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**COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
AND THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE FIELD OF
LITERATURE AND ART**

Annotation. This article discusses the prospects for cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of literature and art. The role of the rich spiritual heritage of great writers in the development of cooperation between the two brotherly countries in this field is highlighted. The contribution of cultural events in the field of literature and art, organized by the Cultural Centers, to the development of interstate cultural cooperation is analyzed. The achievements and problems of cultural cooperation between the two countries in these areas were also identified and suggestions for their solution were made.

Key words: literature, art, cultural cooperation, fraternal people, musical art, musical instrument, theater, performance, selection of poets, folklore and ethnographic ensembles, poet, writer, work, festival, national singing art.

The further development of relations between countries in ensuring peace and stability in the Central Asian region, the implementation of joint projects in the cultural and humanitarian spheres are among the most urgent tasks of today. The foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is focused on bringing good neighborly relations with the countries of Central Asia to a qualitatively new level in all areas. In this regard, relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan are of particular importance.

The cooperation between the peoples of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the field of literature and art dates back to ancient times. As the President of

Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, “Our common history and closeness help us to jointly solve the complex problems of the modern world, effectively combat common threats to us, and jointly build a future for new generations”[1]. It is worth noting that cultural cooperation is directly reflected in the literature and art of the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, reflecting the aspirations and hopes of the two fraternal peoples.

Among all the countries of Central Asia, cooperation between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the fields of literature and art began to take shape on a large scale even before independence. Therefore, “We - Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Tajiks and Uzbeks, representatives of all nationalities and ethnic groups living in beautiful Central Asia - are destined by fate itself to live together in peace, harmony and friendship.

“That is why we must mobilize all our strength and capabilities to protect our common home, our children, from various conflicts and contradictions, and to ensure that peace and prosperity reign in our region”[1].

Indeed, looking at the history of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of literature and art, archival documents show that “the joint Resolutions of the Ministries of Culture of the Uzbek SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Turkmen SSR, and the Kyrgyz SSR (No. 9-3 dated September 27, 1989; No. II-Zk dated September 28, 1989; No. 76 dated October 20, 1989) agreed “On holding a competition in all types (genres) of musical art in the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan”.

Based on mutual agreement, the “International Competition for Wind Instrument Performers from Azerbaijan, Tatarstan, Bashkortostan and Central Asian States” was held in Almaty from March 23 to 31, 1994.

12 Uzbek artists participated in the International Competition of Wind Instrument Performers of Azerbaijan, Tatarstan, Bashkortostan and Central Asian countries in Almaty:

1 participant - won the 1st prize

4 participants - won the 2nd prize

2 participants - won the 3rd prize.

1 participant was able to receive a diploma.

All concertmasters who participated in the competition were awarded the title of competition graduates for the students they trained.

According to the results of the competition, the Tashkent State Conservatory was awarded a certificate of honor from the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan[3].

It is also worth noting that the cultural days held between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have played an important role in developing cooperation in the fields of literature and art.

The signing of the “Agreement between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Development of Cooperation in the Fields of Culture, Healthcare, Science, Education, Sports and Tourism”[4] and the Memorandum[4] following the meeting of the Ministers of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan in Tashkent on January 10, 1994, began to strengthen relations between the two countries in the field of literature and art.

The memorandum provided for the holding of the Days of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan, and on this basis, the Days of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan were held in Uzbekistan on May 23-27, 1994[5]. More than 500 representatives of the fraternal folk culture participated in the event. Uzbek art lovers enjoyed the performances of the Kazakh Drama Theater named after M. Avezov, the Tattimbet Folk Instrument Orchestra, the “Altinoy”, “Sazgen”, “Adirna” folklore and ethnographic ensembles, and the “Gulder” State Dance Ensemble.

Also, as part of the Cultural Days, the Cultural Days of the South Kazakhstan Region were organized in the Tashkent region[4].

In response, the Days of Culture of Uzbekistan were held in Kazakhstan on May 20-24, 1995[5]. On this occasion, exhibitions of fine and applied decorative arts, tours of the Uzbek State Academic Drama Theater named after Hamza, performances by the “Talents of Uzbekistan” chamber orchestra ensemble and other artistic groups in Almaty and other cities of the republic made a great impression on the audience[6].

In May 2000, Feruza Khaydarova, a first-year student of the Mukhtar Ashrafi Tashkent State Conservatory, took first place and Alexander Vishnevsky took third place at the III International Competition of Young Performers held in Shymkent[7].

In June 2000, students of the Mannon Uygur Tashkent State Institute of Arts participated in the II International Film Festival “New Look - Youth Cinema of Central Asia” held in Almaty with their films. In particular, the short film “The Last Guest” created by 3rd year student Sodat Ismailova won the main prize for cinematography. The film “February” by 3rd year student Yorkin Toychiyev won the main prize for acting[7].

In August 2000, the Hamza Drama Theater team participated in the 1st International Theater Festival “Alem Sanniyaz-Kazakhstan” in Almaty with the play “Chimildiq” and was invited to organize a special tour of Kazakhstan[7].

