

Cinema in Kazakhstan: early XX century

In the beginning of the XX century there were only 13 private cinemas in Kazakhstan (Semei, Pavlodar, Oskemen, Akmola, Kostanai and Aktobe). The first film was showed only in 1910 in Vernyi (modern Almaty). The first active film propagandist was A.Zhangeldin. In 1913 after arriving from the journey in Europe and Asia he brought about 40 tapes about ethnography and people's life of Spain, India, China and moving cinema projectors.

The first film about Kazakhstan's political and social life "For Kazakhstan's five year anniversary" was shot in 1925 in the "Kultkino" studio, Moscow.

In 1929 in Almaty there was established "Vostokkino" (Eastern cinema) production department with the help of T.Ryskulov. This department produced several chronicle cinema journals called "Latest news". "Vostokkino's Almaty department shot such short-length documentary films as "National Kazakh regiment" about the first military regiment of the Kazakh youth, "In the world of Kazakhstan's animal life" about developing of the cattle breeding, "On the golden coast" about Yertys's beautiful nature and rich minerals.

"Turksib" film which appeared in this period (1929, prod. V.A. Turin) considered as an important creature of the Soviet cinema popular films. Film authors showed us historical facts in the form of lyrical –courageous poem.

Documentary and feature films about Kazakhstan affected the development of Kazakh films and increased Kazakh intelligence's curiosity. And developing of cinema industry was carried out in Kazakhstan. In 1920s of the XX century I.Zhansygyrov was active propagandist of cinema art. He participated in "Vostokkino" trust's Almaty department's works, directed its script part for several years, and even he was shot in some episodes. S.Mukanov was the adviser of the Kazakh traditional customs in the films as "Steppe's song", "Starvation". This helped to appear Kazakh national cinema art and defined its style, tendency and feature measures.

There was opened "Soyuzhronika" trust's Kazakhstani department in Almaty in 1933, and its duty was to shoot chronicle films to all union's screen and "Soviet

Kazakhstan” cinema journal. This department at first time published 8 editions of “Soviet Kazakhstan” cinema journal and later 12 per year. There were news about achievements of factories, plants, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, discovering of mineral sites, and opening of new institutions. Except for “Soviet Kazakhstan” cinema journal this studio shot other documentary films. In “The peak Khan Tangyry” and “Kolkhoz eastern ray” (1936) there were described ascent of mountaineers on the Khan Tangyry peak, Alatau kolkhoz’s labour people and their life (both of them are dumb films).

There was shot the first documentary sound film “Zhambyl ata” (author I.Kolsanov) in 1938. Films which were shot in Almaty cinema chronical studio “Echoed steppe”, “Mangystau’s gulf” are considered to be popular. Kazakhstan’s chronicle documentary films appeared before feature films and achieved artistic level of feature cinema. All of these things were motives in establishing of the Kazakh feature cinema.

The first Kazakhstan’s feature film “Amangeldy” was shot in 1938. This creature of the national cinema was made in “Lenfilm” studio with participating of the Kazakh and Russian cinematographers. Film’s script was written by B.Mailin, G.Musyrepov, V.V.Ivanov; producer is M.Z.Levin and the writer K.Toghyzakhov was his adviser. Sound editors were A.Zhubanov and M.F.Gnesin. Cast: E.Omyrzhakhov, K.Khuanyshbayev, S.Khozhamkhulov, K.Zhandarbekov, K.Baiseitov, K.Badyrov, Sh.Zhienkhulova, F.Fedorovskii, G.Stanislavskii, V.Sladkopevcev. Pavyilion scenes were shot in Moscow and the main scenes were shot in Kazakhstan. In “Amangeldy” film national difference was described in its historical-revolutionary script. Authors of this film wanted not only to show people’s destiny but also to open main character’s own life difficulties. E.Omyrzhakov in Amangeldy’s role could give main character’s spiritual and idealistic beliefs, his character trait. This film was shot as an epic.

In 1938 in Almaty there was established special brigade which controlled organizing of feature film studio, preparation of national professions. The personnel to the feature film works from theatric and painting organizations were selected, and they studied practical courses in “Mosfilm” and “Lenfilm” studios. There was opened the scenario division near the Republican Cinemafication organization. It specialized in controlling of the Kazakh writers’ practicing of writing scripts. More than 30 authors participated in this competition. And as a result of this competition there was shot the film “Raikhan” (1940) by M.Auezov’s

script. This film describes Kazakh girl's life who was at first bai's servant then became organizer of the new society.

