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Music Culture and its Place in Life

Alieva Nargiza Ravshanjon kizi
Master of Namangan state pedagogical institute

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ANNOTATION

This article provides detailed information about reforms in the field of culture, art and music in the Republic of Uzbekistan, artists who contributed to Uzbek music and their activities, and the role of music in the life of society.

KEYWORDS: music, reform, culture, art, national, society, process, performance, tradition, dance, human, people.

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts[1]. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 “ On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national makom”, of May 30, 2019 “ On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay”, “Shakhrisabz”, “Termez” and “Kokand” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [2] , 2020 “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [3].The musical culture of the Uzbek people has a very long history. In the course of historical development, forms of performance close to each other in form and style, such as classical folk music, traditional professional music, folk compositional ways, as well as folklore - amateur musical heritage, have complemented each other. This musical heritage of ours is manifested even today as a part of our spiritual culture. With the honor of independence, attention to our national-spiritual values, customs, forgotten and historically valuable traditions, and the process of their reform became a priority. Attention to our national values, traditions, and spiritual wealth has increased to the state level. Since the first years of independence, a lot of work has been done to carefully preserve and restore the spiritual wealth left by our ancestors, including musical culture, and to keep pace with the times. In this regard, our great spiritual wealth, which our ancestors left us as a legacy, serves as the main factor. It is known from history that our musical culture, traditional songs, status performances, which are the main link of our spirituality, have always been recognized as spiritual food in the daily life of our people. The people sought salvation from music in difficult days, and songs and music accompanied them in happy days. Because today, on the blessed day of our independence, at a time when we are realizing our identity, it is natural to rely on our national musical culture, which is a part of our great spirituality, inherited from our ancestors, and to turn to our traditional songs. is the case. All this is important in the upbringing of a mature generation, in the formation of the spiritual worldview of young people. Our traditional music and

songs have always called people to faith, kindness and humanity.[4] Even today, without losing its relevance, it remains one of the main factors in the way of independence, the formation of the consciousness of workers, and the education of a well-rounded generation. The art of singing, music, dance, folklore performance is one of the ancient art types that appeared and developed in close connection with the life and creativity of the people of the national music art. But at the same time, it is natural that not only worshipping history, but creating songs in accordance with the spirit of today, which is one of the main factors in the development of our national ideology, is an important task for all specialists and artists engaged in musical art.

Our country started a completely new society, a new life and a new life. There have been changes in the hearts, thinking and imagination of our people. As the President noted, the issue of spirituality includes many factors, such as the nation's history, moral and religious values, cultural heritage, traditions and customs, national ideology, patriotism and humanitarianism, and national identity. takes and ultimately serves as the main criterion for defining human personality. Spirituality and enlightenment have always been the strongest characteristic of our nation throughout the centuries-old history. Based on these principles, it will be necessary for all directions of spiritual aspects to determine their goals and tasks. Especially in this regard, it is important to assess the special place of musical culture in spiritual life, to realize that its main criterion is to direct its power of influence towards the ideology of independence.[5] Shifts are being observed in cultural life today according to this principle. We would not be wrong if we say that the thoughts of creators are directed towards these principles. Musical culture is distinguished by its diversity. In particular, the rich musical heritage of the Uzbek people, whose deep roots go back to ancient times, has not left our daily lives. It includes high examples of folk art, folklore performance, melodic structure, meaningfully developed instrumental and vocal works, performance of epics, and the so-called status music, a complex performance series.

In addition, the creativity of folk composers, who have made significant contributions to the national musical culture in all eras, also occupies an important place. By the end of the 19th century, a period of changes began in Uzbek musical culture. This, of course, is related to the occupation of Turkestan by Russia. In this regard, it is necessary to study with a double vision. Because in some cases, if we observe the negative impact of national music on our culture, on the other hand, it is necessary to recognize that there was a period of its own development. Because the introduction of notation had a significant impact on the development of the scientific study of our national music art, folklore and ethnography in our country. In this regard, it is necessary to mention the works of musicologists and ethnographers such as V. Uspensky, E. Romanovskaya, N. Mironov. Ilyas Akbarov, Mutal Burkhanov, Yunus Rajabi, Talibjon Sodikov, and Mukhtar Ashrafi learned from them. In addition, the introduction of piano music, opera and ballet, symphonic performance, world classical music, which are masterpieces of world musical culture, made a significant contribution to the comprehensive development of our musical culture. As a result, more than 20 volumes of books containing Uzbek folk music, songs, statuses were published. Over the past 130 years, our musical culture has experienced a historical period full of complex, sharp conflicts, positive and negative manifestations.[6] In spite of these circumstances, it is necessary to acknowledge that during the past periods, works worthy of pride have been carried out in the field of science, art, including musical culture. As a clear example, it is possible to take fields such as music creation, performance, music science, and education. As negative consequences of these past times, extreme politicization of our life, disdain for our national values, allowing them to be trampled on, disdain for populist trends, artificial obstacles to the development of long-standing international cultural relations. year can be shown.

