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**THE OLDEST MUSICAL MONUMENTS OF UZBEK MUSIC**

***Murodov O'Ktam Abdunabiyevich***

*Karshi State University, Faculty Of Art Studies, Teacher Of The "Instrumental Performance And Vocal Art" Department, Uzbekistan*

**ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Ancient culture, sacred book, ceramic sculpture, crafts, musical instrument, development process, ancient world, music of our oldest generations.

**Abstract:** In This article provides detailed information about the oldest musical monuments of Uzbek music.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The Uzbek people are one of the oldest peoples of the ancient Turkistan region. Its spiritual culture and art of music are as old as itself. It was this country that had a special impact on the rise of world culture. Man has appeared in this country since ancient times. At the same time, the desire for artistic creativity was awakened in him early. Most of the written sources about this high culture were destroyed as a result of the invasion of the conquerors and the internecine wars of the local rulers.

Such was the fate of "Avesta", which is considered a unique example of the oldest culture in the peoples of Central Asia and Iran. This holy book was created in the 6th century BC. Our great compatriot Abu Rayhan Beruni reported in his work "Al asor ul-baqiya an il-karun il-hamiya" ("Memorials from past centuries") that the manuscript of "Avesta", twelve thousand such a holy book, written in golden letters on the skin of cattle, was burned by the order of Alexander the Great, the conqueror (325 BC, 4th century). "Avesta" was compiled in various commentaries during the stability of the Sassanid power in Iran in the IV-III centuries after Christ. Comments are called "Zand". That is why they called it "Zand-Avesta". Although the Avesta was later restored, almost three-fifths of it is missing. According to Beruni, it consisted of thirty nasks (books), of which twelve nasks have been preserved. Also, while conquering the land of Khorezm, Arab commander Qutayba destroyed local culture in various ways, burned and destroyed science, literature, art works, and libraries. Other foreign conquerors, such as Alexander and Qutayba, also found and destroyed the spiritual and cultural examples of local peoples. The same can be said about the fate of cities such as Bukhara and Samarkand, which are considered to be centers of

ancient science and culture. The invading conquerors could not completely wipe the science and culture of the indigenous peoples off the face of the earth. As a result of the archeological research conducted by the archeologists, it was found that animals and plants, pottery representing the image of people, images and ceramic figurines depicting the image of musicians playing various musical instruments in this ancient land were inhabited by people 4.5 thousand years ago and the great indicates civilization.

Information about the music and songs of our oldest generations can also be found in "Avesta". Hymns (songs) of the priests have been preserved in "Avesta", but it is difficult to give a definite opinion about the melody and text of these songs. The preservation of live information about various musical instruments of our compatriots of the ancient world arouses great interest. One such archeological find, a bone tube found among gold and bronze ornaments in a village of Samarkand province, belonging to the Bronze Age, is valuable as an example of the culture of our oldest generations.

Examples of sculpture, painting, clay pottery found in the course of archaeological excavations are the achievements of the great culture created by our oldest generations and known to the whole world. The oldest examples of such an ancient rich culture, the center of Sugdiyona was a strong fortification surrounded by high walls in the 4th century BC in Morocco. Archaeologists confirm that especially craft culture developed in Afrasiab in the 1st millennium BC. Ceramic objects and ceramic figurines found in Afrasiyob testify to the high level of local craft culture in ancient Samarkand. Music is important in people's lives, their various rituals, wedding ceremonies, and prayers did not happen without music. Ceramic figurines of musicians are 9-10 cm figurines made of small clay and baked in a steam oven. Their clothes also consist of long shirts, trousers and boots typical of that time. Their appearance, face, eyes, and facial features are visible. Most of these figurines have no heads, and some of them have only a part of the head preserved. Most of these findings belong to the 1st century BC and the 5th-7th centuries AD.

Among the findings found as a result of archaeological research in Africa, there are also types of wind instruments called "transverse flute" and "longitudinal flute" in practice. It is not difficult to find out the gender of the musician from the figurines found. Features such as the fact that one side of the instrument in the hand of the musician is placed on the musician's lips, the position and position of the fingers of the musician's hand on the instrument, this instrument belongs to wind instruments. it is called the longitudinal flute because it is played by holding it) belongs to the flute. The body of this type of flute is about 700 mm, both sides are open, the flute made of garov or reed stems is currently Uzbek - sibizga, Tatar and Bashkir - kuray, sibizgi, Turkmen - tuyduk, Cherkasy - sibizgi, Abkhazian - probably the oldest of the musical instruments called acharpin. The presence of these various flute-like musical instruments in many nations is the result of ancient mutual cultural relations between these nations.

Summarizing the above-mentioned points, the oldest generations of the Uzbek people discovered various musical instruments in those ancient times. In ancient times, the musical instruments known in modern musical practice were divided into three groups, i.e. stringed instruments, wind instruments and percussion instruments. it is known from the finds depicted in wall paintings. Also, the mentioned various tuman musical instruments are the ancient generations of musical instruments that are currently in use. It shows the process of their formation and development.

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