During World War II period Kazakhstan's documentary film masters made a great contribution in showing of real difficulties of that period. Therefore, from the first tapes we can see fragments of going to war and people's courage. From 1935-41 documentary film developed its production-technic bases, and in war time its works were creative. Russian, Ukrainian cinematographers' works "Eighth detachment" (prod. M.Ya.Sluckii), "War is for you" (both were in 1942, prod. D.Vertov) films helped to increase Kazakh documentary fragments, developing of two events (war and peace) in one way made film "War, it is for you" a very great performance. In 1944 cinemachronical collective was united with feature film studio and established Almaty feature and chronicle-documentary film studio. After this event there was a new period in the Kazakh film's life. Uniting of technique equipment and specialists in one place gave new possibilities of making films. This specially can be shown in the documentary films.

Specialists began to increase their quality, numbers. And its theme and genre are widened.

There was opened feature films' studio in Almaty in October in 1941. In this period two great cinema studios "Mosfilm" and "Lenfilm" were evacuated to Almaty. These three studios became Central united feature films' cinema studio. Kazakhstan's young cinematographers joined work with famous specialists of those studios made its own contribution in developing of the Kazakh cinema art. This was the best developed period of the feature film. Central united feature films' cinema studio shot 80 percent of the whole cinema industry. The main themes of that period were KSRU brave fight against fascism. There were made classic creatures as "Mailin", "Wait for me", "For our mother land", "He guards his native land", "The occupiers" in Kazakhstan.

In 1942 producer V.P.Stroeva shot short length films "Soldier's son" and "Song about giant". In 1944 "Mosfilm" and "Lenfilm" studios returned to Moscow and Leningrad. From that period Almaty feature film studio began to work independently. Its first shot film was "Abai's songs". Base for M.Auezov's and G.A.Roshal's joined writing of script was love between Azhar and Aidar. Poet Abai helps them to protect their love by being against tribes' principles. By opening character's image in this way they open his wisdom, fair fighting against

ancient principles. K.Kuanyshbayev who played Abai's role could give his spiritual wealth, and this film shows his spiritual struggle against surroundings.

After World War II Kazakhstan's feature film developed very slowly. During 1945-54 Almaty feature films studio made only three films: "The golden horn", "Zhambyl", "Love ballad".

"Zhambyl" considered to be great film but authors described poet's creative works closely with people's life, and described some historical events. Sh.Aimatov's thoughtful activities made this film attractive. This film was a great event in the Republican culture life and proved that the young Kazakh cinematography can make such kind of films.

In the second part of 1950s of the XX century films' themes were about ploughing of the ground. There were different genres of the documentary films (historical, production essay, seeing tapes, satirical, interview, and portrait). All cinema journals "Soviet Kazakhstan", "Tyn Olkesy" and documentary films ("Virgin soil valley", "People and the earth") were about spacious land which is not ploughed. Also there are films which describe Soviet government's celebrations "Kazakhstan" (1940), "Quarter century" (1945), "Soviet Kazakhstan" (1950), "Thought about happiness" (1960).

Shooting of the feature films was renewed from 1955. To make three-four films per year was the ordinary thing. Films became deeply ideal, high qualified. These films talked in different genres (drama, comedy, adventurous, musical). Also there were historical films. Popular films of that period are "Courageous girl (1955)", "Botagoz", "Shokan Ualikhanov", "Our dear doctor".

In 1950s of the XX century Kazakh cinematographers began to shoot first comedies. In "Courageous girl" which was shot according to Sh.Husianov and V.Abyzov's script, V.P.Soloviev-Sedoi's music and songs are considered to be the main roles. The script "Botagoz" was written according to S.Mukanov's same novel. It describes ordinary Kazakh girl's life, her path in becoming a thoughtful fighter. There are a lot of episodes with many participant characters and group of people, as authors wanted to show all events in their complete situations. But it

was not logically completely connected and it could not become complete performance.

Producer M.Begalin took only Sh.Ualikhanov's last years in his film "Shokhan Ualikhanov". By giving Shokhan's social, scientific life author gives us possibility to view his democratic ideas, developing of his social ideas. The list of films of that period are "Mother and child" (1955), "Noisy spring" (1956), "We live here" (1957), "We are from Zhetysu" (1958). And in this period several talented actors came to the Kazakh stage.

Z.Sharypova became famous with the help of "Steppe's girl" (1955) and A.Ashymov became famous according to "In our region" (1960). And also in "Song is inviting" (1960) film R.Muhamediyarova's debut was very successful.

