

PEDAGOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MUSIC CULTURE AND ART IN THE DAYS OF AMIR TEMUR AND TEMURIDS. HISTORICAL ROOTS OF THE CULTURE AND ART OF THE PRIMITIVE PERIOD OF UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATSIYA

This article outlines the historical roots of the culture and art of the primitive period of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: music, culture, art, literature, architecture graphics, theatre, indigenous community, first paleolithic, middle paleolithic, upper paleolithic, Ancient Khmer Rouge, Obiraxmat Makoni, Qo'tirbuloq, Middle Stone, Neolithic period, Neolithic. Valleys of Central Asia, Soghdionyona, Zarafshan, Kashkaa

ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И ИСКУССТВА В ПЕРИОД ПРАВЛЕНИЯ АМИРА ТЕМУРА И ТИМУРИДОВ. ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ КОРНИ КУЛЬТУРЫ И ИСКУССТВА ПЕРВОБЫТНОГО ПЕРИОДА УЗБЕКИСТАНА

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье подробно рассматриваются исторические корни первобытной культуры и искусства Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: музыка, культура, искусство, литература, архитектура, графика, театр, первобытное сообщество, ранний палеолит, средний палеолит, верхний палеолит, Древнехоржское государство, Абирахматский район, Котырбулок, Средний камень, неолит, энеолит Зарафшан, Кашкадарьинский вокхи Средней Азии до Согдии.

AMIR TEMUR VA TEMURIYLAR DAVRIDA MUSIQA MADANIYATI VA SAN`ATINING PEDAGOGIK TAHLILI. O`ZBEKISTONNING IBTIDOIY DAVRI MADANIYATI VA SAN`ATINING TARIXIY ILDIZLARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada O'zbekistonning ibtidoiy davri madaniyati va san'atining tarixiy ildizlari atroflicha yoritiladi.

Kalit so`zlar: musiqa, madaniyat, san`at, adabiyot, arxitektura grafika, teatr, ibtidoiy jamoa, ilk paleolit, o`rta paleolit, yuqori paleolit, Qadimgi Xorazm davlati, Obiraxmat Makoni, Qo'tirbuloq, O`rta tosh, Neolit davri, Eneolit. Markaziy Osiyo, So'g'diyona, Zarafshon, Kashkadaryo voxalari

LOG IN

Uzbek people are one of the oldest peoples who have contributed greatly to the development of world civilization. There have long been shopping centers and cultural flights in Uzbekistan. However, in the colonial era, Russian scholars studied the study of the historical and cultural past of Uzbekistan and took with them the carbohydrates found. As a result, the transportation of all the assortments of things that are the hallmarks of our rich culture and spirituality has resulted in difficulties in studying our history and culture in the process of independence. As a result of his dear President's emphasis on our history and culture, we were able to send and study experts in this area, even though it was difficult. What is culture itself? - The level of historical development of society and the state. Culture is expressed in some form of life and hierarchy and in material and spiritual, or historical sources created by them.¹ Modern sources are created by the hand of mankind and include weapons of mass destruction, pottery, weapons, and ornaments.² Spiritual (written) sources, on the other hand, are distinguished by the thinking of mankind, including folk art, fairy tales, poems, earpieces, books, as well as "Ar·ta·xerx'es," Bexistun's coyatosh inscriptions, rock paintings of Zarautsoy, so'g'd inscriptions (all of the writings), Greek, Roman, Chinese sources, and others. Therefore, on the basis of finding and studying historical sources, we will be able to study the history of Uzbek culture and art. What is art? - The artistic work of mankind in general. It includes literature, architecture, sculpture, painting, graphics, practical decorations, music, cancer, theatre, cinema, and other types of human faetah. Literature is an Arabic word that is a collection of written works, while literature is an art pole and is a suzzle art.

Architecture is a Greek suzzle that is architectural. The art of fixing and viewing buildings and installations that create the necessary material environment for people's lives and activities.

