THE INTERPRETATION OF THE COMMANDER OF THE UZBEK MOUNTAIN CAVALRY DIVISION MIRKOMIL MIRSHAROPOV IN WORKS OF ART AND LITERATURE

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Abstract. The article examines the history of the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division, its establishment, and its role in the history of military work in Uzbekistan. Moreover, in the following article, the importance of works of art such as fiction, film, and paintings in illuminating historical figures and processes are illustrated. Also, the interpretation of the image of Mirkomil Mirsharopov who was the only commander of the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division and belonged to the famous Uzbek nationality, in works of fiction, cinema, art, and paintings, the artistic and its embodiment in cinematographic works and painting samples is analyzed.

Key words: division, military personnel, Mirsharopov, Central Asian Military District, portrait, battalion, military march, calorite, repression, Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, cavalry regiment, armed resistance movement.

INTRODUCTION

Along with archival documents and sources, the role of fiction, cinema, and works of art is incomparable in illuminating, evaluating, and providing historical description of historical processes, era, and people related to it. Any historical process and person has been the object of works of literature and art.

The 19th Uzbek Mountain Cavalry Division [1], which is considered one of the largest military formations established in Uzbekistan during the years of Soviet power, and the Uzbek military specialists who served in it served as the subject and protagonists of many artistic works.

Literature analysis and methodology: during the years of Soviet power, the 19th Uzbek Mountain Cavalry Division and military specialists who served in the division were published on the pages of newspapers and magazines such as "Red Star" [2], "Yer Yuzi" [3], "Red Uzbekistan" [4] a series of journalistic articles on combat preparations were published. The periodical press publications contain information about the socio-cultural life of the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division, the training processes of the division's soldiers, as well as the division commanders of the local nationality who set a military example.

From November 1931, Mirkomil Mirsharopov [5] was appointed commander and military commissar of the Uzbek united brigade. From May 17, 1932, he served as the commander and military commissar of the 6th Uzbek Mountain Cavalry Division (renamed as the 19th Uzbek Mountain Cavalry Division from May 21, 1936 - R.E.). It should be noted that during Mirsharopov's command, the fame and military potential of the Uzbek mountain cavalry division increased greatly, and many talented Uzbek military personnel came of age.
Results. Davron Khasanov, the father of the People’s Poet of Uzbekistan Khurshid Davron, also served in one of the regiments of the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division. It meant "Uzbek cavalry regiment". However, for some reason my father did not like to talk about his military life. I only know that my father served in the regiment under the command of the legendary Uzbek military commander Mirkomil Mirsharopov..." [6], he recalls.

In the first year after M. Mirsharopov was appointed as the commander, the division competed with other military units and took the second place in the Central Asian Military District.

For this reason, Mirkomil Mirsharopov, the commander of the division (combrig), was taken as the main character in the significant part of the artistic works created about the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division.

The reputation of Mirkomil Mirsharopov as a division commander was very popular among the soldiers of the division and the people, and it was even customary in Uzbek families to give the name Mirkomil to newborn babies. It is not surprising that Akmal Ikromov [7] (1898-1938), the first secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the UZSSR, named his son Komil because of his respect for M. Mirsharopov. Even in 1960, K. Ikromov, son of A. Ikromov, wrote a historical short story about M. Mirsharopov and his military activities entitled "Caravan Otar, Iz Qolar" [8].

Mirkomil Mirsharopov's reputation as the commander of the division was very popular among the soldiers of the division and the people, and it was even customary in Uzbek families to give the name Mirkomil to the newly born instruments. It is not surprising that Akmal Ikromov [7] (1898-1938), the first secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the UZSSR, named his son Komil, and his respect for M. Mirsharopov is the authority. In 1960, A. Ikromov's son, K. Ikromov, wrote a historical story dedicated to M. Mirsharopov and his military activities entitled “Karvon o‘tar, iz qolar” ("Caravan passes, trace is left") [8].

