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**LIFE AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF HAFIZ AND MUSICIAN KHOJI ABDULAZIZ
ABDURASULOV**

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The proverb tells about the life and creative work of Hafiz and the musician Haji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov, his heritage works, the creative examples he created as bright examples of the development of our national culture, which is the main foundation for the formation and development of Uzbek national music and literature.

INTRODUCTION

Folk art is a vast ocean. It is constantly enriched with the products of creative people and is constantly growing. In fact, every model that takes place in this ocean is explained by its own secret arts, national traditions, national spirit and national values. This is the main foundation of the formation and development of Uzbek national music and literature. As a talented person creates based on national traditions, his works are marked as bright examples of the development of our national culture. Over the course of time, they pass from generation to generation, take a place in the composition of the vast ocean and become a heritage. Khoji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov, one of the patriots of our time, a well-known composer, is one of those artists.

It is known that the art of Uzbek classical music is the creative product of past singers, musicians and composers. In the 20th century, such honorable art was continued by a number of master artists. Including, K.Jabborov, J.Sultonov, F.Sodiqov, T.Jalilov, N.Hasanov, I.Ikromov, G'.Toshmatov, M.Murtazoyev, Yu.Rajabiy, F.Mamadaliyev, M.Muhamedov, O.Hotamov They are the master composers of our time who have earned a worthy place in the language of our people and in the composition of our musical heritage. Their musical legacy is precious to us and an example for future generations. It would not be wrong to say that they are the worthy modern successors of our spirituality, which was formed on the basis of our national traditions, values, and spirituality from the distant past. Our contemporary composers are, first of all, educated and aware of the science of national heritage. Therefore, the works

created by them are perfect in every way and consist of a set of national melodies that reflect the spirit of our people. The musical heritage of our composers includes not only creation of new musical examples, but also classic traditions such as tying praises to various works of past artists, filling musical series with new parts.

Master artist Arifkhan Khotamov is also a creator who continues the traditions of famous composers. He has created and presented dozens and hundreds of classical works to our people, and in performing practice, based on the tradition of his teachers, he has achieved a certain style of performance. In the course of his work, he turned to ghazals, rubai and poems of about fifty Persian and Turkic-speaking poets of the past and present. Especially, Alishe'r Navoiy, Makhtumquli, Yassaviy, Mashrab, Khaziniy, Lutfiy, Ogakhiy, Khuvaydo, S.Abdullo, Salokhiy We are witness to the fact that O. Hotamov repeatedly referred to the works of the exponents of ghazal Boston.

In the work of the composer, the creative examples of Chustiy Domla, who was his contemporary, colleague, friend and teacher, gained special importance. Nabixon Xo'jayev Chustiy domla, The outstanding figures of Uzbek ghazal poetry, led by Alisher Navoi, the thinker poet, the sultan of ghazal poetry – Sobir Abdullo, Habibiy, Charxiy He is a bright representative of 20th century Uzbek poetry - a word artist, who is among the teachers. He is a humble person who made a great contribution to our spiritual heritage with his folk and unique creativity, and who was able to continue the traditions of ghazal poets in the 20th century. It is very difficult to find a person who does not enjoy Domla's works. Especially, among the khafizu-composers, there are probably no artists who did not sing the poet's ghazals or compose a melody. Because every ghazal of Chusti's has a musical melody. Reciting the ghazal will reveal the hidden melody. Therefore, representatives of the young and old generation regularly refer to the poet's work. The composer has composed music for more than 30 ghazals and rubai of Chusti. Based on the theme of the ghazals of Chustiy Domla, filled with mysterious melodies, the songs were adapted for hafiz performers based on the classical style and within the framework of traditional features. The ghazals on topics such as patriotism, humanity, friendship, love, sincerity and nobility have found a special freshness in the singing of unique musical tones.

The collection presented to you consists of a collection of indelible works created as a result of the combination of the creative heritage of these two famous representatives. This is a collection of classic songs created by the modern composer Arifkhan Hotamov based on the ghazals of the famous poet Chustiy Domla. At the same time, the reader can get acquainted with the information about the composer's life, work, activities, teachers and students. His work and collaboration with master artists of our time are described. Art lovers can also enjoy some information about the oases and the wide popularization of specific genres that arose during this period. In addition, a list of works written by various hafiz is included in the "golden fund" of the State Radio of Uzbekistan. At the same time, the first musical notes of the composer's work were expressed. We think that this will be a prelude to great things to come. Because the 16 musical examples in it are known in modern performance practice as bright examples of our classical singing creativity. It can serve as a guide for traditional singers and artists learning hafiz practice in secondary and higher educational systems.

Haji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov was born in the city of Samarkand in 1852. His father Abdurasul came to Samarkand with his younger brother Abdulfayz from the mountainous district of Tajikistan - Karategin.

It is known that at that time dozens and hundreds of mountain Tajiks like Abdurasul could be found in cities and districts other than Samarkand. The frequently changing climatic conditions of mountainous areas were not always favorable for the population; natural disasters such as unexpected downpours, flooding of houses, crops, and sheep after heavy floods put the highlanders in many difficult situations. In addition, as soon as the autumn ended, the mountain roads were covered with thick snow, and in such cases it was impossible to go to the nearest village, let alone the market, until the snow melted and the roads were opened. Such harsh conditions forced many poor people in the mountainous regions to live in deserts. People who come to cities from mountainous regions such as Darvaz, Matchoh, and Karategin live in groups of 3 or 4, carry saws, axes, and shovels, and make a living by chopping wood, doing labor, and doing other jobs in cities and villages. Usually, these people looked at life and people with great confidence, they got along with everyone because of their simplicity, hard work, and not abhorring hard work. , they would stand up straight up the narrow narrow plank ladder that was sticking out, surprising everyone.

