

LOCAL STYLES IN UZBEK MUSIC

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information on the emergence of music culture, the types of local styles in Uzbek music, the similarities and differences of styles, important features of music culture.

Keywords: music tradition, pedagogue, community, national culture, conservatory, composer, conductor, ethnographer, musicologist,, gijjak, work, art, composer.

O‘ZBEK MUSIQASIDAGI MAHALLIY USLUBLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada musiqa madaniyatining paydo bo'lishi, o'zbek musiqasidagi mahalliy uslublar turlari, uslublarning o'xshash va farqli tomonlari, musiqa madaniyatining muhim xususiyatlari haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: musiqa an'anasi, pedagog, jamoa, milliy madaniyat, konservatoriya, bastakor, dirijyor, etnograf, musiqashunos,, g'ijjak, asar, san'at, bastakor.

МЕСТНЫЕ СТИЛИ В УЗБЕКСКОЙ МУЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлена подробная информация о возникновении музыкальной культуры, типах локальных стилей в узбекской музыке, сходствах и различиях стилей, важных особенностях музыкальной культуры.

Ключевые слова: музыкальная традиция, педагог, община, национальная культура, консерватория, композитор, дирижер, этнограф, музыковед, гиджак, произведение, искусство, композитор.

The history of Uzbek music dates back a long time. Studying it in depth requires hard work and consistent research. Effective work in this area is being carried out in many research institutions and educational institutions of the country. After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been implementing a number of major projects to restore and study the rich cultural heritage of our people.

In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "If culture and art do not develop in the country, society will not develop. It is important to develop the field of culture and arts, to increase the prestige of the Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize the potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity, live in peace"[1].

In particular, the Center of Islamic Culture of Uzbekistan is being built in Tashkent, and the International Research Center named after Imam Bukhari is being built in Samarkand. The Uzbek Center for the Study of Cultural Heritage Abroad and the Center for New History of Uzbekistan are being set up. Great attention is

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paid to improving the culture of reading, culture and art, and creative schools and centers named after our great artists are being established in the regions.

In Music Education classes in general secondary schools, students should learn about the centuries-old musical traditions of our people as our national values and at the same time respect these traditions as our national values. Because in this dissertation we study closely the songs and yallas, labor sayings and lapars, epics and great songs, musical instruments that have been created by the Uzbek people for a long time and are sung in different situations and times. We can enjoy it.

At the same time, it provides an opportunity to get acquainted with the local musical traditions that have emerged in different parts of the country. For example, if we live in Namangan region, we can study the folk music of this place, as well as see the music of the people living in the oases of Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm. In this way, we will be able to enjoy the diversity and color of our people's songs.

The term "Uzbek music" is a broad concept, including the professional music of two main layers of our national music - folk music and master - artists, as well as modern music such as composition and composition. networks. There are also four main local musical styles in Uzbek music, which are named as follows:

1. Surkhandarya-Kashkadarya musical style.
2. Bukhara - Samarkand musical style.
3. Khorezm musical style.
4. Fergana - Tashkent style of music.[2]

Each local music style has its own characteristics and traditions. These traditions have been formed over a long period of time and are inextricably linked with the way of life of our people in different conditions, labor practices, various ceremonies, traditional holidays and other similar processes.

In order to explore these aspects in more detail, the four main local musical styles mentioned above are described separately. Of course, the media and the general public also take part in such events.[3]

So, we will talk about the local styles of Uzbek folk music and their role, significance and features in the music culture. In the second chapter, we give a perfect description of the local styles of each place. We will then summarize our comments, draw conclusions and make recommendations. The main purpose of studying the local styles of Uzbek folk music is to provide students with a rich and traditionally rich folk music, and on this basis to develop in them a sharp taste, high artistic level and elegant feelings. At the same time, the national anthem, which is the culmination of the spirituality and harmonious spirit of our ancestors, who have lived for many centuries, takes place in the hearts of the younger generation, making them loyal and kind to their homeland and people.

It urges us to respect our ancient values and unique traditions, to be the true heirs of the heritage of the motherland, and, consequently, to feel the need for national independence. Important features of the art of music: Experience, emotion, ability to attract, attract, enjoy. The art of music is one of the most interesting and complex arts in our nation. Talented representatives of literature and art of the Uzbek people have made a significant contribution to the development and perfection of music in the life of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Among them are Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avloni, Mahmud Behbudi, Muhiddin Qori Yakubov, Mannon Uyghur, H. Niyazi and others. Extracurricular music education can also help students develop creativity. Along with the development of musical skills and abilities, it also develops a culture of music, mutual respect, hard work and self-discipline.[4]

Selected and studied songs serve as a key tool for students to develop a sense of love for the motherland, nature, people, parents, teachers and to grow up as a mature person. In the current theory and practice of secondary schools, there are many new ways (options) for the implementation and conduct of the educational process. Students' musical culture is not shaped by school alone.

Of course, in the first place, at home, in the environment, in the mass media, a holistic system of social media also plays an important role. Most importantly, music not only develops students' intellectual and moral qualities, but also leads them to creativity. Music pushes the mind and stirs the mind. He admits that the process of music education depends on many factors. That is why national values have a special place in the development of society. The fact that our national musical heritage has come down to us over the centuries is the result of a positive attitude to it. From the first years of our independence, especially in recent years, the country's leadership has paid special attention to the development of culture and art. At this point, the nation's responsibility to the past and the future called for special attention to its spirituality.

The main goal is to study our cultural and spiritual heritage of the past, to popularize it, to bring up perfect people through these values, to pass them on to future generations. The history of national music education, the study of its traditional aspects, the analysis of the diversity of methods of performance, a good understanding of it, the ability to understand the rhythm, iron sense, musical form and structure, musical taste, sense of norm, musical memory, the study of the characteristics of performers and musicians, such as temperament and mysticism, the acquisition of this knowledge is carried out in the lessons "Music Culture". [5]

It is a modern requirement that a teacher with such knowledge, skills and abilities be able to conduct these lessons successfully. It is necessary to apply new innovations in the education system in order to bring up students who are able to fairly and accurately assess the reality of reality, sharp-witted, strong-willed, open-minded, highly intellectual.

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