The historical short story “Karvon o‘tar, iz qolar” ("Caravan passes, trace is left") written by A. Ikromov's son K. Ikromov was not the first literary work that reflected M. Mirsharopov and his military activities. Maqsud Shaykhzoda published an article about M. Mirsharopov and his division in the newspaper “Kyzil Uzbekistan” (Qizil O’zbekiston) entitled "March of the Uzbek Division". Although the march is influenced by communist ideology, it is one of the few examples of poetry written about the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division. The following march is about the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division commanded by M.Mirsharopov and whose influence is very high among the Uzbek people. The march begins as following:

“Qadamlar marshi jo‘r bo‘lmish,  
Qizib-da kishnar ayq‘irlar.  
Ochiqdir og‘zi to‘plarning,  
Diviziya doimo tayyor”[9]

Several feature films were also shot about the personality and military activities of the famous commander of the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division. About the history of M.Mirsharopov's fight against Junaidkhan, feature films were made by directors Ali Hamroyev in 1968 called “Qizil
Bolot Beyshenaliyev (1937-2002) [10] who was People’s Artist of Kyrgyzstan embodied the image of Mirkomil Mirsharopov in the feature film “Qizil qumlar” (“Red sand”) directed by Ali Hamroyev. In 1958-1963, actor B. Beyshenaliyev studied at the Tashkent Institute of Theater and Art (currently the State Institute of Art and Culture of Uzbekistan) and became familiar with the culture and traditions of the Uzbek people. It is not surprising that the actor was chosen for the role of Mirsharopov due to the similarity of the actor’s facial features, as well as his close familiarity with the mentality of the Uzbek people.

People’s Artist of Uzbekistan Saidkomil Umarov [11], who was thirty years old at that time, played the role of M. Mirsharopov in the historical drama film “Olis-yaqin yillar” (“Distant years”) [12]. In 1977, he was awarded a special prize of the jury at the 10th Cooperative-Union Film Festival in Riga, the capital of Latvia.

In the feature film “Qizil qumlar” (“Red sand”), the character of Mirkomil Mirsharopov is considered the main character, and the events of the film are formed around this character, while in the film “Far-near Years”, he appears in some scenes. Although both actors played their characters perfectly, the main idea of the film was written being based on communist ideology and had to serve it.

Mirkomil Mirsharopov, one of the most talented representatives of the Uzbek military commanders who grew up during the years of Soviet power, and his military activity were reflected not only in art works and films, but also in color images.

People’s Artist of Uzbekistan Javlon Umarbekov created the portrait “Mirkomil Mirsharapov” in 1977. This portrait of “Mirkomil Mirsharapov” corresponds to the first stage of the artist’s creative period.

In the portrait of Mirkomil Mirsharopov, the hero of the play is depicted as a horse rider. In the history of world painting, many artists have created many equestrian portraits since the Renaissance, and they are mainly included in the category of ceremonial (paradny) portraits. Of course, equestrian images are often found in the visual arts of different cultures in ancient times, but they were mainly created in the “batal [13] genre” (batal is a type of genre). "Charles V" portrait by Titian (1548), Rubens’ "Equestrian portrait of Philip II" (1628), Diego Velazquez’s "Equestrian portrait of Count Duke Olivares" (1934), Van Dyck’s "Six portrait of Charles" (1637), K. Bryullov’s " Equestrian Woman" (1832), "Portrait of a Couple of Mussars" (1849) and many other equestrian portraits show that they were mainly created to glorify the ruler, courtiers and military commanders. It is no coincidence that Javlon Umarbekov depicted the hero of the portrait in this way. The reason is that in 1932-1935, Mirkomil Mirsharopov was the commander of the sixth Uzbek Mountain Cavalry Division, one of the largest military formations among the Central Asian republics.

In the painting, first, the image of a young and brave young man can be seen filling the center of the composition. His military uniform and armor clearly show who he is and the era when he was a hero. The hero of the work looks at the viewer, the boldness in his eyes, the fact that he
firmly holds the reins of the horse despite the bucking shows his self-confidence. The preserved photos of M. Mirsharapov indicates that the artist tried to convey clearly and expressively the aspects of the portrait while creating the image.

The color of the work is based on the contrast of warm and cold colors characteristic of the artist's early creative period: brown hills, distant blue mountains and white cloudy sky create a unique color game. The scene in the background has a psychological significance; the clear sky between the white clouds reflects the symbol of goodness felt in the hero's facial expression. The rest of the elements around the main character of the picture, the horse rider in the background, all of this as a filler, draws the viewer's gaze to the center.

The image of the commander of the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division was reflected not only in literary works, films, color images, but also in majestic statues.

