

“The first swallow of the East”

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Annotation: This article covers the life and work of Tamara, an artist who has left an indelible mark on Uzbek art and culture. At the same time, there was talk of large-scale reforms aimed at developing the activities of the Tamarahonim House Museum.

Keywords: lapar, choreography, drama, stage, music, tour, singing, psyche.

“The history and immortal spirit of the people are reflected in the culture and art, which defines the unique image of each nation and brightly expresses its unique features”¹

Art is an idea, imagination, and emotion that can accurately convey the meaning and purpose of human and human life, as well as direct its activities accordingly.

There are so many nationalities and ethnic groups living on our planet, and regardless of their religion, race, creed, and gender, the concept of art has developed that binds them all together in a certain way, unconditionally understood and accepted. The historical monuments, applied and fine arts, objects of intangible cultural heritage, songs and dances of all peoples, reflecting their national culture and art, are being polished with originality. Within the art forms, dance has a unique magical effect on the human psyche. A special feeling is aroused in your heart when you see a dancer dancing on the stage, moving lightly to the melody of the music. If, the mysterious movements called dance can immerse you in their own world, it is the power of the art of dance.

Dance, like other forms of art, is an artistic way of exploring human life and the entire universe. The emergence of the art of dance goes back a long way. Dance masters who are dedicated to this stage and the dances they create and stage have made a great contribution to the arrival and development of the art of dance. Today we know many famous dancers and enjoy their work. If we look at the history of this field, we can see such dedicated artists as Tamarakhonim.

Tamarakhonim is known not only in our country, but also in the world as one of the founders of the Uzbek national professional art of dance and singing.

Tamara Artemovna Petrosyan was born in 1906 in Skobelev (Turkestan, present-day Uzbekistan). Tamarakhonim’s truly unique talent is reflected in the fact that in each of her lapars, the sweetness of her voice, the charm of her smile, the variety of her clothes are captivating, captivating the audience and each song rises to the level of discovery.

Tamarakhonim was a truly hardworking artist. The hardships of the time did not bend his will. Initially, Mulla Tuychi performed Uzbek folk songs and dances under the pseudonym Sharofatkhan on the advice of Tashmuhamedov.

At the Jar Street Mill Club, he performs at Narkompros concerts with theater artists organized by Ali Ardobus Ibragimov. In the autumn of 1922, he met Muhiddin Qori Yakubov and discovered new aspects of his work. Organizes tours with musicians of Muhiddin Qori Yakubov throughout the cities and villages of the Fergana Valley.

Later, in 1924. In collaboration and under the auspices of Muhiddin Qori Yakubov, he toured Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana, studied songs, dances, folklore and enriched his repertoire in the regions and districts he visited. The artist, who began to show his art in bird countries, He will go on tour to Baku and sing in Azerbaijani. In 1924 he entered the choreographic department of the Moscow College of Theater Arts under the direction of Vera Maya. "She first appeared on the stage under the pseudonym

¹ “Speech by President Islam Karimov at the Opening Ceremony of the Memorial Complex Dedicated to the 2700th Anniversary of the Book of “Avesto”. “Xalq so’zi” November 6, 2001

Tamarakhonim at the Oriental Evening, organized by leading artists of Moscow theaters.”² The first Minister of Culture of the Soviet state A. Lunacharsky had high hopes for his future in art, calling him “the first swallow of the East.”³ “In 1926, the poet of the fiery revolution, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi, wrote a lion dedicated to Tamarakhonim”⁴, “On a tour of England in 1935, he was hailed by the British as the “Pearl of the Orient.”⁵, She was the first woman to appear on the Uzbek stage as a cultural figure.

The fact that the peoples of Central Asia were the first to perform their songs and dances abroad is a clear example of the fact that Tamarakhonim was rightly called “the first swallow of the East.” Tamarakhonim is called a fighting, martial artist.

In our East, the appearance of a woman on the stage with an open face has not only astonished some categories of people, but also aroused strong anger. “The genre I chose requires a combination of music, song, dance and dramatic movement.”⁶, - said the artist. Tamarakhonim won the love of millions by laughing at the world with a fiery and sensitive heart. Halima Nosirova and Mukarrama Turgunbaeva became role models. As the poet Turob Tola said, “Talents inspired by them emerge.”⁷

Born in a remote village to an ordinary working-class family, the artist was able to rise to the top of fame with his talent, hard work and courage. Tamarakhonim contribution to Uzbek culture, song and dance, and her rich artistic heritage have been studied by the younger generation for years. The artist's house-museum began to function during his lifetime. Tamarakhonim Artyomovna's memory is immortalized, and the house where Tamarakhonim lived and worked is now a house museum. It was established as an exhibition of Tamarakhonim's permanent costumes by order of the Ministry of Culture No. 16 of January 16, 1986.

By order of the Ministry of Culture No. 42 of June 14, 1994, Tamarakhonim's permanent costume exhibition was transformed into Tamarakhonim 's house museum. Anyone who has visited the house-museum will be convinced that the legacy left by Tamarakhonim is a whole school of life and creativity. When we look at the museum halls, we see Tamarakhonim's clothes in Fergana, Bukhara, Margilan, Khorezm, Tajik, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and Uyghur clothes of the neighboring republic. And we can see many examples of different, unique costumes of the peoples of the world. It is hand-embroidered with silk, satin, velvet by masters and filled with jewelry.

Every detail in it is a perfect example of art. Among the visitors to the museum today, we meet many young dancers, musicians, folk masters and ethnographic ensembles who are just entering the art.

It is safe to say that such museums, which serve as a bridge between history and the future, serve as a great school of creativity for young talents. Due to the great attention paid by the President to the development of museums, a lot of work is being done at the Tamara House Museum.

In this regard, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 28, 2018 PQ No.4038 on the approval of the Concept of further development of national culture is a clear example of this.

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² Archive of Tamarakhonim House Museum

³ Tojikiston of Soviet 10.07.1991 №123 (18.405) Z. Zulfiqorov

⁴ Archive of Tamarakhonim House Museum

⁵ Archive of Tamarakhonim House Museum

⁶ Tamarakhonim House Museum Archive (manuscripts)

⁷ Archive of Tamarakhonim House Museum