

NETHERLANDS CULTURE IN THE EARLY MEDIEVAL.

Ibrohimova Nasibakhon

Students of the Faculty of Art History of Andijan State University

Rahmatullayev Xasanboy

Students of the Faculty of Art History of Andijan State University

Xolmamatova Madinabonu

Students of the Faculty of Art History of Andijan State University

Abdukayumova Begoyim

Students of the Faculty of Art History of Andijan State University

Announcement: This article describes the diversity of Dutch music and culture, a small part of world music culture. The main focus of the article is on the history of development and development of Dutch culture. Its relevance lies in the importance of Uzbek youth not only in Uzbek but also in world culture.

Keywords: Netherlands, culture, Dutch music school, history of development, world history, Western Europe

As the head of our state noted, garIf we look at the history of the world, other nations, relying on and relying on such qualities in the process of gaining freedom and independence, national revival, strengthening their statehood, enviable civil society, all in the spheres — whether it is economics or social life, culture, education, and science — we see that it has developed through the exercise of its incomparable inner abilities and potential, through its realization.

Thanks to independence, there is a wide range of opportunities for a comprehensive study of the history of our country and the world. European countries have a rich history and for centuries have been centers of science and enlightenment, major cities that have spread the masterpieces of culture around the wor One of them is the Dutch cities formed in the early and Middle Ages.

Naturally, the reflection and centers of this culture are its cities. Many of these cities have a history of several centuries, during which time they have developed an urban culture that combines the factors of political, socio-political, economic and cultural development. At the same time, the city is seen as a center where a separate spiritual environment is formed and where all the blood vessels of the country are united.

As the head of our state noted, garIf we look at the history of the world, other nations, relying on and relying on such qualities in the process of gaining freedom and independence, national revival, strengthening their statehood, enviable civil society, all in the spheres — whether it is economics or social life, culture, education, and science — we see that it has developed through the exercise of its incomparable inner abilities and potential, through its realization.

Thanks to independence, there is a wide range of opportunities for a comprehensive study of the history of our country and the world. European countries have a rich history and for centuries have been centers of science and enlightenment, major cities that have spread the masterpieces of culture around the wor One of them is the Dutch cities formed in the early and Middle Ages.

Naturally, the reflection and centers of this culture are its cities. Many of these cities have a history of several centuries, during which time they have developed an urban culture that combines the factors of political, socio-political, economic and cultural development. At the same time, the city is seen as a center where a separate spiritual environment is formed and where all the blood vessels of the country are united.

M. Bruderlam) developed painting; the sculptor Cavel de Verve, the Limburg brothers of miniature painters, was famous. From the 15th century, Dutch art took a leading place in Northern European art, a new relationship between man and nature was formed, and the reflection of the harmony between man and nature gave a unique spirit to the works created during this period. In particular, the works of Yasr van Eyck reflected the diversity and uplifting spirit of everyday life, color and light played a significant role in the further development of European color image, discovering a special plastic power and expressiveness, the artist himself He became the founder of European Renaissance art.

Van Eyck (b. 1390-1441, Bruges) was a Dutch painter, the founder of the first Dutch Renaissance art. The majestic religious-themed works designed for Altar are the culmination of Van Eyck's work. He developed and enriched the achievements of his predecessors, transforming traditional scenes into a glorious and beautiful depiction of the existing world: the polyptych "Gentaltari" (at St. Bavon Cathedral in Ghent), "ChancellorRolen the Virgin Mary" (ca. 1436, in the Louvre, Paris). In the work of Van Eyck, one of the greatest portrait painters in Europe, portraiture became a separate genre, one of the founders of the bust, half-turned portrait (Timofey, 1432; The Man in the Red Hat, 1433; Portrait of a couple Arnolfini), 1434; Margarita van Eyck, wife of the artist, 1439).

Van Eyck's work had a strong influence on later artists (e.g., Girlandayo Tommazo Bigardi in Italy). Originally from Italy, this artist was influenced by Florentine and Dutch artists in the early days of his career (church murals in San Jiminiano, ca. 1475). The series of works in the churches of Santa Trinita (1483-86) and Santa Maria Novella (1485-90) has a clear compositional structure, the depiction of ceremonial events on the floor of buildings and squares of Florence, bold incorporation of household plates and portraits of contemporaries in their works. 'unification).

During the Dutch Renaissance of the XV-XVI centuries, artists in altar paintings, portraits, miniatures (R. Kampen, Yasr van Eyck, Rogir van der Weiden, H. van der Gus, H. Bosch) accurately depicted secular life. The structure of Dutch applied decorative art was multifaceted, with a high level of jewelry art, pottery making, and embroidery. After the victory of the Dutch bourgeois revolution, Dutch art was divided into two independent schools — the Dutch and the Flemish — and developed and interpreted in a unique way.

The earliest information about Dutch music culture dates back to the early Middle Ages. From the twelfth century onwards, rhyming lyricism flourished. In the fourteenth century, the so-called menestrels, musicians and singers, raised folk singing to the level of a professional art. Singing and dancing to the accompaniment of musical instruments has become a tradition at festivals, fairs and various competitions. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the art of music, in particular, flourished. In particular, the Dutch school, which emerged during the Renaissance, began to influence the compositional creativity of Europe.

The creative direction in the music of the XII-XV centuries became the leading school of composition of the Renaissance. The advanced music culture of the Netherlands (historical region) was formed on the basis of high professionalism, artistic achievements and folk traditions and spread to the countries of Western Europe. The Dutch School of Music marked the development of vocal polyphony and developed its general basis and methods (imitation, complex counterpoint). Leading representatives: G. Dyufai (1400-1474), Y. Okegem (1408-1456), Yasr Obrext (1423-1481), Josken Depre (1450-1524), Orlando Lasso (1532-1594), Tinktoris (1435-1511). The creators of the Dutch music school also created religious and secular music (mass, motet, madrigal, polyphonic songs), as well as intricate musical plays in the 15th century.

Capella choral masses have been a huge success for the Dutch music school. The laws of polyphony and new means of expression developed by the Dutch School of Music ensured the further development of compositional music; as a style in European music, the church ended the centuries-old dominance of the vocal

genres and the religious worldview expressed in them. Many artistic features of the Dutch music school have retained their importance in the later development of music (polyphony, homophony, dodecaphony).

References

1. Karimov IA High spirituality is an invincible force. T., ýManaviyatý, 2008.
2. Socio-economic and cultural development of the cities of the Netherlands (V-XV centuries). A.Xuoyqulov. 3. Gorodskaya jizn v srednevekovoy Evrope. M, Vysshaya Shkola, 1987.