



Cultural Relationship of Uzbekistan and Germany (In Historical Aspect)

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Abstract

This article is devoted to analyzing cultural relationship of Uzbekistan and Germany in historical aspect. The enrichment and flourishing of art is facilitated by acquaintance and mutual exchange of the achievements of national cultures. Periodicals make a worthy contribution to the implementation of contacts and cooperation. The traditions of organizing events were formed in the 60s and 70s of the last century. Many Uzbek films have gained great popularity abroad. The number of short films has increased significantly. Thousands of German spectators applauded songs performed by People’s Artist Botir Zokirov in 1967.

Keywords: *Periodicals; National Art; International Symposia; Forum; Traditions; Cultural Enrichment; Cultural Cooperation; Popularity; The Most Important Phenomenon; Strengthening; Integration Process; International Ties*

Introduction

Cultural relations between Uzbekistan and Germany have a long history, but its modernity is even brighter. Exhibitions, decades of culture and art workers, seminars and symposia, scientific conferences; periodicals, scientific schools studying foreign literature and international literary relationships, translation forums and seminars make a worthy contribution to the implementation of such ties and cooperation.

An important role in solving the problems of literary and cultural cooperation between the peoples of Germany and Uzbekistan is played by business contacts of the Writers' Unions of Germany and Uzbekistan, organizing international scientific symposia, conferences, translation forums.

The traditions of organizing such events were formed back in the 60s and 70s of the last century. Various types of art are successfully developing in Uzbekistan: theater, music, painting, and cinema. Theatrical performances, performances, films are based on the work of the writer; therefore they are directly related to literature.

The Main Findings and Results

Many Uzbek films have gained great popularity abroad, especially after the Second World War. Cinema screens of the world have bypassed such films as “Takhir and Zuhra”, “Nasreddin in Bukhara”, “You are not an orphan”, “Tenderness” and many others. The names of Kamil Yarmatov, Malik Kayumov, Ali Khamraev, Elyor Ishmukhamedov, famous actors Shukur Burkhanov, Khamza Umarov, Dilorom Kambarova, and Tamara Shakirova are not only known to German moviegoers, but also loved.

The film “The Seventh Bullet” by the talented director Ali Khamraev is very popular abroad. This is evidenced by reviews and critical materials published in the German press. The “Berliner Zeitung” newspaper wrote: “The Uzbek director Ali Khamraev in his films showed us with talent the people who “fought for revolutionary ideas”.

This feature film of the Uzbekfilm studio has been widely discussed in German periodicals. An article by Rolf Müller published in the “Freie Welt” newspaper enthusiastically speaks of the acting talent of the People's Artist of Uzbekistan Khamza Umarov (the film “The Seventh Bullet”) “It is very difficult and differentiated to play the role of Khairulla's dangerous opponent Khairulla Khamza Umarov. This is one of the virtues of the film”.

The German journalist Jurgen Jessel wrote in the “Freie Welt” magazine: “Ali Khamraev continues the work started by his father Ergash Khamraev, who was a famous actor and screenwriter. Now, the author says further, Ali Khamraev is a prominent director, laureate of the Republican Prize, author of dozens of feature and popular science films. Having watched his film “The Seventh Bullet”, I would like to say that he is a worthy student of such famous filmmakers as Eisenstein, Dovzhenko, Chukhrai, Bergmann, Bondarchuk and Fellini”.

This Uzbek film has become a major event in the cultural life of the German people.

In February 1974 a week of films for children and youth took place in Berlin. In it, Uzbekistan was represented by the film “Semurg” directed by X.Fayziev. This color film based on an Uzbek folk tale made a great impression on the German public.

The number of short films about the life of Uzbekistan purchased by foreign cinema and television organizations has significantly increased. These are tapes about social transformations, about labor, achievements of science and technology, about the nature and sights of Uzbekistan.

A film story about the development of new lands in Uzbekistan “And Spring Came” was successfully shown in 1973 on the screens of Germany.

In 1978 the XXI Leipzig International Film Festival was held. Here Uzbekistan presented the film “Paranja” (studio of popular science and documentary films) by a prominent Uzbek screenwriter, People's Artist Malik Kayumov. The film, which tells about the life of Uzbek women before the revolution and in the post-revolutionary period, is designed for 5 minutes of screen time, nevertheless, it was awarded the highest prize of the Leipzig International Festival "Golden Dove", and director Malik Kayumov was awarded a diploma of the XXI International Film Festival for creating this film.

Thousands of German spectators applauded the songs performed by the Uzbek People's Artist Botir Zokirov, who visited Germany at the invitation of the Radio and Television Directorate in 1967.

In October 1968, the days of German culture and art were successfully held in Uzbekistan.

The head of the German delegation, First Deputy Minister of Culture of Germany Horst Brasch, at the opening of the decade, said: “The decade of German culture in Uzbekistan will contribute to even

greater cohesion and strengthening of friendship between our peoples, mutual enrichment of cultures, strengthening political, economic and cultural ties”.

Very warmly received in Uzbekistan Herman Genel, Ute Mai, Inga Kohan, Urzula Genrikh, Gerhard Petzol and other talented German singers, dancers, musicians.

In turn, the guests of the decade spoke with admiration about the sights and hospitality of sunny Uzbekistan.

The soloist of the Leipzig Opera Theater Ute Mai said that she was for the first time in Uzbekistan, and this trip was a great event in her life - in her personal and creative life.

The chief conductor of the Dresden Philharmonic, Kurt Mazur, wrote: “My dream was to visit Uzbekistan and have the opportunity to get acquainted and see the sights of Uzbekistan. Finally it happened”. Other participants in the decade also spoke enthusiastically about the country.

The expansion and deepening of cultural cooperation between the two peoples was facilitated by creative contacts of writers, cooperation of the Writers' Unions of Germany and Uzbekistan. An example of the multifaceted and fruitful activity of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan was the conference of the countries of Asia and Africa, held in September-October 1976.

After the Second World War, German films produced by the Defa film studio were widely shown on the cinema screens of Uzbekistan. They gained particular popularity in the 70s. So, in 1973, the Uzbek audience saw the feature films “Miscalculation in the Game” (directed by R. Groshopfal) and “Tekumze” (directed by H. Kratuz) in 1974, the feature film “The Third” based on the work of E. Panitsa “Rain under the tree goes twice” (directed by E. Kinder). “Six Wander the World” based on the fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm (directed by G. Zimman).

Films “The Wreck of the Ship” and “Emma” directed by H. Dayuba were shown with great success in Uzbekistan. “Between Night and Day” directed by H. Brandt, “It Wasn't Without Villains” directed by T. Kushel, “Knight Without Armor” directed by Kratzer, “Philip the Kid” directed by G. Schohe, “Trini” directed by V. Beck.

On the stages of Uzbek theaters, there were plays by Schiller “Robbers”, “Treachery and Love”, “Maria Stuart”, the drama of the famous German playwright G. Hauptmann “Before Sunset”.

Conclusion

Cultural interaction between Uzbekistan and Germany was growing stronger and expanding.

Cooperation and interaction in the fields of science, culture and literature is the most important phenomenon of social life, contributing to the process of integration, strengthening friendship and mutual understanding, strengthening international ties, further development and mutual enrichment of cultures.

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