

THE ROLE AND DISTINCTION BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND CLASSICAL COMPOSERS IN UZBEK NATIONAL MUSIC ART

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Abstract: This article discusses the role of traditional and classical composers in Uzbek national music art, emphasizing the interconnectedness of these creative processes.

Keywords: traditional composer, classical composers, vocalist, music, poet, art, polyphonic, monophonic, classical music, creativity, professional

Undoubtedly, the reforms being carried out in the field of art play an important role in educating the younger generation. Over the past five years, several decisions and decrees have been approved by our president and government to promote national performance art. These include: The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 17, 2017, No. PQ-3391, “On Measures to Further Develop Uzbek National Maqam Art.”, The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 4, 2020, No. PQ-4584, “On Further Development of National Dance Art.”, The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 26, 2020, No. PF-6000, “On Measures to Enhance the Role and Influence of Culture and Art in Society.”, The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 2020, No. PQ-4843, “On the Organization and Holding of the “Lazgi” International Festival.”, The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2022, No. PQ-112, “On Additional Measures to Develop Culture and Art.”, The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 21, 2019, No. 940, “On the Establishment of Specialized Boarding Schools for Maqam Art.”, The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 2, 2020, No. 536, “On Further Organization of Activities of the Yunus Rajabiy Institute of Uzbek National Music Art.” These decisions aim to preserve and transmit our national music heritage to future generations and to introduce Uzbek art to global stages.

According to sources, professional (mastery) art emerged and developed in our regions during the first centuries of the Common Era. Classical music is based on folk music traditions and the development of performance culture, which later influenced the formation of Eastern classical poetry.

Classical music refers to the musical art forms created by mature Uzbek composers over centuries, including vocal and instrumental music. This music differs from other musical forms in several unique characteristics: the role of the composer and arranger is crucial in the creation of each piece, often inspired by classical maqam works, with composers creating music to accompany classical poetry.

The term “composer” in Persian means “to bind” or “to connect,” while the suffix “-kor” denotes occupation or profession. These artists often combine performance and composition in their activities. It is commendable to cite the creative work of master composers such as Ikromjon Ikromov, Komiljon Jabborov, Saidjon Kalonov, Muhammadjon Mirzayev, Orifkhon Khatamov, Fattohon Mamadaliyev, and Abduhoshim Ismoilov in this direction.

Typically, monophonic works are composed by composers, while polyphonic works are composed by composers. Sometimes, the term “composer” is used to refer to both. An arranger (from Latin “compositor” - one who compose or creates) is the author of polyphonic music works. The profession of composing music requires not only musical and creative talent but also specialized knowledge in composition. Composers create music using musical notation, striving to express new, individual artistic content.

Since the 1920s and 1930s, the profession of composing music has developed rapidly, with notable figures such as V.Uspenskiy, A.Kozlovskiy, and Georgiy Mushel. Among local composers, Muxtor Ashrafiy, T.Sodiqov, Manas Leviyev, Mutal Burhonov, and Sulaymon Yudakov began their creative experiments in the 1930s and 1940s. In the 1950s and 1960s, composers like Ikrom Akbarov, Sobir Boboyev, Boris Giyenko, X.Rahimov, Razzoq Hamroyev, T.Qurbonov, and Sayfi Jalilov achieved significant success in various genres of polyphonic music. During the 1970s and 1990s, composers such as D.Saidaminova, N.Zokirov, Rustam Abdullayev, Mustafo Bofoyev, and Mirsodiq Tojiyev made notable contributions.

In the period of independence, the creativity of Uzbek composers entered a new stage. Young composers like Avaz Mansurov, Dilorom Omonullayeva, K.Ergashev, D.Yanov-Yanovskiy, N.G'iyosov, and others are contributing to the development of music life, including pop and film music, symphonic and chamber music.

Therefore, composers are expected to further refine and adapt Uzbek national music, create new works, write musical scores, collaborate with artistic ensembles, and link contemporary social realities with our national traditions to write new dimensions of our national music.

In educational institutions, professors and teachers should convey the works of our masters, which are part of our golden heritage, to students through scientific research. Unperformed or forgotten works of Uzbek composers should be transcribed and published as textbooks, manuals, or music collections, with each piece's musical score being treated as a scientific work.

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