



MAIN FACTORS OF THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF "KARAKALPAKFILM" FILM STUDIO

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Abstract:

This article analyzes and highlights the history of the film industry in Karakalpakstan, the ongoing work on the development of the film industry, the results achieved and new ways of working in the films offered to the audience.

Keywords: Status, sound, performance, style, music

Since ancient times, people have looked at art and creativity with special affection. People believe in a bright tomorrow and art, which is a tool that educates and strengthens this belief, has motivated people to fight for life and only move forward for centuries. After Uzbekistan gained independence, a number of decrees and decisions were adopted on the development of the film industry.

As stated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "We must effectively use the limitless possibilities of cinema, which is the most popular art today, when there is a world-wide struggle of different ideas and ideologies, competition between different forces to capture the hearts and minds of people, especially young people."

The decrees and decisions of the head of our state regarding the film industry were an important event in the way of strengthening the role and influence of our national film industry in educating the young generation and raising the level of ideological art. This attention is an important event not only for Uzbek cinema, but also for Karakalpak cinema, and serves as an impetus for its further development.

Based on this, it can be said that the film industry has a great role in educating a perfect person with a pure conscience and a free mind, who is mature in all respects, brought up in the environment of patriotism and humanitarian ideas. Film art, like other types of industry, reflects its relationship to the events occurring in society through artistic images. Cinema is widespread in its popularity and viewership. Currently, state and non-state film studios are organized in the capital, cities, and also in district centers.

In Karakalpakstan, the state enterprise "Karakalpakfilm" film studio in the field of cinema is currently working. "Karakalpakfilm" film studio has more than 50 years of history.

The main task of the film studio "Karakalpakfilm" is to develop the national culture of film art, to produce artistic, documentary, scientific-journalistic, multiplicative video films, dubbing video films into Uzbek and Russian languages.

In addition, the film industry in the Republic of Karakalpakstan has a centuries-old history. In 1975, Nukus was remembered for holding the republican festival of documentary films, and at this film forum, the director-operator N. Dawkharaev's film "Abdullaev's Shock" by Karakalpak filmmakers was awarded the "Best Documentary Film" diploma.

These documentary films take a worthy place among the creative teams of the Republic of Karakalpak National Cinema. They participate with their films in the days of culture of Karakalpakstan in 1977 in Bashkortostan, 1981 in Tatarstan, and 1984 in Dagestan, and are worthy of the "Honorary label" and valuable awards of those republics. it has been.

On February 19, 1970, on the basis of the resolution No. 45 of the State Committee on Cinematography of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Karakalpakstan branch of the Scientific Majority and Documentary Film Studio of Uzbekistan was established in the city of Nukus, and since April of this year started work. In the first years, the film studio planned to translate 2 films into Karakalpak per year, shoot 4 issues of the film magazine "Karakalpakstan" and 2 documentaries. For this purpose, a state list of 15 people was approved. Famous writer Zholmurza Aymurzaev was appointed as director of the film studio.

The first director of the film studio was Sátbay Allanazarov, the cinematographer was Nagmet Dawqaraev. Parakhat Saburov was assigned the role of director of Kartina. Genjemurat Izimbetov, Kamal Mambetov, Nagmet Dawqaraev, Orazbay



Abdirakhmanov, Tóreniyaz Kálimbetov, Kanisbay Jandullaev, Muratbay Nizanov, Begdulla Sultanov worked as directors of the film studio. Bakhtiyar Madiyarov has been managing the film studio since 2016.

In 1958, the first "Rybaki Arala" was filmed in Karakalpakistan under the initiative of "Uzbekfilm". Film director Yuldash Azamov represents the national spirit. In order to increase the sense of patriotism in the people of the Republic of Karakalpakistan during the Second World War, the events of the Aral Sea and the Karakalpak life, which disappeared in 1941, were expressed in the film.

Ayjamal, the daughter of the head of collective farm, a history teacher, tells about the events that happened 50 years ago in the defense of her scientific work "The Roles of the Russian People in the Formation of the Karakalpak Revolutionary Worldview".

Participant of the revolution of 1905, Semen Lieutenant Grigory Butakov saved Ayjamal's father Olekseev and helped him to survive. The film focuses on topics such as humanity, patriotism, friendship and love. The director of the film increases the effectiveness of the Karakalpak music during the development of the events, and the events contribute to the successful release of the film. It is not wrong to say that the place of this film in Karakalpak cinema and its influence is significant. Even now, it is a happy situation for us that the film screening during the time when the Aral Sea was overflowing was written on the golden pages of history. Later, documentaries and feature films related to the issue of the island were filmed in the Republic of Karakalpakistan.

By 1971, the plans of the branch were expanded, the number of feature films was increased to 12, the number of the "Karakalpakistan" film magazine was increased to 6, and therefore it was planned to shoot 2 documentaries per year. For this, of course, it was necessary to attract the great potential of creative workers in the film industry. Famous artists Yuldash Mamutov, Reymbay Seyitov, Yaqit Allamuratova, Sapargul Awezova, Dosbergen Ranov, Quwatbay Abdreymov, Najimatdin Añsatbaev, Jalgaas Sultabaev, Mambetbay Sadigov, Raikhan Saparova, Baltaniyaz Kaypov are dubbing, director is Zinel Ablakimov, a graduate of the Tashkent Institute of Theater Arts. , Azat Sharipov, Uzaqbay Jalimbetov, Rakhim Kaymakov and others are called to the post of editor. Nagmet Dawqaraev and Perdebay Kaypov are working as director and operator.

By 1981, the Karakalpakistan branch of the film studio had its new building, and the material and technical base of the studio was strengthened. Meanwhile, the number of documentaries and dubbing increased. At the same time, commissioned films have also been produced.

In 1989, the first feature film in the history of the film studio was "Gum-Gum" (scriptwriter M. Tuyshiev, O. Abdirakhmanov, post-script director D. Dawletova, cameraman B. Allamyarov). In this film, it is said that the drying up of the sea caused great problems due to the negligence of the officials of various organizations to the fate of the inhabitants of the Aral Sea and Karakalpak. This film focuses on the need to increase responsibility for the fate of the island. The film won the Grand Prix at the 1990 film festival. As a result of these achievements, he opened a film studio in Karakalpakistan. This created an opportunity for Karakalpak filmmakers to try their hand at various genres. Thus, the first short feature films "Tygin" (1990 directed by T. Kálimbetov), "Return" (1992 directed by B. Nizamatdinov) were filmed.

On the basis of the decision No. 10/72-152 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 16, 1989, on April 20, 1990, it was reorganized as the film studio "Karakalpafilm" based on the decision No. 96/4 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakistan. "Karakalpafilm" film studio In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 126 dated March 17, 2014, "Karakalpafilm" film studio was reorganized as a state unitary enterprise.

Until now, during its 70-year history, the "Karakalpafilm" film studio has been filming several feature, documentary and animated films and presenting them to our people.

Any films created by the film studio contribute to the development of culture and art, education of young people in the spirit of loyalty and patriotism, and respect for the older generation.

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