



ISSUES OF PERPETUATION OF THE MEMORY OF THE FAMOUS ARTIST OF TASHKENT

Mukhtor Ashrafi,

The Main Features of The House-Museum

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Abstract

The role of museums in the social, spiritual and ideological life of Uzbekistan is enormous. The museum reflects the character, lifestyle and content of the Uzbek people, and is usually an institution that unites, organizes, directs and encourages the nation to act on a community basis. This article is for informational and analytical purposes only.

Keywords: composer, conductor tour, record, bust, master class, film

Introductio

The role of museums in the social, spiritual and ideological life of Uzbekistan is enormous. The museum reflects the character, lifestyle and content of the Uzbek people, and is usually an institution that unites, organizes, directs and encourages the nation to act on a community basis. This article is for informational and analytical purposes only. “Janat tries to reflect not only beauty, but also all aspects of society and human relations through artistic images. Art is the closest and inseparable phenomenon to man.” Canat is the artistic nourishment of the spiritual thinking of society, expressing the psyche, passions and feelings of the inner world of man. In the process of aesthetic education, the role of art in the formation of feelings of beauty in the minds of the younger generation, their attitude to nature, as well as their understanding of the elegant beauty and splendor of the world, is invaluable.

Materials and Methods

Today, a house-museum has been set up in Tashkent to immortalize the memory of Mukhtor Ashrafi, a unique artist who left an indelible mark on the history of Uzbek national art, and to deeply study and promote their artistic heritage.

People's Artist of Uzbekistan, professor, composer, conductor, pedagogue Mukhtor Ashrafi was born in 1912 in Bukhara in the family of the famous dutarist, people's hafiz Ashrafjon hafiz. From the age of 7, the Uzbek people began to play musical instruments. Ashrafi's first teacher was his father, who taught his son the secrets of playing the dutar. Ashrafi, one of the founders of modern Uzbek music, studied at the Samarkand Institute of Music, Theater and Choreography in 1929-1931, then (1934-1937) at the Moscow



Conservatory under Boris Shekhter and Sergei Vasilenko, and finally at the Leningrad Conservatory (1941-1943) under Maximilian Steinberg.

Ashrafi also studied conducting at the St. Petersburg Conservatory (1948). He worked first at the Uzbek Musical Theater, then as the artistic director and chief conductor, director of the Uzbek Opera and Ballet Theater named after Navoi (1967-1971), since 1944 as a teacher, professor, rector of the Tashkent Conservatory (1947-1962; 1971-1975), Samarkand Opera and Ballet Theater. effectively held the positions of director, artistic director and chief conductor of the ballet theater (1964-66).

His first work - "Sodrash" march was created in collaboration with T. Sodikov and Sh. Ramazanov (1929). In collaboration with his teacher SN Vasilenko, he created the first Uzbek operas "Boron" and "Buyuk Kanal". Laureate of the State Prize of Uzbekistan named after Ashrafi Hamza (1970) and international awards J.Neru (1971), J.A.Nosir (1972). For his unparalleled services, Ashrafi was awarded the title of People's Artist of the USSR (1951). He was also awarded the Second Stalin Prize for his Heroic Symphony in 1943 (Ashrafi donated 50,000 rubles to the State Defense Fund for the construction of an air squadron and a tank column). Ashrafi's operas "Dilorom" (1953), "Poet's Heart" (1962), ballet "Tumor of Love" (1969), "Symphony of Heroism" (1942, USSR State Prize), "Uzbekistan" (1947) and "Song of Happiness" (1951, USSR State Prize, 1952) cantatas, "Fergana" (1943) suite for orchestra, music for films and other works.

Mukhtor Ashrafi died on December 15, 1975 in Tashkent. In 1975, the author's memoir "Music in my life" was published. In 1976, the Tashkent Conservatory was named after him. According to the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR No. 440 of June 22, 1976, a museum will be established in honor of Mukhtar Ashrafi. The museum officially opened on June 11, 1982, the day the Ashrafi 70th birthday was celebrated. This museum introduces the multifaceted world of Mukhtar Ashrafi. In this house there are ballets "Love Tumor", "Temur Malik", an aratorio "Story about Rustam", the first chapter of the book of memories.

