

SUVEYDÂ

THE MOVIE

CREDENTIALS :

name	: SUVEYDÂ
type	: CINEMA MOVIE
production year	: 2020
runtime	: 88'17"
filming format	: 4K FULL HD
filming area	: KAYSERİ AREA
production company	: SONSUZKARE İLETİŞİM
producer / director	: MESUT UÇAKAN
draft screenplay	: HASAN YILMAZ
director of cinematography	: DURMUŞ SORKUT
general coordinator	: GÖNÜL MOROĞLU
editing operatör	: SEFA MURAT
SGI – 3D Animation	: VOLKAN ADIYAMAN
voice edit mix	: ONUR YILMAZ/PROGREST SES
color	: LEVENT ÖZTÜRK / ATLAS COLOR
post production	: PERGE YAPIM
cast	: NECİP FAZIL BELGE, FATİH KÜÇÜK, YUSUF DURU, SİLA NAZ AKÇA, MEHMET KEFLİ, SUAT KESKİN, KIVILCIM KAYA, ERSİN ÇİMEN, HÜLYA AKYOL, BURHAN VURAL, AHMET ŞAHİN, SEZAI YEŞİLYURT, MEHMET FATİH YILDIZ, MÜCAHİT UÇAKAN

STORY LINE:

The story takes place in the poor Anatolian villages that suffocate under the pressure of social and political events of the time and caught between the new culture and the old culture in the 1930s and afterward. The story is telling about the drifts, determination, hope, and dreams of an 11-year-old boy named Hâdim, who is unable to study on his own holy book because of the political prohibitions and tries to do it secretly to become a hafiz and his efforts to learn the bird language like Prophet Suleiman whose anecdote is described in the Quran. And while doing these, it draws attention to the political pressures in the background.

Hâdim's grandfather Mecid Effendi is the imam of Ereğiz village. Since he recited azan in Arabic, he is taken away by the gendarmeries, and then his dead body is returned to the village. This death affects Hâdim deeply. His grandfather always wanted him to be a hafiz. And he is determined to be so. His father, Sergeant Nuri, also supports him. However, it is not that easy. Because, with the Alphabet Revolution, teaching with the old alphabet is prohibited in the country and the Quran lectures are not taught in the newly opened village school. However, if he does not become a hafiz at that age, it will be very difficult to be in the future. Sergeant Nuri takes along Hâdim in the dusk of the morning in order not to confront with the gendarmerie, and he takes him to a remote mountain village and hands him over to Tıǧlı Hodja, whose name he has heard of so much. Having stepped into a new life with heavy responsibilities and full of suffering in this new place, Hâdim both tries to be a good hafiz and he is passionate about learning the bird language, like the Prophet Suleiman, whose anecdote is mentioned in the Quran. His engagement with a white dove from the beginning of the story will take him to a metaphysical touch.

The story of Hâdim is the story of an adolescent boy who tries to weave his life with the Qur'an in an atmosphere of social and political turmoil. The end of the story will have a surprise finale.

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It is based on true stories.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PERIOD (Historical photos / clippings explaining the text)

With the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the proclamation of the Republic, radical changes have been made in every area of life. The public did not adopt these changes they regard against their religion and culture. Thereupon, the single-party government that ruled the country imposed heavy penalties on those who resisted. These practices caused deep resentment in the public. The closing of the madrasahs and the prohibition of religious education with the Law of Unification of Instruction enacted in 1924 caused many private madrasahs operating in the provinces are illegal. The hat revolution, the clothing revolution, the closure of dervish lodges and shrines is realized, and finally, in 1928, the alphabet revolution is made. In 1932, learning Arabic and Persian languages is prohibited. This prohibition was interpreted and applied by some public officials as a ban on learning the Qur'an. In this process, many people who wanted to become a hafiz and receive religious education were subjected to pressure and coercion. With the Circular of the Presidency of Religious Affairs published on 19 July 1932, it was also prohibited to recite azan in Arabic in the mosques. This circular was enacted in 1941 and it is provisioned that those who did not obey the ban would be sentenced to 3 months in prison and with a fine of up to 200 lira. The public was confronted with law enforcement. And this story strives to reflect the pains of those years.

OPINION OF THE DIRECTOR :

"Hâdim" is an original story leaning on the mountains of poor Anatolia with its social and political atmosphere. It draws attention to the untouched aspects of recent history with its bold touches. It also has a high level of plastic images and aesthetic richness with its theme and atmosphere, and values of characters and places. It resulted as a work in which I could reflect my own cinema approach with the tendency to the universal language of cinema, poetry and historical approach.

