



EVOLUTIONARY EVOLUTION OF SYMPHONY IN THE HISTORY OF MUSIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Najmetdinov G'ayrat Mamajonovich
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation: This article discusses the entry of symphonic music into the world of Uzbek music and its stages of development. Even today, a number of young composers are working on the development of this genre.

Keywords: Symphony, Symphonic Suite, Overture, Symphonic Poem, Symphonic Ballad, Rhapsody, Professional, Symphony and Instrumental Concert Symphonic music is one of the most complex genres of music. Thanks to the creative research of professional composers, various forms and genres of instrumental music first appeared in Italy in the 16th century. In the following centuries, the terms "Symphonic Suite", "Overture", "Symphonic Poem", "Symphonic Ballad", "Symphony", "Rhapsody", "Symphony" and "Instrumental Concerto" were formed in the composer's work.

Symphony (Greek "symfonia" - melody) - the leading genre of symphonic music, the highest form of instrumental music in the compositional direction. Symphonies are for symphony orchestras, but some symphonies also feature choirs and soloists. The classical form of the symphony is a four-part series based on a common idea and integrated drama. The first part depends on the contrast and dynamics of the themes: the second part serves as a lyrical retreat: the third part is written as a menu or scherzo: the fourth part is often a solemn, lively ending.

The Vienna School of Music played an important role in the popularity of symphonic music and the development of various genres. The works of such great composers as Chopin, Grieg, Glinka, Borodin, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky, "Symphony", "Instrumental Concerto" and other forms of symphonic music are among the main repertoires of all symphony orchestras and famous musicians.

In the twentieth century, symphony orchestra and all genres of symphonic music developed in both Western and Eastern countries. The first symphonic music in Uzbekistan was introduced in the late XIX century. The process of formation and development of symphonic music in Uzbekistan consists of three unique creative processes. The first stage is the symphonic genre, the introduction of performance criteria in Uzbekistan and the creation of works by a number of symphonic genres based on Uzbek melodies by Russian-speaking composers. The second stage is the collaboration, the manifestation of symphonic works in different genres in the works of representatives of the national school of composition. The third stage is connected with the formation of Uzbek symphonic composers and the creation of world-class works.

The first representatives of the Uzbek Symphony School were Russian-speaking composers. The Uzbek State National Symphony Orchestra of the Uzbek State Philharmonic, founded in 1938 by Russian-speaking composers, is a clear example of this. In those years, the first chief conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra of Uzbekistan, G. Shpitalny, performed works by Russian-speaking composers and showed his work to the people. In this symphony orchestra "Samarkand suite" Deshevov, "Musical landscape of Uzbekistan" M.Ippolitov Ivanov, "Uzbek rhapsody" and

“Fergana march” V.Zolotaryov, “Soviet East” S.Vasilenko, “First symphony” Works by composers such as G. Mushel show their national aspects Kozlovsky's three-part symphonic suite "Lola" in 1937, G.Mushel's three-part "First Symphony", M.Glier's "Ceremonial Overture"1 and 1939 overture "Fergana Holiday" will be recognized by experts. These composers have a unique leadership in the formation of the Uzbek school of composition and the upbringing of a new generation of composers. M.Ashrafi will create a three-part symphonic suite for the symphony orchestra "Construction March", M.Burhanov "Daughter of Uzbekistan". In this way, these composers contributed to the development of Uzbek symphonic music.

The genres of national symphonic music in Uzbekistan have been created from the very beginning on the basis of a wide range of creative methods:

1. Harmonize and play folk music without changing it.
2. Processing a folk song, that is, developing the theme due to some changes.
3. Use and develop folk music as a quote.
4. Creating a work through the perfect use of intonation, method, vibrational features of folk music.
5. Independently, in the national spirit, to create a symphonic work based on an author-original theme.

Applying all of this creative style, each composer is free to create works based on their creative potential. In the 20s and 40s of the twentieth century, symphonic music was created and developed in Uzbekistan, mainly in the creative activities of Russian composers. Composers such as V.Uspensky, A.Kozlovsky, G.Mushel and RMGlier opened a new page in the history of twentieth-century Uzbek music with bright symphonic works. laid the foundation for the creation of national symphonic works in this direction. In 1941-1945, during the Second World War, symphonic music developed in Uzbekistan. They created musical plays, chamber music and symphonic music on various topics with war and lyrical songs: in 1941, G. Mushel, the great poet Alisher Navoi created his second symphony in four parts, dedicated to the 500th anniversary of his birth. Each part of the work contains epigraphs from the poems that help to reveal its ideological content to the audience. In 1942, the composer created his third symphony.

Composers such as Yu.Tyulin, Barapov, M.Shteinberg, V.Voloshinov, who temporarily lived in Uzbekistan during the Second World War, also created symphonic works based on the Uzbek folk musical heritage. Symphony-Rhapsody in collaboration with Kalonovs, overture "Tahir and Zuhra" in 1942 and Heroic overture "Ugari" in 1943. V.Voloshinov's suite "Uzbekcha", M.Ashrafi's first symphonies "Heroism" created in 1942 and the second symphonies "Glory to the winners" created in 1944.

