

WAYS OF FORMATION OF KARAKALPAKFILM IN THE PRE- INDEPENDENCE YEARS

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ABSTRACT

The arrival of sound films from World films to Karakalpakfilm. Analysis of creative work on sound operators and their films. The impact of uzbekfilm on the film Karakalpakfilm.

KEYWORDS: Karakalpakfilm, Uzbekfilm, Mosfilm, sound directing, creative work.

INTRODUCTION

The first sound movie of the Russian Federation, "Journey to Life" (putyovka v Zhizn), played a great role in the formation of our Uzbek cinematography. The movie was shot by "Mezhrabpomfilm" and was made public on June 1, 1931. The movie is in the genre of drama and the film director was Nikolai Ekk, the composer Yakov Stollyar composed the music of movie, the sound operator was Yevgeniy Georgiyevich Nesterov. He was born on March 18, 1910, since 1936 he began working as a sound operator in "Lenfilm". Nesterov is considered to be a creator who contributed a lot to the history of Russian cinematography. In his fifty-six years of work experience in the field of sound, he worked as a sound director in forty-seven films: in 1936 "Baltic deputy", in 1938 "Komsomolsk", in 1937 "Teacher" (Uchitel), in 1941 "The travel of basket" (Priklyucheniya Korzinkinoy), in 1955 "Two captains" (Dva captain), in 1962 "First ball" (Perviy myach), 1967 "the event which nobody noticed" (proisshestiye, kotorogo nikto ne zametil), 1974 "Unknown heir" (neznakomiy Naslednik), 1976 "Turffaldino from Bergamo" (Truffaldino iz Bergamo), 1983 "I will not forget you" (Ya tebya nikogda ne zabudu), etc. films were welcomed by people. Yevgeniy Georgiyevich Nesterov worked as a voice director in dubbing twenty nine foreign films, such as, in 1963 "Loves, doesn't love" (Lyubit, ne Lyubit, Tadjik film) 1956 "Hidden mood" (Skritiye nastroyeniya, Japan) 1972 "Stealing from Paris" (Pokhisheniye v Paris France) 1984, "all-talented" (U vsekh talanti China) and many such films are still being accepted with warm impressions by the audience without falling off the screen.

The first film studio was organized on June 14, 1925 in Tashkent. In 1936 it was renamed as a "O'zbekfilm". During the Second World War the studio was called as a "Toshkent Kino Studiyasi". Eventually its name was changed again as a "O'zbekfilm" in 1958.

In Karakalpakstan, the first film, "Fishers of the Aral" (Ribaki Arala) was shot by the director Yuldash Agzamov with "Uzbekfilm" in 1958. Sound operator of the film was G. Senchilo.

The purpose of the film was increasing the patriotism of the citizens of the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the Second World War. It was about the Aral Sea which was disappeared in 1941 and the life of karakalpaks, in the film the daughter of the kolkhoz chairman, the history teacher Ayjamol enthusiastically tells about the scientific work about the role of the Russian people in shaping the revolutionary worldview of Karakalpak nation. " Participant of the revolution in 1905, Semen Lieutenant Grigory Butakov saves the life of Alexeyev. The Revolutionary fisherman helps Ayjamol's grandfather to be released. Ayjamol returns to the ointment, successfully protecting the dissection. Along with her Butakov comes to the collective farm, and among the fishermen quickly gaining fame. Love arises between Ayjamol and Alexander. Captain of the fishing ship Yernazar Kulimbetov also loves Ayjamol and shows his displeasure to Alexeyev. Since Yernazar Kalimbetov received the task of delivering an expensive cargo to Aralsk, Butakov goes to the Strait. Suddenly the flood rises in the sea, then they receive a message that they need to throw heavy cargo on board to rescue the crew on board. But Kalimbetov rejects it. Then Butakov takes the responsibility himself and throw the cargo away. In this way, he saves the lives of people. And in the end, Semyon Alekseev with Ayjamol achieve their goals. We will not be mistaken if we say that this film has a significant role in the karakalpak film and its impact on it. The fact that the film image of the Aral Sea being full with water was

saved in the Golden pages of history is a joyful occasion for us at the moment. In the film, The sound director G. Senchilo was able to animate the island by voice, while Aral's nature was in sync with the sound of the birds and waves, and presents visual miracle together with the cadre. In the episode of the meeting of the revolutionaries during the minute of 19:58 of the film, they come among the sea reeds in boats. They swim in the water with the help of long wood, not shovels to swim. The sound of the water was given slowly and clearly so that the sound director was able to make this episode improvised and interesting, proceeding the story of the playwright. And during the minute of 20:26, the sound of the Aral's waves coming ashore leaves the impression that this flood is recorded using the modern techniques. During the minute of 25:32 of the film, Semyonovich is recognized and his escape is announces with bell rings. After the sound of the bell, the soldiers come out with the background of music, the music in this part is known to have influenced the viewer's entry into the state of spiritual purification. There are also episodes of shooting with a rifle in the movie, during the moment of 26:49, there is a process of shooting. In the art of Karakalpak cinematography, such militant scenes until now have been used very little. After gaining independence, the militant film "The Raven" was shot, about which I will later be stating. In the film "Aral's fishers" is basically a very difficult responsibility imposed on the voice operator, since the incident is at sea, for example, in the conversation episode of the film during the minute of 31:24 on the ship, the sound of water at the time of the ship sails is very natural, it is clear that this sound was a very difficult dial for the sound operator of that time and in the minute of 55:35 in the episode of sea rabies, in the sea shore water floods to their dwelling houses, and the harsh wind begins to fly all around the surrounding objects. Noisy sound in this scene serves to reveal the dramaturgy of the film. It is known that it was so difficult to record the sound of the film how difficult it was to shoot the views on the scenes. The same instance, which requires a lot of effort, is showed in the minute of 1:01:06 of the film, Alexeyev saves the people on the boat, in the episode of the storm, apparently invisible in the midst of the rain, crying and screaming during the incident, as a whole, the sound director received a voice characteristic of the staff. In addition, numerous documentary, artistic and scientific public films were made in the Republic of Karakalpakstan related to the issue of the Aral Sea.

