

The Life Path of Yunus Rajabi that we are Not Aware

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Annotation: Honored Artist of Uzbekistan, winner of the Republican State Prize, musician, lyricist and composer, academician Yunus Rajabi left a deep and bright mark in the history of Uzbek music of the twentieth century with his multifaceted creative activity. In this article, we will shed light on the entry, future and life of the great hafiz in art.

Keywords: "Girya", "Nolish(complaint)", "Street Garden", "Eshvoy", "Kurd", "Kalandari", "Shahnozi Gulyor".

Master artist Yunus Rajabi was born on January 5, 1897 in Tashkent in the family of an ordinary gardener and butcher. His father, Rajab Sarimsakov, was a butcher, and his mother, Aisha Imamova, was a housewife. Master Yunus Rajabi's passion for art begins with his interest in the melodies of Mirza Qasim Hafiz, who lived in his neighborhood in his youth, and his careful study of melodies. In addition, the father of our hero was also a fan of the art of music. For these two reasons, our great hafiz was stepping into the great future. Our hero Hafiz listened to the melodies of his neighbor and other musicians with great interest, even at night without blinking an eye. Due to his strong interest in music, he always decides to compose some musical instrument when he always dreams of "performing some piece of music". He ties the horse's path tightly to the board and plays on that unnamed musical instrument. Seeing this, his brother brings him a small dumbra. His brother, Shukur, sees him playing his dumbra all the time and brings him a real dutar from the market. And he rehearses the melodies he heard from Mirza Qasim Hafiz and other musicians in this dutar. He learns tanbur lessons from his brother Risqi Rajabi and accompanies him. Famous hafizs Mulla Tuychi Tashmammedov and Shorahim Shoumarov were his garden neighbors. He starts learning maqom and folk songs from them when they usually sing in the teahouse two or three times a week. When he was 7 years old, he went to school and then to a madrassa, where he tried to get acquainted with the masterpieces of Uzbek poetry. When he was 13-14 years old, his father became old and he was had to work in a butchery and continue his father's profession. But the interest in the art in his heart always stole his mind and he continued to exercise. He worked as a butcher until 1917. At that time, well-known singers, musicians, askiya performers, rope-walkers, clowns and dancers from Bukhara, Samarkand, Andijan, Margilan, Namangan, Kokand and other cities took part in the folk festivals in Tashkent. He learns a lot from the people at such gatherings. He later wrote a book, Uzbek Folk Music, which included many folk songs and instruments.

In 1913, our hero suffered a heavy loss. His father Rajab Sarimsakov died. After that, the family faces financial difficulties. For this reason, in 1914-1915, at the age of 17, our hero continued his father's profession in the Shymkent butchery. His strong love for art introduces him to the famous artists Sultankhan, Kurbankhon, Imamkhan, Hashimhon Hakimov. Among these brothers, Imam Khan played the flute. Our future artist will start learning to play the flute here. So professionally he played the flute it seemed to a listener that as if the pain moans about its difficulties, everyone listened to him as if by magic. One day, when he was playing the flute attracting the all's attention in the teahouse, Abduqadir flute performer pays attention to him and gets acquainted. The hafiz, realizing his talent for music, soon brings him a gorov flute (special ftype of flute). He was also

taught the secrets of breathing in and out, puffing, making sounds, and playing melodies skillfully. Thus, studying the repertoire of his teachers, he returned from Shymkent in 1916 as a mature musician and singer, and in the same year became an apprentice to Shorahim Shoumarov. Soon he himself – as a flute and dutar player, his brother as a tanbur player, Imomjon Ikramov an kamon(traditional musical instrument) player, Shojalilovs a doira player - all of them form a single ensemble and appeared among people as a group. Soon this ensemble becomes famous among people and all the wedding performances will be impossible without them. At that time, even though the First World War was going on, people respected artists.