In 50s of the XX century the Kazakh cinematography worked in different genres. Children's films such as "Winged present" (1956), "Your friends" (1960) and comedies as "Noisy spring", "Return to the Earth" (1959), "Song is inviting" were shot. 60s period of the XX century was historically great for the Kazakh cinematography.

Some films which were shot in these years rewarded with prizes in the national and international festivals. This can prove that the Kazakh cinema's creative possibilities were increased. One of these films is "Legend about mother" (1963, script was written by Zh.Tashenov and A.Sackii) describes mother's happiness and sadness who saw her seventeen year old son to the War. A.Omyrzakova's play increased this film from story about mother's hopes which didn't come true to a great epic performance. May be that's why this film was rewarded with special diploma in Asian, African countries' cinema festival (1964, Jakarta-capital of Indonesia) and Karlo Vary's international cinema festival. Film's producer A. Ya.Karpov, operator A.T.Ashparov, actress A.Omyrzakova was rewarded with state's prize in 1966.

Producer Sh.Aimanov's film "Atameken" (1967, according to O.Suleimenov's script) is about the old man and his grandson who went to Leningrad to bring his buried son. It was rewarded with special diploma in Frankfurt's international cinema festival in 1966, and it was given the first prize "Mountainous cutglass" in Middle Asian and Kazakhstani states' cinemas competition which was held in Dushanbe in 1967. Also E.Omyrzakov who played the main part was rewarded Kazakhstan's state prize in 1968.

One more film which was rewarded with Kazakhstan's state prize appeared in 1966. In the second part of 60s of the XX century two epic films were shot. They are "Behind us Moscow" (1967) which was dedicated to World war II veteran B.Momyshuly and "Song about Manshuk" (1969) dedicated to M.Mametova's brevity.

During these years there were such successful films as children's films "My name is Khozha" (1963, prod. A.Kharsakhbayev) and "Aldar Kose" (1964, prod. Sh. Aimanov). "My name is Khozha" was shot according to the writer B.Sokhpakhbayev's story. Script authors are N.I.Zeleranskii and B.Sokhpakhbayev. Khozha is a naughty, dreaming village boy. Some of his traits he doesn't like himself. But even he promises not to do such naughty things he cannot control himself. Main part - Almaty schoolboy Nurlan Segyzbaev made famous his Kazakh Tom Soers' image. This film was given diploma in 1967 in Kanna. Also there were shot such children's films as "Sing, tam - tam"(1967), "Near Kyzyltas frontier guards"(1969, both prod. Sh.Beisembayev). And such comedies as "Joke and true"(1963, prod. group), "Angel in scull - cap"(1968, prod. Sh. Aimanov). But these films could not use their genres.

In this period young specialists who graduated from VGIK tried to develop Kazakh cinema. They are: producers M.Begalin, A.Ya.Karpov, S.Kozhykov, A.Kharsakhbayev, K.Abuseitov, A.Nughymanov, A.Mashanov, Zh.Baitenov; operators A.Ashrapov, A.Khasteev, F.Absalamov, B.Daulbaev, B.Yakupov; artists S.Ramanov, A.Kaidarov and others. Kazakh cinema's specialists were added with educated, young specialists and widened its production base but it could not be developed farther, because old generation of the cinematography methods did not give chance to new creative possibilities.

Documentary films also opened new sides of the creative possibilities. They paid attention to the documentary cinema projects. There were made portraits of poets and writers as Makhambet Otemysuly, S.Toraighyrov, Abai Khunanbaiuly, Zhambyl Zhabaev, Kenen Azyrbaev, M.Auezov, I.Zhansygyrov; composer — performers Kurmanghazy Sagyrbaiuly, Dina Nurpeisova, M.Tolebayev; scientist K.Satbaev. Kazakh documentary films which were developed in the multinational Soviet direction, made its real soviet esthetic way. To show people's inside world became the main method in shooting documentary films. And there were shot such films as O.Abyshev's "National talents" (1962), "The billion" (1964), "Soviet Kazakhstan" (1966), "Grandmother" (1968), K.Abuseitov's "Zhambyl" (1965, new edition), "On the foot of Naizatas mountain" (1969).

In 70s of the XX century in “Kazakhfilm” cinema were shot 28 full meter films. Some of them received people's attention in the international, national screens. 6 - National cinema festival which was held in 1973 in Almaty made its contribution in developing of the cinema art, changing of practices between united Republican cinema's specialists, in strengthening their connections.

