

THE NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TRADITIONAL PEOPLE'S CULTURE IN STUDYING THE HISTORY OF CULTURE AND ART OF UZBEKISTAN .

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Annotation:

This article highlights the essence and features of traditional folk culture in the study of the history of culture and art of Uzbekistan, the history of the article and the spiritual values of the heritage of our ancestors.

Keywords:

Folk crafts, folk culture, historical heritage, spiritual values, family ensembles, big songs, lapar performers, drummers, traditional circus art

Restoration of historical and spiritual values means restoration of the nation. Restoration of folk cultural traditions is one of the important works in this regard. Because traditional folk culture, as an integral part of the heritage of our ancestors, has played an important role in the process of socio-historical development and still plays an important role in the spiritual development of society. After gaining independence, as a result of opening the way for the study of national heritage, a number of studies on the historical heritage, spiritual values, traditions of folk culture and their use, banned during the Soviet era, began to emerge. In particular, I. Jabborov, M. Imomnazarov, N. Kamilov, K. Nazarov, S. Otamurodov, Sh. The works of such scientists as Rizayev, A. Erkeyev, E. Yusupov are noteworthy. Folklorists, ethnographers, art critics and educators have also become active in studying the life, work and art of the people. In the conditions of independence, the process of revival and development of Uzbek folk art is in full swing. The Republican Center for Folk Art and Cultural and Enlightenment Affairs has played an important role in the development of this sphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan. We appeal to the remarkable measures being taken in our country to identify and support the masterpieces of our spirituality in folk art:

- Folk crafts, applied and fine arts, amateur art exhibitions, trade exhibitions encouraged and inspired fans of applied arts - Republican competitions of performers "Alla" child allowed the emergence of many songs in honor of the Mother's personality, which played an important role in the rare case.
- The activities of the Republican seminar-council of folklore groups have shown that they play a role in identifying, restoring and promoting the sources of folk art.
- Family ensembles, big songs, lapar performers Republican competitions show that all types and genres of Uzbek folk art are considered with great interest at the international level.
- The Republican Folklore Contest "Chashma" declared that folk art is an inexhaustible and rich spiritual "spring", and at the same time contributed to the positive solution of a number of problems in this area at the state level.
- The Republican competitions of makomchis have expanded the popularity of this classical art and revealed many talented talents.
- The anniversaries of famous folk bakhshis have shown the art of bakhshi in which yams, genres and creative schools.
- "Republican competitions of family ensembles" has become an important factor in the promotion and popularization of family art in our country.
- "Turkistan is our common home!" The Central Asian Bakhshi-Poetry Competition brought together more than 100 bakhshis and served the mutual enrichment of bakhshis of Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Karakalpakstan in the region.
- The Republican Festival of Dorbozs, traditional circus and puppet theater groups put on the agenda the issue of the need to pay more attention to this ancient art.

- The republican scientific expedition on "Study and promotion of ancient songs, customs, traditions, rituals" has helped to preserve many examples of historical and cultural heritage of our people.

- The Republican scientific-practical conferences dedicated to national values have identified an important practical direction in solving problems in this area.

- The next Republican contest of "Family Ensembles" has shown the need to pay more attention to this unique creative path in accordance with the spirit of our people.

