



BASIC MOVEMENT OF HANDS IN ELEMENTS OF UZBEK FOLK DANCE

Pulatova Shakhlokhon Abduvakhid kizi
Teacher of Namangan state university

Annotation

This article provides detailed information about reforms in the field of art and culture in our country, the formation and development of Uzbek dance art, dance elements, hand movements in dance.

Keywords: song, dance, folk, reform, culture, art, literature, tradition, composer, movement, running, walking, jumping.

The attention paid at the state level to the development of national culture in the construction of a new Uzbekistan is of great importance. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan According to Sh. Mirziyoev, “The level of development of our people is assessed primarily by our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people, our society. As we begin to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture.”[1].

The Uzbek Center for the Study of Cultural Heritage Abroad and the Center for New History of Uzbekistan are being set up. Great attention is paid to the development of reading culture, culture and art, and creative schools and centers named after our great artists are being established in the regions. Systematic measures are being taken to further popularize folklore and amateur arts, and to develop innovative areas of culture and the arts.

In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoev said, “If culture and art do not develop in the country, society will not develop. It is important to develop the field of culture and arts, to increase the prestige of the Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize the potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity, live in peace”.[2]

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 “ On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national makom”, August 26, 2018 Resolution No. PD - 3920 “ On measures for innovative development of the arts ”, Resolution No. PD-4038 of November 28, 2018 “ On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, 2019 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1019 of December 19, 2019 “ On approval of the Program for improving the activities of museums in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021”, November 23, 2019





Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2019 “ On approval of the activities of the Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum and the Treasury House-Museum” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 630 [3] of May 30, 2019 “ On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay ”, “Shakhrisabz”, “Termez” and “ Kokand ” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [4] , 2020 “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [5], 2020 “On measures to further enhance the role and influence of the arts in society” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 325 of June 9, 2021 and “Martyrs’ Memory” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 357 of February 2, 2022 “On support of the Moat Fund” The normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution No. PD – 1 2 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] are becoming increasingly important.

It was formed and developed in the Ferghana Valley. The basis of the Fergana dance is free posture, sleeve movements, multifaceted hand, wrist and finger movements, glances, and elegant head movements. Usta Olim, Tamarakhonim, Mukaramma Turgunboeva, Roziya Karimova, Kunduz Mirkharinova, Dilafruz Jabborova, Kizlarkhan Dushmanammedova, Mamura Ergasheva and others contributed greatly to the further development and enrichment of Fergana dance. [7]

The founder of rhythmic, the Swiss scientist and musicologist composer E. Jacques-Dolcross said: “Rhythm should be lived on the basis of actions”. Musical games and activities are recommended for children between the ages of three and seven. Rhythmic movements can be studied in kindergarten in elementary groups and in music schools, in a more in-depth way at home.

Dance, musical games and performing movements to music are important for the mental, intellectual and physical development of students. In this case, in music culture lessons, the following tasks are performed in accordance with the music:

- students’ musical learning, especially their memory, sense of rhythm is well developed with the help of musical movements. Any type of movement is performed under the tempo and rhythm of a musical piece, the musical tones associated with the movement are permanently stored in the child's memory;
- dance and musical activities develop mobility and agility in the child, help the child to grow properly and exercise the body;
- musical works evoke different emotional feelings in students, create different moods, create unique images in their minds, so that children try to express the content of the work with different actions and gestures.[8]

So, musical activities will develop the will of students along with the development of mental and finesse abilities. From musical works, marches, dances and games quickly affect students,





so cheerful dances, interesting musical games attract the attention of every child. Rhythm plays an important role in improving musical movements and aesthetic education in children. Children of kindergarten age jump and play from the first year, but this does not mean that the child has moved rhythmically. During this period, children move emotionally under music, their hearing ability grows. They move to the music and sing little songs together with the teachers. Action types are divided into three. Basic movements: walking, running, jumping.[9] Gymnastic movements: with objects, that is, with a ribbon, an obruch, flags and a ball. Dance Movements: One can gain theoretical knowledge of rhythmic movements to music. It is impossible to imagine every morning and various events held at school and kindergarten without music.

In particular, musical rhythmic movements have their place. In this, the child feels the rhythm, their figure is beautiful, they learn to walk properly and move to the music. It is very important for children to learn Uzbek national music, songs, and rhythm movements at a time when our current national values, traditions, and Uzbekism are finding their place.

References

1. O.R Topildiyev - CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF..., 2021 - masterjournals.com. THE PROCESS OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH. 78-82 pages.
2. O. R. Topildiev - Theoretical & Applied Science, 2019 e library. ru. FORMATION OF TOLERANCE IN THE YOUTH. 267-270 pages
3. ABDURAUF, A., FERUZA, M., & AMIRBEK, A. (2020). The Formation of Museums and Innovative Achievements in Uzbekistan. JournalNX, 6 (05), 14-16.
4. Topildiev Odiljon Rakhimjonovich, Mirkhakimova Feruza Kholdorjon kizi. REFORM IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND ART IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Web of scientist: International scientific research journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 5, May., 2022.196-198 pp.
5. Mirhakimova, F. K. (2021). The state museum of history and culture of Namangan region past and today. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(8), 84-89.
6. Mirhakimova, F., & Aliyeva, N. (2020). ARCHITECTURE OF THE ISMAILI SAMANID PERIOD. Интернаука, (18-3), 12-14.
7. Rajabov I. Positions. - Tashkent, 2006, pp. 52.
8. Yunusov R. About statuses. - T.: "Knowledge", 1982.
9. Abdullaev I. Poetry in Arabic language in Sredney Azii and Khorasane X – Nachala XI c. T., "Science", 1984. -P. 8.

