

DRAMATURGY: DEVELOPMENT, STRUCTURE AND INFLUENCE ON MODERN SOCIETY

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Abstract:

This research paper studies the history of drama, its features, theories and influence on modern society. The work analyzes various dramatic works and highlights the importance of dramatic elements in creating strong and emotionally rich plays. The study also examines the influence of dramaturgy on public opinion and culture, and compares traditional and modern forms of theatrical art.

Keywords: dramaturgy, history of dramaturgy, dramatic structure, theories of dramaturgy, influence of dramaturgy, theatrical art.

Dramaturgy has ancient roots and is associated with the development of theater as an art form. The art of drama appeared in Ancient Greece in the 5th century BC. Tragedies and comedies appeared in this period, written by such great playwrights as Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes. These plays were based on myths, historical events and social issues and represented a high level of literary art. In the Middle Ages, theatrical performances were often of a religious nature and consisted of theatrical rituals and church games. However, during the Renaissance and the Renaissance, dramaturgy again became popular.

Famous playwrights of the time such as William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson and others created works that are still cultural treasures. [1.63]

With the development of theater and literary movements, dramaturgy continued to evolve. Particularly important contributions were made by 19th and 20th century playwrights such as Anton Chekhov, Henrik Ibsen, Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller, and others. They experimented with genres, structures and themes, and their works became a reflection of contemporary social and psychological problems.

Dramaturgy functions:

1. Entertainment function: One of the main functions of dramaturgy is to entertain the public. Theatrical productions, operas, and other forms of drama serve to capture the attention of the audience and immerse them in the fictional worlds, stories, and experiences of the characters.
2. Educational function: Drama also contributes to education and enlightenment. Many dramatic works include important social and moral lessons, historical events and cultural aspects that help viewers better understand the world and themselves.
3. Cathartic function: One of the features of dramaturgy is its ability to induce catharsis in the audience. Catharsis is the process of clearing emotions and feelings through the perception of works of art, which can help people deal with their own emotional problems.
4. Transmission of cultural values: Dramaturgy also serves to transmit cultural values and traditions from generation to generation. The theater is a platform where topical problems of society are discussed and considered.
5. An exploration of human nature: Drama often explores human nature, relationships, aspirations, and contradictions. It provides an opportunity to consider the behavior and reactions of characters in various situations and helps to better understand themselves and others.
6. Expression of authorial ideas and criticism of society: Dramaturgy allows playwrights to express their ideas and criticism of society through artistic means. This may be especially true in the case of socio-political dramas and dramatic comedies. [2.87]

Contemporary dramaturgy is the modern art of creating dramatic works that reflect contemporary social, cultural, political and psychological realities. It continues to evolve, as well as reflect changes in society and the perception of the world. In this section, we will consider the main characteristics and trends of modern dramaturgy. Features of modern dramaturgy: Experimental forms and styles: Modern playwrights often experiment with forms and styles in order to create original and unconventional works.

This may include non-linear structure, multiple storylines, alternate endings, and other unusual devices.[3.109] Multidisciplinarity: Modern playwrights often integrate various artificial forms such as dance, music, video, and digital technologies to create unique theatrical works. Thus, performing arts becomes

multidisciplinary and multidimensional. Hot Topics: Contemporary dramaturgy actively reflects current social and political problems. It focuses on issues of equity, equity, migration, technological progress, the environment and other global challenges. Diversity of voices: Modern playwrights strive to present a diversity of opinions and perspectives by portraying the voices and experiences of different sociocultural groups and personalities. This contributes to a broader and more inclusive view of society.

Personal Stories: Contemporary dramaturgy appeals to the personal stories and individual experiences of the characters, which makes the works more emotionally charged and allows the audience to empathize and identify with the characters. Introspection and reflection: Modern playwrights not only represent society, but also analyze its problems and challenges. The use of drama as a means of introspection helps society recognize and understand its own weaknesses and strengths. Trends in contemporary dramaturgy: Digital theatrical art: With the development of digital technologies, new opportunities for theatrical art have emerged. Virtual performances, interactive productions and online theater have become important trends in modern drama.

Theatrical experiments: Modern playwrights are increasingly looking for new forms and ways of interacting with the audience. This may include art installations, performances in unusual locations, or the use of alternative means of communication. [4.85]

Modern dramaturgy continues to develop and reflect modern challenges and interests of society. Experimental forms, current themes and multidisciplinarity make it a rich and varied art form. It plays an important role in cultural and social development, helping people to understand and be aware of their own and others' experiences and ideas.

List of Used Literature:

1. Working Notes of the Playwright, Lewis Trinard
2. Dramaturgy: the secrets of staging theatrical performances, Vladimir Norshteyn
3. Dramaturgy: The Modern Path to Theater Success by Michael Pinter
4. Dramaturgy: the secrets of creating scripts for cinema and theater, Yuri Mamleev.