In 1918, the Turkestan National Conservatory was established in Tashkent. In 1919, at the initiative of V. Uspensky, a department of the conservatory was established in Rohat Park, and our hero continued his studies there. He was coached by Shorahim Shoumarov, Shorabot tanbur player, doira player Shojalil aka and Abdusolat Vahobov, chang(national musical instrument) performer Ismat aka, gijjak performer Kurbonkhon Hakimov, nay performer Imomjon Hakimov. V. Uspensky taught them music theory, Saodatkhanim Eneekeva played the piano.

After graduating in 1923, he went to Samarkand, where he began working as a music teacher at school. In August 1924, the famous hafiz Mulla Tuychi Tashmuhammedov and Solijon Haji arrived in Samarkand. They meet Hoji Abdulaziz Abdurasuov there. Then in Bukhara Yunus Rajabi will get acquainted with famous hafizs who know Bukhara Shashmaqom perfectly, Jalol ota Nosirov, Giyas ota Abduganiev and master Shodi Azizov. After that, our hero Yunus Rajabi with his brother Risqi Rajabi and his friend Imamjon spent 4 years as students in Haji Abdulazi Buva's house near Registan, performing musical instruments and singing songs. Here he diligently studies and understands the ways of Haji Baba's song performing and, most importantly, the Bukhara Shashmaqom. Thus, they include "Buzruk", "Iraq", its classifications, kashkar versions, "Ushshak" and some of its species, "Guluzorim", "Beboqcha", "Bozurgoniy", "Flower Garden" and many sections of "Shashmaqom" and its the parts.

From 1925 to 1926 he worked as a music director at the Samarkand Musical Drama Theater, where he composed music for the plays "Abulfayzkhan", "Yorkinoy", "Padarkush", "Farhod and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun".

In 1926, our young composer suffered another heavy loss. His wife died that year. That's why he has to return to Tashkent.

In 1927, a radio station was established at the Tashkent radio station. Our hero gives a half-hour concert here every day, and later an ensemble of 12 people is formed here. The composition of the ensemble is expanding. Famous artists of that time Shorahim Shoumarov, Mulla Tuychi Tashmuhammedov, Halim Ibodov, Imomjon Ikramov, Hoji Abdurahmon Umarov, Safo Muganniy, Matyusuf Kharratov (Chokariy), Anvar Rajabiy, Nazira Ahmedova, Maryam Alishaeva formed the ensemble. By 1935, the ensemble consisted of 40 famous artists and was led by Yunus Rajabi.

In 1934, he studied for 3 months at a training course in Moscow, and then at a preparatory course at the Tashkent Conservatory with his friend Imomjon Ikramov.

In 1937, preparations for the first Decade of Art and Literature of Uzbekistan in Moscow began. He creates and performs a three-part suite called "Alone", "Now Like You", "All of Us" dedicated to the decade. He was awarded the Golden watch of the Decade. In 1938, the Composers' Union was formed and Yunus Rajabi was accepted as a member of this association. It is no exaggeration to say that this organization played an important role in the life of Yunus Rajabi.

In 1939, the government entrusted Yunus Rajabi and Lutfikhanim Sarimsakova with the formation of the first women's Dutorchilar ensemble in Uzbekistan. In the same year, Yunus Rajabi was

awarded the title of "Honored Artist of Uzbekistan" and the medal "Shavkatli Mehnati Uchun" by the government for many years of work.

In 1941, together with his friends Imomjon Ikramov and Muhammadaziz Niyazov, he went to Moscow to improve his skills. There they began to study from master-teachers G.I.Litinsky, V.Vinogradov, Doctor of Arts V.A. Sukerman, and Professor V.M. Belyayev. Unfortunately, due to the emergency war, they were forced to return to Tashkent instead of continuing their studies. He works as a head of music group at the Tashkent Region Musical Drama Theater in Yangiyul.

When the war ended in 1945, the government reappointed Yunus Rajabi as head of the radio ensemble.

