



## THE ROLE OF THE ARTISTIC DETAIL IN HISTORICAL DRAMA

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**Annotation.** *This article examines the artistic details in the plots of historical dramas created during the years of independence. The significance of artistic details is analyzed.*

**Key words:** *historical drama, character, artistic detail, drama plot, letter, dramaturgy.*

The first work covering the work of the poet, playwright, and skilled translator Usman Nasir during the years of independence is Nodira Rashidova's historical drama "Usman Nasir." This drama is included in N. Rashidova's collection "Seven Planets." Soon after, in 2020, it was staged at the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater. This historical drama features a robe, a burnt wedge, a rifle, a bucket, a bed, a wedding ring, a courtyard, a bucket, a suitcase, a headscarf, shoes, a platform, a bicycle, a newspaper, a dutar, a file, a folder, a lamp, and other artistic details. The first scene of the work begins with a prison. It's very cold. Everyone helps the weak young man beside them, despite the fact that they are cold. To warm up, the 3rd prisoner takes off his coat. This detail of the robe symbolizes kindness. A poet in prison is not given paper and pen. The poet writes the inspiration boiling from his heart, his poems, on the wall with a burnt wedge. Unfortunately, even this experienced inspector came with a rifle and ordered him to stop. He demands that his poems be erased. The poet erases his poems by dipping a rag in the bucket of water. The poet's fame was so great that he was famous not only in his homeland but also in prison. His poems were recited and memorized even in prison.

"Prisoner 1. Usman, do you hear? The women in their zone are singing the song you wrote! Listen! (in agitation jumps off the bed and falls to the ground.) The song will be repeated. Everyone listens silently. The howling of the storm does not subside. Prisoner 3. Usman, you wrote this poem for the camp's amateur circle, did not you? Amazing!... You know Russian better than we do... The lyrics of the song are amazing... All the regrets in our hearts are poured into verses. (Looking at Osman) You weren't destined to wear the wedding ring either..." The detail of the nighah ring used in this excerpt is used in the sense of regret. In the second scene of the historical drama, the poet's courtyard, rented from Tashkent, is depicted. Usman Nasir went to Moscow. His family eagerly awaits him. While his sisters were sweeping the yard and sprinkling water in buckets, suddenly there was a knock at the door when the poet entered with a suitcase in his hand. In this view, we feel how



happy the poet's family is. When Usman Nasir comes home, he brings a gift to his family: " Usman (suddenly remembering something). I'll be right back... (He opens the suitcase. She throws a scarf over her mother's shoulders. The mother prays. Gives shoes for pleasure). "Rohatiy, this is for you..." Try wrapping it... (Rejoicing, she embraces him.) Mom, look how it suits you... Your daughter is beautiful... Inobat (pouting her lips). And me? Osman. (Hands a briefcase to Inobat.) Here's for you... You'll continue to study excellently, right?! (Points a suit and trousers) And this to my father... In my opinion, it's very fitting..." The artistic detail of the gift used in this passage expresses a number of meanings, such as happiness, joy, affection, longing, joy. The playwright skillfully used the details of the file and folder in the play. NKVD officers, who were in prison and came to search their house, filled out the file. Also, while interrogating the poet in prison, he interrogated him based on his case. In the final scene of the historical drama, the poet is depicted in national costume: "Library of the camp zone. Usman was wearing a striped silk robe, a skullcap, and gray hair. He coughs intermittently. Sitting at the table, rolling a cigarette on paper, his hands trembling." Such details reflect nationality. In the work, the poet, while talking with the doctor Tamara Livovna, asks about the letter. He only said that he was not allowed to write and receive letters. The poet says that while in prison, he wrote three plays, one kata poetic novel with 13 thousand verses, and many poems. He even notes that he wrote about this to Stalin. This detail of the letter in the drama conveys meanings such as despair and acceptance of fate. The flickering lamp on the table at the end of the historical drama indicates the poet's death. The skilled playwright Tura Mirzo also used artistic details in his two-act musical drama "Usmon shoir - osmon shoir." The work includes basil, Kokand (meaning money), newspaper, magazine, cup, rifle, letter, and other artistic details. The historical drama mentions basil plants planted in the poet's courtyard in Kokand during his youth. Even in his youth, the poet understood that being a poet is not a source of livelihood. He felt that writing poetry was a need of the heart. That's why the poet boasts to his mother Kholambibi that he knows how to communicate with basil.