Scenarios of the successful performances were taken from the Kazakh classical literature. Such direction in the cinema, production's development gave us trend of new and modern forms, ideas. The basis of producer S.Khozhykhov's “Khyz Zhybek” film was taken from folk lira - epic ballad with the same title. Script author is G.Musyrepov. This film is about two hostile tribes' son and daughter's sad love. It describes spiritual life of nomad Kazakhs, dream of uniting tribes (G.Musyrepov). In the main parts there were young talented actors K.Tastanbekov (Tolegen) and M.Otekeshova (Khyz Zhybek). Film's main achievement was Bekezhan's role by A. Ashymov. He is described as a proud, obstinate batyr (hero). He wants to win girl's heart by his rude character and fighting heroism, and kills Tolegen. Actor psychologically could give Bekezhan's character, nature. Poet Shege's image is also a successful part. As Tolege's adviser Shege wanted to win this quarrel by his dombyra. Shege's spiritual power and his poetic height was played by A.Moldabekov. S.Khozhykhov received Kazakhstan state prize for this film in 1970. And in 1972 in the 5th National cinema festival which was held in Tbilisi the artist G.M.Ysmailova, K.Khozhabekov in the role of Syrlybai, producer S.Khozhykhov were rewarded with the special diploma.

Film “Ataman's death” describes white army's ataman Dutov's army's end. The main parts are played by A.Ashymov, N.Zhantorin, V.I.Strzhelchik, B V.A.Avdlyushko and others. This film was made in adventurous genre. In 1972 script authors A.S.Mihalkov-Konchalovskii and E.A.Tropinin (Markarov), A.Ashymov who played Shadiarov's role were rewarded with Kazakhstan state prize.

According to M.Auezov's “Kokserek” story, Kyrgyz producer T.Okeev shot a film “Kokserek” in 1973. In this film participated Kyrgyz and Kazakh cinematographers. The main parts were played by S.Chokmorov, K.Valiev, N.B.Yktymbaev and others. Film's script was written by A.S.Mihalkov-Konchalovskii and E. A.Tropinin. This is the second script which was written for “Kazakhfilm” cinema studio. They could deeply open M.Auezov's characters' inside world. Friendship between boy and wolf was complicated by adults' cruelty,

and at the end boy dies. Talent producer T.Okeev morally and psychologically analyses their contrasts by opposing boy and wolf world and nature.

In 70s of the XX century there were shot such films as “That image in my dream” (1977, prod. V.Pusyрманov), “Blood and sweat” (1978, prod. A.Mambetov), “Escape in the steppe” (1979, prod. A.Kharasakhbayev). These films proved that there a close connection between cinema and literature.

“Transsib train” is one of the best films on politic detective genre. It is a legal continuation of “Ataman’s death”. Both of them have one character. Producer is E.M.Orazbayev, script authors - Moscow playwright A.S.Mihalkov - Konchalovskii, N.S.Mihalkov and A.A.Adabashyan. In the role of the Soviet detective is A. Ashymov. And there were other actors as N.Arynbasarova, N.N.Terentyev, O.P.Tabakov. E.M.Orazbaev, A.S.Mihalkov, A.A.Adabashyan, the artist Y.E.Kharsakhbayev were rewarded with Kazakhstan's state prize for this film in 1978.

In this period there were shot several children’s films as “We are four” (1971, prod. Beisembaev), “Our Ghani” (prod. A.Kharsakhbayev), “Legend of forest” (both in 1972, prod. N. Zhantorin), “Alpamys will go to the school” (1977, prod. A.Kharsakhbayev). A.Kharsakhbayev’s “Alpamys will go to the school” and “My name is Khozha” films were foundations for the Kazakh children’s cinema. This performance won the first prize of the National Children and Youth Cinema Festival which was held in Riga in 1977.

Literature, painting and music specialists also worked to develop the Kazakh cinema art. M.Auezov wrote scripts for “Raihan”, “Abai's songs”; G.Musyrepov wrote scripts for “Amangeldy”, “Legend about love”, “Soldier’s son”, “Khyz Zhybek”, “That image in my dream”.

