

THE RISE OF UZBEK NATIONAL SINGING

The rise of Uzbek national song

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Abstract

Since ancient times, the Uzbek people have done a lot of work on the development of musical science. Much was done by composers and singers of that time. Mature philosophers of their time published various treatises on musical science and developed Uzbek music.

Keywords : folklore, Avesta, musical instrument, singer musician writing writing letter system.

INTRODUCTION

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. Even Avesta contains accounts of various rituals of the peoples who lived in the places where the Uzbeks now live in BC. that is, narrations are called songs in modern studies.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

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. The countries 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, Schools of professional musicians were formed in Roman cultures. They are special compositions, music science such as in science knowledge and to the rules based on creativity did As a result i say instrument, dance, epic and other genres appeared.

Various musical instruments: chang, oud, tanbur, lyre, kifara, wind and percussion instruments are improved, they are stable speaker and to forms have was. of music this In spite of the fact that it developed mainly in the oral tradition, at the same time, the first hieroglyphic, alphabetic and other systems of writing were invented, and the teachings of musical sophistication and theory were formed: among them: in China - Confucius, in Greece - Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, Aristotle, Philosophers such as Plato, Aristoxenus and others, in Central Asia - Borbad, created their doctrines about music.

Various ritual and work themes have been a priority in the works of composers since the distant past took place. An example of this is the work of the famous Central Asian singer, musician and composer Borbad Marvazi (about 585-638). After all, he first conducted his activities among the people, and became certain customs, some legends, he even reflected the topics related to the

system of 360 days, weeks and months in his works. During the years he served in the palace of Khusrav II Parviz, the horn of Iran, he created the first multi-part series "Khusravani" in the history of the composer.

The first manifestations of musical creativity also appear in the period of the primitive community, mainly in the process of work and rituals of people who lived by hunting and gathering. Highlights of popular games. Magical melodious phrases, animal sounds, alarm screams gradually have the characteristics of music. was expressive tools decision finds they are mainly man body hands and feet actions it develops in the form of reflective rhythmic structures, methods, as well as melodic expressions based on the impact of the human voice and speech intonation. At the same time, stone, bone, wood, shell, horn things of nature are first musical instruments, "musical instruments" will be used as Among them, various idioms such as shiklikdok, zuvilcha, wind whistle, borgu, sybizga, percussion, and hurricane instruments, which have survived to this day, can be pointed out.

RESEARCH RESULTS

During the transition to agriculture and animal husbandry, the first forms of sound system, curtain structures, measurement and weight appear on the basis of sound ratios that did not have a specific order and height. In this process, simple, especially seasonal ritual songs, instrumental tunes with specific themes are decided. Primitive art consists of forms such as game methods, spells, sound signals, folk songs and instrumental tunes. Mainly, it differs from other types of music in that it is directly related to the life process, traditions, ceremonies, holidays, etc. Most examples of folk music are not defined as purely aesthetic phenomena, but as artistic forms that fulfill the tasks of everyday life, household, labor, ceremony, etc. Many examples of folk music syncretic forms being in these melodies word song, term, hungry , dance it occurs in combination with game-dance tunes, performances, musical performances.

Folk music samples based on certain artistic traditions and forms change in different periods and conditions, for example, depending on the composition of listeners or performers, time of performance, place and environment. Therefore, there will be several variants of each musical folklore sample. Regional, national and local styles are distinguished in folk music, for example, Uzbek Bukhara-Samarkand style of folk music, Surkhandarya-Kashkadarya music style. Examples of musical folklore in terms of artistic content are epic terms, musical fairy tales, hymns, short stories, legendary tunes, dramatic musical performances and lyrical songs, lapar, yalla, anthem depending on the types and conditions of performance - household, ritual songs, work songs. to species is separated. People music samples the people public artistic of your mind living as a product, it is performed individually by an amateur singer, musician, drummer, dutor player, as well as in an ensemble or collective. Folk music is the basis of the national musical style, the work of composers and composers, and an important source of popular music. Musical folklore, in turn, develops in close interaction with professional music. In modern times, there are ancient and modified examples of folk music, as well as new ones based on them. The multi-layered musical heritage of our people is divided into two types in terms of simplicity and complexity in modern Uzbek musicology, music folklore is divided into work, ritual tunes and songs, simple songs in form and professional-professional classical music saga, big song, complex song and instrumental tunes, statuses. However, the works of the last type were considered Uzbek classical music by Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhaqid Cholpon, Ghulam Zafari and others until recently.

DISCUSSION

As a result of the migration of a number of tunes and chants common in folklore and classical music from one oasis to another, they were grafted into local musical dialects, such as "Ferghana Tanavori", "Samarkand Ushshoghi", "Bukhara Iroghi" were created. As a result, local musical and

stylistic features specific to Fergana-Tashkent, Bukhara-Samarkand, Surkhandarya-Kashkadarya and Khorezm regions are manifested in traditional Uzbek performance and creativity.

CONCLUSION

Such musical styles have taken an important place in our music. And many more such resources are now serving as important resources for the younger generations to learn about musicology.

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