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### SECTION 16. Music. Theatre.

## FROM THE HISTORY OF ACTIVITY OF UZBEK THEATRE IN KAZAKHSTAN

**Abstract:** This article shows the history of formation of the Uzbek Drama Theatre of the South Kazakhstan region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, its subsequent activities and representatives of the culture that contributed to the development of theatre. Uzbek Drama Theatre of The South-Kazakhstan region serves devotedly in rebuilding the national values, traditions and spirituality of the Uzbek people, as well as taking its worthy place in the social-political and cultural life of society.

**Key words:** Ethnic Uzbeks, Drama Theatre, Sayram, Turkestan Theatre, Shodlik Ensemble, the Prominent of the Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, theatre actors, genre.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction.

(We know) As is generally known that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M.Mirziyoyev pays special attention to "Further improving friendly relations with foreign countries and relations between nationalities" [1.] and relations with neighboring countries and fraternal peoples [2,25-28]. It is worth noting that the first official visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev to the Republic of Kazakhstan was held on March 22-23, 2017, with this visit a new stage of cooperation based on "Long-term friendship and strategic partnership" began[3].

Therefore, learning the cultural, spiritual and scientific heritage of the Uzbek and Kazakh people, and giving a fair and impartial assessment of the history of the two peoples, especially the presentation of interethnic harmony and tolerance to a large scientific community has become one of the urgent tasks of today.

At present, more than 130 nationalities inhabit in Kazakhstan. The country pays special attention to satisfy the social, cultural and educational needs of different ethnic groups, strengthen interethnic accord, solidarity and friendship. We can see this in the example of sphere of culture and art. In particular, the Kazakh and Russian theatres, as well as Uighur, German, Korean and Uzbek theatres are the brightest proofs of our work.

### The main part.

As for the history of the Uzbek theatre in Kazakhstan, at the beginning of 1934, the first musical drama theatre was created in Chimkent region [4, 59]. That was the beginning of the Uzbek musical drama theatre whenever the pride of Uzbeks in the republic. A year later, the Kazakh Drama Theatre was organized and the two fraternal nations' theatre began to provide cultural services to the region's workers. The theatre made a tour to Leningrad in season 1937-1938. The troupe picture that was described eight actors on May 23, 1940 is being kept in the archive. Unfortunately, they have neither their name nor their surname, so we do not know who they are. It is known that they all went to the front and did not come back. The Uzbek theatre stopped functioning because of World War II.

At that time the Uzbek musical theatre was one of the largest theatres not only in Kazakhstan but also in Central Asia. The proof of this is the creative complex of the theatre consisting of 11 plays: "Arshin Mololon", "Nurkhon", "Guncha", "Khalima", "Golibiyat", "Gulsara", "Maysara", "Takhir and Zukhra" and others. The theatre team consisted of 60 people, 33 of them participated in the creation of performances directly, and the rest went out with a concert program. Songs and dances of Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Uygurs and other nations were used in the plays of the theatre.



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The elders of the representatives, brothers Khayitmat and Shoyim Musabekov, Shamshi Normatov, Mahkamboy Tilloev, Mukhammadjon Yuldashev, Abdugofur Suleymanov, Kuchkar Toshmatov, Yoldosh Nishonov, Ergash Iriskulov, Abduraim Kurbontoev, Mastura Niyazova, Yuldosh Eshonkulov, sisters Oimkhan and Khanimbuvi Mukhammadova, Eshmatova, Muborak Sayidrasulova, Asalkhon Kuramboeva, Zukhra Sulaymonova, Oromjon Mekhmonkulova, Isomiddin Sulaymonov, Kurbonoy Soatova, Abdukarim Soatov, Rashid Karimov, Ergash Yuldashev, Imamali Aripov, Yunusmat Siddikov and others worked in the theatre.

When it is looked at the history of the national theatre of the Uzbek people in Kazakhstan, it is necessary to talk about the Uzbek folk theatre of Karakash village of Turkistan district. Because it is not wrong to say that it is the inheritor of the Shymkent theatre.

