

## Actor's Interpretations in the Works of Bertolt Brecht

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the actor's interpretations in Brecht's works. The work of the playwright "Mother Courage and Her Children", staged at the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater indicates that the actress Malika Ibrokhimova had a creative research school.

**KEYWORDS:** theatre, role, image, interpretation, classic.

Bertolt Brecht is one of the playwrights who has a special place in world drama. He remained in the history of the theater with his non-Aristotelian "Epic Theater". Brecht explored this theory for more than thirty years. His main goal was to exaggerate the educational value of the work shown to the viewer and thereby educate him. The epic theater brings the audience into a state of catharsis not through emotions, but through the impact on consciousness. Brecht wrote a series of essays to promote his theatre. These are "Three Money Opera", "Sichuan View", "Caucasian Chalk Circle", "Mother Courage and Her Children" and others. In these plays, he put forward his theory of the theater and tried to convey to people the originality of the epic theater by staging his works in the theater.

"Mother Courage and Her Children" is a play by B. Brecht. The play was written in 1939 on the eve of World War II. The premiere took place in Zurich in 1941; on January 11, 1949 the play was staged at the Berliner Ensemble Theatre. In "Mother Courage" Brecht almost completely embodied the theoretical principles of the "epic theater", which he created as an alternative to the dramatic theater ("Aristotelian"). The writer's new artistic ideas were born from his passionate desire to transform the old theater and turn it from a "hotbed of illusion" and a "factory of dreams" into a theater that educates the viewer in class consciousness, causing him to strive for a revolutionary change in the world. According to Brecht's theory, epic theater should tell about the event, and not embody it, appeal not to feelings, but to reason. To do this, it is necessary to create a distance between the viewer and the stage so that he understands further and more than the stage character. At the heart of this relationship lies a technique created by Brecht, called the "alienation effect". Its essence is to show life phenomena and human types from some unexpected side for a deeper understanding of the phenomenon, to awaken a critical and analytical position in the viewer, as opposed to the compassion of traditional dramatic theater. The protagonist of the play is Anna Fierling, nicknamed "Mother Courage", a candienne. She and her children - the sons Eilif and the Swiss and the mute daughter Katrin - with a van loaded with salable goods, roam the roads of war, "thinking to live through the war."

The very image of a woman is written out by Brecht in a completely unexpected perspective. The drama of the mother, who said "yes" to the war, for whom human slaughter is a boon, money, gain, enhances the destructive and destroying all human impact of war.

Twelve years pass between the beginning of the play and its end, they changed the appearance and well-being of Mother Courage (she grew old, lost all her children, almost went bankrupt), but her essence and her attitude to the war did not change. She continues to pull her wagon in the hope of better days, so that the war does not end, her nurse. Brecht's philosophical idea of the incompatibility of motherhood (and more broadly: life, joy, happiness) with military commerce is expressed in the form of a parabola (the narrative moves away from the modern world, and then, as if moving along a curve, returns again to the abandoned subject and gives its philosophical and ethical understanding and evaluation). Brecht's works have been repeatedly mentioned in the Uzbek theater. "Mother Courage and His Children" was first staged at the Samarkand Theater.

Years later, this play was returned to the theater stage and served as the basis for the actors to create their own performance. This work was directed by Tajivoy Israilov at the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theatre. The role of Mother Courage went to Malika Ibrokhimova, one of the leading actresses of the theater. The sequence of events shows that the actress worked on this role for a long time and deeply delved into the character of her heroine. Anna Firling - M. Ibrokhimova attracts the audience from the very first scene. He goes on stage with two sons and a daughter - dumb. His two sons, Eilif and Porter, pull a rope cart around their necks. His daughter Catherine is hiding in the cart. Two officers see them approaching and plan to take Mother Courage's sons to war. Anna Firling - M. Ibrokhimova shows the way to her sons, you can see in her eyes that she is very proud and happy.

When asked by the officer about who you are, where are your documents, she proudly replied: "My name is Mama Courage, this is my name and my documents." Through these words, we can find out how self-confident Anna Firling - M. Ibrokhimova is, that she is not afraid of anyone, everyone on the battlefield knows her by this name. After the words of the officers that this is not an answer, a document is needed, Anna Firling - M. Ibrokhimova began to make fun of them and took out some papers from her bag and laughed at them, saying that this document was a document of my goods. Hearing that the officers are going to take his sons to war, he uses his materialistic nature to offer them various goods. And he goes on begging: "These are still babies and not fit for war." When she hears that one of them wants to trade, she immediately goes to show her product, praise it and bargain. Taking advantage of Anna Fierling's distraction, one of the officers takes her eldest son Eilif to war. Hearing that her son had gone to war, the ferocious mother - M. Ibrokhimova thought about it and calmly said: "Okay, you chose this path yourself, you just have to pull the cart" - and continued on her way with her two children. Anna Firling was embodied by the actress Malika Ibrokhimova in the first picture so that the audience saw before her eyes a real fierce mother, but at the end of the first scene, when the mother found out that her first-born had entered the throes of war, her appearance was fierce, but inside she was crying about her child, about the return of her son from the war, appears in the form of a mother who feels that this is impossible, and continues on her way, accepting her fate.

