



THE ISSUES OF PERPETUATION OF THE MEMORY OF THE FAMOUS ARTIST OF TASHKENT TAMARAKHONIM, THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE ACTIVITIES OF HOUSE-MUSEUMS

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Abstract

The role of museums in the social, spiritual and ideological life of Uzbekistan is enormous. The museum reflects the character, lifestyle and content of the Uzbek people, and is usually an institution that unites, organizes, directs and encourages the nation to act on a community basis. This article is for informational and analytical purposes only.

Keywords: composer, conductor tour, record, bust, master class, film

Introduction

“Janat tries to reflect not only beauty, but also all aspects of society and human relations through artistic images. Art is the closest and inseparable phenomenon to man.” Canat is the artistic nourishment of the spiritual thinking of society, expressing the psyche, passions and feelings of the inner world of man. In the process of aesthetic education, the role of art in the formation of feelings of beauty in the minds of the younger generation, their attitude to nature, as well as their understanding of the elegant beauty and splendor of the world, is invaluable.

Materials and Methods

People's Artist of the USSR, Laureate of the Second Stalin Prize Tamarakhonim was named "Eastern Isadora Duncan". The British Queen has personally presented awards to the renowned artist for her tremendous contribution to the arts.

Tamara Artyomovna Petrosyan - Tamarakhonim (16.03.1906, Margilan - 30.06.1991, Tashkent) - is a singer and dancer, choreographer, one of the founders of the Uzbek professional dance. People's Artist of Uzbekistan (1932). Studied at the Moscow Theater College (1923-1924). Initially, Yusufjon Qiziq Shakarjanov studied Uzbek dance moves from Usta Olim Kamilov, Hamza, K. Stanislavsky, Nemirovich Danchenko learned singing and acting skills. He began his stage career in 1919 in the troupe of Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi. Later, Yusufjon worked in an interesting troupe.

From 1921 to 1922 Tamarakhonim worked at the Tashkent Russian Opera and Ballet Theater, and from 1924 in the concert troupe led by Muhiddin Qoriyokubov. In 1925, he participated in the World Exhibition of Decorative Arts in Paris together with M. Qoriyokubov and demonstrated Uzbek art for the first time in Europe. Tamarakhonim adapted Uzbek lapar and yalla samples to the conditions of stage performance, enriched



them with new means of expression (facial expressions, dance, dialogue), based on which she created several small musical staging, laid the foundation for the development of national popular (pop) art.

In 1929-1934 he worked at the Uzbek State Musical Theater in Samarkand, and in 1934-1935 at the Khorezm Theater. In 1935 he won a gold medal at the first International Festival of Folk Dance and Music in London. He also took part in the first Decade of Uzbek Art in Moscow in 1937. From 1936 to 1941 he worked as a dancer and choreographer at the Uzbek State Philharmonic, from 1941 to 1969 he worked as an artistic director, choreographer and actress in the music ensemble of the Uzbek State Philharmonic.

During World War II, Tamarakhonim gave concerts all over the front. For this, the military command gave the sole artist the title of captain and the right to carry a weapon. Together with a group of major Soviet artists, Tamarakhonim toured China and Albania in 1952-1953, Pakistan, Norway and Italy in 1954, Afghanistan, India and Indonesia in 1957-1958, and Mongolia in 1962. The artist's way of life is worth emulating in every field. Tamarakhonim always kept himself well, followed a healthy lifestyle, through which he was an example to all. Even at the age of 85, he performed beautiful dances in high heels.

Tamarakhonim studied in detail the history, ethnography, local customs, art and culture of the people who wanted to perform the song and dance, and then performed. He has performed more than 500 songs and dances in 86 languages. He and his teacher Usta Olim Kamilov staged many Uzbek folk dances and created their own style (combining women's and men's dance movements). , Such as "Pilla", "Ship Game").