The establishment of the Korachik folk theatre, the Uzbek folk ensemble of songs and dances, the construction of the Korachik village culture house are connected with the name of Saydan Jamolov, the chairman of the collective farm "Pobeda". In 1970, Safidulla Ibotov established an independent art circle in the club of the village of Korachik of collective farm "Pobeda". The talented youth of the village began to be busy in that culture house and organized various concerts. The ensemble "Shodlik" was created on the basis of this circle in 1971. On March 5, 1972, the play "Toshbolta oshik" has been performed for the first time in the club's stage. Then the play was performed at the Turkiston Railway Club and in the villages of Turkistan District. The independent troupe was well-known with its activities throughout the country. In 1974, Jurash Otakhanov, the famous professional producer, was appointed as the head of the troupe. Because of his services, the status of the Uzbek folk theatre "Pobeda" to the independent troupe was given by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakhstan SSR in 1981. This folk theatre became as the only Uzbek theatre in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2003, until the opening of the Uzbek Drama Theatre in the Southern Kazakhstan region. From 1981 to present the Uzbek folk theatre has been working successfully. Many performances, little plays of theatre and comedies were performed there. The theatre team became a laureate of the festival with participating in the folk creative festivals devoted to the 50th anniversary of Kazakhstan, the 60th anniversary and the 70th anniversary of Kazakhstan. The theatre team was a laureate at the United Nations International Creative Festival in 1987, and at the Youth Alliance in Moscow in 1989. The Uzbek Folk Theatre "Pobeda" has played its concert programmes and performances in all Uzbek villages in the region. The theatre was broadcasted

on the Central Television of the UzSSR in 1985 and was broadcasted on the air. In 1990, about theatre was broadcasted on the Central Television of the Kazakhstan SSR. This village theatre was given status of the Turkestan Uzbek Folk Theatre in 2000.

Jurash Otakhanov from 1974 to 1990, Bobokhon Bukharboev from 1990 to 1997, Tilash Izzatullaev worked from 1997 to 2005, Akmal Izaullaev were as the head producer at the Uzbek Folk Theatre in Turkestan from 2005 to 2006, Tilash Izatullaev has been working as the head producer of this theatre from 2006 until nowadays.

Among the talented rural youth in the theatre life, the following people were active: Yu. Azizbekov, Z. Otajonova, B. Nishonova, B. Bukharboev, T. Zaynisheva, M. Isroilova, S. Yusufalieva, M. Bobokhonov, H. Sotiboldieva, N. Tursunmetova, Kh. Abdugofforov, R. Ibotov, T. Izzatullaev, I. Ganiev, N. Marimova, K. Kayomov, B. Tatkaev, S. Masodikova, K. Temirova, B. Misirov, A. Qakhxorov, R. Holmetova, G. Ganieva, G. Mammetov, A. Yusufaliev, H. Ibragimov, M. Yusufalieva, Sh. Mirzaev, S. Azizbekov, I. Musabekova, H. Mamenova, M. Haytova, A. Zatlullaev, A. Ganishev, Sh. Ismoilov, R. Rametov and others [5].

If we speak about the activities of the Uzbek Drama Theatre in the Southern Kazakhstan region, it was established by the decree №127 of the governor of the city on March 14, 2003. On October 22, 2003, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbaev, personally participated in the solemn opening ceremony of the theatre [6].

Today more than 50 people work at the Uzbek Drama Theatre in the Southern Kazakhstan region. 25 of them are artists, of which about 10 are considered highly qualified specialists. Ikromjon Khoshimjanov has been working the director of the theatre since 2013. In the first premiere of the theatre, Sh. Boshbekov's play "Iron Wife" was performed. Works of Kazakh, Russian, Czech and German dramatic artists take also place among the repertoires. The theatre team participates in almost all theatrical festivals and contests. For instance: it might be shown that the events of the Association "Dustlik" of Uzbeks in Kazakhstan, the newspaper "Southern Kazakhstan" and the Little Assembly of the Southern Kazakhstan region. Theatre team had been on tour all over the cities and districts of Southern Kazakhstan, as well as in Jambul, Alma-Ata regions and Alma-Ata city. Theatre actor Saidkarim Makhmudov was awarded the title of "Culture prominent".

For Uzbeks living in Kazakhstan, this theatre is the center of spirituality, the "Askiya" Humor and Laugh Festival which every year the International Poetry Contest – "Stars of poetry", which are attended by all Central Asian word masters is held [7]. In 2009, five plays were staged.



