



Choir Art in Uzbekistan Botir Umidjanov

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of choral art in the life of people in Uzbekistan and the history of its development. At the same time, the musical heritage of Botir Umidjanov, who made a significant contribution to the art of choir, is reflected.

Keywords:

Chorus, a sapella, ensemble, tradition, song, shashmaqom, vocals, a cappella,

The most democratic and popular genre of music is choral art. It is closely related to people's daily lives and educates them ideologically and aesthetically. The choir is an art in which literary and musical creativity are combined to create a single artistic image. It also turns people into active participants rather than indifferent listeners. This art has always been associated with folk art and has played an important role in the formation and development of national musical culture, especially in Russia and some other nations. Choral art flourished in the 50s and 60s of the last century. According to the famous music theorist, philosopher, composer and one of the founders of the formation of Russian music

culture, musicologist B. Asafyev, choral art is a means of understanding music.¹

Choral art has a long history. From ancient times the dreams and aspirations of the people have been expressed through singing and physical activity. It is known that traditional ceremonial songs were composed by the people on the occasion of this or that ceremony and performed as a group. It is known that the Uzbek people, like other nations, for centuries have created musical masterpieces related to their work and lifestyle, and passed it down orally from generation to generation.

Although there was almost no mixed group of men and women in the performing arts, there was a tradition of singing by separate men,

¹ Асафьев Б.В. О хоровом искусстве Л. 1980 г, Чесноков П. Г. Хор и управления 1961 г.

women, and children. For example, the singing of children and adults during the holy month of Ramadan during various religious ceremonies is another example of group singing. It should be noted that our people have not had a professional choir since ancient times, but singing as an amateur ensemble has its roots. We can also see the uniqueness of singing as a group in children's songs such as "Boychechak", "Laylak geldi", "Oftob chidy olamga". In addition, the singing of young men and women during the Navruz festivities, as well as the chorus, which has been performed at weddings since ancient times, were performed in chorus. In particular, the songs in the vocal part of "Shashmaqom", which is still being polished as an ancient heritage, were sung collectively by three, four or more singers.²

Professional choral art is one of the most developed arts in Uzbekistan. Because in the early years there were no conditions for the development of professional choral art. It was necessary to find the necessary composers to process Uzbek folk songs in order to create modern polyphonic works that would be popular and loved by the people. In order to address these issues and develop Uzbek music culture, it was necessary to open music schools and train qualified choirmasters, composers and musicologists. Simple forms of professional choral creativity and performance are found in musical dramas written in the 1930s. In the musical dramas "Farhod and Shirin" and "Gulsara" there are two-voiced choir numbers.

In 1936, an Uzbek choir was formed under the Uzbek Radio and a choir chapel was established under the newly formed Uzbek State Philharmonic. In addition, the choir prepared four songs by composers M. Ashrafiy and T. Sodikov. Many composers at the Moscow Conservatory in 1934-37; D.Zokirov, M.Ashrafiy, M.Nasimov, M.Burhanov, S.Yudakov studied. For 10 years composers have created cantatas, oratorios, suites, rooms, ballads, unaccompanied choral works.³

Examples are Ikrom Akbarov's "Tashkentnoma", M. Nasimov's "Dilbarim" suite,

D. Zokirov and B. Umidjanov's "Asrim sadosi", cantatas and others. These works enriched the choir genre and developed professional choral art. M. Burhanov's "Yorlarim", "Guzal qizga", "Sayra", "Zarragul", "Bibigul" reworked a cappella choral works, A. Muhammedov's "Yashna khur vatan", Sabir Boboyev's "Chaman ichra", The repertoire of the choirs included such unaccompanied choral works as "Yali-yali", "Now you", "I love you" based on folk songs. In the following years, Mutal Burhanov reworked Uzbek, Afghan, Iranian, Karakalpak and folk songs. Sabir Boboyev created choral works based on classical songs such as "Tanovor", "Garden Festival", "Galdir", and these works played an important role in the development of the acapella genre.

It should be noted that among the young composers who have made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek choral art, the work of Botir Umidjanov deserves special praise. His works, created and reworked in a truly national spirit, are part of the Uzbek musical heritage. Although Botir Umidjanov did not have a diploma in composition, his practical experience grew from year to year, creating works in various genres and forms of music, creating works based on national melodies. His choral works have a special place in his work. The following acapella choral works by the composer, such as "O idol", "Beautiful", "In the Tomb of the Warrior", "Golden Valley", "Historical Signature", "Rubaiyat" were born. In addition, the four-part suite "Dilbarume" based on Tajik folk songs "Light of Happiness" (cantata "Asrim sadosi" in collaboration with D. Zokirov, the suite "Youth Game" based on Tatar folk songs "Play dildoralar" Unique choral works such as "Tabriknoma", "Bayram Ghazali" are performed by radio and television choirs, educational choirs and even amateur choirs accompanied by the orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments. Over the years, he has adapted various folk songs for the choir, including Uyghur folk songs "Kolkhoz Yoshlari", Kyrgyz folk songs "Kizil Gul", Karakalpak folk songs. "Chinbay", "Mungli qiz",

² Егоров А.А. Теория и практика работы с хором Л. 1951 г.

³ Гудкова Е.А. Узбекская хоровая литература .Ташкент 1974 г.

from Tajik folk songs "Diliman" from Azerbaijani folk songs "Chal oyna" and finally from Uzbek folk songs "Yor nimalar devdim siz", "Olmacha anoringa balli", " John Andijan ", "Wedding in Zarafshan today "; " Segoh "; "Chorgoh ", " Sarahbori navo " has a worthy place in the repertoire of professional and amateur choirs.

Botir Umidjanov's "Pomegranate Pomegranate" reworked for choir in 1974 was masterfully performed by the Kashkadarya regional amateur choir under the direction of choirmaster Ibrahimjon Umarov at the interregional TV festival "Welcome Talents!" In Tashkent dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR. . After that, the folk song "Apple Pomegranate" was sung by the Republican amateur groups and choirs of educational institutions. The work is a quartet that sings of our happy lives. The theme of labor is sung in the play, which honors the work of farmers who brought water to the deserts and orchards, planted cotton fields and reaped a bountiful harvest. Every work created and reworked by Botir Umidjanov has reached the depths of the listener's heart, and people love and listen to him and will not forget him for years.

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