

## THE ENTRY OF OPERA GENRE INTO UZBEK MUSIC

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### ANNOTATION

This article discusses the history of the opera genre, its stages of development, and what kind of musical genre opera is. Opera is a complex systemic genre that combines music, theater, dance and painting. This article discusses the introduction and development of the opera genre in Uzbek music, Uzbek operas.

**Keywords:** Vocal art, solo, ensemble, aria, aria, song, monologue, cavatina, libretto, "Storm", "Maysara's work".

### INTRODUCTION

The family, school and society play an important role in the spiritual development of a person. Because the human qualities of a person are embedded in society. Among the many factors of upbringing, music education plays a special role in leading the younger generation to maturity. Music is an art form that has a wide place in our cultural life and plays an important role in the development of human personality. Music education is one of the main and most complex aspects of fine arts education, which teaches a person to correctly perceive and appreciate the beautiful things around him. Real music generalizes the aesthetic, moral and political ideas of the time. Human life is unimaginable without the art of music. Art not only nourishes people spiritually, but also plays an important role in their physical development. Realizing the role of music in the moral and aesthetic education, we must never forget its importance in educating the younger generation. Musical beauty is an important factor in the formation of a person's spiritual image.

The word opera is Latin for product. Opera musical dramatic art genre opera literary text libretto musical dramaturgy first of all, it is embodied in the forms of vocal music. Opera vocals (solo, ensemble, choir) and instrumental (symphonic) music dramaturgy, fine arts (decoration, costume, etc.) choreography (dance scenes)

takes But music is one of them. Single numbers (aria, ariosa, song, monologue, kavatina), recitative ensembles (duet, tertiary, quartets), choir scenes, dance orchestral numbers (overture, intermissions) opera are the main forms of music. The events in the opera, the protagonists to each other relationships, dreams, hopes, and musical interpretation of artistic ideas in general is done.

The opera is a major work performed on stage. Such a work is four kinds of art type is formed by adding. These are: the art of music, the art of theater, the art of dance and the art of painting. The art of music plays a key role in opera. Because opera

The main singing and the inner experiences of the protagonists of the events of the work described by the performance of a symphony orchestra. Every singer has stage skills must have.

They are required to be actors. Dance numbers in the opera can also be. The art of painting is for decoration necessary. Opera works are historical events, fairy tales and legends by the composer or based on the works of writers and poets. From the creation of opera music first his literary text is written. This text is written by a poet and called a libretto. The opera performance will consist of several parts (curtains). Each curtain consists of scenes and scenes. Opera music consists of numbers. There are five types of numbers. Individual numbers (aria, monologue, song, romance, etc.). Ensemble numbers (duet, trio, quartet, quintet, etc.).

Choir numbers.

Dance numbers.

Orchestral numbers.

The opera performance begins with an overture to the melody performed by the orchestra. Overture music reflects the content of the opera. To the content of the opera depending on whether it is funny or tragic. This can be seen by listening to the overture. The first opera was created in 1594 in Florence, Italy. Its author composer J. Peri and poet O. Rinuchin. Ancient Greek tragedy opera became the basis for the creation of his work. Music in the ancient Greek tradition, too were used. It is possible to create a theatrical work by increasing the role of fairy music, put forward the idea that. The art of singing in Italy is new because of its great development All the events in the play, dialogues to the audience through the means of singing was delivered. Thus, in 1594, on the basis of ancient Greek legend, olk

The opera "Laurel" was created. The music of this opera has not reached us. 1600 -In the same year, the same authors created the opera "Eurydice". This is the music of the work reached us. Uzbek opera, according to the conditions of life, in accordance with the requirements of the times, gradually slowly developed at the root of musical drama. The first Uzbek opera It was formed in the late 1930s. Music of Uzbekistan composers who have made a special contribution to the development of Russian music culture VA Uspensky, RM Gliyer, A. Kozlovsky, G. Mushel and others Uzbek music even richer because they were created in different genres of art. Literary Analysis of Opera - is a libretto, primarily in the form of vocal music. Opera vocal solo ensemble, choir and instrumental (symphonic) music, drama, choreography (dance) scenes), fine arts (declarations, costumes, etc.).

But music is one of them. Single numbers (aria, arioso, song, monologue, kavatini), regative ensembles (duet, tercet, quartets), choir scenes, dances orchestra names (overture, anthracites) of opera music are the main forms. All vocal numbers (scenes) and regulatives are sung, humorous operas often use dialogue instead of regative. The events in the opera, the relationship of the protagonists to each other are dreams and hopes and musical interpretation of artistic ideas in general (recitative, singing, instrumental music) through). The structure of the opera depends on its ideological purpose, the nature of the plot, to the script of the libretto and to the artistic principles of the main author-composer depends. Renaissance as a separate type of opera (late 16th century) Occurred in Florence (Italy). Dabna, Eurydice (1598-1600) His works are the first examples of opera. Later, the art of opera was different countries. During the period of development, various genres of opera emerged: epic heroism, historical (vital, romantic, heroic) lyrical legendary dramatic satiric operas:

Italian opera - series (serious opera), opera - buff (comic opera); French grand opera (big opera), comedy and lyrical operas; German and Austrian zingshpil; Spanish sarsulka and tonadilla; English ballad opera, musical drama, opera ballet and others.

