
THE CONTRIBUTION OF UZBEK COMPOSERS TO GIJJAK PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the life, work, scientific heritage and works of Uzbek composers working in the field of gijjak performance. Composing is an art of musical creation that has existed in the peoples of Central Asia since ancient times. This art is based on the unique musical traditions of each nation and has been formed as an independent musical creation in the process of long cultural and historical development.

KEYWORDS: Music, Gijjak, Work, Art, Tradition, Pedagogue, Community, National Culture, Conservatory, Composer, Conductor, Ethnographer, Musicologist, Composer.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tokhtasin Jalilov. Tokhtasin Jalilov was born in 1896 in Andijan. Tukhtasin Jalilov, who was interested in the art of music from an early age, was known in the Fergana Valley as a “pleasant singer” from the age of ten, and could play several folk instruments. Gradually became acquainted with the basics of music.

Tokhtasin Jalilov performed with Hamza’s dramatic group in 1925-1927. He later worked in the ethnographic concert ensemble, and in 1928-1934 was the artistic director of the Andijan Musical Theater named after Akhunboboev. A number of performances based on his music have long been on stage. Tokhtasin Jalilov also composed the music for Kamil Yashin’s drama “Comrades” in this theater.

In 1934, Tokhtasin Jalilov was appointed music director of the Tashkent Musical Theater (now the Navoi Opera and Ballet Theater), where he took an active part in creating musical dramas. In 1935, he participated in the World Dance Festival in London. In 1937 he was appointed artistic director of the Uzbek Philharmonic in preparation for the Decade of Uzbek Literature and Art in Moscow, and in 1940-1949 he was artistic director of the Uzbek State Theater of Musical Drama and Comedy named after Muqimi. And rose to the pinnacle of creative maturity in this theater, recognized by the wider cultural community as a man of great talent. Tokhtasin Jalilov’s contribution to the creation of the best masterpieces staged at the Muqimi Theater was great. [1]

Composers of the Republic of Uzbekistan have widely used songs recommended by Tokhtasin Jalilov in the creation of musical dramas. His melodies became the basis for performances in theaters in Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana, Kokand and abroad. “Kurban Umarov” (S.Abdulla, 1941), “Nurkhan” (Komil Yashin, 1943), “Asrlar” (Uygun, 1943), which played an important role in the development of the Uzbek musical drama genre and brought glory to the Muqimi Theater.), “Gunchalar” (3.Fathullin, 1945), “Alpomish” (S.Abdulla, 1945), “Muqimiy” (S.Abdulla, 1953), “Ravshan va Zulhumor” (K.Yashin, 1957), “Tohir and Zuhra” (S.Abdulla, 1953) and other works were co-authored by him. In the creation of the opera “Tohir and Zuhra” B.V Brovsin effectively

used the pleasant, melodic melodies recommended by Tokhtasin Jalilov.

Tokhtasin Jalilov is also the author of more than 200 popular songs. In his songs, he preserved the originality, naturalness and richness of the Uzbek folk music style, giving a new tone and new content to the folk songs and melodies. In this regard, his songs based on the poems of Hamza, S. Abdullah, Chusti, T. Fattah are exemplary.

The songs created by the composer still play an important role in educating our people in the spirit of hard work, patriotism and raising their spiritual level.

Tokhtasin Jalilov was awarded for his contribution to the development of music in Uzbekistan. In 1937 he was awarded the title of "People's Artist of Uzbekistan" and was awarded a number of orders and medals. Talented composer, musician and coach Tokhtasin Jalilov died in 1966 in Tashkent.