In 1948, there was a serious ideological debate in the history of art. In other words, it was forbidden to perform Shashmaqom, Fergana-Tashkent maqoms, Khorezm maqoms as a "Palace music", which were respected by our people. In 1953, the radio's Uzbek Folk Instruments Orchestra was disbanded. From 1956, freedom returned to our spirituality. In 1957, another order was issued on the radio to revive the Uzbek Folk Instruments Orchestra. Yunus Rajabi will be the head and Doni Zokirov will be the general director of the orchestra. In 1958, the maqom ensemble began to work under the direction of Yunus Rajabi.

The great composer Yunus Rajabi, who has been writing the notes of folk music masterpieces for a long time, began to rework them in 1947. In 1955, the first volume of the book "Uzbek folk music" was published, and in 1957-1959, four more volumes were published. In 1960-1970, each of the six statuses of Shashmaqom was published in six separate sections.

Yunus Rajabi was first known to the general cultural community as a talented singer with a sharp juicy voice. The songs in the maqom style as "Girya", "Nolish", "Kucha bogi", "Eshvoy", "Kurd", "Qalandar", "Shahnozi Gulyor", "Bayot", "Karo kuzim(Black Eyes)", "Dugohi Husayni", "Chorgoh", "Miskin", "Nasrullovi", and other ancient Uzbek melodies and songs which he restored "Subhidam", "Yolgiz", "Sayqal", "Segoh", "Dugoh" still give aesthetic pleasure to the listeners and give peace of mind. The artist, who combined song performing with composing music, has been effective in the genre of Uzbek musical drama, and wrote melodies, songs, dances and choral works.

Initially, he composes melodies and musical dramas for Khurshid's "Farhod and Shirin" (1922-1925), "Layli and Majnun" (1926), O.Ismailov's "Rustam" (1933), A. Hidoyatov's performances "Avaz" (1935) and Hamza's "Kholishon" (1940) based on folk songs. Later for the works of S.Abdulla and Chustiy "Kuchkor Turdiyev"(1942), in collaboration with Nadezhdin for "Revenge" by Umariy and Uygun (1941), K. Yashin's "Farhod and Shirin" (1944), in collaboration with G.Mushel for H. Olimjon's "Muqanna" (1943), in collaboration with Halilovov for S.Kosimov's and L.Mamathonov's "Nodira" (1942—1943), in collaboration with B.Zeydman for H.Gulom's "Son's wedding"(1964), with Sayfi Jalil for Y.Mahsumov's "Navoi in Astrobod" (1968) and in collaboration with T.Sodikov, D.Zokirov, B.Zeydman he wrote "Zaynab and Omon" opera, and made a significant contribution to the formation of the Uzbek musical drama genre.

Besides that he composed melodies, choir songs, marching songs as "Factory yalla", "Yor-yor", "Wedding in Mirzachul", "Uzbekistan", "Song about heroes", "Our fortune", "Song about Motherland", "People's friendship", "Spring began", "Happiness", "For Girlfriends", "Koshki", "Flower petal", "Victory", composed dance music named as "Dance bayot", "Dance dugoh", and "Cotton".

The great figure of music of Uzbekistan Yunus Rajabi died in 1976 in Tashkent. Today, the Jizzakh Regional Musical Drama Theater, the Tashkent Pedagogical College, the Tashkent Metro

Station, one of Tashkent's streets, and the Uzbek Radio Maqom Ensemble, which he founded, are named after him. In 1997, the cultural community of the Republic widely celebrated the 100th anniversary of Yunus Rajabi. In 2000, he was awarded the Order of Merit for his great contribution to the development of Uzbek national culture.

In conclusion, Yunus Rajabi, Honored Art Worker of Uzbekistan, Honored Artist of Uzbekistan, full member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, a classical artist who devoted his life to the musical culture and people of Uzbekistan, who has served his people wholeheartedly and erected a statue of himself while he was alive.

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