Sculpture is a type of fine art that captures the image by forming qattiq and plastic materials. It mainly reflects man, animals and nature. Visual art is an area of plastic art and includes painting, sculpture and graphics. Painting is a type of fine art that works on the surface or material with paint. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

Graphics is a Greek suzzle based on the type of fine art, painting art.

Work on the preparation of artifacts that have practical impact on decorative, social, and personal life. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. Theatre is Greek, originating in Greece, and the actor describes generous events. So the art sector is very broad and covers all aspects of social life. Therefore, the bottom line plays a major role in the study of culture and art in Uzbekistan. That is, archaeology, anthronology, chranology, ethnography, history, painting, and drawing are major. The history of Culture and Art

of Uzbekistan plays a major role in educating young people in a spirit of ethics, aesthetics, self-sufficiency, patriotism, and love for their homeland. The structure of the indigenous community is the first and longest-running stage of human society, which is called the Paleolithic (ancient stone) period. Because it lasts a long time, we study this period in three periods (first, middle, last). The date of the monuments of the first paleolithic period began between 700 and 500,000 years ago and lasted until 15,000 B.C.E. and was referred to as the Ashel period. Because monuments of the Ashel era were not in Uzbekistan. At the end of the Ashel era, thick ice covered the northern mints of Europe. But U.S. Ismailov flooded the Valley of Fargo, where he found the remains of a man of that era (one piece of skull, shoulder bone, and 10 teeth). Kosimov, on the other hand, beat the frog manon and beat 22 cultural layers dating back to the Ashel era and 24 related to the muste period. This concludes that people came to Central Asia very early and began to settle down. Famous monuments were found during the Middle Paleolithic period and 24 cultural monuments were studied. At the same time, U ch tut names from Surxondary, Obiraxmat Tashkent Region, X O jakent Tashkent Region, Kulbulok Tashkent Region, Samarkand Region OmonSheep, Qo'tirbuluq, Zirabuloq, Xo jamazgil, Nairobi Province Uchtut names o' and sources related to the history of ancient culture and art of Uzbekistan are found. The hole cave consisted of 5 qatlams, the cave was 20 m long, 9 m high, and 21 m high. 2859 stone q urols were found. The discovery of a 7- to 11-year-old Neanderthal man from Teshiktosh was a great discovery. The intersection of these branches of grief around the human bones indicates that initial religious beliefs were formed. There were 21 cultural layers 10 meters thick from the place of Obiraxmat and Paltov (on the slopes of the tangled mountain chotkol). The space is circular. His son looked south, and his ink was wide. From there, labor weapons, parrots, kirgins, dryers, and cutters were found. Obiraxmat, on the other hand, was found to be an animal bone marrow, as well as a mountain goat, a nightgown, a backbone, a fireplace, ashes, and a sandal, where people lived 120-400,000 years ago and harvested mountain fruits and hunted wild animals.

Five cultural heritage was found in The KattakurCave of Samarqand Province. From here, leafy weapons, elephants, thiscave, wild horse, and qsleeping bones were found.

The upper or last paleolithic period began 40-35,000 years ago and lasted from 12 to 10,000 years. During this time, modern man Kramanchons were formed. They knew how to wool stones. These were made up of weapons of mass destruction, conical form. Together with the stone, they used bone and wood. The people of this era invented great swallowing spears, irrigate spears, spear horseqintestines. Depending on its use, they are divided into groups (hunting, August nimbleing, skin processing, fishing, squirrels, sawing weapons, bone needles, bigizs). Therefore, the people of this era were