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The theatre team participated with its concert program at "Day of Uzbek Language, Culture and Traditions" which is held Taldykorgan and Almaty according to the invitation of the Assembly of the Nations of Kazakhstan and presented the play based on "Three Days World" (about modern social life) by the Uzbek playwright N. Kodirova and R. Saidkhujaev played the leading role.

The theatre team took thanks letter by the Almaty governor and the authority of the Small Assembly of the region for their contributions to consolidating peace and propagandizing and developing national culture in Kazakhstan. Similarly, "Five Wives of Afand" performance by playwright I. Sodikova from Tashkent was performed and deserved applauds of spectators on the "Day of the Uzbek Language, Culture and Traditions" where has been held in Taraz according to the invitation of the Uzbek Culture Center in Jambul region[8].

The joyful spectacles and parodies of the theatre actors can be seen not only in performances, but also in the annual "Kulgu Karavani" program. In 2005, Odiljon Tugunbaev (Dulat Isabekov's "Pamyatnik" ("Remembrance")) deserved a scholarship of the region governor [9].

The initiative of reorganizing theatre is began from the article by Z. Muminjanov's about the history of Uzbek theatre of and its necessity in the newspaper "Southern Kazakhstan" and attracted Berdibek Saparbaev's attention who was governor of the region at that time. The Uzbek Culture Center has officially called Hoshimjanov to the presence of Deputy Governor - "If you want it, we will open a theatre, but only collect actors for this purpose and show some plays, and will be financially supported" – he said. So They needed actors for this. The announce was given about the need actors to open the Uzbek theatre. Khamidjon Kulabdullaev was the first person to express his positive attitude for this invitation.

He worked at the stage of State Academic Theatre under name Khamza with famous Uzbek producers Bakhodir Yuldashev and Latif Fayziev, who have had actor's and producer's skills. He was assigned for organizing a troupe and selecting a pesa and preparing experimental performance. They prepared the play "Iron Wife" by Sharof Boshbekov and deserved the audience's applause. A month later, a formal agreement was signed for the organization of the Uzbek theatre, and a building was searched. Neglected Culture Palace in Sayram where was 8 km away from Chimkent was selected, \$ 32 million tenge was retained from the budget, was repaired and furnished.

In short, the governor of the region, Bolat Jylkyshev, signed a decree on the establishment of the "Regional Uzbek Drama Theatre" and was launched the 7th National Theatre in Kazakhstan.

Only 9 actors (in the state) were in the theatre which was just organised, five of them were professional (experienced) actors. For instance, Saidkarim Makhmudov, Ortigoy Imomboeva, Odiljon Tugonbaev, Madazim Sulmetmetov, (Kh. Kulabdullaev). All of them were graduates of the Tashkent Theatre and Art Institute, who had performed many roles at the stage and had the conception about the theatre.

Not only the Uzbeks in Sairam, but also Uzbeks from Shymkent, Turkistan, and other regions came to the theatre. More than 3,000 Uzbeks lived in the Suzak village, while more than 600 ethnic Uzbek students attended the School under name Navoi. They had not seen any plays in their own native language yet. The theatre team organizes tours to Taraz, Kyzyl-Orda and all towns and villages where living the Uzbeks.

The theatre planned to stage three performances in the first season, and in the second year planned to stage five of foreign performances [10].

More than 30 plays of different genres have taken place in the theatre repertoire so far. The following works can be mentioned.

In 2003, the tale "Magic apples" based on the work of the Czech playwright, Josef Lada, was staged by Khamidjon Kulabdullaev and the actors performed the following roles, Madazim Sultonmetov - the tale-teller, Maksad Nuraliev - Begzod, Dilfuza Tursunboeva - Manzura aunt, Bekhzod Goyipov - Gani, Tulkin Eshpulatov - King, Jildora Bobosheva - Princess, Ortigoy Imomboeva - nurse, Saidkarim Makhmudov - Commander, Odiljon Tugonbaev - Cook, Bobur Norboev - Guest.

