

Traditional and Modern Characteristics in Folklore Performance of the Southern Regions of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya musical style is one of the local styles of Uzbek traditional music. Surkhan oasis is world famous for its epic culture. Our ancestors, by creating the centuries-old Bakhshi culture, created an opportunity for a more perfect development of our national customs and traditions.

The processes of globalization and socio-economic integration taking place in the world at this time are leading to fundamental changes in the location of productive forces, social and demographic structure of the population, migration, ecology, lifestyle and culture. The urbanization policy carried out by countries related to the development of society is carried out in harmony with a number of measures such as active industrialization aimed at specific goals, stimulation of the comprehensive development of cities, and consistent improvement of the living conditions of the population.

In the developed countries of the world, a trend of sustainable development of cultural processes, which is an important factor of economic growth and social development, is observed. The increase in the number of cities and urban residents, the formation of a unique urban culture and the emergence of large megacities is an important factor in the development of developed countries and is gaining great importance in the processes of world urbanization.

In Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, folklore art has historically developed in an inextricable connection with its specific characteristics, development laws and traditions. From the beginning of the 20th century, adaptation to world standards is observed in cultural processes in the regions of our country.

Taking into account the world experience, special attention is being paid to all areas of high culture and art in our country as part of the implementation of the Action Strategy.¹ Examples of

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" // Collection of documents of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, No. 6, Article 70; No. 20, Article 354; No. 23, Article 448; No. 37, Article 982.

ancient culture, art and folklore of Kashkadarya and Surkhondarya regions can also be included among them.

Samples of Uzbek folk oral creativity are our priceless heritage, which have been passed down from generation to generation for centuries and have been renewed, expressing the national culture and spirituality in their content.

That's why I.A. Karimov said: "The people, the nation, have been raising and enriching their national spirituality for years and centuries. Because spirituality is not a collection of fixed beliefs, on the contrary, it is a continuous process in constant motion, and as progress continues, due to its rapid progress, the demands placed on spiritual life will also constantly appear"²-he emphasized that. In fact, it is one of the priority tasks to always appreciate national values, study them in every way and turn them into objects of scientific research.

Historical sources testify that important events took place in the cultural life of the Surkhan oasis, recognized as one of the ancient places of mankind.

During the years of independence, important scientific monographs on the history of the Surkhan oasis were published, including A.N. Roziev "Surkhondarya region", S. Tursunov and others (co-authored) "Surkhondarya in the mirror of history", "Surkhondarya history" (co-authored), S. Tursunov "Study of the history of Surkhondarya region", "History and culture of Uzbekistan - ethnography of Surkhondarya", "Sherobodliklar", "Zharkurgan", "Denov", "Toponyms of Surkhondarya region", "History of the city of Termiz" by J. Mirzaev ", M. Azimov's monographs such as "The History of Termiz" were published.

The thesis defended by Z. Daminova "History of the city of Termiz at the end of the 19th century - in the 20th century" is mainly devoted to the study of the political, socio-economic and cultural history of the city of Termiz. F. Ochildiev's dissertation on "Socio-economic life in South Uzbekistan at the beginning of the 19th-20th centuries" covered the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the Surkhan oasis.

Each generation is able to absorb the cultural and spiritual understanding of the nation into its soul, and then it will be able to pass it on to the generations that come after it. If he doesn't know it, he certainly won't look up to others. As a result of this, any good painting gradually loses attention, is not appreciated, goes out of sight and disappears. As they disappear, the good qualities and characteristics that have been preserved in the psyche of the people since ancient times, as a legacy from their ancestors, are forgotten.³

The Surkhan oasis, located in the southern part of our country, is a region that is a cradle of great history, rich values, and high spirituality. Surkhan oasis, one of the ancient cradles of world civilization, is distinguished by its rich history. This country is the place where the first people settled, the first traditions of urban planning in Central Asia and the foundations of ancient statehood were established.

In addition, it is necessary to acknowledge that the national values, customs, traditions, holidays, ceremonies, and unique examples of folk oral creativity that are unique to our people have been preserved in the oasis.⁴

Today, the historical monuments of the oasis, the rich cultural and spiritual heritage of its inhabitants attract many local and foreign researchers. In particular, the archeological monuments of the country are being studied by scientists of many foreign countries. Monuments such as Old Termiz, Karatepa, Fayoztepa, Dalvarzintepa, Jarqoton spread fame to the world. In

² Karimov I.A. "High spirituality is an invincible power." - Tashkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008. - P.171.

³ Mahmud Sattar. Uzbek traditions. Tashkent: Cholpon, 2007. - B.5.

⁴ Umarov I. Badash: history and tradition. We sweat. Surkhan-nash. 2018. B.3.

2001, UNESCO recognized Boisun as a "place of oral and intangible values of humanity". Since 2002, the "Boysun Spring" open folklore festival has been held. The Surkhan oasis is a region that has a lot of ethnographic resources and has preserved its own characteristics. There are many undiscovered aspects of ethnography, folklore, folk art in the oasis, and its scientific study is one of the main tasks of today.

The geographical location of Surkhandarya is bordered by the Amudarya to the south with Afghanistan, to the northwest with Turkmenistan, and to the southeast with Tajikistan, providing very important sources for ethnological research, and its inhabitants have migrated from these neighboring countries for centuries. got rich at the expense of ethnic groups. Due to this, the population of Surkhan oasis is distinguished by the diversity of its clan-tribe composition.