In September 2000, the “Aytis” International Poetry Competition was held in Tashkent at the A. Navoi Palace of Arts. This event, held in cooperation with the Tashkent regional administration, the Tashkent regional department of cultural affairs, the Embassy of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan and the Kazakh Cultural Center, was organized as part of the events marking the 1500 th anniversary of the city of Turkestan[7].

In April 2001, 4 students of the Tashkent State Conservatory and 2 students of the Glier State Music Institute successfully participated in the International Violin Competition held in Almaty. Anastasia Yudenich and Sunnat Ibragimov, students of the Glier State Music Institute, took third place in the competition.

Also, at the invitation of the competition organizers, Associate Professor of the Tashkent State Conservatory Bahrom Kurbanov participated as a member of the jury[7].

The Shanin Shymkent Regional Drama Theater and the Q. Zhlidorbekov Jettisoy Drama Theater successfully participated in the “Andijan Spring – 2001” International Theater Art Festival held in Andijan in May 2001. As part of the festival, theater performers held creative meetings with residents of Andijan and the region[7].

In August 2001, the team of the Republican Satire Theater named after Abdulla Kahhor returned from a creative tour in the Shymkent region, delighting the hosts with their creative performances[7].

Of course, the “Sharq Taronalari” festival, which has been held regularly in Uzbekistan since 1997, plays an important role in the cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the field of art.

In particular, 5 Kazakh artists participated in the III International Music Festival “Sharq Taronalari” held in Samarkand from August 25 to 30, 2001, demonstrating the art of Kazakh national singing[7].

On October 22, 2001, at the initiative of the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan, a festive concert dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan was held at the A. Navoi State Academic Bolshoi Theater, performed by famous Kazakh artists. The concert was attended by People's Artists of Kazakhstan Alibek Dnishev and Aymon Musakho'jaeva, as well as a symphony orchestra conducted by Gaziza Jubanova[7]. Their songs, glorifying brotherhood and friendship, marked the strengthening of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The current Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater staged Kazakh playwright Bakhoja Muqay's “A Night Satisfied with Life” in 1998 and continues to win the love of the audience without leaving the repertoire[8].

The current Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater successfully participated in the International “Culture Festival” held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in August 2000, and outlined plans for further development of creative cooperation with the Kazakh Academic Drama Theater named after Mukhtar Avezov, and held a number of creative meetings. The theater team was invited to the South Kazakhstan region for a creative meeting[8].

It should be noted that on the basis of the “Treaty on Eternal Friendship between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan” [4] and the “Agreement on the Development of Economic Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1998-2005”[9] signed in Tashkent on October 31, 1998, the joint activities carried out in 1998 were mostly in the form of scientific and practical conferences.

It is worth noting that Kazakh translators have been translating the works of Uzbek writers and presenting them to readers. Kazakh readers love novels such as Said Ahmad's “Horizon”, Odil Yakubov's “Treasure of Ulugbek”, and Pirimqul Kadirov's “Starry Nights”. In Almaty, the translation work of translators such as Ko'bey Seydakhanov, Qalavbek Tursunkulov, and Ne'mat Kelimbetov in strengthening the literary ties between the two peoples is commendable[11]. In particular, the A. Navoi State Library of Uzbekistan, in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Tashkent, organized a book exhibition and a scientific conference with the participation of Uzbek and Kazakh scientists dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the great writer M. Avezov. The ceremony of awarding diplomas to Kazakh scientists who were elected members of the Academy of Humanities of Kazakhstan from Uzbekistan was also held with great solemnity in the library. The event organized jointly by the library and the embassy was an exhibition and a scientific and practical conference dedicated to the 105th anniversary of the birth of Nazir Turaqulov, a journalist, translator and statesman who made a great contribution to Uzbek and Kazakh cultures[10].

On March 13, 2018, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev adopted a resolution “On the wide study and promotion of the creative heritage of the great Kazakh poet and thinker Abay Kunonbayev”[12]. The resolution of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the wide study and promotion of the creative heritage of the great Kazakh poet and thinker Abay Kunonbayev indicates the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between our fraternal peoples. Because this resolution testifies to the high attention paid to Kazakh literature, serves to further bring Uzbek and Kazakh writers closer together and develop creative cooperation.

The cooperation between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the field of literature and art is of great importance for strengthening the mutually beneficial relations, harmony and solidarity of the two peoples. As a result of the consistent reforms implemented by the two countries to develop cooperation in the field of literature and art, it is becoming an important factor in the development of interstate cultural relations and the enrichment of the culture of the Kazakh nation, as well as representatives of various nationalities and ethnic groups living in our country, with new content. It is worth noting that, in turn, the historical homeland of the Kazakh people plays an important role in the strengthening and growth of cultural cooperation between the state of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan from year to year. In the words of the great poet and thinker Abai, “Kindness, compassion, treating others as you treat yourself - this is what a real heart should be like. “This is what true “hearty” people are like, as the Kazakhs say”[2].

Therefore, in order to strengthen cooperation between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the field of literature and art:

- increase creative meetings of representatives of literature and art in both countries;

- it is advisable to establish Joint Faculties in the field of literature and art in higher educational institutions of the countries.

In short, cooperation between the two fraternal peoples in the fields of literature and art contributes not only to interstate harmony, but also to ensuring regional security and stability.

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