called Hamo Saniens, or aqlli, intelligent, and intelligent people. The genesis of visual and applied art began with the upper paleolithic. Statues of women were made of bones, and a variety of paintings were engraved on it. More than 30 monuments dating back to this period have been found in the Middle East. That is, the Samarkand area, the Oqstone, and the K Ibuloq spaces in the Tashkent region have been studied and practical art has been developed. There were also workshops where cha qmoqwas processed into stone. They hanged fire h with the death of alash .The middle stone (Mesolithic) period covers 12-6,000 years. During this time, cup discoveries were made by mankind. Arrow-yoy was discovered. Indigenous art was in the country, meaning art carved on the wall of ungurs was engraved with colored paint. This night, an example of fine art was found in the Zarautsoy Gorge of Surxondary. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then insered into her nutrients and then insects. Images of Ilsisoy, Sarmishsoy, and Saymalittosh were also found. During the Neolithic period, they invented new methods of squeezing, parmalash, and arranging. In the nucleus of stone made of axes, women made original containers, which men then did. They gathered threads of wool and made fabrics, and instead of blankets, they used clothes tarrows. Agricultural culture originated. In the 5-3,000th century B.C.E., Kaltaminor culture flourished in the Khmer Rouge and Bucharest regions. The containers found there were yumalok under them, and the back was neither a drawing nora shli. It dates from 4-3,000 BC during the Neolithic-copper-stone era. The transition from the matriarchal period to the patriarchal period began.

Central Asia is the cradle of world civilization. (2) Strengthening the process of craftsmanship in society is a complicated system of governance.3) Communication relationships are a valuable factor in the development of trade. The development of stones (lojuvard, logarithm), ivory jewelry.4) Construction of protective installations to protect the population from invaders. Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you. Such limited countries are referred to as "Names." These were the places of worship dedicated to God. These are monuments of Nomozgoxtepa and Oltintepa. Oltintepa's temple is 4 adulterous and towered, 12 meters high. Sculptures have been found here, including memorable methods, golden nose, and heads of judgment.II. These include large Khmer Rouge and Baqtriya and other countries. III. Empire countries. These are areas that are zurlik attached to a single state. These were the h here. Flat (canvas) bottom drawing and circular containers have been found. Settlements of Onka-5, Floor-3, Blue-3 belonging to Tozabog'yob culture have been found. In Khmer Rouge, there is a culture of Suvyorgon (2,000 B.C.E.) dating back to the last punishment and the first Iron Age. Residents of Suvyorgon culture lived in wooden pillars, straight-angle huts. They made labor weapons in May. Amirabad culture, which dates back to the first millennium B.C.E. Half of the people lived in houses on the ground. Irrigation networks are well developed. Khorezm region In the

iv-III centuries, the construction of castles expanded. Jonbosqal BC Dating back to the fourth century B.C.E., it was built in the form of a rectangular rectangle, the wall of the fortress was five feet [5 m] thick and 10 feet [10 m] high, and there was a temple north of the fortress. The scorched fortress is a circular shape with 9 towers, a cylindrical place in the center of the castle, from where they observed the planets. From the castle to the BC Dream recordings of ancient Khmer Rouge (Hebrew) dating back to the third and second centuries B.C.E. were found. In Khmer Rouge, there were 4 Storms: 1. Built in a circular shape in the Shovot district, occupying an area of 4, hit by a wall of defense, with 24 bourgeoisie (chukkisi, tower) in the first century B.C.E. It dates back to the fourth and third centuries. 2 It was built in a rectangular shape in the Khiva district, 17 km (17 km) northeast of the city, BC. It dates back to the fourth and third centuries. 3 The district of Ellikkala occupied an area of 17.5 square meters, was built in the form of a turquoise, and was hit with a two-kator paxsa wall. The palace had a soldier's hall and a gym. About 120 Khmer Rouge inscriptions written on leather and wood have been found. The fortress belongs to the third century B.C.E. 4 In the Yangiarik district, the area is 0.6 square miles [0.6 km] long and is built in the form of a rectangular rectangle. It dates back to the fourth and second centuries C.E. On October 10-12, 2000, a convention dedicated to Khmer Rouge civilization was held in Ellikkala, where U.S. scientists have been conducting research with Australian and Russian scholars since 1994 and studying the fortified scripts of Okjahon and Toshkhyrmon they learned. The fortress houses members of the Holy Mb. Dating from the fourth to the third centuries B.C.E., the area was 11, hit with a two-story wall, consisting of Deshonqal and Ichonqal. The fortress houses members of the Tower Bible and The People's Peoples. It dates back to the fifth century B.C.E. The walls of the defenses are musta h decreasing with kunghurs. Margillon is the state of Mouru. Territory of the Marv region of Turkmenistan. Water cave subsistence farming flourished in Margillon. The vineyard was a country. The Persian Empire is the province of Ashkhabot, Turkmenistan, and nearby northeastern Iran. Persian culture is well-known for its documents found in Niso. Hebrew-language inscriptions have been found. Niso was the capital of Persia. Ganges. It originated in the early third century B.C.E. The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines. Monuments of the Ganges were found in the junarik Valley, on the hills of Kovunchi, in Choshtepa, and in the valley of Tashkent. In Kovunchi culture, BC In the second century B.C.E. to the early sixth century B.C.E., intments and nausea were found. The Van State was a country where agriculture flourished. Vineyards flourished. They kept wine in large pottery containers. The inhabitants of the area had the entity to stand on horseback and throw bows. The van is famous for its celestial horses. Fergana culture shrabashad av Three feared cave monuments are known from the finds. Shurabashad occupied 70 fields, and subsistence farming and vineyards

