



MUSIC HERITAGE OF ANCIENT KHOREZM

Rakhmatova Nargiza Dolibaevna

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami
Senior Lecturer, Department of Music Theory and Methodology

Annotation

This article describes the development of musical traditions in the Khorezm oasis from ancient times, and the fact that the science of music is reflected in the works of encyclopedic scholars.

Keywords: Mamun Academy, art, Avesto, musician, encyclopedia, melody, word, dance, musicology.

Introduction

Music, as an art, begins with literally performing and listening to it. If the musician is the performer of the melody, the listener is the receiver.

According to some scholars, the Avesto, the sacred book of the ancient Zoroastrian religion, contained the concept of "mysterious hearing" called "sruna". The Zoroastrians considered it a sacred feeling to listen and receive nourishment through the ears. The roots of such expressions of our classical music as "zamzama", "taron", "suvora" also date back to the Avesto period.

The monuments of Tuprakkala and Koykirilgankala, the center of the Khorezmshah state, provide a lot of information in the study of Uzbek art. Tuprakkala in the fifth room on the second floor of the castle are paintings of musicians and singers. Among them, the elegant image of a woman in a large triangular shape with a large dusting has been preserved in its entirety. Sculptures with music in their hands, found near the castle and its surroundings, attract attention.

These monuments testify to the fact that the art of music, dance and singing in Uzbekistan, especially in Khorezm, has been known since ancient times, and Khorezm has a high place in the world of music.

We can see that the Khorezmians have long been fans of music and dance in the following verses from Alisher Navoi's epic "Sab'ai Sayyar", a musicologist, a foreigner from Khorezm:





Chun duo qildi, dedi farzona
Ki dey o'z ko'rgonimdan afsona
Menki tushmish buyon chuzor menga
Mulk Xorazm erur diyor menga
San'atim anda soz chalmoq ishi
Bilmayin men kabi ishimni kishi
Ilmi advoru fanni musiqiy
Mendin ul ilm ahli tahqiqi.

The music section of Muhammad Ibn al-Khwarizmi's encyclopedia "Mafatih-al-ulum" is an important source for studying the musical culture of the tenth century. The music section of this encyclopedia consists of three parts, which are named as follows:

- names of musical instruments
- elements of music
- rhythms used

In addition, the music section provides an overview of musical terms.

In Khorezm, patients were also treated with music. Healing melodies are called "purhon", it is known that in Khorezm children's measles was treated by doctors with the song "Alvon Goynak".

Legend has it that when there was a discussion among scholars about healing methods, one of the students asked Muhammad Khorezmi, "What do you prefer in treating people, medicine or surgery?"- he asked. Then the teacher's words, "In my homeland, the healing power of music outweighs both of them,"- went down in history.

The encyclopedic scholar Fakhridin al-Razi's 9-chapter encyclopedia "Jome` al-Ulum" is one of the most valuable sources of the second half of the twelfth century.

This encyclopedia mainly reflects the problems of musicology.

From the common people of Khorezm to the highest class, he was close to the art of speech. Muhammad Khorezmshah was a king who had a deep understanding of music and poetry and gave subtle speeches to the poets and musicians around him.

It is said that before Genghis Khan destroyed the ancient city of Urgench, the capital of Khorezm, people in Urgench made music a profession. "Even in the old city of Urgench alone, the number of people who sell dutar and donkeys in these trades is about a thousand," he said.

Khorezmshah Sultan Muhammad himself used to find pleasure in barbat (ud) by playing navba (series of works). In fact, before embarking on important state affairs,





Khorezmshah entered it only after he had prepared himself mentally, played a melody, and adjusted his mind and emotions.

During the reign of Khorezmshah Mamun II ibn Mamun (997-1017) the Academy of Sciences was established in Gurganj. Founded in Khorezm, the Mamun Academy was headed by encyclopedic scholar Abu Rayhan Beruni. The great scholars of this academy have made a great contribution to the development of world science and culture. In particular, Abu Rayhan Beruni's "Monuments of Ancient Peoples" is a unique source in the study of the most ancient history, culture and ethnography of Khorezm.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina is mentioned in the history books as one of the most prominent scholars in the field of musicology within the Mamun Academy. Each chapter of the scholar's collection of knowledge on music raises and addresses new issues in musicology. He studied the nature of sounds and tried to explain their origin.

It can be divided into string, puff and percussion.

The above information shows that the musical traditions in Khorezm have long been respected and developed.

References

1. Alisher Navoi. Hamsa - T .: 1986
2. Yulchiev T. The land of ancient fortresses - T .: 1993
3. Bunyodov Z. Anushtagin Khorezmshah state - T .: 1998
4. Matyoqubov O. Maqomot - T .: 2004

