

Famous Singers of Uzbekistan and the Role of Singing Pronunciation in their Creative Development

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Abstract

Uzbekistan has been the scientific and educational center of Central Asia for many centuries. It is clear to all of us that the well-known scholars such as Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ulughbek, Al Khorazmi, Imam Bukhari, Mamrudi, Zamakhshari, who are known to the world for their works on scientific and religious sciences.

The article describes the famous singers of Uzbekistan and the role of singing pronunciation in their creative development.

Keywords: Scientific, honorable, famous singer, world-famous, intellectual family, success, process, musical knowledge, musical instrument.

Introduction.

Uzbekistan has been the scientific and educational center of Central Asia for many centuries. It is clear to all of us that the well-known scholars such as Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ulughbek, Al Khorazmi, Imam Bukhari, Mamrudi, Zamakhshari, who are known to the world for their works on scientific and religious sciences. We would like to dwell a little on the works of famous singers who were honored for the people who lived and created in the beginning of the 20th century.

The main part.

Mavluda Azamova is one of the famous singers in Uzbekistan who have gained fame among the people with her art. He was born in 1913 in Tashkent in an intellectual family. When he was ten years old, he was orphaned by his parents and raised in an orphanage. At that time, the "Blue Shirt" group became famous. Young Mavluda Azamova participated in that group and gradually entered the art school. Along with participating in clubs, he continued to study at the newly established "Na'muna" school together with Shahidakhan Mazumova. Later this school was run under the name of Nadira. While studying at school, they regularly participated in many events and holiday concerts.

Imomjon Ikramov, who noticed the talent in young Mavluda, began to teach her singing. He creates the character of Gulnor in the play "Gunchalar" by Ziynat Fathulin in the folk theater and performs it successfully. It should be noted that Mavluda Azamova went down in history as one of the first artists who created the image of a woman on stage. At that time, people had different views on art. Therefore, there were very few girls and women in the theater. Female characters were played by men.

In 1943, Mavluda Azamova joined the radio Uzbek folk ensemble, and with the efforts of her teachers, she began to learn how to play the song by herself, accompanied by a dutor. These

actions brought him great success. The songs "Ofarin", "Yigitlar", "Munojot", "Istadir", "I miss my Diloromim", "Desert Iraq" sung by Mavlu A`zamova during the war years were the first stage in the flowering of her creativity. 1951 Mavlu Azamova's services were duly rewarded and she was awarded the title of artist who served in the Uzbekistan SSR by our government.

Mavluda Azamova was a selfless artist who served her people sincerely. Mavluda Azamova was a singer with fire in her heart, intense, irrepressible style and her own way. Mavluda Azamova is a living figure in the art of singing and will remain forever.

Mukarramma Azizova is one of the singers known for her performance skills. He was born in 1913 in the family of Aziz Fozilov, a potter from Namangan. It was known that she has a beautiful voice when she was in high school. The pleasant, juicy voice of the future singer attracted the attention of Rafik Mominov, the head of the music club.

Young Mukarramma finished 7 years of school, studied at a teacher training course and started teaching primary classes. Even at that time, he participated in the school music club together with his students. In 1928, a special commission for accepting young students for the Uzbek studio came to Namangan from Moscow and invited young Mukarramma to study at the studio.

He is trained in music by experienced artists such as Mironov in the Uzbek studio at the conservatory in Moscow. His first steps on the theater stage began in Moscow. Together with his fellow students, he participates in the public scenes of performances in the theater in Moscow.

Mukarramma Azizova, who saw a little stage life, after returning to Uzbekistan, first started working at the Andijan Theater, and then, in 1931, at the Namangan Theater. His life and work are connected with the theater. Soon, he created more than ten characters in the theater and played the main role in many different characters. From the musical dramas, she interpreted the roles of Nurhan in "Nurhan", Gulsara in "Gulsara" (K. Yashin T. Sodikov R. Glier), Shirin in "Farhad and Shirin" (Khurshid V. Uspensky, G. Mushel). Dramatic performances include Hafiza in A. Qahhor's "Shohi Sozana", Sanobar in S. Rahmonov's "Secrets of the Heart", Anna Andreevna in N. Gogol's "Marriage". Mukarramma gradually learns the secrets of singing and begins to apply them in practice.

