

## He Life and Creative Activity of Uzbek Artist Usta Rozimathon Isaboev (1885-1964)

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### ABSTRACT

*The origin of theater art, its roots, and budding were the same in all parts of the world. After that, each theater followed its own path of formation and development. This article describes the creative activity of Master Rozimathon Isaboev, one of the founders of the Namangan regional theater.*

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Rozimathon Isaboev was born in Namangan in the family of a blacksmith. His father, Abdujalil, worked as a blacksmith.

In the Fergana Valley, a singer who did not have a musical instrument was rare. There was always one dot hanging from the pole of the blacksmith's shop. Musicians practiced every evening in the tea house where his uncle served as a tea carrier.

Reminiscing about his youth, Rozimatkhon said: "Seeing that our family was in dire straits, my uncle took me to the tea house where he worked. I also carried tea in this tea house. I used to listen to the exercises of Ramazonokhan and Sobirokhun there. Ramazonokhon was an excellent musician who played very well both on the piano and on the piano. He used to compose music himself. The two years spent in the teahouse were a great school for me: I spent two years practicing the tunes played by these two musicians."

Rozimatkhon is slowly practicing in the studio. After that, he left the teahouse and learned blacksmithing (making horseshoes, hoes, zulfan, lovers, etc.) in the workshop where his father worked.

Usta Abdujalil's musician friends used to come to the blacksmith shop and play tunes in the hall. When Rozimatkhon's hand was in the bowl, his ear was playing on Jalalkhan's tanbur. Sometimes, when he had free time, he played dutor himself, and used Jalal Khan's tanbur exercises. He learned some status ways from the master. Therefore, Rozimatkhon's first teacher is Jalalkhan Mirzarhimov (1869-1911). When he played "Karimkulbegi" with "Ajam Taronalari" it seemed to enchant the audience. He was also a good singer.

After the death of his teacher Jalal Khan, master Rozimatkhon left for Bukhara in 1911, carrying a small powder he had made in accordance with his will. They stop in the cities on the way, get to know musicians and shnavandas, and learn songs. He went to Bukhara and met Father Jalal Nosirov (1845-1928), Levi Bobohonov (1873-1926) and Father Ghiyos Ganiev (died in 1928). He works with their advice. From father Jalal, he learns the ways of "Segoh" and "Dugoh" status. After returning from Bukhara in 1913, he began teaching music to young amateurs of Namangan. He gives musical instruments, dutor, and tanbur to music-loving and energetic young men like Polatjon, Joraboy, and Dadajon, and teaches them tunes and songs.

Master Rozimatkhan organizes young amateur groups in children's homes in Andijan and Namangan and teaches them music. More than sixty musicians and singers train students in Andijan.

He gathers his students in Namangan to "Sharq" park, conducts regular training and gives concerts. In 1947, this orphanage was transformed into a music school, and later this school was added to the school of music education.

The People's Artist of the UZSSR Komiljon Jabbarov and the juggler Mominjon Jabbarov (1894-1925) are among the students of Usta Rozimatkhan in Andijan. Many artists from Namangan, such as Burkhanjon Yusupov, Ergash Roziev, Nabijon Muhamedov, Sorakhan Yuldasheva, Ikromjon Tojiboev, were brought up in the first orphanage in Namangan and received education from Master Rozimatkhan.

When Ghulam Zafari's work "Halima" was staged in Namangan in 1923, Usta Rozimatkhan added music from Uzbek folk tunes to the play. Usta Rozimatkhan plays the dust before the curtain, and the bell after the curtain. A famous neighbor Ahmadjon Umurzakov: "Master Rozimatkhan pulls the bow with a squeal. When the dust blows, he picks it up," he used to say.

Usta Rozimatkhan chose examples of folk tunes for musical dramas such as "Yoriltash" (Shukur Sadulla's work) and "Farhod va Shirin" (Khurshid's libretto), performed on the stage of the Namangan Theater.

In the summer of 1927, Usta Rozimatkhan went on a trip to Kogan and Samarkand. In Kogan, he meets famous musicians such as Yusufjon Changchi (1870-1933) and Shodmon Haji (1872-1937). Yusufjon studies Changchi's multi-part "Nasrullo".

When he went to Samarkand, he stopped at a teahouse near Bibikhanim's madrasa. Haji Abdulaziz invites Usta Rozimathon to his house when he plays tunes with his small drumstick. He will be a guest in the house of this famous hafiz for a week. They become friends after that. Haji Abdulaziz recites the song "Guluzorim" and says that this charming song is in harmony with the song "Yalang Davron".

In 1931, the Namangan Musical Drama Theater was founded. Young musicians such as Burkhanjon Yusuf, Nabijon Muhamedov, Ergash Roziev, Ikromjon Tojiboev, Karimjon Mansurov, students of Master Rozimathon, are accepted into the theater ensemble. The stage of this theater, which is now called Navoi, opens with the play "Aspiration" by playwright Rozikov. In 1932, Vahobjon Azimov's play "Hujum Khan" was staged. Usta Rozimatkhan composes these works.

In 1935, the Children's Theater was established in Namangan. The music group of this theater is led by Usta Rozimatkhan. The concert group of the theater went to Osh in 1936 to give a concert. The tunes and songs performed at the concert are well received by the Osh audience. The famous artists of the Osh Uzbek Musical Drama Theater came on stage and congratulated the children from the bottom of their hearts.

Famous artists of Muqimi musical drama and comedy theater such as Abdugofir Abdurahmanov, Farogat Rahmatova, Hadiya Yusupova, People's Hafiz of Uzbekistan Jamal Qori Ghiyasov, Hojiakbar Ahmedov, Ja'far Umarov are also Usta Rozimathon's artists. had students.

Usta Rozimatkhan also led the workshop of musical instruments organized by the Namangan town council. The songs prepared in this workshop were also popular in other Central Asian republics.

Master Rozimatkhan worked together with his students in many national constructions of the republic, in 1939 in the construction of Logon and Big Fergana Canal, and in 1940 in the construction of the Northern Fergana Canal.

The government of Uzbekistan awarded Usta Rozimatkhan for his effective work in the field of music and gave him the honorary title of Honored Artist of Uzbekistan.

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