He created programs combining Uzbek folk dance movements with European classical ballet dances, which were an important factor in the formation of the national Uzbek ballet and the development of national choreography. He co-created the libretto of the first Uzbek ballet "Gulandom" (E. Brusilovsky, 1938) with Uygun and M. Yanovsky, staged it and played the lead role. One of the streets in Tashkent (the street where he lived) is named Tamarakhonim. He was posthumously awarded the Order of Merit in 2001.

In order to pass on the rich cultural heritage of Tamarakhanim to future generations, to promote the art history of our country, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Order No. 42 of June 14, 1994. turned into a museum. This house-museum is located at 41 Tamarakhonim Street, Asaka mahalla, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Tashkent, and is headed by Khojamberdiev Oloviddin Nurmuhammadovich.

Conclusion and conclusion. When Tamara died in 1991 in Tashkent, she bequeathed thousands of costumes she wore to stage performances to her home museum. Each of these dresses is sewn on gold and silver gold threads, embroidered with precious stones - each a unique work of art. The museum building was built in 1970, is one-storey and consists of 9 rooms. The total area is 326 sq.m., the area of the main museum building



is 214 sq.m., the total area used for storage of the fund is 16 sq.m. The total number of museum objects and collections is 6738, all of which are the main fund exhibits.

The Tamarakhonim House-Museum has started its activities. The museum mainly consists of two parts:

- 1) Exhibition hall: consists of large and small halls;
- 2) Memorial part: The place where Tamarakhonim lived during his lifetime.

Exhibition Hall: In the large hall, which consists of a costume exhibition, there are exhibits of 86 national costumes of Tamarakhonim as samples. On both sides of the Great Hall there are statues and large portraits of Tamarakhonim and her husband, People's Artist of Uzbekistan Muhiddin Qori Yakubov. In the corner of the big hall there is a variety stage with a grand piano played by Tamarakhonim. One of the most unique works by T. Salakhov is a portrait of Tamarakhanim dancing, photos of Tamarakhanim with his ensemble, friends and grandchildren.

In the small hall there are musical instruments and souvenirs of Tamarakhanim, as well as medals, orders, documents, jewelry and photographs of Tamarakhanim for her bravery.

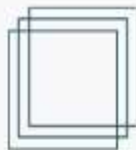
The memorial part of the museum consists of 3 rooms: hotel, bedroom, kitchen.

- 1) The hotel has furniture that Tamarakhonim used in her life, as well as gifts from Japan, China and other countries.
- 2) In the bedroom there is a big sofa of Tamarakhonim, a big round mirror, a wardrobe for clothes, a TV set, touring suitcases.
- 3) The kitchen has all the necessary appliances for the kitchen and they are still preserved. There is also a gas stove, refrigerator, cabinets, tables and chairs, porcelain dishes.

Tamarakhonim House-Museum was visited by more than 2,000 people in 2017 (including 200 foreigners), more than 3,200 people in 2018 (including 600 foreigners), and more than 6,000 people in 2019 (including 1,200 foreigners). The number of visitors has increased significantly since the museum was renovated in 2018. In 2017, the staff of the Tamarakhonim House-Museum organized 50 cultural and educational events, 5 excursions, 15 exhibitions; In 2018, 80 cultural and educational events, 10 excursions, 20 exhibitions; In 2019, 100 cultural and educational events, 12 excursions, 27 exhibitions were organized. But the house-museum exhibits do not meet world standards. Also, international relations have not been established at all.

Today, the Tamarakhanim House-Museum has the opportunity to make a 3D visual tour of the website <http://www.360.vrmuseum.uz> and <https://www.roundme.com>.

In general, serious attention has always been paid to the ongoing reforms in the study, preservation and promotion of the creative heritage of famous artists in Tashkent. In particular, in order to further develop the national culture, immortalize the memory of great masters of art who left an indelible mark on the history of Uzbek art, the President



of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 28, 2018 Resolution PQ-4584 "On measures to further develop the art of dance" is a clear confirmation of our opinion.

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