According to A.Tazhybaevs scripts “Zhambyl”, “This happened in Shyghyla” were shot. Also there were such script writers as N.I.Anov (“Song's wing”), M.D.Zverev (“Winged present”), Dm. Snegin (“We are Zhetysu”), D.Isabekov (“The diamond”), Sh.Murtazaev (“Kharatau's riches”), B.Sokpakpaev (“My name is Khozha”, “Journey to the youth”), O.Suleimenov (“Atameken”) and others. According to Kulahmet Kozhykov’s paintings which were dedicated to “Abai’s songs”, “Song about great man”, “This happened in Shyghyla”, “My name is Khozha”, “Aldar Kose”, “Atameken”, “The diamond” films we can see that he knows very well about people's life, esthetic interests, ethnography. S.Romanov was painting for “Song’s wing”, “Escape in the steppe”; G.Ysmailova for “Kyz

Zhybek”; and A.Kharsakhbayev for “Zhaushy”, “Blood and sweat”. Cinemas' music which was written by the famous composers gave them opportunity to increase their spiritual elements. Composers who were writing films' music are E.G.Brusilovskii, A.Zhubanov, (3.Zhubanova, E.Rahmadiev, M.Tolebaev, N.Tiendiev, L.Hamidi.

In 1970s of the XX century Kazakh documentary film's social affect was increased. O.Abyshev's “Island of dream”, “Oreman's family”, Mukan Tolebayev, “Quick than wind” in 1974; A.Nughymanov's “Good day virgin soil!”, “Kazakhstan in war times”, “Medeu. Days and nights full of courage”, “Legend about brave men” were rewarded with Kazakhstan's state prize.

Popular documentary films are K.Abuseitov's “Seragha”(man who is good in everything), “COKS in Almaty”(both were in 1974); Zh.S.Baitenov's “Theatre land time” (1976), “Path of the theatre” (1977); V.A.Belyalov and L.Zh.Muhamedkalieva's “Aksu Khabagly”(1976), “Eagle hunter”(1979); M.I.Berkovich's “Shaken Aimanov” (1974), A.Mashanov's “Al-Farabi” (1970), “Eastern Aristotel” (1975), “Yelubai Omyrzakov”(1976)”. In 1983 there were 8th National film's festival and the Republican young cinematographers' “Bastau - 83” competition in Almaty. “Bastau - 83”competition helped young cinematographers to increase their creative and spiritual possibilities. It was carried out as a young cinematographers' creative account. Among “Kazakhfilm” and “Kazakhtelefilm” 30 short length feature, documentary and cartoon films, the first prize was given to E.Shynarbaev's “Young widow”, the second prize for E.Bekmahanov's “Sapar's well”, fourth prize was for L.Aranysheva's “Private Prohorov”. For “Child's debt” film R.Dauletshina who played woman's image in a great way and B.Seitmatov for his shepherd's role in “Symbol of stranger” were given prizes in this competition.

In 1980s of the XX century films which took their prizes in the International and national competitions were shot. They are “Zhaushy” (1980, prod. A.Mambetov), “Snake s year” (1981, prod. A.Ashymov), “Rook bird's path” (prod. A.Tazhybaev), “Purify yourself from your sin” (both in 1983. S.Zharmuhamedov), “Suiryk” - a kind of tree (1984, prod. A.Alpiev), “My village is located on the foot of Alau mountain” (1985, prod. A.Suleeva), “Strange white and motley” (1986, prod. S.A.Soloviev). Producer A.Shamshiev's “Snipers” which was dedicated to the Soviet Union's hero A.Moldagulova and A.Suleev's “My village is located on the foot of Alatau mountain” were rewarded with prizes in Almaty cinema festival (1986).

The first cartoon film was “Why swallow's tail is separated?” Film was made by the painter - cartoon animator Amen Khaidarov. This cartoon is about swallow's

heroism in protecting baby from snake. And even this was new kind of art it was given in the masterly way. This creative work was rewarded with many prizes in the national festivals, and in 1975 in New York's International cartoons' festival it took "Bronze Praksinoskop" prize. A.Khaidarov's next work is based on historical legend "Lame Khulan". Film's author could give legend's epical side, its deep philosophy. N.Tlendiev's music was turned into characters itself, because in the first cartoon dombyra's sound and development of the situation are closely connected with each other; and in "Lame Khulan" dombyra tells about khan's son death.

Further Kazakh cartoons were made according to the defining of the national tales with cinematography, by making scripts on the bases of the legends. This can be shown in "Being different" (1969, prod. V.M.Chugunov), "Saint donkey" (prod. Zh.Zhumabekov), "Khozhanasyr's story" (1971, prod. A.Zhunysov).

