

**THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION OF VIKTOR ALEKSANDROVICH
USPENSKY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK MUSICAL CULTURE**

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Abstract: *This article discusses the works composed by the composer Viktor Uspensky throughout his life, his arrival in Tashkent and the process of transcribing Shashmaqom into musical notation in collaboration with master maqom performers. It also examines his arrangements and adaptations of folk songs and instrumental melodies.*

Keywords: *composer, music, genre, song, melody, opera, maqom, musical drama.*

People's Artist of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, composer, ethnographer, pedagogue, public figure in music, Doctor of Art Studies and founder of Central Asian musical folkloristics, Viktor Aleksandrovich Uspensky was born on August 31, 1879, in the city of Kaluga into a working-class family. In the same year, Uspensky's father was sent on an official assignment to Central Asia. Subsequently, the Uspensky family relocated to the city of Osh, where Viktor spent his childhood years. The young composer's first teachers were his parents his father instructed him in violin performance, while his mother gave him lessons in piano.⁷

Uspensky entered a gymnasium and after completing his studies there, applied to the Orenburg Military Cadet Corps. During his education, he continued to pursue music actively. At the Cadet Corps, the composer performed on the harp and double bass in the symphonic orchestra. In 1898, after graduating from the Corps, he was appointed commander of the Northern Dragoon Regiment. However, his military duties did not diminish Uspensky's passion for music. Consequently, in 1908 he resigned from military service and enrolled at the Saint Petersburg Conservatory, where he began studying composition in the class of A.Lyadov. Shortly thereafter, the composer contracted tuberculosis, which forced him to temporarily suspend his studies.

In 1910, after undergoing medical treatment in Leipzig, Switzerland, Uspensky resumed his studies. In 1913, he graduated from the Saint Petersburg Conservatory and was awarded the diploma of an "Independent Artist."

As Uspensky began his professional creative career, the First World War broke out in 1914. The composer was conscripted into the army, where he served during the war. After the end of the First World War, in accordance with a decision of the Saint

⁷ N.Yuldasheva, N.Raxmatova. O'zbek musiqa adabiyoti. Toshkent "Iqtisod- Moliya" 2016. 121- bet.

Petersburg Conservatory, Uspensky relocated to Tashkent with the aim of transcribing local folk songs into musical notation. On Uspensky's initiative, in 1919 a branch of the "People's Conservatory" was established in Tashkent, in the Rohat Garden near the Baland Mosque.

Uspensky devoted a significant part of his life to ethnography (from Greek ethnos — people, graphia — writing). Over the course of several years, he was engaged in transcribing the folk songs of Central Asia into musical notation. For this purpose, a specialized research center was established and Uspensky was appointed as its head.

In addition to this work, in 1923 in Bukhara, in collaboration with eminent maqom masters Ota Jalol Nosirov and Ota G'iyos Abdug'ani, he undertook the transcription of Shashmaqom (Persian: "six maqoms") into musical notation. In 1924, for the first time in history, it was published in Moscow under the title Six Musical Poems (Shashmaqom). Furthermore, in cooperation with V.Belyayev, Uspensky published the notated collection The Fergana–Tashkent Maqom Cycles, and together with E.Romanovskaya he prepared and published Instrumental Paths of the Khorezm Maqoms.⁸



Viktor Uspensky during the process of transcribing Shashmaqom into musical notation



Viktor Uspensky with Bukhara maqom masters (1923)

In addition to transcribing folk songs and instrumental melodies into musical notation, Viktor Uspensky also arranged and reworked them. He composed numerous works across a wide range of diverse musical genres.

During the period of the Second World War, the composer Viktor Uspensky was highly productive in his creative activity. Among his notable works is his first symphony, Four Melodies of the Peoples of Central Asia (1934). He also composed choral works such as Heroes, Ride into Battle and Heroes of the Homeland; the musical drama Muqanna, created in collaboration with G.Mushel Uzbek Rhapsody and the Lyric Poem dedicated to the memory of Alisher Navoi.

Uspensky's oeuvre further includes preludes, sonatas, variations and études for piano, vocal and piano works such as Rusalka, Sag'ana, Moonlight, Cradle Lullaby, Tell Me

⁸ R.S.Abdullayev. O'zbek mumtoz musiqasi. Toshkent "Yangi nashr" 2008. 59-60- bet.

Why and The Moon Is Full as well as songs and romances. He also prepared the first collection of notated Uzbek folk music works, including Miskin II, Muhammasi Iroq, Savti Ajam, Samoi Dugoh va Asariy the second collections featuring the pieces Ufor, Soqiynoma, Usmoniya and Rajabiy.

In addition to the aforementioned works, Viktor Uspensky arranged songs such as Voy dode and Chamandagul ochildi. In 1928, he also composed music for the silent film Ravot Qashqirlari.

Uspensky is also the author of numerous scholarly articles and musical publications, including Shashmaqom School Children's Songs, Parts I and II Fergana Songs, Bukhara Songs and Maqom Excerpts, Zikr Melodies, Uyghur Songs, Gulyor Shakhnoz, Katta Ashula. Uzbek Classical Music as well as many other works.

The musical drama Farhod and Shirin, created in collaboration with his creative partner G.Mushel, holds particular significance in Uspensky's legacy. The musical drama Farhod and Shirin was staged numerous times until 1940 and in that year it was transformed into the opera Farhod and Shirin.⁹

The music ethnographer and composer Viktor Aleksandrovich Uspensky was awarded the honorary title People's Artist of Turkmenistan in 1929, the title People's Artist of Uzbekistan in 1937 and in 1943 he was granted the academic degree of Doctor of Art Studies. Composer Viktor Uspensky passed away on October 9, 1949, in the city of Tashkent.

Conclusion: In order to commemorate Viktor Uspensky, a music boarding school was established in Tashkent and named in his honor. Uspensky's works continue to be skillfully performed by young musicians at this institution, as well as in other music schools, colleges, and lyceums. Moreover, in recognition of his lasting legacy, several streets have been named after Uspensky. His anniversary celebrations are widely observed in music schools, universities and conservatories, where students actively participate, ensuring that his artistic and scholarly heritage serves as an enduring example for future generations.

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⁹ N.Yuldasheva, N.Raxmatova. O'zbek musiqa adabiyoti. Toshkent "Iqtisod- Moliya" 2016. 122- bet