Murtazoyev Mukhtorjon. Murtazoyev Mukhtorjon is a singer, musician (gijjak, dutor, tanbur), composer. He is one of the founders of the modern school of composition in the Fergana Valley. He learned the ways of traditional music from Mahram hafiz and gijjakchi Kadyrjon Hamdamov. Music director at the Kokand Railway Palace of Culture (1929-33), musician at the Kokand Theater (1933-41) and music director (since 1957), Yangiyul Theater (1942-45), Muqimi Theater (1945-57). Artistic director of the maqom ensemble in Kokand (since 1957). Songs and chants of classical and contemporary poets ("Orta-ma", "Gulzor makoni", "Sog'inish", "Jonim ila jonim", "Bir ishva bilan", "Ey ko'ngil", "Jafo ham qilmadin" etc.) It is included in the repertoire of M. Ahmedov, O. Imamkhojaev, K. Muminov and other hafiz. In particular, T. Kadyrov's works such as "Fergana until dawn", "Leaving us" became popular. He composed music for such performances as "Friends" (Uygun play), "Qumri's wish" (J. Mashrabiyy), "Ishqabad" (S. Abdulla), "Kholishon" (Hamza) together with D. Jalilov. He was born on May 5 in the village of Nursukh, near the city of Kokand in the Fergana region, in a family of intellectuals. Young Mukhtorjon loses his parents. He was brought up by his uncle Matmusa aka. His uncle is one of Nursukh's famous singers and teaches his nephew Mukhtorjon folk songs and chants. Then, Mahram Shodiyev, a well-known artist of his time, took young Mukhtorjon to his education and in 1924 sent him to a children's boarding school in the village of Yaypan. He learned the art of music from famous artists Muydinkhon aka Najmiddinov, Ahmadjon Umrzakov, Kadyrjon Hamdamov.

From 1936 he worked as a journalist at the Kokand Musical Drama Theater. While working on the creative team, he also began his composing career. He composed his first songs, such as "Come to my channel" (Chustiy), "Oh, beautiful, prosperous people" (Charkhi). [2]

In 1942 he was hired by the Yangiyul Musical Drama Theater of Tashkent region (named after Muqimi). The theater team included the most advanced teachers of the time. Among them are folk singers Jurahon Sultanov, Mamurjon Uzokov, Saidjon Kalonov, Yunus Rajabiy, Usta Ruzimat Isaboyev, Komiljon Jabborov, Ganijon Toshmatov, Ortikhoja Imomkhojayev, poets Habibi domla, Sabir Abdulla, Chustiy. The main conductor was Fazliddin Shamsiddinov, Yetim Bobojonov, the music director was a well-known composer, teacher Tokhtasin Jalilov. Throughout his life, he has worked with music and theater groups. He studied the theoretical aspects of music from famous composers, including the famous Russian composers M. Gnesin and B. Arapov. He works with famous artists of the time Jalolkhon Ahunov, Tavakkal Kadyrov, Yorqinoy Hotamova. In addition to the selection and composition of music for theatrical performances, he creates a number of songs for contemporary singers. Mukhtorjon Murtazaev is an artist who has mastered the performing arts and enriched them with his unique mentoring and composition. Since the late 1920s, Mukhtorjon Murtazaev has been studying classical performing traditions from the master artists of his time. Initially, the singers will work with Akbar Haydarov and Turgun Karimov.

Later, Madumar learns the secrets of singing from Hafiz, and Umarjon learns to play the violin from Hafiz.

He first staged musical performances with his students, using folklore to decorate them with melodies and songs. Musical dramas “Inside”, “Arshin mololon” are among them. Mukhtorjon Murtazaev’s first work in this field was the creation of music for the famous artist Ahmadjon Umrzakov, Abdulla Kadyri’s “All the Fields” and “The Third Spring”. He then wrote the music for the first version of “Kholishon”. Arias “Invisible high mountains”, “Sabo” in the play were one of the successes of the composer. He created a number of original works, such as “Orgilay”, Navoi’s ghazal “Eighteen years old”, Muqimi’s ghazal “Yor bolsin”, “Shakhlolarimgmu”. [3]