Mukarramma Azizova gradually earned the name "Nightingale of Namangan" due to her unique voice, attractive and elegant performance, and her reputation in the art world. He performed songs such as "Dutorim", "Alla", "Go to Boston", "Ko`zim", dozens of classic songs such as "Iraq", "Chorgoh", "Segoh", "Ushshaq". left a great impression on his heart.

In the life of our musical art, Mukarramma Azizova is remembered with respect as a skilled singer and dramatic actress. His work for the development of Uzbek art was appreciated, and in 1955 he was awarded the title of People's Artist of the Uzbek SSR. Habiba Okhunova was one of the famous singers who lived and worked in our province.

Habiba Ohunova, a famous Uzbek actress and singer, People's Artist of Uzbekistan, was born in 1943 in Asaka, Andijan region. From his youth, he fell in love with the art of music. Habiba Ohunova was a humble, simple, kind, selfless person who loved music very much. These feelings of Habiba Ohunova lead her to the Andijan Musical Drama Theater. He joined this theater in 1959 and worked with famous artists of Andijan theater until 1963.

In 1963, Habiba Ohunova came to work at the Namangan regional musical drama and comedy theater named after A. Navoi and continued to work there until the end of her life. She is Kumush in D. Saatkulov's play "Zarafshon's Girl", Layli in T. Sodikov's musical drama "Layli and Majnun", Nurhon in T. Jalilov's play "Nurhon", Barchin in "Alpomish", Amalia in "Robbers". he performs his roles to perfection and gets noticed. In particular, there are few artists who have created the image of Nurhan with passion and perfection like Habiba Ohunovacha. There are many artists who acted in the theater or sang on the theater stage. However, Habiba Ohunova's uniqueness was recognized by the audience and experts. This person prioritized the sanctity of the stage. The stage is the soul of Habiba Ohunova.

Habiba Ohunova had a mysterious, melodious, melodious and pleasant voice. It would be no exaggeration to say that the incalculable pain of his performance captivated any listener. He became famous among art lovers for his sonorous and painful voice. From the performance repertoire of the great artist are "O`zing", "Kormagan bolsam", "Odob bilan", "Love", "Sabo bilan", "Oshnolaring", "Korkam Vatan", "Barno guy" , songs such as "Nay navosi", "Kongil", "Alla", "Namangan" take a worthy place.

Although Habiba Ohunova's performance repertoire is not very extensive, there is no doubt that she has a convincing and beautiful style. During her short life, Habiba Ohunova left an indelible mark on the art of music performance. showed a lovely style full of passionate performance secrets. Because this style of performance will serve as a worthy lesson in the education of the young generation.

The services of Habiba Ohunova were duly awarded by our Government. In 1974, he was awarded the honorary title of "People's Artist of the Uzbek SSR".

Habiba Ohunova died in 1994 in Namangan. One of the singers who left an indelible mark on the art of Uzbek singing was Fatima Borukhova. Famous opera and classical singer Fatima Boruhova was born in 1916 in the city of Andijan in the family of a servant. His passion for singing from a young age made him fall in love with the field of singing. Her parents were artists and they were not indifferent to their daughter's interest in art and helped her as much as they could. Fatima Boruhova diligently learned every musical sample she heard on the radio and tried to perform it in the style of famous singers. These actions of Fatima Borukhova begin to show in her performances, and she decides to become a singer. He was sent to study at the Uzbek Opera Studio, which was established under the Moscow Conservatory in 1940-1942, on the recommendation of the management of that time. In this school, he learns the secrets of academic singing. After studying the works of world classical music figures, he returns to his country.

In 1942-1944, Yoldosh began working as an artist of the Andijan Musical Drama Theater named after Ohunboboev. He will now perform the singing lessons he learned in Moscow on the stage of the theater. During this period, he skillfully performed a number of roles in the most popular musical dramas "Kurban Umarov", "Gulsara", "Tahir va Zuhra". However, due to his performance style being more academic, he continued his creative career in the Alisher Navoi State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater in the capital from 1945. Fatima Boruhova's knowledge of academic and traditional performance methods is the basis for effective work in this field. He gained respect among the community with his distinctive voice and unique performance, and worked as a teacher until 1957.