Result and Discussion

The foundation of the museum fund consists of an extensive archive of composition and conducting, consisting of more than 16,000 exhibits presented by the composer's family, colleagues and students. Archival documents tell not only about the life and career of the composer, but also about the development of the musical art of the republic. Today, the museum employs 9 staff members in 5.5 staff units. The director of the museum Natalia Gunova regularly organizes more than 15 different cultural and educational events every year in order to widely promote the heritage of Ashrafi.

During the regular tours, museum visitors will get acquainted with photographs, posters, programs, letters and monuments reflecting the activities of Mukhtar Ashrafi in various fields of culture of the republic. The concert hall hosted many creative



meetings with cultural and artistic figures, anniversary and memorial evenings, art exhibitions and concerts.

In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Culture of the Uzbek SSR No. 653 of December 18, 1979, a marble bust of Mukhtar Ashrafi (sculptor S.Kh. Babayan) was installed in the museum, and the museum building was decorated with Florentine mosaics.

In the first hall of the memorial house-museum there are various exhibits, including the first life and activity of M. Ashrafi from 1912 to 1945. There is a family item passed down from generation to generation, and a model of a parent in Bukhara, where the composer spent his childhood and youth. There are also many theatrical posters, concert programs and photographs depicting the history of the composer and conductor.

A unique photo of the composer's father Ashrafkhan Hafiz, music (dutar and tanbur) has a special place. There are also unique photos of Ashrafi in 1924 at the Oriental Music School in Bukhara, a certificate of the Bukhara Oriental Music School dated May 28, 1929, the first recorded march of Ashrafi's work, the program of the first performance of the 1942 opera "Ulugbek".

In this hall, there are many documents related to the staging of performances of that period, with special attention to the activities of Ashrafi in the positions of director, artistic director and chief conductor of the Uzbek State Opera and Ballet Theater. The showcase features Ashrafi's first conductor's jacket and wand, and the center of the hall features a composer piano and an old rusty clock.

In the second hall of the museum there are repertoire plans for the opera studio of the Leningrad State Conservatory, as well as for the performance of the operas "Carmen" by J. Bizet and "Aida" by J. Verdi under the direction of Ashrafi.

In the 50s of the twentieth century, the conductor's active participation in the Decade of Literature and Art of Uzbekistan in the Baltic States, Ukraine, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Moscow in Moscow, where he performed a new state award-winning cantata "Song of Happiness".

In the corridor after the second floor of the museum there is a large portrait of Ashrafi by Yu. Elizarov, a carpet with the image of Rudaki and S. Ayni, presented by Tajik artists. The third hall tells the story of Ashrafi's extremely active organizational and conducting activities, but he himself did not stop writing music at this time. The audience can get acquainted with the history of creation of the opera "Dilorom" (1958) based on the plot of A. Navoi's work "Sab'ai sayyar", which marked a new stage in Ashrafi's work and became an important event in the musical life of the republic.

The exposition includes excerpts from the author's manuscripts of music editions created in 1950-1960, symphonic poems "Vatanim tongi", "Temur Malik", "Ogir kunlarda". The exposition also includes exhibits related to the staging of the ballet "Love Tumor", one of the peaks of the composer's work.



In this hall there is an exhibit dedicated to the awarding of Ashrafi J. Nehru International Prize (ballet dedicated to the memory of J. Nehru), a letter from Indra Gandhi, a photo of Indra Gandhi with the winner of the J. Nehru Prize in Delhi (1973), a diploma of the award winner, a small statue of Indra Gandhi There are also important items such as.