MESUT UÇAKAN

Producer, director, scenarist, cinema writer

He was born in 1953 in Kırıkkale. He was the President of MTTB Cinema Club. He wrote cinema articles in various newspapers and magazines. He published two cinema magazines named "*Mutlak Fikir Estetiği ve Sinema/Absolute Thought Aesthetics and Cinema (1976)*" and "*Sonsuzkare (2003-2004)*". He published the research named "Türk Sinemasında İdeoloji/Ideology in Turkish Cinema/1977", and a poetry book titled "Sıkı Tut Ellerimi/1993". His first film "LÂNET" was turned into a novel by Mehmet Çetin and it was published many times. Besides, there is "Cinema Talks with Mesut Uçakan/1992", which includes the interviews made by Necip Tosun with him as a director, "Sonsuzkarelerde Bir Çılgılık: MESUT UÇAKAN/2009", which includes a comprehensive research by Hüseyin Karaca on Uçakan's life, works and place in the media as a director and the book titled "40 Years in Cinema" prepared by the Municipality of Esenler as part of the 40th anniversary of his directing. Uçakan made his directorial debut in 1978 with the movie "LÂNET". He screen wrote and produced most of the films himself.

He has gained a special place in the Turkish Cinema with his stance. Despite all kinds of negative conditions, he did not succumb to the opportunities before him and he did not compromise his stance. Most of his works had box office records and had great repercussions. He started many firsts in Turkish Cinema: He tried science fiction for the first time with "Kavanozdaki Adam (1987)". He criticized the judiciary with "Reis Bey (1988)" for the first time in the period of strict censorship. He reflected the headscarf drama to the cinema for the first and last time with "Yalnız Değilsiniz 1 and 2 (1990-1991)". He bravely criticized our recent history particularly with the Independence Courts for the first time with "Kelebekler Sonsuza Uçar/ İskilipli Atıf Hoca (1993)". He brought unidentified murders to the screen for the first time with "Ölümsüz Karanfiller (1995)". He drew attention to the qualification of savority and the secret of reachability in today's dervish lodges for the first time with "Anka Kuşu (2007)". For the first time in television history, in 2016, he courageously addressed a political period that is still conflicted with the TV series "Sevda Kuşun Kanadında". He finished shooting another ambitious movie named "Suveydâ", which tells about the prohibited periods of recent history (2020).

He received the Presidential Culture and Art Grand Award of the Republic of Turkey in 2020. 2011 Birikim Colleges / Honorary Award / 1988. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Turkey Achievement Award (Reis Bey) / 1988. Writers Union of Turkey Best Director Award (Reis Bey) / 1993. Antalya Film Festival Public Jury Prize (Kelebekler Sonsuza Uçar) / 1993. Writers Union of Turkey Best Movie (Kelebekler Sonsuza Uçar) /

1993. BİRSAD United Artists Best Movie Award (Kelebekler Sonsuza Uçar) / 1996. Tashkent Film Festival Best Movie Defending Human Rights (Ölümsüz Karanfiller) / 2016 Anatolian Publishers Association Award (Sevda Kuşun Kanadında) / 2012 Erciyes University Honorary Award / 2012 Kırıkkale University Honorary Award / 2014 Koycegiz Kaunos Film Festival Honorary Award / 2015 Anatolian Publishers Association / 2016 Hak-İş Honorary Award / 2017 Malatya Film Festival Life Time Honorary Award / 2020 Bursa 7 Velayet 7 Vilayet Festival / Honorary Award. And, more than a hundred special awards and plaques given by the public.

CAST

HÂDİM:

Hâdim is a child who is trying to be a hafiz during prohibited times. He learns from a verse in the Qur'an that Prophet Suleiman knows the bird language (mantıku't-tayr) and he wants to learn the bird language as well. This is nothing but his passion to seek immortality that stirs in his children heart.

TIGLI HODJA:

Tıgılı Hodja's whole concern is to plant seeds in the hard soil that will carry the secret of immortality in those hard times.

MECID HODJA:

Mecid Hodja is one of the dominant heroes of the story that laid the first seeds in shaping Hâdim's world of thought and imagination.

DERVISH:

Is he a dervish who crosses the mountains and voices his eternal love with his bandir, or a chronicler, or a loony coming from the centuries ago?

NURİ:

A desperate peasant of Anatolia, who is desperate in the face of government pressure and his hafiz children.

CONTACT