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# Creation of Composers - Basis of Music Culture

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**Abstract:** The composer has performed various tasks in the past. First, he is a creator of new, original melodies and songs. Secondly, the composer created their rhythmic and melodic variants on the topic of ready-made tunes.

In the article, the author elaborated on the topic of the basis of composers' creativity-musical culture, and explained the history, origin and prospects of composition.

**Keywords**: composer, musical ability, history of music, musical knowledge, musical literacy, teacher-student, values, unique manuscripts, ancient monuments, art of composition.

**Introduction**.

The fact that the Republic of Uzbekistan is making certain progress in all areas on the way to independent development is closely related to the improvement of the work of all its branches. Let's take a look at this place.

Science, enlightenment and culture have illuminated the human world as an unquenchable torch for centuries. Our values, unique manuscripts, and ancient monuments, which are hidden in the layers of history unknown to us, are being deeply studied by our research scientists with the honor of independence.

**The main part.**

History is the way of human perfection and development. To not know the truth is to not understand oneself. "Only a self-realized nation honors the names of its great people and always remembers those who are pure in spirit"2. Studying our cultural heritage, values of the past in a wide and comprehensive manner and raising children worthy of the future is our highest task.

These issues were covered in music treatises written from the time of Pharaoh until the 18th century. The compositional tradition has a decisive importance in the development and improvement of musical works, including status categories. SHoshmakom was also created as a product of the tradition of composition. That is why this issue should be given special importance.

The 14th-16th centuries were the height of the art of composition. During this period, many musicians and singers became great composers. They did important work in the development of status genre. The word "composer" in Tajik (in the sense of "basta" - connected, "kor" - work, worker) means the one who connects the elements that make up the melody; now it is used in the sense of "composer" (composer, creator of tunes).

The composer has performed various tasks in the past. First, he is a creator of new, original melodies and songs. Secondly, the composer created their rhythmic and melodic variants on the topic of ready- made tunes. In this, the composer added new episodes and ready-made climaxes to the tracks of the

song. The artists who masterfully connected new poems to the tracks of Ashula also belonged to the name of the composer.

In the theoretical treatises created by the scholars of the past, musical works related to composition - tunes and songs - are called by the term "alhon" (plural of the Arabic word "lahn"). According to the sources, alkhan (melody) is a combination of nagma (sounds) of different pitches arranged in time scales limited in terms of length. In the 10th-13th centuries, there are three types of alhon in terms of the nature of spiritual influence.

1. Alhoni mulazza (delicious alhon). Such musical works express beauty and have the power to raise human mood.
2. Imaginary musical and pictorial works. The works of "fantasy" character in the music of the present time should not be included here. Here, the tunes and songs that immerse a person in imagination and have a strong visual power are meant. It depicts more nature and animals.
3. Alhoni infioliyya (sad tunes), gives a person a sad mood.

The facts about these types of alhoni in the music of the Middle Ages represent the characteristics of the musical works of the peoples of the East in general. Such types of olhoni are often found in the music of the Uzbek-Tajik peoples, especially in the songs of status.

Folk music works that have come down to us - Torgai, Suvora, Sarbozcha, etc., describe the flight of a torgai, horsemen and soldiers on horseback. It can be said that the name of the Raqb branch of twelve positions is an Arabic invention of Suvora. Such musical works can be said to be among the types of "Alhoni Muhayila" that have reached our days. This is evidenced by the beautiful depiction of cranes, crows, horses and other animals and natural landscapes in epics and folk songs that are especially popular among the people.

The history of our musical culture of the 14th century has not been properly studied. Therefore, we still do not have information about the composition, life and work of composers of this period. In this treatise of Darvish Ali, only the work of Khwaja Abdulkadir Maroghi is briefly mentioned. He also composed melodies and songs during his service in the Sahibqiran Temur palace. One of them is called "Amali tarona" and was created based on the ways of the status of Iraq. He also invented methods called Zarbul-fath, Chorzarb and Miatayn. It is clear that many composers such as Khwaja Abdulkadir created during the period of Timur and later.

In the history of our musical culture, the names of many composers who created during the time of Navoi and Jami have been preserved. Valuable information about their life and work is provided in the historical, literary and memoir works of those times. Such sources include Avfi's "Lubobul-albab", Navoi's "Majolisun-nafois", Davlatshah Samarkandi's "Tazkiratush-shuaro" and other scholars' tazkiras, Bobo'r's "Baburnoma", Wasifi's "Badoeul-waqe", Darvish Ali Changi's "Risolai". it is possible to point out many historical sources, such as the musical work.