The opera appeared in Russia in the second half of the 18th century. Russian classic The development of opera is associated with the development of the Russian national music school. Rus opera was founded by M.I. Glinka. Among Russian operas, "Ivan Susanin" «Ruslan and Lyudmila», «Suvparisi», «Boris Godunov», «Khovanshina», «Knyaz v gore», «Snowman», «Sadko», «Pikovaya dama», «Golden rooster», «Eugene Onegin» and others are noteworthy.

The opera genre in Uzbekistan is a musical drama, as mentioned above under the influence of Russian and foreign classical opera. In 1939 The opera "Storm" by S.Vasilinko and Mukhtar Ashrafi was staged. First Uzbek operas are the result of creative collaboration between Uzbek and Russian composers originated and created in Uzbekistan by Russian composers developed in his work on the subject. For example: R. Glier and T. Sodikov's "Layli and "Majnun", "Gulsara", "Storm" and "Great" by S.Vasilenko and Mukhtar Ashrafi channel », «Zaynab and Omon » by B.Zeydan, Yu.Rajabiy, D.Zokirov and others collaborative operas. Later, the legendary romance of Uzbek composers, independent operas on historical, lyrical, and modern themes.

The existence of an artistic image as a stage composition in an opera is different appears in conjunction with the images. Dramaturgy in the system of images appears, resulting in a conflict of images. The relationship between the characters contributes to the development of opera drama provides Only in relation to other heroes is the head of the opera the protagonist feels like a real dramatic character. Heroes the whole complex mentality of the plot edges in the opera in a complex relationship contradictions are revealed.

A variety of images in the opera aimed at revealing the main idea environments are mutually exclusive. The intonation of the musical figurative environment the expression of dramatic conflict through collisions is intertwined in the opera forms a system of images. Based on a certain group of images the loaded contrast lies in the thematic source '. Within the framework of the principle of conflict of images of the musical text limitation is the main task of the playwright-composer. Music images, the grouping of themes around the main dramatic forces in operas the features of the plot content, in accordance with the aesthetic principles of the composer different is done.

In Uzbekistan, the opera genre is based on the development of Uzbek musk drama, as well as under the influence of foreign classical opera. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, several opera troupes (Georgian - 1894; 1907-15 - Italian, Tatar, Russian, Azerbaijani) toured Tashkent. In 1918, the Russian Opera Theater opened in Tashkent. In 1929, on the initiative of M. Qoriyokubov, the Uzbek Musical Theater was opened. His repertoire consisted mainly of musical dramas. The first operas to be staged in Uzbek were Er Targin (Ye. Brusilovsky, 1937) and Nargiz (M. Magoma-yev, 1938). The Uzbek Opera and Ballet Troupe was founded on the basis of the Uzbek Musical Theater and began its work in 1939 with the Opera "Storm" by S. Vasilenko and M. Ashrafi.

The first Uzbek operas developed as a result of creative collaboration of Uzbek and Russian composers, as well as local works of Russian composers in Uzbekistan (R. Glier, T. Sodikrv, "Layli and Majnun", 1940; "Gulsara", 1949; A. Kozlovsky, "Ulugbek" ", 1942). During this

period, world classics of Uzbek opera (J. Bizet's "Carmen", 1944; P. Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin", 1947, etc.) were staged in Uzbek. Later, independent operas by Uzbek composers on mythological-romantic, historical, lyrical, and modern themes appeared: "Dilorom", "Poet's Heart" (M. Ashrafiy), "Hamza" (S. Boboyev), "Khorezm Song" (M. Yusupov). and the first Uzbek comedy opera, The Case of May-Sara (S. Yudakov), which was staged in several foreign theaters. "Yoriltosh" (S. Boboyev) is the first Uzbek children's opera.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Uzbek composers enriched the opera genre. During this period, historical - "Mangulik" (U. Musayev), "Fidoyilar" (S. Boboyev), modern - "Sadoqat" (R. Abdullayev), dedicated to celebrities - "Sughd people's crocodile" (I. Akbarov), " Zebunniso "(Sayfi Jalil)," Alisher Navoi "(M. Burhanov), as well as chamber operas -" Clash on the Beach "(N. Zokirov)," Mother's Heart "(Hab. Rakhimov) and other operas.

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