

Problems of Primary Social Creative Forms and the Problem of the Origin of Music

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Annotation: This article provides information about our national musical heritage, the role of our traditions in the educational process and spiritual life, and the subtle aspects of music education. Therefore, music can be a guarantee of conscious activity, productive work, sincere attitude and moderate mood. The more music is absorbed into our daily lives, the more enjoyable and meaningful Our Lives go. Music, which is considered one of the masterpieces created by our people, finds its expression to some extent in every sphere, chunanchi, Education, Labor and social relations. Murghak will enjoy the blessings of art, from the infant to the luminous elderly, will struggle to become brighter tomorrow.

Keywords: National, music, heritage, tradition, activity, musicologist, culture, society, dance, song, ceremony, singing.

Introduction: Archaeological excavations have shown that our ancestors have lived in Central Asia for half a million years. The first burial place of our ancestors in the distant past was found in the Sel Ungur cave in the Fergana Valley, Sokh district.

Early stages of human life: - The history of primitive human society is divided into three main periods. They are called the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Traditionally, the Stone Age has gone through two stages, the Paleolithic and the Neolithic. The Paleolithic is the longest period in human history, dating from 2 million years BC to 100,000 years. (Usually the method of counting the years of the prehistoric period is based on the descending order).

The reason why this period has lasted so long in history is that humanity has been formed to a certain extent and developed such processes as the service of

animals and nature to man and the taming of animals, along with the creation of tools to survive, weapons of defense and struggle it took a long time to go. The conditions, criteria, bodies, etc. created by people in life are all the product of human thinking. So, for that, one has to be ready for it in every way. The Stone Age taught mankind to look at life differently and to use natural objects. It teaches self-defense, hard work, and "creation."

The Middle Stone Age is called the Mesolithic and covers 10-6 thousand years BC. "Mesos" in the middle sense, lithos - means stone.

Neolithic (neos - new) - a new Stone Age (6-4 thousand years BC).

Eneolithic - Copper-Stone Age (4-3 thousand years BC).

Bronze Age (3-2 thousand years BC).

Iron Age (1st millennium BC).

The history of Central Asia dates back to ancient times. Major historical events have taken place in the territory of present-day Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, as a result of which different ethnic groups have intermingled and cultures have interacted.

From the first millennium BC, the process of formation of class societies and states in this region took place. "Central Asia is divided into two major cultural and historical regions in the VI-II millennia BC. They differed from each other in their way of life and cultural traditions: one of them was inhabited by settled peasant and cattle-breeding tribes, and the other by nomadic tribes. It is known that in ancient times, culture developed in two directions: the peasantry, urban conditions and nomadic tribes. Although these

directions intersected and interacted with each other, they did not later merge. This has led to the formation of different layers of heritage in the field of artistic creation (especially music). In material cultural monuments, the culture of the city is preserved to a greater extent than the culture of nomadic tribes. This indicates that they are not covered in archeological and historical research”¹{2.8b}.

Each period is covered in a unique way in history and is explained by social life, lifestyle, culture and spirituality. Archaeological excavations have revealed examples of the culture of the peoples that have come down to us, mainly from ancient times. The artifacts found in these fossils, the bones of various people and animals, the various images on the roofs of buildings, and the artifacts depicting copper, pottery, and various vessels are material evidence for the research of modern scientists. And based on that, they determine which period they belong to.

Literature analysis and methodology: According to sources and based on our personal imagination, we can say that man came across various animals and birds during the hunting process. Man tried to imitate their voices in order to catch them, to attract them. It can be assumed that such actions paved the way for the origin of music. Different musical instruments began to be invented, first imitating the sounds of birds and then the sounds of humans. The earliest instruments were made of bird and animal bones, plants, trees, coconuts, and so on.

As R.I. Gruber points out in his book, “musicologists find it more difficult than other art researchers. If a researcher of fine arts has the opportunity to study an artistic object, that is, a material monument, the musicologist does not have such an opportunity: because the music of the past has not been preserved, and the study of ancient times is done only through indirect sources : that is, material music culture (instruments found during archeological excavations, etc.), information provided by mixed sciences, and

especially some preserved examples of folk music ...”²{2.4b}.