"Young man 2. His father was also a pilgrim, probably rich because of his knowledge. Perhaps his father had given something to the teachers so that his son could step over two birds at once. At that moment, Usmon Nosir and the third young man enter from the road. 2nd guy. Usman, how many Kokand did you give to the professors for jumping from first to fourth year at once? Osman. How do you know about the Kokand currency? During the Kokand Khanate, the currency was called Kokand. Even today, some people call money "qo'qon." But I didn't understand what



you said about 'how much Kokand' you gave." The Kokand detail in the historical drama means money. As understood from money, it has always meant bribery. He effectively used newspaper and magazine details in the drama.

"Writer 1. From the newspapers of children with runny noses to the magazines of old men and women, they praise only him. Even if the moon rises, it's for Osman, even if the sun rises, it's for Osman. 2nd writer. And the Moscow newspapers?! He never tires of praising Usman Nasir. In fact, those who strengthened Russian literature also came from among us." In these newspapers and magazines, the fame of the poet Usman Nasir became legendary. The poet's malicious, greedy, and hypocritical closest friends cannot bear this. The newspapers "Qizil O'zbekiston" and "Pravda" are mentioned several times in the historical drama. In particular, at the beginning of the seventh scene of the drama, we see children shouting and selling newspapers. "Tashkent. The teenagers, holding newspapers in their hands, shout: - In the new issue of "Pravda" newspaper, an article was published titled "Usman Nasir is the Pushkin of the East".

The Moscow newspaper compared Usman Nasir to Pushkin. "The newspaper 'Pravda' equated the poet Usman Nasir, born in Namangan, to Pushkin." It's natural not to tolerate such success. Therefore, on the train, the poet's friends had his words recorded on a microphone. One of the greatest achievements of playwright Tura Mirza is the use of newspaper and magazine details. The historical drama also includes a detail of the letter. In prison, Lyudmila and several women write a letter to Stalin. In the final scene of the historical drama, a letter is also received by the poet's mother, Kholambibi. This letter was a message about the poet's acquittal.

Artistic details are also present in the three-act, seventeen-act historical tragedy "Usman Nasir" by the People's Poet of Uzbekistan Iqbal Mirza. This work contains details such as a Kokand skullcap, a book, a revolver, handcuffs, paper, a boza, koumiss, money, a cap, clothing, tobacco, a pen, and a letter. The playwright skillfully used all the artistic details in the work. None are superfluous. Before writing the work, it was carefully thought out. The historical drama also mentions the poet's childhood. The second scene of the work begins like this: "Darkness descends upon the interrogation room, and the left half of the stage brightens. On the portal is written in Arabic: "New Life Boarding School." About ten children in Kokand skullcaps are making noise and competing in tug-of-war. Usman Nasir, a ten-year-old man in a long dress and black pants, enters the stage with a book in his hand. One of the children pulling the rope screams and groans." This fragment also contains several details. The playwright, depicting the poet's childhood, doesn't forget his clothes. The poet who came to play the game comes with his book in



