

UZBEK FOLK ART AND ITS PLACE IN PUBLIC LIFE

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Annotation: In this article you will learn about the role and importance of folk songs in our lives. Folk songs date back to ancient times. People who lived during the primitive community system were able to distinguish between musical and noisy sounds in nature, learned to sing, and created the first musical instruments. To date, these words have been perfected, and their performance styles have been developed and enriched. People with musical talents among the people have enriched the art of music by creating wonderful musical works.

Keywords: Music, folklore, music education, epic, drama, culture, life, man, ceremony.

O'ZBEK FOLKLOR SAN'ATI VA UNING IJTIMOY HAYOTDAGI O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola orqali siz xalq qo'shiqlarining hayotimizdagi o'rni va ahamiyati haqida bilimlarga ega bo'lasiz. Xalq qo'shiqlari juda qadimda paydo bo'lgan. Ibtidoiy jamoa tuzumi davrida yashagan odamlar tabiatdagi musiqiy va shovqin tovushlarni farqlay bilganlar, kuylashni o'rganganlar, dastlabki cholg'u sozlarini yaratganlar. Hozirgi kungacha bu sozlar takomillashgan, ulardagi ijro uslublari ham rivojlanib boyigan. Xalq orasidagi musiqiy qobiliyatlarga ega bo'lgan kishilar ajoyib musiqa asarlari yaratib musiqa san'atini boyitganlar.

Kalit so'zlar: Musiqa, folkorchilik, musiqiy ta'lim, epik, dramatik, madaniyat, hayot, inson, marosim.

KIRISH: Xalq ijodi namunalarida xalqning turmush tarzi, ijtimoiy va maishiy hayoti, mehnat faoliyati, tabiat va jamiyatga qarashlari, e'tiqodi va diniy tasavvurlari, inson va olamga nisbatan histuyg'ulari, badiiy olami, bilim darajasi, baxtli va adolatli zamon haqidagi o'yfikrlari o'z ifodasini topgan. Xalq ijodi qadimdan

rivojlanib kelgan. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti va mehnat taqsimotining kuchayib borishi bilan xalq ijodi janrlariga nisbatan ayrim iste'dodli shaxslarning ixtisoslashuvi osha borgan. Shu tariqa baxshilar, masxarabozlar, qiziqchilar, qo'g'irchoqbozlar, raqqoslar, mashshoklar, naqqoshlar, kulollar, o'ymakorlar, kashtado'zlar va h.k. san'ati yuzaga kelgan, korfarmon va ishboshilar paydo bo'lgan. Ammo uning yaratilishi va o'zlashtirilishida ko'pchilikning ishtiroki, har bir ijro yoki amaliyot qadimdan qaror topgan mustahkam an'analar doirasida voqe bo'lishi saqlanib kelgan. Har qanday badiha, ijodiy xatti harakat, yangilik barqaror an'analar va ustozshogird munosabatlari doirasida ro'y bergan. Bir tomondan, an'analarning o'zi rivojlana borgan, ikkinchi tomondan, har bir ijro yoki amaliyot davomida o'zgartirishlar, yangiliklar kiritilgan, yangi asarlar, variantlar yuzaga kelgan. Qay birlari unutilib, ijro va amaliyotdan tushib qolgan.

Afsona, rivoyat, latifa, maqol, topishmoq, ertak, doston, qo'shiq, askiya, og'zaki drama va boshqalarlar xalq og'zaki badiiy ijodining asosiy janrlari bo'lib, ular so'z san'ati namunalari bo'lish bilan birga muayyan ijtimoiymaishiy funksiyalarni ham ado etadilar. Masalan Ho'p mayda, Ho'sh ho'sh, Turey turey, Chureychurey kabi qo'shiq turlari mehnat jarayonlariga aloqador bo'lsa, Yor-yor, O'lan, Lapar, Kelin salom, Yig'iy o'qlov, Badik, Sust xotin singarilar har xil marosimlar bilan bog'liqdir. Folklor janrlari g'oyaviybadiiy xususiyatlari bilan emas, balki ijro usullari (yakka ijrochilik, jamoaviy ijrochilik, sozli, sozeiz kabi) jihatidan ham bir-birlaridan farq qiladilar. Ularning biri kuylash uchun, ikkinchisi aytib berish, hikoya qilish uchun, boshqasi ko'rsatish, namoyish etish uchun yoki ham kuylash, ham o'ynash, ham aytish uchun mo'ljallangan bo'ladi. Folklor janrlari qanchalik xilma-xil, ba'zan o'ta funksionallashgan va qat'iy vazifador bo'lishiga qaramay, ular yaxlit badiiy tizimni tashkil etadi.

Folklor janrlari ijtimoiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyot bilan uzviy bog'liq. Folklor professional san'at turlari — adabiyot, teatr, musiqa, kino va boshqa taraqqiyotida muhim rol o'ynadi.

Musiqa - san'at turlaridan biridir. Musiqa san'ati – avvalo bu shunday san'atki, u insonning o'zi tomonidan yaratiladi va uning o'zigaxizmat qiladi. Inson ikki narsa tufayli mavjuddir biri ruh, ikkinchisi tanadir. Insonda tana bo'lsa-yu ruh bo'lmasa yoki ruhi tushkun holatda bo'lsa, u jonsiz vositagaaylanib qolishi mumkin. Ruhni harakatlantiruvchi, unga kuch bag'ishlab yangi maqsadlar sari etaklaguvchi va eng asosiysi unga ma'naviy ozuqa va madaniy xordiq berguvchi vosita-musiqa san'atidir. San'atning turli qirralari mavjud va har biri kishi ruhiyatiga qaysidir bir tomonlama ta'sir etish uchun yaratiladi. Musiqa san'ti har kimda emas, balki musiqani butun vujud bilan his qiluvchi va uni tshunaoladigan kishilar tomonidan ijod etiladi.vaaynan o'sha kishilarning tasavvur va kechinmalarini.

