



MAKOM AND UZBEK SYMPHONY

Kuvatov I. I.

Ilyos Kuvatov-senior lecturer of the Department of Orchestral conducting, State Conservatory of Uzbekistan, Tashkent

ABSTRACT

Makoms are considered the most honorable wealth of the Uzbek people. Macoms have been passed down from generation to generation for many years with special respect and reverence. At the same time, there are a number of composers who have developed symphonism in uzbek music. Paying attention to the created works, we will see that they know not only the laws of world music, but also the laws of Uzbek classical music. At the same time, the article provides information about such works.

Keywords: makom, symphony, symphonic poem, the composer, Mirhalil Makhmudov, Mirsodiq Tojiev, Mutal Burkhanov.

INTRODUCTION

The work of Uzbek composers is very diverse and unique. The symphonic works created by them are not inferior to the works of composers from all over the world with their beauty, vitality and elegance. In particular, there are a number of symphonic works based on our national melodies, which can provide spiritual nourishment and support to any listener. At this point, we have a number of composers who have masterfully used the melodies of maqom, and you can praise them while listening to their works. Take, for example, Mirhalil Mahmudov's symphony "Navo". In fact, Mirhalil Mahmudov is one of the most famous composers who contributed to Uzbek music. In his works one can notice some features of our priceless status. This is not in vain, of course. Mirhalil Mahmudov studied Uzbek national music in depth and tried to skillfully combine it with the laws of world classical music. A striking example of this is his symphony "Navo". The name of the work is derived from the status of Navo, which is part of Shashmaqom. The first part of "Navo" symphony is written apart from the laws of the sonata, although there is a sonata form in the cycle, but its function here has changed. That is, in this part the sonata form moves from the place of the main dramatic center to the second level. This gives way to non-traditional special development styles for the symphony. As you can see, the first part of the symphony promotes a new individual type of drama without sonata, based on the deeply formed laws of national music. With the help of the orchestra, the composer tried to describe the style of international performance and the echo of our national words, and he succeeded. Of course, such a direction requires a great deal of skill from the creator. Mirhalil Mahmudov wrote the symphony "Navo" in 1971 and presented it to the audience. This symphony, which has attracted the attention and recognition of musicologists and has not lost its admirers to this day, has a worthy place in the treasury of Uzbek music.

MAIN PART

Now let's pay attention to Mirsodiq Tadjiev's symphonic poem "Poet's love". The poem, which is equally valued by Uzbek composers, is one of the most popular genres in Uzbekistan. There are several types of poetry. They are a poem ballad, a poem rhapsody, a poem landscape. Symphonic poems are also received with

great interest by the audience. In the 1960s, Mirsodiq Tadjiev's wonderful symphonic poem "Poet's Love" appeared. The interest in the Uzbek folklore and our national music, our status, determined some of the ways of structure of Mirsodiq Tadjiev's music. The calmness and seriousness of the melodies, the lyrical-philosophical character and the dramatic depth give originality to his works. The symphonic poem "Poet's Love", created for art readers and orchestras, is based on the drama "Alisher Navoi" by Uygun and Izzat Sultan. The play revives the legend of the great poet's tragic love for Guli. The symphonic poem "Poet's Love" begins with a sad introduction, a tragic chorus. It sounds like a mournful song spread over the grave of the beautiful Guli. The music in this part of the piece is based on Segoh tones. The protagonists of the symphonic poem are the poet Navoi and his love Guli, and their experiences, feelings and love stories are described in different tones throughout the work. The theme of the auxiliary part of Mirsodiq Tadjiev's symphonic poem "Poet's Love" is bright and poetically beautiful. It is from this that broad lyrical peaks emerge. In general, when this work was presented to the audience, not only admirers, but also critics and musicologists praised it.

Mirsodiq Tadjiev's "First Symphony" should also be mentioned. Mirsodiq Tadjiev, who left a bright mark among Uzbek composers, is a well-known composer who contributed to the development of Uzbek national symphonic and chamber music. The composer has 19 symphonies, each of which is beautiful and unique. Mirsodiq Tadjiev paid special attention to the genre of pure symphony and began his first work in this direction with the creation of a five-part symphony for string orchestra. This symphony was prepared in 1969 and brought to the attention of the audience. After the presentation of the work, not only listeners, but also music critics praised it. In the history of Uzbek music, the era of "status symphony" began. In other words, in the created symphonies, the moods and rhythmic features of the maqoms listed in our national music began to be used. This situation was especially evident in the symphonies composed by Mirsodiq Tadjiev. The composer's first symphony marked a turning point in Uzbek symphonic music. In his first symphony, Mirsodiq Tadjiev developed a romantic theme using maqom tones and allegedly created a ring. While the symphony consists of five parts, the theme of the first part comes in a special way in the last part. Although the topics are distributed polyphonically, the status methods are preserved. In other words, the theme chosen at the beginning of the work is repeated in a way that changes during the performance, which gives the symphony a special splendor and content.

Mutal Burhanov's vocal symphonic poem "Ode to Alisher Navoi" is also noteworthy. Mutal Burhanov created this work dedicated to the 525th anniversary of the great poet Alisher Navoi. Composer Mutal Burkhonov was awarded the State Prize in 1969 for his symphonic poem "Ode to Alisher Navoi". In fact, this symphonic poem is a musical masterpiece, and the poems dedicated to it have further enriched the symphonic poem. It should be noted that Mutavakkil Burkhonov's symphonic poem "Ode to Alisher Navoi" later served as a bridge to the creation of the opera "Alisher Navoi". When you listen to the work, you realize that it consists of vocal-symphonic music. At the heart of the musical theme is Navoi, his creativity and psyche. This theme seems at first glance to be described in a simple structure, without excessive colors, but the repetitive sounds give the poem its uniqueness. The music is also enriched with the sounds of nature and philosophical views about life. In the symphonic poem "Ode to Alisher Navoi" the chorus is used in a quiet unison, that is, the choir performers form a sound with their mouths closed. In the first part of this symphonic poem, Mutal Burhanov made effective use of the initial part of Sarahbori, the status of Navo. At the center of the work is a musical tension and the melody comes to life. That is why the person who listens to the work to the end does not know what boredom is.

"Ode to Alisher Navoi" is a new musical version of his time, performed on new curtains. In addition, the performance of European instruments, choir, symphony orchestra was mainly based on national melodies.

There are other a few more examples like this. In fact, it is very gratifying that our maqom has a special place in the work of Uzbek composers. In the process of creating new works, harmony with Uzbek classical music gives a special charm to the work to be born. It would be great if our modern, young composers could learn from the experience of composers who have created and continue to create, and apply unique styles in their future works using our national tones.

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