



THE USE OF CONCEPTS IN THE ART OF SPECTACLE IN THE WORK "BOBURNOMA"

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ANNOTATION

The Uzbek theater in ancient times consisted of various performances and reached a high artistic level. Information about this, along with historical, artistic and cultural sources, is reflected in classical literary works. This article describes the types of entertainment art and the application of concepts to them in the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Baburnoma".

KEY WORDS: *concepts, theater, performance, mockery, joke, imitator.*

Annotatsiya

O'zbek teatri qadimda turli tomoshalardan iborat bo'lib, yuksak san'at darajasiga ko'tarilgan. Bu haqdagi ma'lumotlar tarixiy, san'at va madaniyatga doir manbalar bilan birgalikda mumtoz adabiy asarlarda ham o'z aksini topgan. Mazkur maqolada Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning "Boburnoma" asarida tomosha san'ati turlari va ularga oid tushunchalarning qo'llanilishi xususida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: tushuncha, teatr, tomosha, masxara, mutoyiba, zarofat, muqallid.

Аннотация

Узбекский театр в древности состоял из различных спектаклей и достиг высокого художественного уровня. Информация об этом, наряду с историческими, художественными и культурными источниками, нашла отражение в классических литературных произведениях. В данной статье рассказывается о видах зрелищного искусства и применении к ним понятий в произведении Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура "Бабурнома".

Ключевые слова: понятия, театр, спектакль, насмешка, шутка, подражатель.

One of the most important sources of information about the socio-political, cultural and educational life of the XV century is the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Boburnoma". The Boburnoma provides information on many types of art and artists. From the dancers: Tangriquli, Mir Badr; singers: Ruhdam, Hafiz Haji; musicians Shahquli Gijjaki, Kulmuhammad Udiy, Sheikh Noi; From the composers: Ghulam Shadi, Kamoliddin Binoi, Mir Azu. In particular, through this work we can get a vivid picture of the art of spectacle, which was known and popular in the XV century. It includes field games (arrow piercing), chavgon, tyranny, kushtigir, monkey game, hanging, poi chobin, trick, dor game; camels, rams, elephants, deer. There are also a lot of funny, humorous, humorous and funny stories.

We can include the jokes, gossips, narrators, preachers of that period in the modern concept of actor [1, p. 72]. In "Boburnoma" we read: "Chanor bog'ining eshigida solg'on suratxonaning sharqi-janub sari yonida kichikrak

oqqina uy tikilib edi, gohi anda ulturur edim, anda majlis bo'ldi. So'ngra G'iyos **masxara** keldi, necha qatla majlisdin **mutoyaba** tariqa bila buyurildikim, ixroj qildilar. Oxir **shaloyin** bo'lib, masxaralik bila majlisda yo'l topti [2, P. 303.].

The joke here is that the clown is funny; mutayaba means to make funny, exaggerated statements. It is in this example that the word shaloyin is translated into modern Uzbek as "Boburnoma" [3, p. 178]. Bobur uses this word several times in the play: "Ahli majlis yana bir uyga borib, naqora vaqtig'acha ichtilar. Hulhul enaga kelib, manga bisyor **shaloyin**liqlar qildi" [2, p.313.]. In the illustration, the word shaloyin is used interchangeably. "Ul kun araq ichildi, Mullo Muhammad Parg'ariy ko'p hikoyat qildikim, oncha purgo'yulq qilib edi, Mullo Shams xud ertaki shaloyin edi, bir shaloyinliq boshlasa, kechgacha tugata olmas edi [2, p.325.]. In the translation of this sentence, it is referred to as "nonsense" [3, p. 191].



Theater scholar Muhsin Kadyrov said, "The word shaloyinlik here means mockery. This is because the words "shaloyin" and "shalomast" are still found in the Kashkadarya dialects and are used as a twin of the term "mockery" [1, p. 73]. The word Shaloyin in the "Short Dictionary for the Works of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur" - 1) drunkenness, sneezing; 2) weakened, sick [4, p. 167]; In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Language of Alisher Navoi's Works" it is explained that he was weak and ill [5, III, p. 496]. The words shalayim, shalvaymoq, and shalak are also made of the same root and mean close to each other - weak, powerless, loose. "Shalomast" is an abbreviation of the word "shalomast", which is derived from the fact that a person in a state of intoxication utters various obscene words. Later, it was used to describe people who tried to make people laugh by talking nonsense. In fact, from ancient times the art of comedy required elegance, that is, eloquence, ingenuity, wit. It's not ridiculous to try to make fun of someone with obscene words. Babur used the word shaloyin to describe meaningless jokes after drinking vodka. Therefore, we cannot say that he used this word in the sense of "qualified performer" [1, p. 74], as M. Kadyrov noted. "Ertaki shaloyin" means a fairy-tale that touches the soul, and if it starts a sentence, it will not end until the evening.

