

UZBEK NATIONAL DANCE ART AND ITS HISTORICAL STAGES

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ABSTRACT:

The article focuses on The Art of Dance, which is the Pearl of Uzbek national art. The Art of Dance is analyzed in details from the earliest periods of human history in labor processes, the development in connection with the household life of the people, as a result of long historical progress, the art of dance is bleached and artistically enriched.

KEYWORDS: Dance, art, traditions, choreography, folklore, heritage, modernization, ballet spectacles, generations, classic, makom dances, artist

INTRODUCTION:

It is necessary to study the scientific and literary heritage of the great scientists and poets who lived in the Middle Ages on the basis of new principles, to determine the place of the works created by them in the development of the world civilization, in particular, to show the typology and specific national features of the traditions of Uzbek national music and Speaking about the spiritual perfection of man, we certainly cannot achieve this goal without the efforts of music. Music has an incomparable place in the life of our people from time immemorial. This is evidenced by the fact that 3 thousand 300 years ago from the village of Muminabad near Samarkand, a flute made of bones was found.

In the article we will talk about the Art of Dance, which is the Pearl of our national art. It is known that the art of Dance appeared in the early periods of human history in household manifestations. The dance, which has developed while being closely connected with the life of the people, has a household

essence, and then adapted to the spectacle. As a result of a long historical progress, the dance was polished and, as a result of artistic enrichment, rose to the level of art.

The art of music and dance of the Uzbek people, which occupies an important place in spiritual culture, dates back to long historical periods. Archaeological research conducted in our republic has proved that our distant ancestors have a high level of musical art. The fact that such figures as the great thinker Forabi, Abu Ibn Sina, Abdurahman Jami created works in the field of music, confirms that Uzbek is one of the most ancient musical nationalities of Central Asia, and the whole world . In the following years, attention is paid to preservation of traditional Uzbek dances in our country, restoration and enrichment of historical traditions, artistic styles and methods of Uzbek dance art, performance of dances at a level worthy of rich spirituality and peculiarities of our nation.

Dance-a person was born in the early days of his appearance. Initially, through dance, the labor processes of mankind, the movements of animals were performed. Dance takes place from the initial state of body to the final state with a series of movements in rhythmic tone. True art has given Man spiritual and spiritual strength, cheerfulness, cheerfulness, wings to life, aspirations to live and many more . The art of Uzbek dance for thousands of years has served as a unique mirror reflecting the life and social life of a person in society as a whole.

Ancient dances were a kind of physical exercise, which teaches to perform something in life and labor, to squint and endurance. This feature of the dance has long been preserved in

ancient peoples. In the indigenous nations , as in all other nations , the dance went into shape in the pantomimes of hunters and in the games that represented the triumphant tantomum. And then they began to understand that people with elevated psyche are connected by mysterious forces, trying to artificially grow strength in order to equalize them.

Archaeological and ethnographic studies prove that the first samples of dance art in Uzbekistan appeared in a primitive society. S.The P.It is assumed that primitive dances and theatrical ceremonies were held in the community Square at the address of the culture of the luminaries in Khorezm, which tolstov discovered in the Neolithic period. The fact that thousands of ancient paintings found in the mountainous regions of the Surkhandarya and Zarafshan valleys depict the performance of special masked hunting rituals of our ancestors who lived in the Stone Age also shows that the history of folk dances is incredibly ancient. It is interesting to note that the researchers say that "Khorezm lezgi "burned a bonfire at night during the ceremonies of ancient massagets depicting Starbon and Gorodot, and"sang and danced", and that they compare it to the singing of bshlib lezgi and other dances performed at the current Khorezm weddings with the burning of fire in the winter days. According to the ethnographer Turra Kılıçev, the game "Lezgi" has elements that reflect the heroic action of the khorezms in the primitive society, the preservation of the character of combat militancy, reminds us of the military dances in victory celebrations , which used to be held in many primitive tribes.