hand. A dramatic poet could be depicted with a pencil, some object in the classroom, or a bucket. This is the author's greatest achievement. He describes the future poet with a book. In other historical dramas dedicated to the poet's work, the investigator is described as having a pistol and a rifle, while in this work the investigator is described as having a revolver. Also, in this drama, the poet is depicted with shackles on his hands. He tells the investigator, who has offended the poet's pride, that if he is brave, he will take off his chains and fight one-on-one. The work mentions drinks like wine, wine, musallas, and kumis: "Investigator: Yes, that's right, kumis... but don't laugh at me! I'm not Uzbek, thank you for knowing your language so well... Your Uzbeks have started to feel ashamed of their own language. That's why it's fashionable for us to marry fellow countrymen! Well, let's return to the topic... Kumis, wine, wine, musallas, oh my, look how many kinds there are! The common people came secretly, openly "pulling" the nobility. Your literature is also completely immersed in wine. Say no, say it's nonsense! We also read Bertels." In this passage, through such details as kumis, wine, wine, and musallas, the poet explains that they are symbols of Sufism. In the twelfth scene of the work, a scene of a creative center in Injikabad is presented. Here, the most prominent representatives of Uzbek literature and writers are depicted resting. Usman Nasir is among them. Abdulaziz force Usman Nasir to play cards. As a result, the poet won his money, cap, wristwatch with a silver chain, and even his jacket and belt. In this work, one of the people who sympathizes with the poet in prison is the assistant investigator. He lit a cigarette for the poet and pressed it to the lips of the chained Usman Nasir. Every time the poet smokes, he takes a cigarette and waits. In the end, he smokes the cigarette himself so that the investigator doesn't find out. He will continue to do good to the poet. The artistic detail of the cigarette continues in the following scene. Muhsin Hamidov told Usman Nasir that the translation of Pushkin's "The Fountain of Bakhchisaray" had disappeared. The very angry Usman Nasir dictated this translation from memory. Every time he takes a breath and rests, he smokes tobacco. Perhaps this tobacco, which he smokes with every breath, inspires the poet. Tobacco symbolizes the rebirth of inspiration. The artistic detail of the letter is also included in this work. There are letters from the investigator's assistant to the poet's sister, Nasrullo Davron. This artistic detail of the letter is used in the work in the sense of hope. The young talented creator Javlon Jovliyev skillfully used artistic detail in the five-act musical drama "Usmon Nosir." The work uses artistic details such as newspaper, table and chair, suit, hat, letter, refrigerator, robe, and notebook. One of the details in the work is the newspaper. It is said that in this newspaper, that is, in the newspaper "Qizil O'zbekiston," poems of other poets



were also published. In the musical drama, it is indicated that at this time, besides the poet Usman Nasir, there were other poets, and the poems of his colleagues and friends who slandered him were also published in this newspaper. The work also mentions tables and chairs, cafes, and drinks that were fashionable in the 1920s and 1930s. In historical drama, among the clothes characteristic of this period, we often encounter a suit and a hat. Through these costumes, the playwright was able to fully convey the period in which the poet lived. In the work, the artistic detail of the letter is repeatedly referred to. This letter consists of the poet's letter to his mother, a letter to Stalin, and others. In the work, the imprisoned poet is kept in a refrigerator in prison. He beats the poet mercilessly with a rifle. This means to make the poet confess to his non-existent guilt through artistic detail. In the work, he especially effectively used the detail of the chapan, which is our national clothing.

Shokir Abdi: (grabbing the robe) I'm not impressed with our ancestors... What's the point of a robe when there's such a suit? It gets tangled in the legs... but in winter, the comfort of the soul is the robe...

Qo'chqor Samad: You should not wear outdated clothes even in winter, don't drag it out..." In the work, the artistic details of the costume and robe express opposite, contradictory meanings. Through these clothes, the people who lived during this period, even if they wanted nationality from the inside, were forced to wear a suit from the outside, their loyalty to the party, and the impossibility of opposing the regime. This is one of the greatest achievements of the playwright. In the final scene of the historical drama, Russian officer Sasha says the following to Usman Nasir: "Sasha: Usman, I found your notebooks, your new work! They must be protected, after all, one day they will come looking for them. Do not worry, I will take care of them... This is not for you, but for your compatriots, for literature..." Through the notebook and details of the work in this excerpt, it is understood that the poet did not stop writing even in prison, and did not stop writing poems and works until his death. In conclusion, it can be said that in the above-mentioned historical dramas, the role of artistic details in the work is incomparable. Artistic details were reliable, contributed greatly to increasing the drama of characters and the development of the plot, and conveyed a certain meaning.

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