- The scientific-practical expedition to Jizzakh region to study and promote ancient songs, customs, traditions and rituals also helped to preserve and promote many creative traditions. These measures taken to restore and develop folk art testify to the degree of attention paid to the national spirituality and rich creative traditions of the Republic in the conditions of independence. One of the most prestigious international conferences in the field of folk art in our country was the fair of folk arts and crafts "Living Traditions", October 24-25, 1997 in the National Park in Tashkent, dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. The fair once again demonstrated the international interest in Uzbek folk arts. The masters of applied arts of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm and Fergana amazed everyone with their unique traditional creations. At the end of the fair, legal and economic opportunities were created for each talented teacher, who has a unique profession, to train 5 students, so that the types of practical creativity of our people become a living tradition. The UNESCO-sponsored Boysun Spring International Folklore Festival is a testament to the world's recognition of the masterpieces of Uzbek oral and intangible culture. The festival of folklore groups, a competition of talented singers, a competition of young models, an international scientific conference on folklore and a concluding folklore show that the Uzbek traditional intangible culture is rich and diverse. On March 31, 1997, a special decree of the President of the Republic was issued for the development of folk arts and crafts in Uzbekistan, according to which a special center www.ziyouz.com library was established in the country to coordinate all work in this area. As a result of such attention, many types of creativity of our people are being restored. Shokhalil Shoyokubov, head of the Republican Center for Folk Applied Arts, said that if about 10 types of handicrafts have survived since independence, about 50 types of handicrafts have been restored since independence. In turn, Uzbek folklore is known around the world, many folklore groups travel abroad to participate in international conferences and present to the attention of foreigners the masterpieces of our unique art. The following is a brief account of some folklore groups that have traveled abroad during the years of independence and introduced Uzbek folk art to the world: Tashkent's Kamalak Folklore and Ethnographic Ensemble, Andijan's Sumalak Folk Dance Ensemble, and the Khorezm Regional Center for Folk Art. Exemplary children's folklore and ethnographic group "Heritage", folk group "Chaman" under the Republican Schoolchildren's Palace, folk song and dance ensemble "Pomegranate" of Kuva, Navoi regional folklore group from Egypt, Turkey, USA, France, Pakistan, Japan They have participated in international folklore festivals and other events in the country and brought many prestigious awards to our country. Many books and articles on Uzbek folk art are published abroad. In recent years, the ranks of festivals that connect the past and present of our national culture are expanding. ²New comprehensive project of the Forum of Culture and Arts - "Sadrlar Sadosi" festival! also demonstrates the richness and diversity of the traditions, applied arts and national cuisine of our people, the folklore of the people. This festival is held annually in various cultural and historical sites of our country with the participation of experts, scientists and foreign guests at the international level in cooperation with UNESCO. In 2008 the festival was held in Kitab district, and in 2009 in Parkent district at the festival "Asrlar sadosi" folklore and theater groups, singers, musicians, dancers, folk singers, clowns. dress designers, artists, prominent representatives of applied arts, skilled chefs. The festival program also included folk games, kupkari (goat), wrestling, dorboz performances, a selection of chefs from different regions of the country. Masters of ceramics, carving, embroidery, miniatures and carvings also demonstrated their skills as part of the festival's applied arts fair. The festival was attended by about 50,000 spectators and about 15,000 guests. Among them are Russia, France, USA, Turkey, Korea, Italy, Japan, China. There were more than 100 cultural and artistic figures, scientists and researchers, representatives of influential international media, diplomatic corps and international organizations from countries such as Switzerland, Bulgaria and Austria. Regular events in the country make a worthy contribution to the development of Uzbek national arts. Republican Festival-Festival of National Circus and Traditional Circus Ensembles, Traditional Republican Festival-Festival of Askiyachi and Kyzychilaming, Festival of Traditional Folk Art "Olan Aytgani Keldik",

Young Potters Republican Exhibition, Festival of Puppetry, Republican Festival of Folk Singing and Dance Ensembles, Republican Festival of Performers of National Instruments from the series "Living Songs" Talented performer in many regions of the country discovering youth.

More than 200 employees of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, which is the most prestigious and largest scientific center in Central Asia and has a great reputation in the international arena for its scientific potential, have been awarded the highest awards of the republic. Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan MSAbdullahojayeva in 2006 and the head of the Karakalpak branch of the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography G.Khojaniyazov in 2008 was awarded the title of "Hero of Uzbekistan" and the "Golden Star". were awarded the medal.

Under the conditions of independence, on the basis of spiritual reforms, the activities of cultural and educational institutions have changed radically, new content has been discovered, and the form has been perfected. These changes were based on the opportunities provided by independence. After all, the renewal of this industry was a historical necessity. During the former Soviet era, cultural and educational institutions were forcibly turned into places of propaganda of communist ideas instead of serving the interests of the people. In the conditions of independence, cultural and educational institutions have become a place to meet the spiritual needs of the people, to restore national traditions, to develop folk art, to promote a new national ideology. After the independence, when the national-spiritual revival in our country rose to the level of state policy, cultural and educational institutions were able to serve the path of national spirituality.

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