In the second scene of the play, years later, Mother Courage meets her son Elif in a battle scene. Anna Firling - M. Ibrokhimova, who came to sell roosters, hears the voice of her son Eilif from the next room. He knows he is being rewarded for killing farmers and taking their livestock. Mother Courage is angry because of what her son did. A mother's love prevails when she meets her son. He lovingly hugs his son, kisses him on the face and eyes, and suddenly changes his clothes and hits his son in the face. In this scene, the actress shows the

inner experiences of her character through her eyes. When he heard his son's voice, his eyes widened. He tries to hear him with his whole body to make sure that this is really his son. In the scene of meeting with his son, he looks at him with loving eyes, but suddenly his views change, and she condemns what her son has done.

One of the culmination moments of the performance is the scene of the loss of the middle son, where we see the skill of M. Ibrokhimova. The trial of the Porter by his son could lead to him being sentenced to death and the mother losing her son. Anna Firling - M. Ibrokhimova decides to save her son by selling her house and cart, which has become a source of income.

A mother who has sold a cart for 200 marks wants to save her son for 100 marks and asks an intermediary to settle the matter by giving 100 marks. In this scene, the actress confidently proudly says: "They can't cancel, they just won't give that much money." When the mother heard that they were asking for 200 marks, she got angry and said firmly that she would give 150 marks and not a kopeck. The reason is that she understands that she must think not only about her son, but also about the girl and about herself in such a difficult situation. Mother Courage, who has 50 marks left to live, begins to make plans. She says that she can buy goods with money and earn more money by selling them. But when he utters these words, she feels that this is a mirage. We can tell that she is fooling herself by walking nervously from one end of the stage to the other. Anna Firling, knowing that they were not used to this, that the trial had already begun, and that she would be executed to the beat of a drum if the sentence was read out, gave the last money. He screams, "Run, run, save him." A mother gives the last of her money to keep her child alive, but at the same time, a drum beat is heard.

From this voice Mother Courage knows that her child, M. Ibrokhimova, is dead. The prostitute who returned the money said, "This is the result of a deal. What did you get by bargaining," she tells him and informs him that the enemies are coming here with a corpse. In this scene, the actress was able to show all her skills. Anna Firling-M. Ibrokhimova sits down on the ground exhausted, having learned that her son has died. He had no strength left. She is crying quietly. She regrets the big mistake she made and looks at him with tears in her eyes. Before the enemies who brought death to her son, she tries not to reveal that she is her son. Mother Courage - M. Ibrokhimova, standing on her dead body, does not feel the people around her. She will stay until his son is born. She looks at her son in such a way that through this look one can understand regret, pain and rebellion. She slowly shakes her head when asked if she knows this guy. He didn't have the strength to speak. She doesn't take her eyes off her son. After being taken away dead, he continues on his way. Now his daughter Katherine pulls the cart on one side and she pulls on the other side.

The play spans 12 years with 3-4 years between each event. The skill of M. Ibrokhimova can also be seen in the fact that she does not leave the stage during the performance and every 3-4 years she shows a woman crushed by losses in her life. The actress shows off her figure as she moves from scene to scene.

One of the unique scenes of the performance is that Mother Courage tells M. Ibrokhimova that the cook will go with her and work together in her small coffee shop, but not in order to take her disabled daughter Katrin, she can earn a living by pulling trolley. Hearing this conversation in the carriage, Catherine decides to leave on her own. Mother Courage M. Ibrokhimova, seeing the departure of her daughter, was surprised at first.

She asks her where she is going. When she sees youth in her daughter's eyes, she quietly says that she heard everything. And holding my daughter, I will never, ever leave you alone. She pronounces these words very softly. The ferocity in him seems to have disappeared for a while. Through this scene, we see how much Anna Firling-M. Ibokhimova loves her daughter despite her disability, and that this woman is chasing wealth and self-worth.

In the final scene of the play, Shaddad also loses his daughter Catherine. Katrin wakes people up by hitting the drum to let the enemy know where he is, and as a result, the enemies shoot Katrin.

When Mother Courage returned from the market, he saw that his daughter had died. Now there are no tears left. He gently hugs his daughter. He is afraid of hurting him. She slowly lays her daughter down on the ground again. By this time, Anna Fierling had grown old. He didn't even have the strength to speak.

In response to the words of the owners of the house that you go your own way, and we will bury the corpse, she quietly looks and goes to her cart. Now he has to pull the cart. She pulls the cart with all her might. Anna Firling - M. Ibokhimova became a weak woman, exhausted, but even then she does not give up. He does not fall, she moves forward, even if she struggles. Now she was no longer the ferocious mother in the first scene, but became an insensitive being. Actress Malika Ibokhimova is growing up before our eyes. Mother Courage at the beginning of the performance turned into a mother, devoid of emotions and able to withstand the blows of life at the end of the performance. His only hope is to see his son Fierling alive, and with that hope he continues on his way. We believe that Brecht's dramaturgy opened up new interpretations for the actress.

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