1. In 2002, Alp Jamol's producer who stages the comedy "Unfaithful" was Kh. Kulabdullaev, artist was - Yu. Salametov. The Actors played the following roles, Saidkarim Makhmudov - Latif, Dilfuza Tursunboeva - Zevarkhon, Madazim Sultonmetov - Father, O. Tugunboev - Toji miller, B. Goipov - Siroj, Maksad Nuraliev - Nusrat Khafiz, Shokhista Usmonova - Dilfuza, Rustam Saidkhudjaev - Okil.

2. Vladimir Orlov's "Oltin Jo'ja (Golden chicken)" fairy tale was directed by Kh. Gulabdullaev, head artist - Yusufjon Salametov and wolf - R. Saidhudjaev, Otamurod Kurbanshikov, fox - Ahmedvay Ergashev, Javlon Saitov, chicken - Javlon Saitov, Ahmadhov Ergashev. The premiere was held on December 10, 2006.

3. The premiere was held on May 11, 2007. Kh. Kulabdullaev staged Alibek Fayzulaev's tale "Silver partridge" based on Khavazmat Kuchkorov's translation, actors played the following roles: Ulugbek Nosirov, Otamurod Kurbanshikov – emcee, O. Tugunboev, M. Majrimov - the old man, Venera Nishonboeva, Sarviniso Ruzmetova – the old woman, S. Makhmudov - Kuvvat, Sh. Usmanova -

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silver partridge, R. Saidhujaev, O. Kurbonshikov - merchant, Mardon Majrimov, O. Tugonboev - cow.

4. Nabijon Kodirov's work "Three days' world" in comedy genre, we can see them in the following roles: R. Saidkhujaev – the old man, O. Imomboeva - the old woman, O. Tugonboev – Raim grandfather, Sotvoldi - Akbar Erkanov, Sotvoldi's wife - V. Nishonboeva, Sharof - Ulugbek Nosirov, Sharofat - Klara Shodibekova, the grandson - Akhmedov Ergashev. (the premiere was held on March 14, 2007).

Kh. Kulabdullaev was the head producer of the five works above, and Tulkin Khasanov was the music director.

Tale "Susambil" was staged (in 2009 at the A. Jumaev's inauguration) by guidance of Akhmatullo Niyazov.

The play "The Happiness in the roof of life" in the genre of lyrical drama by Dilbar Makhmudova and Tilab Makhmudov, staged by Kahramon Sa'dullaev, theatre actors are characterized below:

Avaz father - O. Tuganboev, Turdikul Kholikulov, Khadicha mother - V. Nishonbaeva, S. Ruzimetova, Rustam - A. Ergashev, Rano - Luiza Khayrulina, Vasilya Abdurakhmanova, Azim - S. Makhmdov, Makhkam - U. Nosirov, Munira - Dilfuza Ibragimjonova, Kholdor - Javlon Saitov.

Kazakh playwright Dulat Isabekov's "A scandal of a thought" in comedy genre based on Nosir Fozilov's translation was staged. O. Tugonbaev - Ashten Jeldiboev, S. Makhmudov - Jonaydarov, Tulkin Eshpulatov - Esirkepov, Dildora Bobosheva (Gulmira Israilova) – translator, Madazim Sultanmetov – Mr. Charlton, O. Imomboeva - Mrs. Charlton, Bekhzod Goipov - Mr. Konrad, U. Nosirov - Satanov, Maksad Nuraliev - Kulay and R. Saidkhujaev – Salahov's roles were played.

The play "If perfect in perfect" in the comedy genre by Sharof Boshbekov based on J. B. Moller's work "Flying doctor" was performed by Olimjon Salimov who was the Honored Art Worker of Uzbekistan, State Prize laureate.

The music director was Anvar Ergashov who was Honored Art Worker of Uzbekistan. Roles were performed by R. Saidkhujaev (the menial), S. Makhmudov (father), S. Ruzimetova, V. Nishonboeva (cousin), Luiza Khayrullina (girl), U. Nosirov, J. Saitov (young man) and (servant) O. Tuganboev (groom) [11, 3].