A nation of Karakalpak for Uzbekistan and our neighbouring Republics, as well as the Republics of the former USSR means T.Kayipbergenov's film "Disobedient" (Nepokornaya) 1981, in this film the life of a whole nation has been reflected. The film scenario is written by Grigory Maryanovsky and Tulepbergen Kaipbergenov. Anatoly Kabulov is a director. Event of the Film: in 1925 Soviet rule comes to the villages of distant Karakalpakstan. When they arrive, Turimbet and Dachshund love each other. But after the wedding, young wife leaves the house not wanting to live in the old style. Turimbet, who participates in the moves of the intruders, does not immediately understand the revolutionary changes. But in the end, he refuses to blindly trust the old believes. Having decided to start a new life, he eventually dies from the bullet of Gangster. From the very beginning of the movie, it should be recognized that Jumagul was sitting on a hill in the sand playing "shinqobiz", and the acoustic state was accompanied by a field sound, the sound of a field bird, the voice of a girl looking for her from a far. We have to admit that sound operating was difficult at that time since the sound was recorded at the tape, while nowadays it is straightforward to cut and connect with help of digital software. From the beginning of the film, events immediately attract the audience. The power of music in this film, which increases the impact on attraction, played a great role. The sound that should be heard firstly is the sound of steps for the sound directors when they say "Karakalpak cinema", they are different from other steps, horse steps are also different, because Karakalpak lands are made up of red sand and black soil, besides the nature of the land is also different, some of the birds do not fly in other neighboring lands. Some dialogues of the heroes happen in the yurts, which means that the acoustic device of the yurt is very soft, sound spread is rare. In the minute 05 of the film, when Jumagul returns home, the voice of ala moynaq dutor is heard, the preparation of the wedding starts, "the people's past historical events, traditions, and their love for their homeland which aspired to a bright future, have been described in the folk songs of Karakalpak." V.Shapranikov classified folk music in his collection "Karakalpakskiye norodnaya pesni", and he tried to set the folk songs in the system which was developed by himself, considering its all-roundness, diversity, the richness of all kinds of behavior. In his scientific research, Professor V.Belyayev pointed at the proximity of Uzbek and Turkmen folk music as well as korakalpak folk music. At the same time, he paid the main attention to the originality and nationality of karakalpak folk music. For example, he

mentioned that there is a lot of intonation in figri ladi, rare usage of of the interval in the acquired second, and there are other specific details.

As a result of the scientific research carried out on the subject, it is clear that, in the Wednesday issue of the newspaper "Kizil Karakalpakstan" in April 29, 1936, the reference is given as follows: 'Cinema of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the local committee next to it, are going to celebrate the day, May 1 with a lot of achievements. The preparation process till May 1 include followings: opening of the Summer Cinema-Theater on the 1st of May, on the opening day 2500 spectators to the sound cinema, 1200 from the children, 300 people from the collective farm, 4500 spectators in all will take part. They are going to show a movie to the orphans' house which has been take to patronage, and going to show a movie called "Happy Yunus" (Schastliviy Yunus) in the summer cinema which was opened on 1-2 may in the cinema, decorated with a lozunka, portraits. I read these sentences and found out that the people of the Republic of Karakalpakstan had long ago witnessed sound films.

Improvement of the art and culture of the Karakalpak people on February 19, 1970, and the restoration of other historical events became a great impetus for the modernization and development of the time. On the basis of the order №45 of the State Film Fund of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Goskino UzSSR), the Karakalpakstan branch of the film studio of scientific-public and documentary films of Uzbekistan was established in Nukus.

The year of 1970 was the first step for Karakalpakstan branch of the film studio of scientific-public and documentary films of Uzbekistan. Still, the film studio team, despite his youth, adequately fulfilled the instructions of the plan, which had been handed. In the same year, the films "Ona muhabbati"(Mother's Love) (2 series), "Sudlanmasin" (Don't be judged), "Xotinimning nomusi" (My wife's shame), "O'spirinlar" (Youngsters) translated into Karakalpak language, were shown in the cinemas of the Republic. Director Gulom Salikhov completed the dubbing of the movie "Hamroz". With the help of the Tashkent film studio, the branch team managed to shoot 4 series of the Karakalpakstan film-magazin, which depicts the historical life of Karakalpakstan, and then show it on the theaters. Thus, in different series of film-magazin, the plots about hero of Labor, doctor Orazimbet Khalmuratov, people's artist Ayimkhon Shamuratova, hero of Labor from Chimbay, farmer Amangul Saparbayeva, an art figure who worked in Uzbekistan, artist Qidirbay Saypov and others were included. In addition, the filming of the documentary "Amudaryo sholikorlari"(Rice growers of Amudaryo) began. These were the initial steps of the national cinema of Karakalpakstan.

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