

Creativity and Musical Creativity of Primitive Society

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Annotation: the archaeological excavations carried out by the researchers highlighted the history of each period in a unique way and highlighted the social life, lifestyle, culture and spirituality. Theatrical scientist M.Rahmonov, R.I.Gruber, Greek historian Herodotus' thoughts are cited as substantive information. Information about the chalks found during archaeological excavations is illuminated

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Introduction: Archaeological excavations by researchers have shown that "... more than a million years have passed since the emergence of humanity on Earth. It was in the last phase of this million-year history, just 6,000 years ago, that writing appeared in some parts of the globe. The inscription first appeared on the banks of the Nile (ancient Egypt), in the basins of the Tigris and Tigris rivers (Ancient Mesopotamia), and finally in the basin of the Indus River (northwestern India). Under the influence of these centers of world culture, the ancient script, formed on the basis of the Aramaic script, entered Central Asia (more precisely, Khorezm, Bactria, Sogdiana and Parthia) in the III-II centuries BC. ¹{1.3. p}

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.

The first resistance to music dates back to the VII-VIII centuries. Although Islam had no opposition to Christianity, Judaism, or Zoroastrianism, it fought fiercely against its "internal enemies," paganism and

polytheism. These "elements" were reflected in the Arabs (before the introduction of Islam) in materials such as sound, words, and images. The encyclopedic scholars of the Brotherhood of Purity (10th century) also testified to the reasons for the ban. Alisher Navoi, in turn, gave this category of musicians a "decent definition" in his opinion². {2.465. p}

Abu Rayhan Beruni's views on aesthetics are also noteworthy. Beruniy:

1. any action in existence and its outcome depends on the finish;
2. marra forms, or changes, or fills beauty;
3. beauty is a quality of maturity, maturity inherent in nature and man.

Another of our scholars, Ibn Sina, in his "Treatise on music", complements the views of his predecessors on Asian sophistication, saying that the art of music has a moral and educational value, and that poetry has the ability to instill beautiful qualities in people.

Kaikovus, who has a delicate sense of beauty, in his work "Kobusnoma" has a detailed aesthetic idea about the beauty of work, the beauty of learning, the beauty of life in general³. {3.70. p}

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

² The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations (ISSN – 2689-100x) Published: May 31, 2021 | X.T.Botirova //Pages: 465-474 Doi : <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajssei/Volume03Issue05-83>

³ NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal X.T.Botirova// 69-73p. ISSN No: 2581 - 4230 VOLUME 7, ISSUE 5, May. -2021

¹ See: history of the peoples of Uzbekistan I, "Science", T., 1992, 3-b.

vessels are material evidence for the research of modern scientists. And based on that, they determine which period they belong to.

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.

Literature analysis and methodology: 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 ..."⁴{4.4p}.

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"⁵ {5.49p}.

The Greek historian Herodotus wrote about messages in which people formed a circle around a campfire, then danced and sang⁶{6.201-202p}.

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 this⁷ {7p.}. 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 antiquity⁸{8.50p}.

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 fight against natural vagaries. work and reflects moments of rest after hard work⁹{9.}.

Discussion: 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.

Results: According to available sources, Movaraunnahr's music and dance were very popular in China during this period. Chinese artists are even jealous of Movaraunnahr artists. In particular, Sogdian musicians have always been respected as masters of their profession. These include masters of stage performances from Bukhara, a Samarkand flute player, a Khotan trumpet player and a Tashkent dancer; and an ensemble called "Western Girls" was formed in the

⁴ The R.I.Gruber. Vseabtbshaya hysteria music I. "Ice", M., 1965, P.4

⁵ Rahmonov M. Uzbek theater. From ancient times to the XVIII century.

"Science", T., 1975, 49-p.

⁶ Herodotus. Hysteria. I., M., P.201-202

⁷ Bershtam A.What? Naskalnie izobrazheniya Saymali Tash // "Sovetskaya ekonomika", m., 1952, №2.

⁸ Rahmonov M. Uzbek theater. From ancient times to the XVIII century. "Science", T., 1975, 50-p.

⁹ See stuck in this: Mahmoud Qashgari. Devonu dictionary Turkish. The T., 1963

palace of the Chinese emperor Xuanzong, consisting of girls from Darvaz, Kesh (Shahrisabz), Maymurg, and Samarkand, and the ruler loved to watch them dance. His wife, Yani Rokshan, was interested in the dance. The dances were accompanied by percussion instruments, harp and flutes.

Sources have described several dances by Movaraunnahr artists: including the "The left" dance performed by a group of dancers, which was distinguished by its elegant movements; the second was called "Enthusiastic, Brave," and the third was called "Western hopping dance" The last type of dance was performed by boys. All dances were performed in national costumes.

Teenagers and girls also danced to modern lapar style accompanied by songs ¹⁰{10.109-112p}.

Conclusion: 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". So our art of musiiia is distinguished by its richness and uniqueness. It is our duty to preserve it.

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¹⁰ Yakubov Yu . The musical life of Khorasan in the era of Borbad // Borbad and the artistic traditions of the peoples of Central and Near Asia: history and modernity. - Dushanbe, 1990. ss. 109-112p.