The headquarters of the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division was located in the city of Kattakorgan, Samarkand region. Therefore, in 1984, a huge statue was erected in honor of commander M. Mirsharopov in the city of Samarkand, the regional center. This monument was created by architects N. Sodikov, A. Gemedzhi, sculptors N. Bandzeladze, V. Degtyarev, and in this statue with a granite base, the height of which is about 8 meters, the commander was embodied proudly standing on a horse [14].

Later, the commander's statue was removed for unknown reasons. The year 1996 was declared as the "Year of Amir Temur" in our country, and the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur's birth was widely celebrated nationally and internationally. In connection with the jubilee celebrations, a magnificent statue was erected in the center of Samarkand in honor of the great general and Commander Amir Temur (1336-1405) in the city of Samarkand, as well as in the cities of Tashkent and Shahrisabz. In this regard, the statue of Commander M. Mirsharopov was removed.

Regarding the removal of the statue, the People's Poet of Uzbekistan Khurshid Davron recalls that "during the Soviet period, a monument was erected in Samarkand in honor of the commander (Mirkomil Mirsharopov - R.E.), later the monument was removed for some reason" [15].

In Uzbek literature, there are not many works written about the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division and its commander M. Mirsharopov. One of the main reasons for this is that due to the policy of repression in 1937-1938, the Soviet authorities did not allow studying the activities of the persons who were repressed, and the archival documents reflecting their activities and tragic fate were withheld from the researchers.

In addition to the historical short story "Karvon otar, iz qolar" by A. Ikromov's son K. Ikromov, dedicated to M. Mirsharopov and his military activities, "Khorazm" by Jumanyoz Sharipov, a doctor of philology in 1960-1976, a cultural worker who served in Uzbekistan's novel-tetrology was written. Although the influence of Soviet ideology can be felt in this tetralogy, the novel describes the social life and lifestyle of Khorezm residents during the rule of Khiva Khan Asfandiyarkhan (1910-1918). It was reflected that the establishment of Soviet power in the
country and the history of the armed movement against it, Mirkomil Mirsharopov's work as a military inspector of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. [16].

In 1937, all prominent military specialists of the 19th Uzbek Mountain Cavalry Division, including division commander M. Mirsharopov, were imprisoned by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (PCIA) and the division's special department.

The "criminal case" of M. Mirsharopov and 18 imprisoned soldiers from the 19th Uzbek Mountain Cavalry Division was considered on October 10, 1938 at the meeting of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. No matter how much they tried to emphasize that they were innocent and that the charges against them were slander, the jury found them guilty under Articles 57-2, 64 and 67 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR and sentenced them to death on October 10, 1938. The unjust sentence against 17 military specialists of the 19th Uzbek Mountain Cavalry Division, the pride of the Uzbek SSR, was executed on the same day [17].

DISCUSSION: The 20th Congress of the Communist Party was held in Moscow on February 14-25, 1956. After the Syezd, the process of acquitting the victims of the policy of repression began. On April 18, 1957, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR reconsidered the case of Mirkomil Mirsharopov. After that, the negative attitude towards his name and personality began to change to a positive one. A number of streets in the cities of Tashkent and Samarkand of Uzbekistan were named after Commander M. Mirsharopov.

However, for unknown reasons, the streets named after Mirkomil Mirsharopov have been changed to other names in recent years. In particular, knowingly or unknowingly about the activities and services [18] of the person who was the founder and commander of the first professional armed forces in Khorezm, the People’s Deputies of Khorezm region adopted the resolution "On naming and renaming the components of settlements in Shavot district" dated July 25, 2016. - Based on decision No. 64, the street named after Mirkomil Mirsharopov in Shavotkala village was renamed [19], and the name of the commander was removed from this street. Maybe it was because the commander served in the ranks of the Red Army during the years of Soviet power. However, it should not be forgotten that the commander was the founder and military supervisor of the army of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, which served as the basis of the first professional armed forces established in the Uzbek SSR during the years of Soviet power.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, the importance of works of art in illuminating the historical process and events is incomparable, and serves to create an idea of the ideological and ideological views of a certain historical period, social life, worries and joys of the people of that period, and more fully revive the scenes of the historical period. The commander of the Uzbek mountain-cavalry division, Mirkomil Mirsharopov, was also the protagonist of many works of art created during the years of Soviet power. Although some of them are embodied on the basis of the ideas and ideology of the Soviet government, they provide information about the personality of the commander, his military skills and activities, and the system under which the commander lived.

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