Surkhandarya region has a large number of ethnic groups with different traditions, which are different from other regions of Uzbekistan. The results of the research show that the cultural lifestyle, customs, household, art and cultural examples of the inhabitants of the Surkhan oasis show that this oasis has an extremely rich ethnic history. The results of the research show that the cultural lifestyle, customs, household, art and cultural examples of the inhabitants of the Surkhan oasis show that this oasis has an extremely rich ethnic history. Also, the use of scientific, artistic, as well as various field studies is of great importance in the study of folklore ethnography of the region's inhabitants.

Although the location of the population did not change rapidly by the beginning of the 20th century, scientific studies conducted in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century show that not only population growth, but also changes in social life, sandy and Land appropriation, forced relocation of the population, and the co-existence of other ethnic groups with the local population.⁵ These changes are especially noticeable in Sherabad, Termiz, Kumkurgan, Zharkurgan, Kyziriq, Muzrabot, Boysun, Bandikhon, Shorchi, Altinsoy, Denov, Uzun, Sariosia districts.

In this region, the ancient cultural centers of humanity: Teshiktash cave, Sopollitepa, Jarko'ton, Termiz ruins, Toharistan, Dalvarzintepa, Kholkhayon, Chaganiyan, as it is known from the materials found in the archaeological excavations, our first ancestors in the 2nd millennium BC it is confirmed that he was engaged in sedentary farming.

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In recent years, due to the fundamental changes in our country and the great changes in national thinking, the study of the history of the Motherland has been widely started, and the interest in the ethnology of the Uzbek people, which is a part of it, has increased even more.

It was found necessary to periodically analyze the directly related sources and literature devoted to the historical ethnographic study of the southern regions of Uzbekistan into the following groups:

1. Historical sources and ethnographic literature on the population of the studied region.
2. Scientific studies and literature created during the Soviet period.
3. Scientific works and studies created during the years of independence of Uzbekistan.

It should be noted that during the years of independence, great changes took place in the cultural and artistic potential of the southern regions of Uzbekistan. With the efforts of our historians,

⁵ S. Tursunov and others. History and culture of Uzbekistan. Ethnography of Surkhandarya. Tashkent. Publishing House of the National Library of Uzbekistan. 2006. B.8.

scientific research is being conducted in the field of culture and art of our southern regions. Nevertheless, in-depth research of the folk art of the 20th century of our southern regions remains relevant.

That is why, on the basis of historical sources, archival documents and scientific literature, the study of the processes that took place in the folk art of the south of Uzbekistan, the changes in the cultural and educational spheres, on the example of the 20th century, determines the necessity of the dissertation in the history of Uzbekistan.

In the 20th century, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, considered the southern regions of Uzbekistan, aim to reveal the unique features of traditionalism and modernity in folklore performance.

- To study folklore art and its specific features in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, the art of folk singing and its performance styles, as well as performance styles of epic schools formed in the southern regions of Uzbekistan in the context of historiography;
- on the basis of determining the characteristics and differences of folklore art in the southern regions, the folklore culture in our country and summarizing the achievements and accumulated experiences in this field during the years of independence;
- Comparison of development factors in the application of oriental and modern styles related to the development of folklore art in the 20th century and justification of the advantages of using positive experiences in international folklore studies;
- to study the cultural development of the southern regions during the years of independence, including the emergence of art, culture and other similar fields and the activities of educational institutions;
- to study the cultural development of the southern regions during the years of independence, including the emergence of art, culture and other similar fields and the activities of educational institutions;
- researching the processes related to the activity of cultural and art institutions in the cities of the southern regions during the years of independence;
- On the basis of sources relevant to the topic, to conduct a more in-depth study of the problems in the southern regions, to provide information about the socio-cultural factors that have a positive effect on the development of culture and art, and the mechanisms for implementing complex development programs, taking into account the existing conditions.

In the 20th century, in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, the issue of clarifying the traditional and modern features of folklore performance and the unique aspects of its development was determined. An analysis of folklore performance in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, its traditional and modern features, changes and problems in the cultural sphere. Historical approach and comparative analysis, systematization and territorial-problem approach, complex-statistical methods were used in the process of covering the topic.

The features of traditionality and modernity in folklore performance in the southern regions of Uzbekistan are highlighted on the example of the studied regions. Folklore performance in the region, the development of this field in the 20th century, the changes in folklore performance, the characteristics of the use of traditional and modern styles in the field of folklore art are determined. General and specific features of folklore performances in the south of the republic were analyzed, the specificity of socio-cultural development in the region was determined. The processes related to the social, cultural and educational life of the inhabitants of the southern regions and the development of folklore art are explained in the historical and scientific context.

The conclusions, suggestions and recommendations given in this article are useful in solving issues in the field of culture and art in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, in the development of domestic and foreign tourism, in providing theater, culture and art organizations with information, as well as in enriching the library fund. serves as auxiliary material. It is explained by the fact that the problem was clearly stated, reliable historical sources and archival materials were used in the work, conclusions, suggestions and recommendations were put into practice, and the obtained results were confirmed by competent bodies.

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