There are a group of cultural representatives whose names are listed below: they have a unique place in the history of the Uzbek theatre. One of such people is Dusov Rakhmat Tojievich. Dusov who was born in 1913 in Chymkent had been interested in art and culture of the Uzbek people since he was child. When Rakhmat Dusov was the director of the Uzbek musical and drama theatre in the city of Chymkent, he had invited Tamarakhanim, a well-known Uzbek artist, to the theatre (in the Chimkent theatre). He

also organized tour concerts of famous Uzbek singers such as Subkhanovs and Komiljon Otaniyazov. He went to the front in July 1941. He participated to liberate Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, and Germany at the military ranks and went to Berlin. Then he served as a senior commandant in Dresden, Germany. Rakhmat Dusov who returned to his homeland in 1946, was awarded with many orders and medals, such as the second class "Motherland War", "Red Star", "For Courage", "For Military Service", "For Devoted Work" and "Labor Veteran".

Bukharboev Bobokhon Khasanovich graduated from the Tashkent Theatre and Art Institute named after Ostrovsky in 1970 and worked in the culture house of "Pobeda" collective farm in the village of Korachik in 1970. Bobokhon Bukharboev participated in several plays and played leading roles. He is considered one of the founders of the theatre artistic troupe, which worked independently at the collective farm "Pobeda", in taking the name of "folk theatre" and setting the first brick to the foundation of the theatre. In 1981, he became a laureate participating in the Republican Folk Theatres Festivals in the part of Korachik Uzbek Folk Theatre. He participated in the United Nations Population Festival and "Spring of the Theatre" in Alma-Ata in the part of the Uzbek Folk Theatre in 1987.

Rokhatoy Abdullaeva also, born in 1961 in the village of Korachik in the Turkistan district of the Southern Kazakhstan region, had been also interested in art and music since she was child. During her school years she participated in the troupe of the KorachiK Rural House of Culture. She played the leading role in more than 20 plays such as "Brides' revolt", "A Little World" and "Waiting Impatiently For Child". Rokhatoy Abdullaeva was a member of the theatre team in Central TV programs in 1981-1985 in Alma-Ata. She also became a laureate of Republic folk creative festivals which are devoted to the 50th anniversary of Kazakhstan and the 60th anniversary of Kazakhstan. Abdullaeva Rokhatoy is one of the founders of folklore ensemble "Dilshod" and has long years been an artistic director of this ensemble. She also participated in the part of group called "Lapar" consisted of the old women who sing Uzbek national folk songs. Moreover, the service of Makhmudov Saidkarim Saidakhmadovich is unique in the history of the Uzbek theatre in Kazakhstan.

Makhmudov Saidkarim Saidakhmadovich was born on May 5, 1954 in Chymkent city. Beginning from the 8th grade, he participated in many competitions and festivals on the scale cities and regions. After leaving his school, he studied at the Faculty of Drama and Cinema of Tashkent Theatre and Arts Institute under name Ostrov in 1972-1977. He had been worked at the Uzbek Drama Theatre named after Muqimiy under the leadership of People's Artist of Uzbekistan, R. Khamraev since 1977. In 1981, he came back to Chimkent because of

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his family situation and he headed the Kizilsuv club in Sayram. He also participated in many contests and festivals as a soloist (solo singer) at the part of Folklore Ensemble "Guncha" since 1981. He had been on tours in the area of region. He had been teaching music at secondary school named after M. Gorkiy in Chymkent since 1993. After the opening of the regional Uzbek Drama Theatre, he was invited to work. Saidkarim Makhmudov has been still working here to the present. He played leading roles in a number of plays and movies [12]. In 2003, he won award "the Best Actor of the Year" of the governor of the southern Kazakhstan region. In 2006 he was awarded the honorable title "Prominent of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan". He has played more than 20 roles from the establishment of the Uzbek Drama Theatre of the region to the present. In particular, he performed the following roles in work "The Unfaithful Yakan" by Alp Jamol, (2002) - Latifjon, Y. Ladan's "Magical Appels" (2003) - Commander (полководец), M. Mirza's "When to morning" (2004) - host, J. Khudoyberdiyev's "Munajjim" (2005) - magician, S. Ahmad's "Brides' revolt" (2005) - Askar, S. Arvar's "The Man Who Comes From the Sky" (2005) - Ergash, B. Brekht's "Masterful mother and her children" (2005) - Pop, M. Mirkholdorov and I. Turkiy's "Yusuf Saryomiy" (2006) - Yusuf Sayromiy, I. Sodikov's "Five Wives of the Afandi" (2006) - Kodir, I.V. Gogol's "Auditir" (2007) - the governor of the city, A. Fayzullaev's "Silver partridge" (2007) - Kuvvat, N. Abboskhon's "Garden" (2007) - Sadridin, Z. Soliev's "The widowers" - Anvar, E. Khushvaktov's "Bashful bride" (2009) - Svekr, D. Makhmudova and T. Makhmudov's "Happiness in the roof of life" (2009) - procurator, A. Jumaev's "Susambil" (2009) - kashkir, R.I. guntekin's "Khalala" (2009) - Salokhiy, Sh. Boshbekov's "If Perfect in perfect" (2010) - father, in B. Sobit's work (2010) - Pulat.

