

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK MUSIC

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Abstract: As everyone knows, the history of Uzbek music goes back to very ancient times. There are many types of musical art that have come down to us from ancient times and are developing today. This article talks about the history of the development of Uzbek music and its place today.

Key words: history, music, development, tradition, archaeological, oral

Аннотация: Как всем известно, история узбекской музыки уходит корнями в очень древние времена. Существует множество видов музыкального искусства, дошедших до нас из древнейших времен и развивающихся сегодня. В данной статье рассказывается об истории развития узбекской музыки и ее месте сегодня.

Ключевые слова: история, музыка, развитие, традиция, археология, устная речь.

Music embodies various human moods (for example, elation, joy, pleasure, observation, sadness, danger, etc.). In addition, music vividly reflects the will qualities of a person (perseverance, aspiration, thoughtfulness, restraint, etc.) and his nature (customer).

The musical heritage of the Uzbek people, developed in the oral tradition, is distinguished by its artistic excellence in form and content. Direct information on the art of music can be found in several sources.

The main artistic tool in music is melody. In the oral tradition (monody) styles of music, the melody is the only and complete musical expression of the artistic image. Elements of harmony and polyphony also occupy an important place in multi-voice compositional trends. The development of melodies (themes) in a piece of music constitutes its composition (form). The form of music serves as a material embodiment of the content of the work and a means of creation.

Archaeological excavations conducted in Uzbekistan and neighboring countries provide clear physical evidence of music. Musicians at the Ayritom festival, scenes from Panjikent murals. Monuments found in Afroasiab, Dalvarzintepa and other areas are among them. BC local musical life is covered in the works of Greek historians

Herodotus, Ctesius, Xenophon, Strabo, Ptolemy, Arrian. Schools of professional musicians were formed in the cultures of the ancient world based on slavery and the first feudal system – Egypt, Sumer, Babylon, Central Asia (around the 1st millennium BC), China, India, Greece, and Rome.

Uzbek classical music is fundamentally different from the music of other nations due to its deep meaning from the past, its complexity and perfection, and the fact that it embodies incomparable traditions. The history of our nation based on past traditions, customs, rich and deep meanings is sealed in the art of Uzbek classical music.

Different musical instruments: chang, oud, tanbur, lyre, kifara, wind and percussion instruments were improved and they had stable sounds and forms. Despite the fact that music developed mainly in the oral tradition during this period, at the same time, its first hieroglyphic, letter and other writing systems were invented, and the teachings of musical sophistication and theory were formed: among them: in China – Confucius, in Greece – Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, Aristotle, Plato, Aristoxenus, etc., in Central Asia – philosophers such as Borbad created their teachings on music.

It is known that Uzbek traditional music has two directions from the past, i.e., emerging from each other, complementing each other, and at the same time having its own special characteristics and qualities. Consists of directions. One of them is the music folklore related to the lifestyle, traditions, and the second is the classical music direction filled with the thoughts and work of selfless creators of this living process. Classical music works have their own artistic system, and each genre is manifested as the structure and development of kuyohang, its form and its own style of performance. Classical music is a highly skilled artistic system. It expresses the artistic taste of the people, the folk aesthetic attitude towards reality. Every piece of classical music has been highly polished by many talented and accomplished musicians and singers over the centuries, raising it to the level of a high art form. The science of music (science of music), which studies the system of rules of music art of the peoples of the Middle and Middle East, was formed in the 8th-9th centuries (Yunus al-Katib, Khalil ibn Ahmad). He discussed the issues of music theory, history, creativity, and performance with the content of science, science, and science. In the sources of the 14th and 15th centuries, it was also called «ilmi advor».

There have been various scientific hypotheses about the origin of music: the emotional tone of speech (G. Spencer), the singing of birds and the calls of animal mates (Ch. Darwin), the work methods of primitive people (K. Bucher) and their call sounds (K. Stumpf), witchcraft rituals (J. Kombarye) are the first sources of music. Eastern thinkers also left scientific comments about the problem of the creation of music. Farabi explained the history of music in direct connection with the formation process of human speech and emotions, while Ibn Khaldun (14th century) explained it based on the principles of formation of social systems. The music education system is

under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and includes 311 children's music schools, 3 special academic lyceums, about 30 art, music and culture colleges, the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan, the Tashkent State Institute of Culture, the Art Institute named after Uyghur Music and other higher educational institutions. Is done.

Currently, musical activities in Uzbekistan are mainly performed by performing groups (various orchestras, choirs and ensembles), performing groups and soloists within the Uzbeknavo, Uzteleradiokompaniya, and some singers and musicians who are engaged in performing independently .

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