Theatrical scholar M. Rakhmonov writes, “In the early stages of human history, music was inextricably linked with the art of pantomime and dance. It was an integral part of the life and work of the primitive people living in the territory of Uzbekistan. The earliest songs of the early days were very simple. “The ‘ music ’and ‘ songs ’that carried out the ‘ game of hunting ’and the pantomime dance in various ceremonies consisted mainly of melodies and recitatives that repeated words and sounds”³ {3.49b}.

The Greek historian Herodotus wrote about massages in which people formed a circle around a campfire, then danced and sang⁴ {4.201-202}.

With the development of primitive society, drum (percussion), wind and stringed instruments of the ancient peoples of Uzbekistan began to appear. The drum instrument in the hands of people dancing to the pantomime in the carved stone pictures also proves this⁵ {5.}. With the development of human society, playful music, labor songs, various ceremonial songs, triumphant and heroic songs began to emerge from the very simple melodies and recitatives of antiquity⁶ {6.50b}.

Mahmud Qashqari, in his *Devonu lug'otit turk*, gives a number of examples of ancient labor and ceremonial songs. These songs are about the lives of people in primitive and later times, their source of livelihood, hunting, animal husbandry, farming activities, the labor process and human attitudes to it, the traditions of primitive society, the unity of tribal members in the

² R.I. Gruber. General History of Music I. "Muzgiz", M., 1965, p.4

³ Rahmonov M. Uzbek theater. From ancient times to the XVIII century. "Science", T., 1975, 49-B.

⁴ Herodotus. History. I., M., pp.201-202

⁵ Bershtam A.N. Rock paintings of Saimali tash // "Soviet Economy", Moscow, 1952, No. 2

⁶ Rahmonov M. Uzbek theater. From ancient times to the XVIII century. "Science", T., 1975, 50-B.

¹ The history of music of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. M., "Music", 1995, p.8

fight against natural vagaries. work and reflects moments of rest after hard work⁷ {8.}.

Results: Of course, historical monuments and archeological excavations are very important, but the works of scholars of the past, who left history in written sources, are also of great importance. Many of the scholars we know from history, such as Aristotle, Pythagoras, and others, are historical figures. But the books and historical sources left to us by a number of ancient scholars, such as Herodotus, Xenophon, and Diodorus, are of great importance among the historians who have covered the historical processes related to the peoples of Central Asia.

Discussion: It is known that the study of the history of antiquity is based on three main sources:

1. Archaeological monuments (finds).
2. Written sources (ancient books, chronicles).
3. Samples of folklore.

Territorially, Central Asia includes the present-day republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and the southern regions of Kazakhstan. We mentioned that above. Archaeological research has shown that within this boundary there are many ancient cultural centers, which are generally characterized by three major periods of development: the natural gifts of our Stone Age ancestors period of subsistence; the first agricultural period in which mankind began to be self-sufficient in food; the Bronze Age, when industrial and cultural practices accumulated in earlier periods began to be used. During this period, highly developed urban communities were observed in the south, and nomadic livestock farms were formed in the north.

The rock paintings found in the two regions of Central Asia serve as an extremely rich source in the study of the religious views of the Mesolithic people and the world of fine arts. Of these, the rock paintings of Kokhitang and Zardutkamar are located in the southern part of Uzbekistan. Another group of rock

paintings is in the Pamir Mountains, which depicts the hunting magic and art of primitive people.

Conclusion: Therefore, music can be a guarantee of conscious activity, productive work, sincere attitude and moderate mood. The more music is absorbed into our daily lives, the more enjoyable and meaningful Our Lives go. Music, which is considered one of the masterpieces created by our people, finds its expression to some extent in every sphere, chunanchi, Education, Labor and social relations. Murghak will enjoy the blessings of art, from the infant to the luminous elderly, will struggle to become brighter tomorrow. This article provides information about our national musical heritage, the role of our traditions in the educational process and spiritual life, and the subtle aspects of music education.

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⁷ See stuck in this: Mahmoud Qashgari. Devonu dictionary Turkish. The T., 1963