These cartoons show us funny tricks, deep considerations. "Lame Khulan's affect is shown in "Lark" (1971, prod. E.Sultanbekov). In this film there is only music sound. Events dramatism is shown by the music. One of these cartoons is "Khozhanasyr - constructor" (1970 ,prod. Khaidarov). Film's artist is Zh.Danenov was rewarded with Kazakhstan Lenin komsomol prize (1978). There is no any colourful tools but a lot of activities through which spectator can guess the main idea. Somebody can laugh at Khozhanasyr's funny activities but at the time think over them. Film was rewarded with the 5th National cinema festival's special diploma and participated in the first International cartoons festival in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Doll films firstly began in 1969 with producer G.Kystauov's "Bear and hare". G.Kystauov's next films were his continuation of the creative work "Kombe" (1970), "Three desires" (1971), "Bak-bak" (1973), "Khadyr's happiness"(1976).

In 1980s of the XX century there appeared a new trend of the Kazakh cinema art. In this case we can tell about producer Sergei Soloviev's graduates of VGIK (Worldwide state Institution of cinematography). Seryk Apyrymov's full-length film "The last bus stop" was rewarded with the international festival's prize in 1987. Rashid Nugymanov's "The needle" and Daryzhan Omyrbaev's "July" were considered by the spectators as great phenomena.

New generation's young cinematographers made a great inventions in filming with their distinguishing features and ideal principles, and also with the new methods of filming. O.Rymzhanov's and S.Azimov's documentary films were noticed by their

descriptions of the important problems and real situations. New generation of cinematographers offered us new values of synthesis of the West and the East, Europe and Asia.

Among these new offerings Bakhyt Kilybayev's creative works differed from others. He works in various genres of cinema and television.

In the early 1990s except for "Kazakhfilm" cinema studio there were 28 private studios.

But the main problems of private cinema studios and their films' themes and subjects were all about this period. In the 90s Kazakhstan's cinematography's new generation film producers were remarkable for their films and gained worldwide recognition. They are Daryzhan Omyrbaev's "Kairat" ("Silver Leopard's prize – the International cinema festival, Turin, Italy; the International media association's first prize, Lokarno, Switzerland; Prize for the best artistically features, the International cinema festival, Ashhabad, Turkmenistan; First prize, the International cinema festival, Strasbourg, France), Amyr Karakulov's "Burner", "Pigeon breeding" (the International media association's first prize, Moscow, RF; the International cinema festival's diploma. Venice, Italy; the International grand - prize, Taoramin, Italy), Talgat Temenov's "The little bird" (special prize in the international cinema festival, Turin, Italy), Bolat Khalymbetov's "The last frost" (prize for the best scenario - the International cinema festival, Turin, Jury's diploma - the International cinema festival, Berlin, FRG; the International cinema festival's diploma, Kyoto, Japan, prize for the operator's work – the International cinema festival, Minnesota, USA), Slambek Tauekelov's "Batyr Bayan" (Jury's diploma - the International cinema festival, Dior, Hungary), Viktor Pusyrmanov's "Kaisar" (first prize of the International cinema festival, Ashkabad, Turkmenistan) and Satybaldy Narymbetov's "Young accordionist's life" which was rewarded with the French cinema art's academy's prize named after Gorge Sadul and six other first prizes, Ardakh Amyrkulov's "Destroying of Otyrau" which was rewarded with six first prizes of the International cinema festival. Last two films were rewarded Kazakhstan's state prize.

Kazakhstan's documentary film also was recognized in the international arena. S.Dvorcov's "Happiness" (Leipzig, Grand Prize) and V.Tulkin's "Practice of cross" (Grand Prize, Kana cinema festival) were winners of the international competition. Today Kazakhstan's cinematography is defined by E.Shynarbaeva, S.Apyrymov, R.Nughymanov T.Temenov, A. Amyrkulov, A.Kharakhulov A.Kharpykhov, D.Omyrbaev, S.Narymbetov. Documentary films are made by O.Rymzhanov, S.Azymov, V.Tulkin and others. During last ten years the Kazakh

cinematographers could freely show their creative and vital credos. In the first years of the independence of Kazakhstan cinematographers' achievements were surprising. During last 10-15 years then such films as Khalybek Salykhov's "Balcony", Rashid Nughymanov's "The needle", Talgat Temenov's "A wolf living among people", Seryk Apyrymov's "The last bus stop", Amanzhol Aituarov's "Contact", Bolat Mansurov's "Sultan Beibarys", Bolat Khalymbetov's "Dear" were shot. These native films were rewarded with the honorary international festivals' prizes.

Used material:

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