

Genre and performance style in theater art

K.Yuldashev
Kokand State University

Abstract: This article analyzes the interrelation of genre and performance style in theater art, their significance as a means of artistic expression. The work highlights the main types of theater genres - tragedy, comedy, drama, melodrama and fantasy theater, their forms of expression on stage. Also, the aesthetic and spiritual significance of the harmony of genre and performance is revealed on the example of W. Shakespeare's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet" and J.B. Moliere's comedies. As a result of the study, it was emphasized that in the process of theater performance, expression appropriate to the genre, acting skills and emotional contact with the audience are factors that increase the artistic power of art.

Keywords: theater art, genre, performance style, tragedy, comedy, drama, acting skills, stage movement, realism, aesthetic impact, Moliere, Shakespeare

Theater is one of the most ancient and multifaceted forms of human culture. This art combines many elements: stage decoration, acting skills, musical and dance techniques, dramatic text, as well as the arousal of emotions and thinking of the viewer. One of the main factors determining the uniqueness of the theater is its genre and performance style. While the genre mainly determines the type of dramatic work, the performance style shows how the actor brings this genre to life on stage.

A theater genre is a way of categorizing a dramatic work on stage, which is determined by the dramatic text, stage action and the form of communication with the viewer. Genres in the history of theater have formed and developed at different times. The most famous genres are:

1. Tragedy: It appeared in ancient Greece. Main feature: serious, difficult topics related to the human psyche and fate. Example: Sophocles' drama "Oedipus". Performance style: strong dramatic expression, depth of emotion, spiritual intensity of the actors.

2. Comedy: Humorous response to the shortcomings and mistakes of social life. Example: Works by Charles Perrault and J.B. Moliere. Performance style: rhythmic, lively, often grotesque and parodic.

3. Drama: A genre between tragedy and comedy. Represents real-life situations, has a moderate emotional and intellectual impact. Shows the inner feelings and inner experiences of the characters. Performance style: naturalness, realistic expression.

4. Melodrama: A genre in which heroism and emotion are paramount. The effect is enhanced by the help of catchy, dramatic voices, movement and musical effects.

5. Fantasy / experimental theater: Based on imagination and fantasy, outside of real-life events. Performance style: abstract movements, stylization, symbolic images. Performance style is the way in which actors and directors bring a dramatic text and genre to life on stage. It includes the following elements:

1. Active and passive performance: Active performance: actions and emotions on stage are strong, creating a dramatic climax. Passive performance: aimed at expressing an internal psychological state, with little movement, gentle.

2. Realistic and stylized style: Realistic: lifelike action, natural speech, natural images. Stylized: exaggeration, a characteristic, symbolic appearance of characters and actions.

3. Stage movement and mimicry: Movement and mimicry are selected according to the genre. For example, in comedy, large gestures and mimicry, and in tragedy, subtle, internal dramatic expression.

4. Emotional-psychological approach: The actor enters the inner mental state of the character and conveys his feelings to the audience. The Stanislavsky school is considered the most important stylistic approach for realistic theater. In theater, genre and performance style complement each other: the genre sets the general direction for the actor on stage, while the performance style brings this direction to life on stage. For example:

- In tragedy, the performance style is dramatic, spiritually intense, and the tone is strong.

- In comedy, the performance style is rhythmic, humorous, often satirical and grotesque. This interdependence enhances the audience's perception of the event on stage and the dramatic effect. In theater art, genre and performance style are inextricably linked, and the success of a dramatic work on stage depends precisely on their harmony. Genre is a concept that determines the type, thematic direction, and dramatic structure of the work, and performance style serves as a means of bringing this genre to life on stage.

1. Genre determines performance: The tragedy genre requires strong dramatic climaxes, spiritual depth, and emotional intensity on stage. In the comedy genre, rhythmic movements, humor, satire, and grotesque elements predominate. In the melodrama or fantasy theater genre, the performance is more stylized, symbolic, and in a style that enhances the dramatic effect. a. The performance reveals the content of the genre: The actor's actions on stage, facial expressions, intonation, and stage rhythm convey the dramatic features of the genre to the audience. Example: In tragedy, the actors express spiritual conflicts through internal psychological realism, while in comedy, action and speech enliven the genre through humor and laughter.

Tragedy: The play "Romeo and Juliet"; Genre: Tragedy; Performance style: The inner world of the characters is revealed through psychological realism, dramatic gradation, actions on stage, and speech. Relationship: The tragic effect of the tragedy is conveyed to the audience through the actor's internal struggle and emotional expression.

William Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" is one of the most famous and classic tragedies in world dramatic art. This work not only deeply illuminates love and human emotions, but also social conflicts. In theatrical art, the staging of this work requires a harmony of genre and style of performance.

- Tragedy: The work "Romeo and Juliet" clearly belongs to the genre of tragedy.

Main features: o The fate of the characters: Romeo and Juliet love and family doomed to a tragic death due to conflicts.

Emotional intensity: Strong emotions such as love, hate, hope, and despair are expressed throughout the play.

Moral and social problem: Useless wars, conflicting families, and social restrictions determine the fate of the characters. As a tragedy genre, the play aims to give the audience not only a dramatic effect, but also a human and moral reflection. The expression of tragedy on stage is closely related to the style of performance. When staging "Romeo and Juliet", the following elements of style of performance are important:

1. Psychological realism

Actors must deeply feel the inner world of the characters: feelings of love, anxiety, fear, and despair. o For example, when Romeo's family is faced with the hostility of Juliet's family, the actors must express the inner struggle and contradiction naturally and vividly on stage.