Fatima Boruhova has created characters in many musical dramas over the years. Through these roles, he won the hearts of many fans. For example, Ayhon in "Oyhon" by T. Jalilov, K. Yashin, Shirin in "Farhad and Shirin", Sh. Hurshid, Zebiniso in "Zebiniso" by T. Jalilov; Zebiniso in the opera "The Storm" by M. Ashrafiy, S. N. Vasilenko; Layli in "Layli and Madnun" by T. Sodikov, R.M. Glier; Sora in "Sword of Uzbekistan" by N. Pogodin, H. Olimjon; Polina in Pikovaya Dama by P. I. Tchaikovsky (1947); Mother in "Valley of Happiness" by M. Ashrafiy, S. Vasilenko; Mother in "Blind Son" by U. Khojibekov (1950); Characters such as T. Jalilov, B.V. Brovtsin's "Tahir and Venus" and A. Spandiarov's "Diamond" Fortune Teller (1953) are the products of F. Borukhova's many years of creative work.

Fatima Boruhova performed classical songs and classical songs together with opera. He learned many classical music samples from his teachers and recorded them on magnetic tapes. "Mehnat Ahli" (together with Halima Nosirova), "Kanalim", "Chaman ichra", "Yolgiz", "Kormadim", "Samarkand Ushshoggi", "Tashkent Irogi", "O Chehrasi Tobanim" " are among them. The services of the owner of a strong and loud voice were duly rewarded, and in 1950 she was awarded the title of People's Artist of the Uzbekistan SSR. Kommuna Ismailova is one of the singers who has won the respect of the people for her wonderful art.

Komuna Ismailova was born on December 15, 1927 in the old and modern city of Khiva, Khorazm region, in the family of a servant. Komuna was interested in art from a very young age. In 1934-1935, well-known artists of their time, Tamarahonim, Ohunjon Khune, Polatjon Rahimov performed in the theater of Khorazm region. Young Komuna often went to this theater and performed on public stages together with artists.

The voice of the commune was pleasant in nature. That's why he sang very beautifully from a young age. One day, the teachers paid attention to the Commune's voice and became mesmerized. The teachers evaluated the talent in the Commune and concluded that his future is bright. It is agreed that the girl should go to Tashkent and get the necessary musical literacy. Commune is brought to Tashkent with permission from his parents. This person was a unique musician, teacher, composer, artist Fahriddin Sadikov. Fahriddin Sadikov, seeing the talent of Komuna Ismailova, saw that this girl would become a real artist and spared no effort in this way. The songs created by the composer were perfect in their performance. These songs introduced Komuna Ismailova to Uzbekistan as a singer with a clear voice.

In 1957, he was hired by Uzbek radio as a solo singer. This was a great opportunity for him to constantly deliver his songs to the audience, record them on magnetic tapes, and collaborate with artists. Composers such as S. Jalil, H. Rahimov, B. Gienko, F. Nazarov, V. Zudov, H. Izomov, D. Zokirov, T. Jalilov, F. Sodikov, K. Jabbarov, S. Hayitboev, N. Hasanov, G'. He cooperates with composers like Toshmatov. He enriches his performance repertoire with professional music samples. "Congratulations" (N. Hasanov, R. Kasimhojaeva), "Gulnora" (K. Otaniyozov, A. Bobojonov), "Ayshahon" (D. Zokirov, A. Po'lat), "My dream is with you" (H. Rahimov. T. Tola), "White gold caravan-caravan" (F. Sodikov, Z. Obidov), "When I was young" (S. Jalil, H. Olimjon), "Thought" (K. Otaniyozov, A. Bobojonov) are among them.

In 1959, he joined the Maqomchilar ensemble of the Uzbek Television and Radio. Yu. Rajabi, F. Sodikov, O. Imomho'jaev, B. Davidova, M. Dadaboeva, K. Mominov, U. Otaev, I. Toraev, O. Alimahsumov, S. Aminov, O. Otahonov, Sh. They work together with the Ergashevs for many years. During these years, Kommuna Ismailova managed to record on magnetic tape the songs created by many national composers. "Girl's song" (poetry by A. Polat, music by F. Sodikov), "O my face and feet" (words by Muqimi, music by F. Sodikov), "Chaman ichra" (folk song and music), "Dyorimsan" (poem by A. Polat, music by G. Toshmatov), "Tokai" (ghazal by Uvaisiy, music by K. Jabborov), "Chapandozi Savti Navo" (ghazal by Nodira, YU.Rajabi's music) is one of them.