Babur calls eloquent, clever, and eloquent people elegant, and mentions their jokes at parties: Xoja Asadullo **zarofati** (a.) qildi, dedikim: "Gov gum shavad, chikor kunem?". Babur also respects people who are kind and talkative: "Yana bir Mir G'iyos tag'oyi edi... Kulagach va **hazzol** kishi edi" [2, p.71.]. "Yana bir Ayyub edi... Hazzol va harrof edi" [2, 87-b.].

Hazzol (a.) – humorous, amusing and in the Boburnoma, it also means humorous and amusing.

Babur uses the term Persian bozigar to refer to various performing artists: "Osh tortilg'ondin so'ng farmon bo'ldikim, Hindustonni bozigarlari kelib, o'yunlarini ko'rsatgaylar" [2, p. 424.]. From the description here, we can see that the bazaars are today's skilled circus performers.

Bozi//Boziy (f.) – deceit, deception, deceit, from which the words bozigar and bozicha are made. **Bozigar** means deceiver, swindler.

In "Boburnoma" there is a lot of talk about field trips: Pahlavon Udiykim, burun kelib edi, bu fursatta kelgan Hindustoniy **kushtigir** bila kurashib yiqitdi. Yahyo Nug'oniya o'n besh laklik yer Sarvordin vajhig'a berib, sarpo kiydurib, ruxsat berildi. [2, p. 148.]. **Kushtigir** Persian means wrestler. Babur also says that Uzbeks use the word "**bo'ka**" for wrestlers [2, p. 77]. Kushtiban also means great wrestler. Alisher Navoi uses Kushtidon instead of Kushtigir and Zorgar instead of Zorgar.

We read the details of several other types of field performances in "Boburnoma": "Oshdin burunroq sochiq kiyurur asnosida mast tevalarni va fillarni o'trudag'i orolda urushqa soldilar. Bir necha qo'chqor ham urushtirdilar" [2, p.424.]. "Yana biri bukim, ul viloyat lo'lilari ikki yig'ochni oyog'lariga bog'lab "poyi cho'bin" (cho'p oyoq) qilib, yo'l yururlar. Hindiston lo'lilari bir yig'och bila "poyi cho'bin"

qilib, yo'l yuriydurlar, oyog'lariga ham bog'lamaydurlar. Yana biri bukim, ikki lo'li bir-birini tutishub, ul viloyatlarda ikki turluk muallaq borurlar, Hinduston lo'lilari bir-birini tutushib, uch, to'rt turluk muallaq boradurlar" [2, p.425.].

Kushtigir, chavgon, tirandoz, kabak game are the sports of today; hanging, a wooden stick, a trick, a dor game, and a monkey game represent circus performances.

At that time, there were special places for such performances. These include a restaurant, Nematabad, a Sufi tyrandazon, a pavilion, a muqawiyah, and a savsan. "Tarabxona bog'chaning o'rtasida voqe' bo'lubtur, muxtasarroq imorattur, ikki oshyonaliq, vale shiringina imorattur, yuqqorig'i oshyonida takalluf ko'prak qilibturlar. To'rt kunjida to'rt hujradur. O'zga bu to'rt hujraning o'rtasi va mobaynlari tamom bir uy doxilidur, bir uydurkim, hujralarning mobayni to'rt shahnishin yo'sunluq bo'lubtur" [2, p.252].

Tarab (a.) – joy [4, p. 327], tarabxona (a. + turkiy = tarab + room, word in composition) - a place for various performances. In this place, in our opinion, there are performances of musicians, dancers, comedians.

"Sufai Tirandozon va Charg'olong va Mirvohid va Pulimolon va Hoji Toq va Bog'i Jahonoro va Ko'shk va Muqavviyaxona va Savsanixona va duvozdah burj va Jahonoring shimol tarafidag'i ulug' havz va to'rt tarafidag'i to'rt imorat va qal'aning besh darvozasi..." [2, p.255.].

Sufai Tirandozon (a.+f.) – shooting range.

Ko'shk (turkiy+f.) – an ornate building in the royal gardens and palaces, a tower [4, p. 65], which also shows performances to a small number of dignitaries.

Muqavviy (a.) – empowering, supportive; a wrestling hall is a place where wrestling competitions are held.

In short,

- In the 15th century, there were special theaters, buildings, such as theaters, circus arenas, concert halls, which still exist today;

- The concepts of spectacle used in "Boburnoma" can be divided into: comedy performances, field performances and the names of venues;

- Babur not only lists the concepts of the art of spectacle, but also provides detailed information about the types of spectacles;

- The concepts of spectacle used by Babur were borrowed from Arabic and Persian. Babur did not use various alternatives to these concepts. For example, we do not find such concepts as trickster, trickster, magician, magician, magician, which can be synonymous with the market.

- The information in the "Boburnoma" shows that in the XV century, several types of performing arts developed.

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