Modern Uzbek musical creativity is embodied as a rich and colorful, developed and intense process. As our musical culture has very old, unique and unique traditions, it is getting richer with new trends, forms, genres and styles. So, along with our honorable melody heritage that has reached us over the centuries, the beautiful musical traditions of several generations of creators have become our cultural and spiritual property. As any art form is able to reflect the reality of life through various means, it is possible to clearly imagine how complex and changing social conditions the development of Uzbekistan's music has been during the last hundred years. In particular, since the 20s, the consistent introduction of the means of expression specific to composition was a sign of the establishment of a new system of music creativity in our musical culture. Naturally, soon Uzbek folk art, traditional composition, and amateurism will be integrated into our national values, and "non-traditional" compositional creativity will be added as an important branch. In accordance with the universal cultural development, it is necessary to acknowledge that this front has been formed and developed effectively in a very short period of history in our country. Not only benefiting from the experience of Western and Eastern European countries, but also mastering the laws of creativity and skillfully combining it with the rich possibilities of Uzbek folk music, our advanced composers have made great achievements not only in Central Asia, but also in the Eastern region. they managed to get. "Uzbek School of Composers" strived to take its rightful place in the world music culture by rapidly passing the stages of professional growth and reaching the stage of all-round maturity.[7] The degree of inclination to such creativity, which appeared mainly in the second half of the 20th century, is also characterized by the fact that two types of musical thought traditions, which were previously separate, have been integrated in our country. For this reason, the artistically perfect, classic works of various genres created with multi-vocal style have further increased the global potential of our spiritual values. Let's remember that Uzbek symphonic music, a new direction of our musical culture, took the lead in the 70s and 80s. Uzbek poems, suites, overtures, fantasias, instrumental concerts and symphonies performed with great success at prestigious cultural events, concerts, pageants and festivals in our republic, neighboring countries and a number of foreign countries. Music repeatedly attracted the attention of the public. Uzbek today the art of music is being recognized more and more internationally not only in its original traditional forms, but also in the areas of composition. In this sense, pure instrumental music, in particular, his rather complex numbered symphonic works, is of particular importance. Now the composition of our republic is not only composed of writing and researching experiences in various musical genres, but also a fruitful stream with unique traditions and a treasure of classical examples. It consists of unique and inimitable works created on the ground of folk melodies in different years. After all, qualities such as nationalism, artistic perfection, originality, meaningfulness, and impressiveness of music composed in any style are always valuable. The longevity of works created with high professional skills, deep knowledge, and refined taste based on old national traditions can be clearly seen in the example of Uzbek symphonic music. For example, the passionate poem "Tanovar" adapted to the voice and symphony orchestra of Alex Kozlovsky, the suite "Lola" and the joyous overture "Fergana Holly" by Rein gold Glier, created in the second half of the 30s, still give listeners universal pleasure.[8]

Among the works of the immortal discovery level intended for performance with the symphony orchestra are Mutal Burkhanov's "Ode to Alisher Navoi" for solo, choir and symphony orchestra, a number of symphonic works by Mukhtar Ashrafi, Georgy Mushelp, Sulaymon Yudakov, Doni Zakirov's "Lyric poem", Boris Nadezhdin's suite "To children", Ikram Akbarov's "Poet memory", "Epic poems", "Samarkand stories" series, Saif Jalil's "Samarkandnoma" symphony, Tulqin Kurbanov's symphonic tunes, Mirsodik Tajiev's "The poem "Poet's Love" and 19 great symphonies, 3 symphonies of Mirkhalil Makhmudov, the achievements of Nurilla Zakirov, Mustafa Bafoev, Rustam Abdullaev, Khabibullo Rakhimov, Bakhrullo

Lutfullaev and other artists made a worthy contribution to the development of our musical culture. The development of the art of music in our country goes back three thousand years. During these turbulent times, our musical culture went through its long development period many times and served for goodness and development as the basis of the spiritual wealth of our nation. That is why we have a very rich, colorful, wide-ranging, diverse style, and truly invaluable musical heritage. In the Middle Ages, only in the layer of classical creativity, there was a magnificent system like "Twelve makom", based on which the maqam series of Bukhara and Khorezm, Ferghana-Tashkent maqams, traditional performance and trumpet ways, folk compositions were formed. Creativity, the art of musical epics has been enjoyed as a reflection of our musical culture. There are many categories of our national musical instruments.

It is difficult to find an equivalent to our national music art in the world in terms of the uniqueness of solo and ensemble performance traditions. Our compatriot Abu Nasr Farabi, who is recognized throughout the world as the founder of the science of oriental music, one of our great scholars Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abdul Kadir Maroghi, Abdurakhman Jami, Alisher Navoi, Kavkabi Bukhari, Darvish Ali Changi and others are unique theoretical and world-class orientologists. He is widely known as the author of classic musical works, having developed his views. Thanks to our musical culture, which has come down to us through such folk-loving and masterful layers, in a very short period of history, a new, multi-voiced national composer's creativity has been formed, acquired its own image, and developed rapidly in Uzbekistan.

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