

Artistic Characteristics of Surkhan Dance School

Muratova Sabakhat Chorievna

Tashkent University of Applied Sciences

Department of Preschool Education Methodology Ph.D. v.b. associate professor

Abstract: In this article, the history, development, stages of development of the Uzbek national dance art, specific features of our dance schools and regional national costumes, as well as the wide-scale work on the development of the art of dance. , the artistic features of dance schools are described.

Key words: Immaterial, culture, lazgi, dance school, movement, ceremony, event, festival, dancer, art, spiritual-cultural.

Dance is one of the oldest, most widespread and popular forms of art, born in the early times of human existence. Dance has had a special place in important aspects of human life since ancient times. Each nation has its dance traditions, performance style, and plastic visual means, which have been formed and developed under the influence of historical, social, and geographical conditions. In expressing the content of Uzbek dances, performers also used clapping, clapping, and rustling. Some dances were performed with objects such as handkerchiefs, bowls, glasses, sometimes the performer accompanied himself on folk instruments (drums, drums, etc.).

Archeological finds of rock images found in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, testify to the very ancientness of the dance here. There is historical information that the art of dance was formed in the period of the Zoroastrian holy book "Avesta" and began to develop in two directions - folk and professional dance. Also, as a result of the influence of dance and games in our country at different stages of development, ancient games such as "Beshkarsak", "Katta oyn", "Lazgi", "Kema oyn", "Ashshadaroz" games were born.

By the 20th century, the art of dance was formed in the direction of Bukhara dance, Khorezm dance, Ferghana dance and developed as stage folk dance reworked on the basis of modern stage requirements. Each of these directions has passed through several historical stages during the century and acquired its own form and meaning. Depending on the ideological content of the art of dance, we can see its connection to human life. Through the art of dance, we understand how a person engages in production work, struggles with nature, and spiritual thinking. The source of the art of dance is not all the movements of life, regardless of the way of life of mankind. But be it folk dances or classic historical dances, it shows the religion and life customs of a nation in the long historical process.

Ensuring the implementation of the decision of the President of May 31, 2017 "On measures to further develop and improve the sphere of culture and art" No. PQ-30-22 and well-known representatives of Uzbek national dance and choreography art development of proposals aimed at the further development of dance art with the participation of participants, popularization of the best practices, and consistent introduction of scientific innovations and conclusions to the field.

A NUMBER OF ISSUES WERE ALSO DISCUSSED AT THE CONFERENCE

- One experienced expert was assigned to each dance ensemble as a curator, and after their permission and inspection, it was decided to obtain a license. The development of a normative document on this issue was commissioned.

- In keeping with our traditions, tasks were given to the rector of ToshDavMRKHOM in connection with the organization of the young men's ensemble.

- The 300-page book "Lazgi" about Khorezm dances was given to the participants of the conference. The issue of restoration, continuation and strengthening of the Uztoz-disciple traditions was strictly defined.

• There were detailed questions and answers on the issue of increasing the prestige of the national dance performance competition named after Mukarrama Turgunboeva, and it was unanimously approved that changes should be made to the Regulations of the competition.

• In order to further improve the work of ballet masters, it was proposed to establish their Council.

• Attaching the "Magic of Dance" festival to the directorate of the "Sharq Taronalari" festival and increasing the prestige of this international festival in the coming years, as well as the "Shoshmaqom" international festival, which will be held in Shakhrisabz in 2018, is of particular note, in terms of holding festivals. tasks were given in order to eliminate the problems.

• Training of dancers abroad, promotion of cooperation with foreign countries and rectors of relevant higher educational institutions to strengthen their reforms and increase responsibility were given.

Every movement and look in our national dances is unique to our nation. They are "echoes" created by people in response to the melody and rhythm, a stage work that shows the life, way of life, pleasure, dreams and hopes of our people. Art historian L. Avdeeva in her book "From the History of Uzbek National Dance" states that "Dance is an art that exists in time and space, in which the artistic image is created by the rhythmically organized pictorial and expressive movements of the human body" - he writes. Our nation is rich in culture. No matter where you go in our country, you will be faced with unique traditions and unique values. Among them, each region's national dance and national costumes will delight us. The history of the art of dance is directly related to the history of the people who created it. Usta Olim Komilov and Yusuf Qiziq Shakarjonov, who worked in the artistic troupe led by Muhiddin Koriyagubob, which grew among the people at the beginning of the 20th century (1927-1930), will take the talented artist into their ranks. Usta Olim Komilov's students together with Tamarakhonim and Mukarrama Turgunbayeva will create a school of Uzbek dance art. Tamarakhonim and Mukarrama Turgunboyeva invent dance moves to the unique Uzbek circle methods performed by master Olim Komilov, and begin to stage dances for themselves and their peers in the troupe. Many individual and mass dances performed by them, such as "Duchoba", "Katta Oyin", were greeted with great joy by the people. Gradually, with the passage of time, talents increased and the number of dancers expanded.

That is why Usta Olim Komilov, Tamarakhonim, Mukarrama Turgunbayeva are considered the founders of Uzbek dance art. The remaining works such as "Tanovor", "Munojot", "Rohat", "Pakhta", "Pilla" are our great dance heritage. As the great connoisseur of our traditional art, Ustoz Yusufjan Keen Shakarjonov, said, "Our national musical art is like a tree, its root is Khorezm, its trunk is Bukhara, and its branches are Fergana." Therefore, today the dance schools of Khorezm, Bukhara, Fergana, which have their own style, are recognized in Uzbek dance art. The Fergana dance school, recognized by the general public, has a long history. If we turn to history, the female figurines found in Altiariq district of Fergana region depict the dance position. Or the image of a dancer is embodied in a painting on a mirror handle found in a tomb in Karabulok. Each created dance pattern indicates the mood and inner feelings of the people. In particular, the dexterity and dexterity of Fergana Valley dances, the spirit of chapani differs from other dance schools.