2. Gradation of emotions o Dramatic climaxes on stage throughout the play: love meeting, confrontation with Tybalt, death scenes.

Each scene should be performed in such a way that it gradually increases the emotional state of the audience.

3. Speech and intonation o Shakespeare's poetic text supports the performance on stage.

Actors express their emotional state in monologues and dialogues with open and dramatic intonation.

4. Stage movement and dramatic composition o In the love meeting scene, the emotions of the characters are enhanced through restrained movements, mutual intimacy and facial expressions.

In the battle scene with Tybalt, a sense of struggle is expressed through dramatic movements, rhythmic and powerful stage movements. When staging "Romeo and Juliet", the harmony of genre and performance style enhances the emotional and aesthetic perception of the audience. The tragic effect of the tragedy encourages the audience to think about human values, the contradictions between love and hate. The psychological realism of the actors and the dramatic rhythm of the stage take the viewer into the world of the characters, rejoice, grieve and come to a conclusion with them. So, in the example of "Romeo and Juliet":

- Genre: Tragedy, reveals human fate and emotions in a dramatic way.

- Performance style: Affects the viewer through psychological realism, dramatic gradation, stage action and speech. This harmony is an example of the most important principles of theatrical art - genre-appropriate performance and emotional involvement of the viewer. Therefore, Shakespeare's tragedies continue to be studied and staged in the world theater. Comedy: Molière's "Tartuffe"; Genre: Comedy; Performance style: The mistakes of the characters are shown through grotesque expression, rhythmic movements, stylized facial expressions, humor and satire. Relationship: The goal of the comedic genre is to make the viewer laugh and encourage thinking about social issues through performance. Molière's comedies: Genre: Comedy; Performance style: evokes laughter in the audience through rhythmic, exciting, satirical and parodic expression. Jean-Baptiste Molière (1622-1673) is one of the most famous comedy writers of French theater, and his works are still performed live on stage today.

Molière's comedies are recognized not only as a source of laughter and humor, but also as works that reveal social and moral problems in society. In theatrical art, the staging of Molière's works requires a combination of genre and performance style.

- Genre: Comedy; Molière's works belong to the traditional comedy genre. They have the following characteristics:

1. Social satire: In Molière's works, aristocrats, people who are too humiliated spiritually or financially, and people who are inferior and given to hobbies are criticized.

2. Laughter and humor: The audience is presented with laughter through actions, speech, behavior and situations.

3. Moral meaning: Humor shows human weaknesses and mistakes and gives the audience the opportunity to think. For example, in Molière's work "Tartuffe", the influence of a deceitful and false religious figure on the family and society is shown in a funny and dramatic way. The performance style in staging Molière's comedies is based on the following aspects: Grotesque and parodic expression; The characters in the work often have very defined characters: for example, Tartuffe is deceitful and deceitful, Orgon is very gullible. The actors express these characters on stage through exaggeration, that is, intensifying movement and facial expressions. Rhythmic stage movement; The rhythm of the stage is very important in comedy.

For example, the dialogues are fast, agile and humorous, which maintains the audience's interest. Speech and dramatic timing; The effectiveness of humor depends on the tone of speech, pauses, and the way the words are delivered. In Moliere's comedies, actors skillfully control tone and intonation, enhancing the humor.

Interactive interaction with the audience; In comedy, the audience is directly involved in the humor. Actors "hear and show" the mistakes and funny situations of the characters on stage to the audience, which enhances the dramatic effect.

Performance style: 1. The expression of the image of Tartuffe on stage is grotesque and stylized, he is shown as a false and manipulative character.

2. A comedic contrast is created through the heroism and believability of the organ.

3. The dialogues are rhythmic and fast, and the actions enhance the laughter and dramatic effect.

As a result, the viewer not only laughs, but also draws attention to the false and fake characters in society. This is the main artistic and pedagogical value of Moliere's comedies. Moliere's comedies perfectly demonstrate the comedic direction of the theater genre. They combine humor, social satire and moral issues. Performance style includes grotesque expression, stylized actions, rhythmic dialogue and interactive communication with the audience. Thus, through the harmony of genre and performance in theatrical art, the viewer is given not only laughter, but also social and moral reflection. Increases dramatic impact: Genre-appropriate performance enhances the events on stage, maximizing emotional and aesthetic impact. Facilitates audience acceptance: If the performance is not genre-appropriate, the audience will not fully understand the story or will not be emotionally involved. Artistic and pedagogical significance: Through the harmony of genre and performance, theater art serves not only as a means of entertainment, but also as a source of social and moral influence. Actors analyze the genre when forming an image on stage: they determine in which scenes a dramatic style should be used, and in which scenes a comic or stylized style should be used. Directors, on the other hand, ensure the harmony of genre and performance through stage composition, movement and rhythm. The audience experience is the full result of the harmony of genre and performance: tragedy has an effect, comedy has laughter, melodrama has emotional tension, and fantasy theater allows access to the world of imagination. In theater, genre and performance style are complementary and interrelated concepts. Genre determines the direction of dramatic work on stage, and performance style enlivens this genre and has an emotional and aesthetic impact on the viewer. Psychological realism in tragedy, rhythmic and humorous expression in comedy, dramatic tension in melodrama, and stylized actions in fantasy scenes are the main manifestations of the harmony of genre and performance. In this way, theater not only entertains the viewer through the harmony of genre and performance, but also awakens his thinking.

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