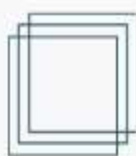
In the fourth hall, they will see unique exhibits of opera and ballet performances created by Ashrafi in 1960-1970. In particular, the operas "Zaynab and Omon", "The Case of Maysara", "From Darkness to Light", "Light", "Oynisa", "Dream", "Masquerade" are important works created during this period. In 1967, A. Khachaturyan's staging of the ballet "Spartak" with the personal participation of the author became an important event in the life of Ashrafi, on the other hand, they had long been friends.

Each stage of the work on the ballet performances "Temur Malik" and "Love and Sword" with the participation of B. Qorieva and V. Vasilev is reflected in the exposition. Also in this hall are the materials of the oratorio "Epic of Rustam" - stands, an album of gramophone records from the ballet "Epic of Rustam" created by B. Zeidman, materials of the third day of Uzbek literature and art in Moscow in 1959, dedicated to Ashrafi's 60th birthday. unique items such as congratulatory telegrams and gifts from many celebrities were also featured.

The fifth hall introduces the pedagogical and public works of the composer, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of his life, the supply of musical personnel for the republic. Opinions of famous figures of music culture, such as R. Glier, Yu. Tyumen, G. Ginzburg, about the composer are written. Ashrafi's opera studio has photos with young singers. You can also see photos of Ashrafi's students D.Abdurahmanova, A.Abdukayumov, G.Tulaganov, E.Toshmatov, H.Shamsutdinov, F.Yakubjanov, K.Usmanov, who became famous in the republic and abroad.

In addition, there is a group of exhibits dedicated to the creation of the opera "Heart of the Poet", a favorite work of the composer, which tells the story of the Uzbek poet Furkat. He is also a member of the Supreme Soviets of Karakalpakstan (1971) and Uzbekistan (1975), photographs and artifacts from his travels to Czechoslovakia, India, Sri Lanka, Egypt and Iran, the Indian Diary, and Ashrafi's latest work, Music in My Life. There are also exhibits such as a collection of articles, a plaster image of the deceased's face in the shop window and a copy of his hand.

The sixth hall is Ashrafi's work. So far no changes have been made to it. The composer's multifaceted creative work situation has been preserved. The room has a desk, piano. On the wall hangs a portrait of N.A. Rismky-Korsakov, photos of colleagues and friends who are closely connected with the life and creative activity of the composer. The bookshelf includes books on history, philosophy, music, surveys and encyclopedias, fiction, books in foreign languages, manuscripts. On the table are the items used by Mukhtar Ashrafi in the last years of his life.



The house-museum also has a chamber music hall, which is located on the ground floor of the building. Here you can listen to audio recordings of Ashrafi's works. Uzbek folk music, made of wood and decorated with precious stones, is a valuable item of the room, which was presented to Ashrafiy by master A. Abdullaev. Ashrafi's relatives, friends, colleagues, students of music schools of the capital often gather in this hall for chamber concerts, master classes, film screenings, memorial evenings. Ashrafi's personal archive of 1930-1970, rare manuscripts, paintings, documents, posters, performance programs, books, musical recordings, gramophone records and a collection of Uzbek musical words are among the unique exhibits. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, new horizons of development appeared in the life of the Ashraf State Memorial Museum. At present, it has rightly become a center of spiritual and moral education of the youth of our country. There is also the option of a 3D visual tour of the museum via the website <https://www.roundme.com>.

The organization of a concert program entitled "Autonomous Ashrafi and World Music" in the framework of the international cultural campaign "Ashrafi World Music - 2020" in Bukhara once again demonstrated the importance of the artistic heritage created by him. In addition, in order to discover the followers of Mukhtar Ashrafi, who have made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek and world music, and to create the necessary conditions for them to show their talents, a School of Creativity is being established on A. Gijduvani Street in Bukhara. This will also be a new step in the work of perpetuating the memory and legacy of Ashrafi.

Conclusion

In the XXI century, the multifaceted educational work of this memorial house-museum will enrich the spiritual world of the younger generation, will form in young people a deep respect for national traditions, the creative heritage of the glorious sons of the Uzbek people, such as Mukhtar Ashrafi, a great representative of Uzbek classical music.

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