flourished. So ancient (BC) In the sixth and fourth centuries B.C.E.), there were two Greeks in Central Asian culture:1) Associated with the powerful environment and referred to as "animal style." The intermolecular day of Jehovah's Witnesses through some kind of charitable planning, a brochure has been used to describe putr 2) Culture associated with otro q life. This is reflected in monuments known as the Treasure of Civilization. In these artifacts, gold and silver statues of coconuins, 2 clay beads of gold, and statues of animals were found in these artifacts. This indicates that the art of jewelry is advanced. They were found during the sight of the Great Fargo Canal, depicting a lion with turquoise arrows, cucumbers, and canons, as well as punishment coconats and cup artifacts depicting four mountain goats next to a three-legged, turquoise-cucumber Mongolian. The music industry originated in the labor process. The sound of the grinding mill becomes high, and the sound of the grinding mill becomes lower, and the sound of the grinding mill becomes lower. Its earliest soda form looked regitative. So the acoustic thing in an indigenous song is rhythm, which is why the words of simple songs often involve repeating certain sounds and words over and over again. Kuy, on the other hand, appeared some time later. Musical instruments were not very developed in the early days, and all kinds of the oldest musical instruments—musical instruments that were played, blown, and later produced by a plant (based on the vibration of the bow path) —were formed over time. The emergence of dance art is also characteristic. There is little doubt that naïve dance is just a gymnastics character. ' Dances that pre-work on a hunt or on another tribe were characterized by physical education and exercise or a distinctive inner junction. Indigenous dances were also associated with legendary and totemistic liisavvnrs. When dancing, the song orimisk|a is played. In the language of many tribes, singing and dancing are performed in one word. In pictures dating back to the Time of Madelein, dance clothes are depicted as kivgau and dancing people. So dance originated as it was during the upper paleolithic period. Another form of art from naïve dance - the origin of drama is indeed, the dances of the restless tribes often have genuine visual content and pantomime - represents the first forms of unspoken drama art. In many nations, musical instruments were not sent to songs representing the entire subsistence farming process, from planting to harvesting. At the same time danced, those processes are dramatically expressed. In the indigenous period, oral art and folklore (derived from the English, folk, folk, art) were widely developed. Its engdastlabki type was considered to be the stories of punditry. If the fairy tale is developed separately. Poetry, riddle proverbs are the product of the subsequent development of the human brain.

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, the various elements of spiritual culture directly depended on the development of the material life of human society and directly related to the

development of manufacturing forces and the deepening of attitudes to natural phenomena. The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltwater could spell disaster for hundreds of millions of people.

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