The fact that it is located in a mountainous area with clean air and a favorable climate, and that its people are sincere, hardworking and resourceful people is evident in their dance movements and performance skills. Teacher Mukarram Turgunbayeva brought the Fergana school of Uzbek dance art into a certain system and left a great legacy. He created art in the ordinary actions of the people, walking among the people, at parties, weddings. Today, the world recognizes the art he created. In 1957, Mukarrama Turgunbayeva won a gold medal at a festival held in Moscow with the dances "Cotton" and "Pilla", which she staged, and she was advised to form a national dance ensemble. Thus, in October 1957, the "Bahor" ensemble, consisting of 12 dancers such as Zulayho Rahmatullayeva, Volya Romanova, A'la Rahimjonova, Ira Rasulhojayeva, Dilbar Abdullayeva, began its activity. 15 programs were created one after the other. In 1960, the "Bahor" ensemble was transformed into a state dance ensemble, - said People's Artist of Uzbekistan Khairulla Lutfullayev.

In 1967, the ensemble was awarded the Youth Award, and a year later, it was awarded the title of Honored Ensemble of Uzbekistan. The ensemble toured countries such as Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, Afghanistan, South Korea, and Japan. For this reason, the works created by them are eternal. Unfortunately, the spiritual and cultural heritage of our people has been trampled on and not consistently studied. Threats were made to the masters of the art of dance who came from the people and carried out their main activities within the people. Because with their dances, they exposed the vices in the society, shared a good mood with the common people, and were able to convince them that their dreams of a bright life will definitely be achieved. But at the moment New Uzbekistan is the realization of unfulfilled dreams. February 4, 2020 became a glorious and unforgettable day in the history of Uzbek culture and art. After all, on this very day, our honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the Uzbek national dance art, which has its place and importance in the history of our national art, is unique in terms of its antiquity, attractiveness, elegance, and beauty. In order to radically reform the art, two measures were taken in one day - PQ-4584 "On measures for the further development of national dance art" and "Fundamental improvement of the system of training highly qualified personnel in the field of dance art and scientific signed PQ-4585 decisions on measures to further develop its potential. The head of our state emphasized in his lectures that the tradition of master-disciple is important in art, and People's Artist of Uzbekistan Mukarrama Turgunbayeva has done a lot of work in introducing the culture and art of our people to the world with her art. He didn't admit what he did for nothing.

Indeed, at one time Uzbekistan was not recognized by many countries. The ensemble "Bahor" introduced the name of Uzbekistan to the world and became the visiting card of the country. At the moment, all conditions are in place for New Uzbekistan "Bahor" to become a business card of our country. In 2019, on the eve of independence, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev participated in the opening of the new building of the Tashkent State National Higher School of Dance and Choreography. In 2020, they signed an important document on the restoration of the "Bahor" ensemble and the establishment of the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan in the form of a state HEI on the basis of the Higher School of Choreography. And today, the works specified in the documents have been carried out in practice. A new HEI has started its activities in the Ministry of Culture. Indeed, the return of the "Bahor" dance ensemble to the stage was an unforgettable day. Currently, 30 young dancers are working in the ensemble. Lazgi is a masterpiece of our intangible cultural heritage. Lazgi, like all types of dance, has its own history. This history has passed in harmony with the fate of our motherland, which has lived on this glorious land for centuries.

Six or seven years ago, my grandfather went on a trip to Khiva. "I enjoyed watching the dance, twenty years later, when I was born, I was learning to dance Khorazmcha. "I asked the Khorezm elders about the history of Lazgini and they explained it beautifully," they said. One evening, after a feast, the king of Khorezm gathered his wives and concubines to dance for him. Among his wives, he chose one, whom he captured by dancing with the most beautiful grace. The rest of the wives did not want to be in the shadow of the beauty. One of the contestants threw beads and sweets at her feet during the dance. Beloved wife slipped and fell and broke her leg. In order not to offend her lover, she danced with her fingers spread. The king was very happy and accepted the strange movements of the woman as a new dance. Thus, according to legends, the Khorezm Lazgi dance appeared as a result of "broken" movements of hands and feet. In addition, there are also opinions that the introduction of the soul into the body of Adam and its revival are figurative. "Lazgi" is not only a dance, but also a unique art that controls emotions and affects the psyche of people. There are 9 types of "Lazgi" in Khorezm: "Olov", "Dutor", "Kayraq", "Masharaboz", "Harmon", "Trumpet", "Boy", "Khorazm Lazgi", "Modern Lazgi". "s.

Onajon halfa Sobirova, the most famous in the history of Khorezm, served to bring the women's dance that has reached us to the stage. A distinctive feature of "Lazgi" movements is the predominance of half-bent legs, slight shaking of the shoulders and arms, swinging movements of the hands, specific movements with the legs, and the right-to-left and left-to-right movements of

the neck and head. is moving to Facial expressions during Khorezm dance are extremely impressive and emotional. Dance costumes are also unusual. An integral part of Khorezm men's dance dress is a coarse fur cap, while the women's headdress, on the contrary, is very elegant. The costumes of the dancers are always decorated with many coins.

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