

HISTORY OF RUSSIAN FOLK DANCES

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Abstract: This article discusses the origin, history, formation and development of ancient Russian folk dances. It is said that the history of Russian folk dance was formed in connection with the ancient traditions and religious ceremonies of the local people.

Key words: folklore, folk performances, dance, ritual, "Gusachok", "Timonya", "Tolkusha"

RUS XALQ RAQSLARI TARIXI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada qadim rus xalq raqslarining kelib chiqish tarix, shakllanishi va rivojlanishi haqida ma'lumotlar berish bilan birga, Rus xalq raqs san'atining tarixi mahalliy xalqning qadimiy urf-odatlarini va diniy marosimlari bilan bog'liq holda shakllanganligi haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: folklor, xalq tomoshalari, raqs, marosim, "Gusachok", "Timonya", "Tolkusha"

ИСТОРИЯ РУССКИХ НАРОДНЫХ ТАНЦЕВ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы происхождения, истории, становления и развития древнерусских народных танцев. Говорят, что история русского народного танца формировалась в связи с древними традициями и религиозными обрядами местного населения.

Ключевые слова: фольклор, народные представления, танец, обряд, «Гусачок», «Тимоня», «Толкуша».

The movements and music of all folk dances express the national character of that nation. Men's dances depict the strength, hard work, dedication, attention and respect of the men of that nation, and women's dances depict their delicate feelings, modesty and modesty, kindness and tolerance, loyalty and hard work is described.

Russian folk dance, which has a special place among the nations of the world, is based on Russian folk games, songs, dances, customs and traditions. We can see information about Russian folk dances preserved in the literature and ancient manuscripts dating back to the 11th century. In those days, like other folk dances, clowns danced mainly in the Russian people, and they expressed the dreams and aspirations of the Russian people and the injustices happening in the society in their dances, and laughed at the boyars and church officials. The rulers of those times severely persecuted the songs and dances performed by the common people. But they were not allowed to disappear due to the strong need of the people to sing and dance.

The development of Russian folk dance is a phenomenon closely related to the entire history of the Russian people. Each new period, new political, economic, administrative and religious conditions are reflected in forms of social consciousness, including folk art. All this caused certain changes in the life of the Russian people, which in turn left a mark on folk dances. This folk dance has undergone various changes several times during the centuries-old development. Dance forms evolved, old and new dance types died, its vocabulary was enriched and changed. In the history of the Russian people, although it is very conditional, it is possible to distinguish several periods and observe the state of folk dance from them.

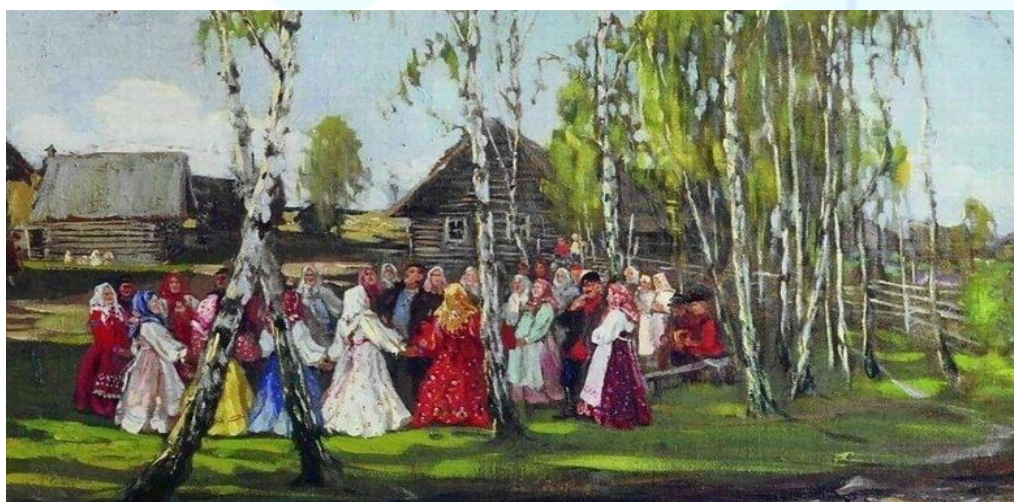
At the initial stage of paganism, during the formation of Eastern Slavic tribes (IV-VI centuries AD), there were folk games or gatherings performed by tribes, clans and several tribes. In these gatherings, the Slavs worshiped the sun, thunder, lightning, rivers, fire, stones and other things. The whole world around them was perceived by them in clear vivid images. In the games, the Slavs had fun and performed rituals to appease nature, which, according to their understanding, consisted of many powerful beings, gods and spirits.

Russian folk dance is formed in three main directions: choruses, improvisational games and specially staged dances. Performers performed these dances with handkerchiefs and flowers in their hands. Russians staged dances depicting songs on various topics such as celebrations, labor processes, wedding ceremonies, family rituals and traditions, lovers and meeting of friends.

In every country of the Russian people, there are folk dances that clearly define and preserve the national color of the local people. For example: "Gusachok" in Smolensk, "Chijik" in Arkhangelsk, "Timonya" in Kursk, "Tolkusha" in Leningrad, "Podgorka" in Siberia and many other dances are loved by the people. They differ from each other in the character of music, dance moves, clothes and even jewelry. In one of these dances, girls danced with boys and demonstrated their art, that is, they argued, and in others, people who were addicted to alcohol and had bad reputation among the

people because of their bad qualities were laughed at. In addition, the fact that delicate white ladies are embarrassed in front of their peers due to their inability to do any work, the prestige and the results of the work of skilled folk craftsmen who spin yarn are described. The appearance of Santa Claus and the Snow Maiden in the dances as a guest among the people, the scene of the merchants' trade in the market, and the graceful movements of the swans were liked by the Russian people.

One of the most famous dances of the Russian people is Khorovod, that is, round dance. This dance has been preserved as an ancient ritual dance of the Russian people. When performing a round dance, people stood in a large circle. In the national costumes of the Russian people, they moved in a certain direction while performing movements with their hands and feet. All men, women, children and the elderly could participate in the dance performance. This is not only a Russian folk dance, but also a common dance among many Slavic peoples, only their names are pronounced differently.



(Image of the performance of the round dance of the Russian people)

The basis of the round dance is the joint performance of the round dance song by all its participants. The emergence of the genre of round dance songs among the Slavic peoples dates back to ancient times. Analysis of song texts and monuments of material culture allows us to estimate their existence during the period of disintegration of the general system. But the participants of the round dance not only sing, but also act and dance. In a round dance, dance, game and song are inextricably linked. Russians speak very clearly about this connection: "in a round dance, song, game and dance are inseparable like the wings of a bird." The definition of a round dance would not be complete if it was not said that the round dance unites and gathers many participants.

In ancient times, the Russian people danced in the autumn and winter seasons, when all field work was completed. It is generally accepted by historians that the various movements and jumps performed by the dancers in the festive dances were invented by the people to warm up. In pagan times, round dances were important as

religious and ceremonial dances. Gradually getting rid of the pagan elements, the round dance loses its ritual significance over time. Round dances appear with new songs reflecting social, domestic and other topics. Round dance is widespread throughout Russia, and each region brings something unique, resulting in diversity in style, composition, and character.

In short, Russian folk dance is valued for its folk, simple and simple, but strong performance technique and rich heritage. The most important thing is the strength of the desire to preserve the dances, which are in the heart of the people and are being performed with love to this day, and to pass them on to the next generation. Specialists of all nations are doing great work in this regard.

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