All samples of folk art have been widely demonstrated in mass theatrical festivals of the Uzbek people, especially in the celebrations held at such major folk festivals as Navruz. According to the research, Navruz, considered the most beloved and beautiful holiday of the people, appeared in the XI-X centuries BC, and

since then it has been held all over the Middle Ages in Khorezm, Fergana, Tokharistan with great solemnity and splendor. Ethnographer scientist K.According to shoniyofov, these festive rites were later absorbed into the marriage of nomadic and semi-nomadic Turkish nationalities through the OT peasants.

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Mirziyoyev declared a policy on "measures for further development of National dance art"on February 05, 2020, as a result today the attitude towards the Uzbek national dance art has changed dramatically.

Today, the art of dance is of great importance in the spiritual world of man, therefore it is extremely important to study the processes of development of Uzbek dance art, the emergence and development of the science of dance studies, the scientific and creative way of the dancers who contributed to the development of Uzbek dance art.

Each folk dance has its own unique style of performance, visual means of action, dances are composed and developed under the influence of historical, social, geographical conditions of the same people. Each nation has its own unique, incomparable dance art, in its melodies, movements show colorfulness, rich fantasy, beauty and selfishness of the people. Considered the main means of expression in the art of dance, the performer's harmonious body movements and states, gestures on the face, at the same time musical rhythm, tempo serves to create an artistic image and determines the specific, conditionally-figurative characteristics of the dance.

The art of Uzbek Raks is an integral part of our rich culture: it is one of the types of art that reflects our people's self-esteem in the process of feeling the world. Every action and the proportions of femininity, gloss, eye-catching- movements are manifested only in a way that is characteristic of our nation. They are a short play of Uzbek life, pleasure, desire,

showing joy and sorrow, human spirit in response to tone and rhythm.

Dance is an inseparable link with music, the content of music is increased by means of images. In folk dances, the rhythm is important, it has its own expression in the music, the movements of the foot, lake, head and body are subject to the general rhythm, are connected with each other. To express the content of Uzbek dance, the performers also use claps and jumps. Some dances are performed with items such as a kerchief, a bowl, sometimes the executive folk instrument (, circle, drum, etc.

The art of Uzbek folk dance is as old and colorful as the history of our people. From time immemorial, the dance was performed in the Tayu Marrakech, in festive celebrations, as a spectacle of joyful moments. This type of art was emerged from the lifeblood of our people. It was spread, passing from the Masters to the apprentices

The art of dance developed and improved in its traditional form. In the process, the development of music should also not be overlooked. For example, the embodiment of the status required even more plastic than classical dance art, which, in turn, required the solution of a higher creative task. As a result, both professional and amateur dancers appeared, and in the process, in itself, classical dances were also created.

Each nation's dance traditions and execution styles were developed by finding content in the influence of historical, social and geographical conditions. Dance is a constituent part of folk rituals, holidays. In connection with them appeared a games and rituals. Gradually, the people got rid of the ritual games and began to reflect on some aspects of the life of the people. In folk dance, hunting, livestock, farming and artistry are related topics, as well as the main means of expressiveness of the people to the invaders.

According to the sources of ethnomadanism, people who lived on the territory of Uzbekistan forty thousand years ago tried to summarize their feelings, emotions and suffering through various melodic, expressive means-singing and body movements. The first information about the dances has already reached the present time through many images that have been drawn on the mountain rocks located in the regions of our republic. The ancient art of Uzbek dance, the richness of its forms and types is evident from the fact that our ancestors were mainly engaged in farming and crafting.

During the Avesta period, the art of dance was formed, and the folk and professional Raks – began to develop in two directions. In the era of the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom (BC. 4-3-th centuries) the level of the art of Turon dance allowed to argue with Greek, Byzantine, Indian and Chinese dance. Thanks to the development of urban culture, this art becomes more expressive and colorful. From Samarkand, Bukhara, Shahrisabz and Tashkent to Tashkent in the 4-8 centuries, dance masters will go along the Great Silk Road to Rome, Egypt, the Western countries, to China, Korea and even Japan in the East and demonstrate their art. A poet Yuan Zhang (776-831) and others who lived and invented in China during his time that the dance “Husyuan” of our ancestors was popular praised in his works.

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