the years of independence. This performance was staged by theater director O. Bekturganov. Actor I. Begzhanov in the role of Truffaldino, actress A. Rametullaeva in the role of Biatriche Rosponi, J. Abdimov, the artist who served Karakalpakstan in the role of Pantaloni, actor P. Tolegenov in the role of Lambardi, Klariche in the role lin created actress M. Yusupovalar. This classic revealed the struggle for realism through simple simplicity. In the opinion of the audience, the marital conflict was limited to being highlighted through comedy.

There is no doubt that the preservation of translated works in the stage repertoire is a living archive and a great heritage, equal to our nationality.

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