Khamidulla Gulabdullaev is considered another representative of the theatre who has contributed heavily improving theatre. Khamidulla Gulabdullaev graduated from the faculty of Theatre and Cinema of Tashkent Institute of Theatre and Art named after N. Ostrovsky in 1981. He began his career as Deputy of Producer at the Tashkent State Academic Theatre. In 1996, he returned to his native town, Chymkent and taught singing at the Secondary School № 13 named after Mukimiy. Khamidulla Gulabdullaev is one of the founders of the Uzbek Drama Theatre. He ruled the theatre troupe until the opening of the Uzbek Drama Theatre of the region. From the first day of the theatre was the head producer of the theatre. He is currently working at the regional opera theatre.

Another representative of the theatre, Adiljon Turgunbaev was born on September 24, 1962 in Sayram village of Sayram district. In 1986 he graduated from the faculty of Musical Drama and

Actor's mastership of Tashkent Institute of Theatre and Art. From 1986 to 2003 he had worked in the Folklore Ensemble "Guncha" of Sayram District. From 2003 to the present he has been working as the head of the troupe of the Uzbek Drama Theatre.

Another Culture Worker is Ortigoy Imonboeva. She started her career at the Theatre of Young Spectator named after Okhunboboev, she studied at the faculty of actor's mastership of Tashkent Institute of Theatre and Art in 1970-1974. In 1979 she came back to Chymkent because of her family situation and she had taught music and songs at the Secondary School № 21 named after Chekhov since 1979. Ortigoy Imonboeva began to work at the Uzbek Drama Theatre in the Southern Kazakhstan region in 2003. She was awarded with honorary titles of the governor of the Southern Kazakhstan several times.

Muminjonov Zokirjon graduated from the faculty of Theatre criticism of the Tashkent Institute of Theatre and Art named after Ostrovsky in 1981. Since 1999, Zokirjon Muminjanov, the head of department in the "Southern Kazakhstan region" newspaper, has been the director of Uzbek Drama Theatre in the Southern Kazakhstan region from 2003 to 2013.

Besides being a member of the Kazakhstan Journalists Association, Zokirjon Muminjanov is also the author of a collection of poems. His poems took place also in 8 collections of poems. He is one of active propagandists in spreading Kazakh literature among Uzbeks and also famous literary translator[13]. Zokirjon Muminjanov, the secretary of the Association "Dustlik" of Uzbeks in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the chairman of Sayram and Koratepa Uzbek National Cultural Center, actively participated in the social life of the Uzbeks in Kazakhstan and was awarded with many honorable titles.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, ethnic Uzbeks in southern Kazakhstan had tried and achieved in order to obtain the theatre which is in their own native language, so as to satisfy the requirements which got their heritage, spiritual, educational, religious knowledge of ancestors.

Nowadays, Uzbek Drama Theatre of the Southern Kazakhstan region in the area serves diligently in rebuilding the national values, traditions and morals of the Uzbek people, as well as to take worthy place in the social-political and cultural life of society. Moreover, the South Kazakhstan Region Uzbek Drama Theatre stages not only national works of the Uzbek-Kazakh, but also the patterns of works of world literature and art and plays an important role in the spiritual and cultural life of the Uzbek and Kazakh people in Kazakhstan.



## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 1.344</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.207</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 4.102</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 2.031</b>		

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