His tuyg'ularini, ifodaviylik vositalari orqali talqin-qilinadi. Musiqa qadim davrlar mobaynida shakllangan va rivojlanib kelayotgan, ustoz sozandalar tomonidan avlodlar osha bizgachaetib kelib, bugungi yanda takomillashib kelayotgan san'at namunasidir. Musiqa ilmining yaratilishi haqidaallomalarimiz o'z ijod namunalari orqali ko'plab manbalar yozib qoldirganlar, uning ijro etilishi tartibini amaliy izohlab berishi tufayli bgun biz musiqa san'ati uning taraqqiy etish jarayonini tasavvur etaolamiz. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, bu jarayon to'xtovsiz rivojlanishda bo'lib kelgan va u hech qachon to'xtab qolgan emas. Shu tariqa rivoj topib, o'z qadr qiymatini oshira borgan, o'z navbatida bu sohani harakatlantiruvchi guruhlar shakllangan. Xalqning musiqiy ijodiga bo'lgan yuksak qiziqish va musiqa san'tiga doimiy bizning hududda ham musiqa san'ati yuksak qadr topishiga sabab bo'laolgan.

Bundan tashqari, musiqa shaxsning irodaviy sifatleri (qat'iyatlik, intiluvchanlik, o'ychanlik, vazminlik va boshqalar)ni, uning tabiati (mijozi)ni ham yorqin aks ettiradi. M.ning ushbu ifodaviy tasviriy imkoniyatlari yunon olimlari — Pifagor, Platon, Aristotel va Sharq mutafakkirlari — Forobiy, Ibn Sino, Jomiy, Navoiy, Bobur, Kavkabi, tasavvuf arboblari — Imom G'azoliy, Kalobodiy Buxoriy va boshqa tomonidan yuqori baholangan, sharh va ilmiy tadqiq qilingan. Musiqa ning odam ongi va hissiyotiga ta'sir etishning ajoyib kuchi uning ruhiy jarayonlarga hamohang bo'lgan protsessual — muayyan jarayonli tabiati bilan bog'liqsir. Musiqa asarlari mazmunida badiiy g'oyalar umumlashgan holda berilib, musiqali obrazlarning o'zaro munosabatlari (taqqoslanish, to'qnashuv, rivojlanish kabi) jarayonida shakllanadi. Mazkur jarayonning xususiyatlariga ko'ra xalq qo'shiqlarinin mazmuni ham turli — epik, dramatik, lirik belgilarga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Bulardan insonning ichki dunyosi, ruhiy holatlarini ifodalashga moyil bo'lgan lirika Musiqaning "botiniy" tabiatiga ancha yaqindir.

Xalq qo'shiqlari jamiyat hayotining muhim qismidir. U inson ruhiyatiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi, ularni xis –tuyg'ularini o'zigaxos badiiy tilda ifoda etadi.

Buyuk mutafakkirlarimizni musiqani shakllanish tarixi, oldingi asarlarda, qanday cholg'u asboblari yaratilgan, kimlar bu cholg'ularda kuy qo'shiqlar, dostonlar ijro etgan, musiqa o'sha davrda qanday ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan, musiqa insonlarga qanday madad bergan, insonlar musiqadan qanday ozuqaolgan va musiqaning o'sha davrlarda shakllanish tarixi haqida o'quvchilarni tanishtirish xar bir musiqa o'qituvchisi oldida turgan asosiy vazifalardan biri xisoblanadi.

Xalq qo'shiqlarining mazmuni — shaxsiy, milliy va umumbashariy badiiy qiymatlarning birligidan iborat bo'lib, bunda ma'lum xalq, jamiyat va tarixiy davrga xos ruhiy tarovat, sur'at, ijtimoiy fikr va kechinmalar umumlashgan holda ifodalanadi. Xalq qo'shiqlari har bir davrning ma'naviy ma'rifiy talablariga javob bergan holda, ayni vaqtda inson faoliyatining ko'pgina jabhalari (muayyan jamoaviy tadbirlar, odamlarning o'zaro etik va estetik ta'sir etish, muloqot qilish jarayonlari) bilan mushtarakdir. Xalq qo'shiqlari ayniqsa, insonning axloqiy va estetik didini shakllantirish, hissiy tuyg'ularini rivojlantirish, ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rag'batlantirish vositasi sifatida roli juda muhimdir. Nutq, tovushli signal berish va boshqa tovushli—ma'noli jarayonlar singari, Xalq qo'shiqlari ham muayyan ma'lumotlarni sadolar vositasida ifodalash imkoniyatiga ega. Dunyoning aksariyat xalqlari musiqa madaniyati, jumladan, o'zbek musiqa folklori, an'anaviy musiqa va xalq ijodi ham hayotimizda muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Xalq ijodi professional san'atning yuzaga kelishi va rivojida katta o'rin tutadi. O'z navbatida, professional san'at ham Xalq ijodi rivojiga ta'sir ko'rsatib, uni boyitib kelmoqda. Dunyoviy bilimlar, adabiyot, umuman har qanday san'at eshigiga yo'llanma shu milliy boyligni anglashdan, o'zingga ruxiyatga singdirishdan boshlanadi. Har bir professional musiqa zamirida xalq ijodi ya'ni folklor bor.

Folklor san'atining hayotimizdagi o'rni beqiyos. Shu sababdan uni asrashimiz va kelajak avlodga yetkazib berishimiz kerak.

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