In the development of symphonic music in the republic in the 20-40s of the XX century K.Abdullayev, M.Ashrafiy, M.Burhanov, T.Sodikov, Sh.Ramazonov, G ', Kadyrov, I.Hamrayev, M.Leviyev, S.Yudakov, S. Talented composers like Boboyev will be able to create their first symphonic works.

In the 50s and 60s of the XX century, the ranks of modern Uzbek composers included Ikrom Akbarov, Fattoh Nazarov, Doni Zokirov, Abdurahim Muhammedov, Hamid Rakhimov, Dadaali Soatkulov, Rashid Hamroyev, Tolkin Kurbanov, Sayfi Jalil, Sultan Hayitbaev, Matniyoz Yusupov, Enmark Talented young composers such as Salikhov, Alexander Berlin, Sovet Varelas, Felix Yanov-



Yanovsky, Shoxida Shoimardonova, Dilorom Saidaminova, Zumrad Toychiyeva, Rumil Vildanov, Albert Malakhov, Vladimir Milov joined.

The 70s and 80s of the 20th century are associated with the creation of new names and works in Uzbek symphonic music. The fourth generation began to join: Mirsodiq Tadjiev, Mirkhalil Mahmudov, Ulugbek Musayev, Sabir Karimkhodjayev, Nadim Norkhodjayev, Najmiddin Muhameddinov, Rustam Abdullayev, Mustafo Bafoev, Habibulla Rakhimov, Gaip Jemisanov, Dilorom Omonnulayeva, Kurbanboy Zaretdinov, Anvar Composers such as Ergashev, Avaz Mansurov, Abdusaid Nabiyeu, Nuriddin Giyosov, Muhammad Otajonov, Kahramonjon Rakhimov have boldly entered the development of Uzbek symphonic music. Composers of this period also created worthy works in the field of professional music. They brought Uzbek symphonic music to the world and enriched it with new works. It is no exaggeration to say that they contributed to the development of art.

Young composers who are currently working in our country are also creating their own works in the genre of symphonic music and presenting them to our people. However, in explaining the genre of symphonic music to the common people, composers Khurshida Khasanova, Oydin Abdullayeva, Shuhrat Zokirov, Abdujalil Abdusattorov, Zarina Khodiyeva, Mehroj Mukhtorov and many other young composers who are currently working in the Union of Composers of Uzbekistan have performed works in the genre of symphonic music. are presented to our people in writing.

In addition, a lot of work has been done in our country to develop the symphony orchestra. The National Symphony Orchestra of Uzbekistan, formed in Uzbekistan, has given many concerts in various audiences. Academic halls, concert venues, ordinary people, workers and fans in the villages were applauded. The orchestra's repertoire includes almost all symphonic music by Uzbek composers.

The orchestra has been a traditional form of demonstration of the achievements of the republics in the post-war period, as have been held in Moscow for decades. In November 1951, the 2nd Decade of Uzbek Literature and Art was held in Moscow. As it is written in the magazine Sovetskaya muzyka about this decade: "... if the real protagonist of the decade of 1937" O. was a folk art of Uzbekistan "and now in the concerts of the 2nd decade Uzbek polyphonic professional musical works were widely presented.2

Two consecutive concerts organized by the National Symphony Orchestra of Uzbekistan and composers from Uzbekistan in 1999-2000 have been widely acclaimed. Orchestral ensembles from England, the United States, France, Thailand and many other countries took part in the festival with the participation of the International Symphonic Performers in Tashkent. In addition, the National Symphony Orchestra has toured in Russia, Germany and France. Interestingly, the band has twice toured Thailand, where they have been able to perform solo concerts. There were reports in the media that all the concerts were highly acclaimed by foreign experts. Representatives of the kingdom of the country paid a special visit to the concerts.

That's not all, of course. The National Symphony Orchestra has recently organized major concerts with foreign conductors. He has collaborated with Gaetano Colayan, conductor of the Sicilian Academy of Music, and Ricardo Capasso, conductor of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra. The concerts in Tashkent, the capital of the republic, were well received by the public. Through the foreign press, the National Symphony Orchestra has been rated as one of the best orchestras in Southeast Asia.

Endless creative aspirations, performance skills, high-level concert programs not only brought great success to the team, but also gave it a worthy place in the ranks of the most professional orchestras in the world. The National Symphony Orchestra is a team that can fully meet the needs of even the most capricious and sensitive fans.

In addition, the Orchestra participates in symphonic music festivals in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Caucasus, contemporary music festivals "Davr Sadolari Ilhom XX", international music festivals: Tashkent; Olmaota; He took an active part in festivals held in Samarkand and other similar festivals. The orchestra has toured in Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Turkey, the Baltics and Central Asia, Thailand and Singapore. The orchestra has recorded dozens of gramophone records and Uzbek radio records.

Even today, Uzbek composers use this orchestra more and more, and create a separate repertoire for it. The orchestra performs works written by composers and delivers them to our people and the audience to love and listen to.

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