Kommuna Ismailova, the People's Artist of Uzbekistan, a unique singer, a wonderful teacher, who has a unique style of performing Uzbek folk music, is one of the famous and respected artists of our time. The teacher, who dedicated his life to the development of our art, was able to present the most original songs and chants suitable for the spirituality and spirit of our nation. For several years, the teacher artist Kommuna Ismailova taught the secrets of singing to young students and students at the Tashkent Art Institute named after M. Uyghur and the Tashkent College of Culture.

Berta Davidova is one of the singers known as a skilled performer of classical songs in Uzbekistan. He was born in December 1922 in the city of Margilon in the house of his father David. His father used to play very good tunes in the school. Young Berta was especially fond of the folk tune "Torgay" played on the dutor. Berta's youth was spent in such an artistic household.

In 1935, at the age of 13, he entered Tashkent medical technical school. When World War II started in 1941, she worked as a nurse in a military hospital. One day, the Maqom ensemble came here to perform a concert and gave a concert to the wounded, performing music samples. Berta, who has been singing songs since she was young, joined the rank-and-file soldiers and sang to the wounded. Then the members of the ensemble are surprised and invite to work in the ensemble. In particular, Imomjon Ikromov is enthusiastic, and Berta Davidova worked in the Maqomchilar ensemble of the State Television and Radio of Uzbekistan from 1943 to 1987, for 44 years. He is able to record more than 200 examples of maqam, folk songs for maqam, songs

created by composers on a magnetic tape. From 1979-1980, he began to teach students the secrets of performing our classical music.

Berta Davidova was one of the lucky artists who found a unique performance interpretation in the art of status performance. Sister Berta's interpretation with a gentle and unique chain of licks will captivate any singer. That is probably why Berta Davidova's performance method has always been important as an example in the practice of female singers. We know very well that among the examples of classical music, "Munojot" was performed to the standard by Berta Davidova.

In recognition of Berta Davidova's work, our government awarded her the title of People's Artist of Uzbekistan. Sister Bertha earned this title through her hard work. Samples of songs performed by Berta Davidova have been reworked. "Munojot" (Navoi's ghazal, music by I. Ikramov), "Gul achilur" (poem by A. Bobojon, music by F. Sodikov), "I am a gardener's girl" (folk song, music by N. Hasanov), "Araz" (Munis Khorazmi ghazal, folk tune), "Bilmading" (words by A. Mirkarimov, music by M. Bafoev), "Sarahbori Oromijon" (Navoi ghazal), "Taronai Bayot" (Navoi g 'azali), "Ufori Iraq" (Ogahi ghazal), "Tanavvor II" (Muqimi's poem, folk music), "Ufori ushshaq" (Navoi ghazal), "Dugoh" (words by S. Abdullah , folk music) such as "Kozgolur" (Habibi's ghazal, folk song) can be listed.

Hadiya Yusupova was one of the well-known singers in Uzbekistan. Like many singers, he loved to sing from a very young age. It is not surprising that Hadiyahan's passion for singing was motivated by the cultural environment of Namangan, the city of beautiful flowers, and the creativity of famous artists who came from there.

It is possible that the songs he learned in absentia from Mukarram Azizova, Mavluda Azamova, Berta Davidova, Komuna Ismailova gave wings to young Hadiyahan. In particular, with the songs "Ne navo soz aylagay" by Yunus Rajabi, "Samarkand Ushshogi" by Haji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov, "Aydin Kechada" by Fahriddin Sadikov, he successfully participates in many events held at the district and city level. He manages to demonstrate his unique voice and masterful performance skills.

In the year when sister Hadiyahan graduated from the tenth grade, a competition of young talents will be held. Sister Hadiyahan also successfully participated in this competition and joined the "Hor Cappella" team of the Uzbekistan State Philharmonic in Tashkent. In the choir, he reinforces professional performance techniques, voice use and interpretation. He learns the secrets of skillfully performing not only folk songs, but also works belonging to the composer's creativity.