One day, Abdurasul, a hard-working young man with a gentle nature, good conversation, and open face, fell in love with an old poor farmer. Kasib took him to his home and told him that he was old, that he had only one daughter, that he had no son, and that if he wanted, he would take him as an apprentice and teach him his trade.

Abdurasul Kasib gladly accepts the offer of his father, starts living with his brother in the old man's house, learns his trade as a weaver. Father Kasib marries his beloved daughter Maryam to Abdurasul in a small wedding, and dies a year later. With the help of his brother and his wife, Abdurasul earns a little money by expanding the weaving shop of the deceased craftsman, sells his father-in-law's yard on the outskirts of the city, and buys a small yard in Kokmasjid neighborhood near the city market.

Two years later, Abdurasul gave birth to a son. He names him Abdulaziz, and then he sees another girl. Abdurasul worries about the future fate of his son Abdulaziz, to ensure his full and peaceful life, and he spares nothing in this way. .

When Abdulaziz reached the age of 6-7 and was a "table" who could afford to carry things in the weaving shop, his father sent him to the old primary school teacher with a number of gifts and greetings: "The meat is yours. , the bone is ours", he begs to read. Abdulaziz quickly memorized a few Arabic prayers, then Haftiyak. He memorized Chorkitob, written in Tajik, much earlier than other schoolmates. Abdulaziz, who has a sharp and sharp mind, can learn eight to ten years of lessons thoroughly in four years. Seeing this, the teacher told the father that this was all he could do, that there was nothing more to teach the child, and advised him to study the child in a madrasa. After that, Abdurasul sent his son to one of the madrassas in Samarkand. For five years, Abdulaziz studied the books "Muzzi" and "Zanjani" written in Arabic at the madrasa, as well as the book "Shahri Mulla" by Abdurrahman Jami. In this period, when he was 17-18 years old, he began to get acquainted with the works of Omar Khayyam, Khoja Hafiz, Sheikh Sadi, Abdurrahman Jami, Alishe'r Navoi, Mirza Bedil and other famous poets.

Thus, Abdulaziz, when he can easily read and understand the poetic works that are close to his heart, tells his father that he has received the information he had and stops studying at the remaining religious madrasa. Abdulaziz did not study in the madrasa just to become a judge or mufti like other mullavachchas. His father used to sing songs about his homeland Karategin and his relatives while

working in a weaving shop located in a small shed in his yard. In these songs, his father often sang about the beautiful mountains of his country, the green fir groves that are always shining, and the calm shores of the rushing mountain river. 8-9-year-old Abdulaziz would listen to these melodious songs at night. The main thing that made the boy interested in music was his father's songs on the one hand, and on the other hand, the children's best friend was a doll. It was a game of the boys. If a group of puppeteers from the Bordi-yu Kokmasjid neighborhood were sitting, Abdulaziz would come out of the hole if the door was closed.

One day, Abdulaziz, who received great respect and honor, was invited to go with him on a pilgrimage. But he did not agree to go because of his poor financial situation. Wealthy and self-satisfied people agreed to take Abdulaziz with them, even if they had no money. So, on the way of the pilgrimage, while passing through the deserts, horse robbers suddenly attack them and surround the pilgrims. Then, at a time when the pilgrims did not know what to do, Abdulaziz took his voice in his hand and sang a melody and a song that had a strong effect on the human psyche. The horseman turned back, beckoning to the robbers, "Hey," and turned back, moved by the magic of his song. Then all the pilgrims arrived safely. And this is the truth that Haji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov is the magic and power of God-given song. That is why Haji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov's life and work are studied with love and his works are sung by heart. Today, our people are constantly studying his life and work. In order to perpetuate his name, many schools, music and art schools and art colleges in our Republic are named after the hafiz and composer Haji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov. .

Abdulaziz went on a pilgrimage to Mecca twice, and during the trip he got to know the tunes and songs of different nations. Haji Abdulaziz played the tanbur very well, and performed songs mostly accompanied by duets. Hundreds of songs were included in his programs, and he was also a composer. He created «Gulzorim», Bozurgoniy», «Beboqcha» «Qurbon o'lam» His songs are popular among the people. In 1909, it was performed by the Riga "Gramafon" company «Iroq», «Nasrulloji», «Ushshoqlar» recorded the In 1928, he was hired at the Samarkand Institute of Music and Choreography, where future famous artists M.Ashrafiy, T. Sodiqov, M.Burxonov, D.Zokirov and others will enjoy his work. The master artist has enriched his performances, including «Ushshoq»ni «Samarqand ushshoqi», «Qashqarchai ushshoq» creates tracks and several other performances. A teacher makes many students. The famous artist Yunus Rajabi recalls: - In the days in the capital city of Samarqand, Rizqi Rajabi, Imamjon Ikramov, and several other artists lived in the houses of brother Haji and learned to sing. I couldn't sleep until the morning because of the songs sung by brother Haji. And I hummed and repeated a tune to get it on my tongue. If I made a mistake somewhere, Haji brother would turn to me on his bed and say, "Hey Yunusvoy, it's not like that, it's going to be like this." A number of songs performed by Haji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov were recorded on gramophone records and radio tapes. Even at the age of eighty, Ustoz Hafiz was lucky enough to sing in the first slot of the artists of Uzbekistan in February 1933. On this day, Haji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov and teacher Halim Ibodov were awarded the honorary title of "People's Court of Uzbekistan". The teacher's blessed name was glorified even in the years of independence. By the decree of the President, he was awarded the Order "For Great Services".

In his name, a national competition of young singers is held in Samarkand.

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