At that time, many music theorists, talented musicians, singers and composers created in Herat, Samarkand, Khiva and other central cities. They occupy a special place in the musical culture of the peoples of Central Asia and Khorasan, and in the development of status groups. However, there are no specially written works that shed light on the types and forms of melodies and songs used in this period. Sources that are not directly related to music are of particular importance in imagining these issues. They are works of a historical and literary nature, sometimes the names of musicians- composers, musicians and singers are mentioned in such sources, they talk about the musical works and dances performed at the feasts, entertainments, folk celebrations and entertainments in the khan's palaces.

Composer is an art of musical creation that has existed in the peoples of Central Asia since ancient times. This art was created on the basis of unique musical traditions of each nation and formed as an independent musical creation. The art of composition occupies a very important place in the heritage of the Uzbek people. Composer problems have been attracting the attention of our musicologists and

orientalists for a long time. And this issue is gaining great historical-scientific and practical importance in our musical art. If the "Shashmaqom" series, which has been added to the world music treasury as a unique masterpiece, is important, the creation of this masterpiece in the Ba'ariyat culture has developed from the depths of our long and meaningful history to our days, and has preserved its freshness even for many generations. it is not difficult to perceive the creative contribution of the composers.

The main characteristics of the art of composition are as follows:

1. Putting words to a ready tune.
2. Writing works using our traditional musical heritage.
3. Writing a work referring to oral speech.
4. Writing a work by combining different genres.
5. To write a piece adapting the melody of sister nations to the Uzbek style.

It is wrong to agree with the opinion that the Uzbek word for the term "composer" is "Bastakor". Because these two directions of musical creativity are fundamentally different from each other. Composer is a Persian word that means composition, composition. Composer's creativity means manody, i.e. monophonic melody. Composer is a French word that means creator. This musical work is related to multi-voiced music techniques - harmony and polyphony. Composition is developing mainly in two directions: without notation and with the help of notation.

The great figures of the composition art of the peoples of Central Asia: Barbad, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Safiuddin al-Urmawi, Al-Husayni, Pakhlawon Muhammad, Alisher Navai, almost all of the master composers studied the theoretical and practical aspects of music science. those who felt at a high level. This allows them to use their instruments very skillfully. As a result, the musical works created by them turned out to be melodious and attractive in every way.

In Alisher Navoi's works such as "Hazoin ul-Maoni", "Sabai-sayyor", "Majolis un-nafais", "Mezon ul-Avzon", "Holati Pakhlavon Muhammad", and "Mahbub ul-Qulub" a large place is given.

Alisher Navoi continued and enriched the ideas and traditions of great scholars like Barbad, Jami, Al Khorazmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Safiuddin al-Urmawi, who passed before him about music science and composition. Alisher Navoi's thoughts and opinions about musicology and composition work serve as a great source for studying the history of music of Central Asian peoples. The famous representatives of Uzbek composition art are Haji Abdulaziz Rasulov, Tokhtasin Jalilov, Yunus Rajabi, Imamjon Ikramov, Komiljon Jabbarov, Fakhriddin Sadikov, Saidjon Kalonov, Nabijon Hasanov, Mamadaziz Niyazov, Komiljon Otaniyozov, Ibrahim Zhoraboev, Ganijon. Tashmatov, Muhammadjon Mirzaev, Arif Kasimov, Gulomjon Horjikulov, Mukhtarjon Murtazoev, Arifkhan Hotamov, Fattokhan Mamadaliev and other master composers relied mainly on folk musical traditions in their work. Each of them created their own musical path. They paid great attention to the specific style, tone, clarity of tone, and intonation of the works they created and are creating. They used various and complex methods to make the music extremely melodious and brilliant. The originality, inner national spirit, philosophical mood of their works give beauty and longevity to the created art samples.

Of course, such a creative skill did not come about by itself, but was formed and developed as a result of hard work carried out for many years, deep and perfect knowledge of the folk musical heritage.

These issues were covered in music treatises written from the time of Pharaoh until the 18th century. The compositional tradition has a decisive importance in the development and improvement of musical works, including status categories. SHoshmakom was also created as a product of the tradition of composition. That is why this issue should be given special importance.

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status genre. The word "composer" in Tajik (in the sense of "basta" - connected, "kor" - work, worker) means the one who connects the elements that make up the melody; now it is used in the sense of "composer" (composer, creator of tunes).

**Summary.**

The composer has performed various tasks in the past. First, he is a creator of new, original melodies and songs. Secondly, the composer created their rhythmic and melodic variants on the subject of ready- made melodies. In this, the composer added new episodes and ready-made climaxes to the tracks of the tunes. belongs to the name of the composer.

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