In the mid-1950s, he joined the Radio of Uzbekistan as a soloist in the orchestra of folk instruments. Since Hadiya Yusupova took her first step to this dargah, there have been a lot of songs by famous musicians and singers such as Yunus Rajabi, Fahriddin Sadikov, Ortikhoja Imomhojaev, Ishaq Kattaev, Ilhom Toraev, Arif Alimahsumov, Berta Davidova. records and records on magnetic tape in the radio. In his performance for the radio fund, he was the first to record Fahriddin Sadikov's song "Show Me" on magnetic tapes with great skill.

In 1959, he started working in the radio ensemble of makomchilars, where he worked closely with Fahriddin Sadikov. Skillfully learns many of the composer's songs and performs more than 30 of his songs. Such songs as "Bir gozal", "Gozal", "Yor kili", "Kelasanmu", "Zulaiho bolsang" can be an example of this. In addition, he participates in the recording of "Shashmaqom" songs for the radio fund. In 1970, Sister Hadiya was awarded the honorary title of "Artist who served in the Uzbek SSR".

Hadiya Yusupova, one of the mature artists of her time, performed and recorded many songs together with Rahimahon Yoldasheva. Nabijon Hasanov's "Shahi belbog", Orifjon Hotamov's "Kongil ol", "Kashkarchai Savti Sabo", "Chapandozi Navo", "Navrozi Sabo" are among these. Hadiya Yusupova is a generous, noble, kind person. Mother of 3 children. From 1988 to this day, Hadiya Yusupova has been diligently teaching folk songs, classical songs and works of status to

young students at the Tashkent State Institute of Arts named after Mannon Uyghur and the Tashkent College of Culture. . Rahimakhanim Mazohidova was one of the famous singers who made a name for herself in Uzbek folkloric singing.

People's Artist of Uzbekistan Rahimahonim Mazohidova was born on March 8, 1930 in the "Dehrezli" neighborhood of the city of Kokhan. His father, Hakim Khan, was a doctor, and his mother was also a scholar, interested in literature and art.

Rahimahonim learned the masterpieces of Uzbek folk art, the secrets of Fergana folklore and traditional art from Hadiyohan, Hurmathon, Bidonhan and Yodgorhan, who were skilled folklore experts of those times. In 1955, the directors, seeing his talent in art, invited him to work at the Koqan Musical Drama Theater named after Hamza. Rahimahonim also creates many characters on the stage of musical theater. Soon, this talented artist became known not only in our republic, but also in foreign countries with his unique art, songs and songs. In addition to characters on the stage of the theater, he also created memorable characters in several art and video films. Rahimahonim Mazohidova learns samples of folk musical folklore from her teachers. In the course of his work, he searches for and assimilates the unique masterpieces of the people, and is able to create new options by approaching them creatively.

He gathered talented women and girls around him to promote folk music and taught them how to perform Uzbek folk art. At first, he created "Amon yor" and later "Ko`kan yor-yori" folklore ethnographic ensembles. As a result, he created a unique folklore performance school. In 2003, the students of Rahimahonim Mazohidova, under the leadership of the sister, formed the folk-ethnographic ensemble "Yor-yor" and this ensemble continues its activities successfully until now.

Rahimahonim Mazohidova gained a great reputation in our country with the folkliness and perseverance of her performance and came to the attention of the people. The services of Rahimahonim Mazohidova, the world-famous artist of Uzbek art, to our people were duly rewarded by our state. In 1968, he was awarded with the titles of "Serviced Artist of Uzbekistan", "People's Artist of Uzbekistan" in 1974, "Mark of Honor", "Labour Fame", several medals and honorary certificates. He won international festivals and pageants. Currently, Rahimahonim Mazohidova lives in Ko`kan. Spouse Tashpolatjon father Mazohidov was also a lover of culture and art. Rahimahonim Mazohidova has been actively participating in various celebrations of our nation even now.

Summary.

All the artists we mentioned above were able to demonstrate the most advanced examples of singing pronunciation in their works. All of these artists achieved the harmony of melody and words by pronouncing the texts of ghazals and poems clearly and burro during the performance of KoshiQ. The fact that these artists became famous was the high level of their performance pronunciation.

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