In his practice, the composer paid special attention to the performance of great songs and mastered them, as well as performed with teachers. This is sealed as a key factor in his creative work, and it can be seen that almost all of the songs created by the artist are irrigated with the characteristics of a great song. This is especially true of the composer’s works on classical music. For example, the composer’s songs such as “Fergana until dawn to the words of Hazini”, “Tamanno” to the words of Kamtar, “Leaving us” to the words of the poor, “Bir ishva bilan” to the words of Hamza. These works have a special place in the Uzbek musical heritage. The classicism, originality of the works, the balance of words and melodies, the rhythmic harmony of the measure, the charm of the methods, the fact that they are irrigated with features that allow the performer to reveal their potential and the basis of mysterious performance, their Mukhtorjon Murtazaev indicates that These are the characteristics of the style of composition, and it is more accurate to say that they are the most attractive aspects of a great song in terms of methods. Therefore, it is important to recognize the originality of the composer's work and to note that modern music has its own source of influence. These aspects are present in all of his songs. In particular, the song “Fergana until dawn” is one of the masterpieces of the composer. The work is based on the radiant ghazal of the classical poet Hazini “Until dawn”.

Nabijon Hasanov. People’s Artist of Uzbekistan, a talented musician and composer Nabijon Hasanov has left an indelible mark on the history of twentieth-century Uzbek music with his captivating songs and chants, as well as musical works created for stage and instrumental ensembles. Nabijon Hasanov, son of Azimjon, a member of the Union of Composers and Musicologists of Uzbekistan, was born in 1913 in Samarkand in a family of craftsmen. Her love for music was first aroused by her father. Then the famous composer, musician Tolibjon Sodiqov taught. In the following years he studied at the Samarkand State Research Institute of Music and Choreography. Nabijon Hasanov took an active part in the Decades of Uzbek Literature and Art held in Moscow in 1937, 1951 and 1959. He also took an active part in the Central Asian and Kazakh Art Weeks in 1942-1944. Music will be performed for the performance “Word of Uzbekistan, which was staged during the war. Composer Nabijon Hasanov was appointed a member of the Uzbek Folk Instruments Orchestra under the Uzbek Radio in 1947. [4]

In 1948 he was admitted to the newly opened "Faculty of Uzbek Folk Instruments" at the Tashkent Davit Conservatory as a second year student. In 1951, for some reason, he had to stop studying. However, until the end of his life, he was active in contemporary Uzbek music, performing and composing in a radio orchestra. Over the years, the composer has kept pace with the times with his stylistic direction, creating about 200 different, colorful, captivating songs and chants. Among your scholars are: “My dear land”, “My homeland” (poems of S.Ismailov), “Mother Samarkand” (poem of Nazarmat), “I am charming Samarkand”, “My glorious time” (A.Kamtar so Popular songs such as “Gulladi Tashkent” (lyrics by T. Tola) or “Tinglang yulduzlar” (lyrics by Z. Obidov), “Jon tasadduq boyginangga” (Y. Qurbon lyrics), “Kuyilar yigirma yoshim” and “Intizor” (words of Mirtemir) “Charos”, “Kashta tikdim siz uchun” and “Gulchiroy” (lyrics by S.Zununova), “Gullar ochilur” (words of M.Rahimov), “Noz etardi, e'zoz etardi” (words of P.Mumin), “Gulchehralar” (words of E.Vakhidov), “Ne boldi” (words of Babur), “Dilbar”(words

of Mashrab), “O’n sakkiz yoshligim”(A.Navoi ghazali) songs and chants and “O’ynab otin shabbodalar”, “Qizlar vals” (words of M.Kadirov), “Bakht yallasi”, (A.Polat lyrics) are among the hearts of music fans. Especially popular among the people is the lyrical song “Please White Doves” (lyrics by M. Boboev) performed by Saodat Kobulova. [5]

In addition to the song genre, N. Hasanov wrote “Lyric melody” for the orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments, “Friendship” (multi-part suite), a play for gijjak and orchestra, doira, gijjak and nay. He created works such as a play, a choreographic suite called “Cotton Dance”. A wonderful man, a famous musician and composer, he was distinguished by his devotion to the art of music, hard work, colleagues and kindness to people and friends in general. Nabijon Hasanov was awarded the title of Honored Artist of Uzbekistan in 1950 and People's Artist of Uzbekistan in 1967 for his effective contribution to the development of modern music.

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