

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSIC IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

Orazalieva Raziya Romanovna

Teacher of Karakalpak State University Named After Berdak

Abstract:	Keywords:
It is the main task of today's literate specialists to preserve the Karakalpak folk songs as a means of education for the next generation in the educational system, especially for the youth of today.	National program of national music, opera, folklore, Estrada, personnel preparation.

Introduction

Music education and upbringing, that is, research of music history, has become the most urgent issue of the present time. Karakalpak music, especially, has been used positively in the process of learning and studying history since independence.

With the honor of independence, new changes in the field of music, which is one of the foundations of our national culture, favorable conditions have been created for the revival of bakhshs, musicians, folk art and national songs, which occupy a great place among our public. The national music of our people has been contributing to the development of our national culture, embodying the principles of humanity and humanitarianism.

The people of Karakalpak have a unique cultural heritage, a noble craft, which is different from other peoples. They are the supreme treasure that gives medicine to human pain and spiritual energy to the liver.

Since ancient times, folk songs and taranas have been educating our people from an aesthetic point of view as a means of education.

Karakalpak folk songs, songs and other crafts have helped to awaken positive feelings and beautiful feelings in people and have helped to expand the scope of knowledge.

When we think about the folk songs of Karakalpak, when we conduct scientific work, we can witness the presence of philosophical thoughts and ideas in the folk songs themselves. As the famous philosopher Aristotle said, music affects a person's psyche to a great extent, so we can consider it as one of the subjects that positively affects the education of young people.

When we listen to folk songs, which are the foundation of our national culture, we notice their beautiful aspects.

Studying the history of folk songs and songs requires special attention and deeper research.

Keeping the Karakalpak folk songs in the educational system, especially for the developing youth of today, as a means of education and leaving a golden legacy for the future generation in their own way, preserving its value, is certainly the main task of today's educated music specialists.

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Nukus specialized culture school was opened in 1960 and in 2003 it was changed to Nukus college of culture and art named after Japaq Shamuratov. There, our children learn piano, violin, cello, folk musical instruments, solo performance, vocal class, choreography, national performance, Estrada singing, theater art, color art and other fields.

Great teachers and very strong specialists work in these fields. Studying the vocal works of Russian and Western European composers in the class that prepares professional vocal students, singing arias from the operas "Rusalka" by Dorgomijesky, "Eugene Onegin" by Choikovsky, forming professional music schools in the future and training very strong music specialists became an urgent issue.

One of the widely developed singing genres in higher and secondary educational institutions is vocal, which is being organized in the educational system at an in-depth level until now.

Since the 2nd quarter of the 20th century, the national song began to form positively. Musical dramas, small symphonic works, chamber works were written. Japaq Bakhshi Shamuratov made a significant contribution to this field.

By the 1970s and 1990s, the first experiences of major genres such as opera, ballet, symphony, and sonata began to appear. Opera "Ajiniyaz" (1974), "The First Karakalpak Symphony" (1971). the first national ballet "Ayjamal" (1996), Damesinov's symphony, concertos for piano and orchestra and others A.Shamuratova, E.Sheraziyeva, S.Mambetova, A.Dadamuratova, I.Rafikova. D.Qaipov and others made a significant contribution to modern music culture.

In the cultural life of the republic, a symphony orchestra, a large choral ensemble and a ballet troupe, the Berdak Philharmonic (1946), the orchestra of the Karakalpak State Television and Radio Campaign, the "Yoshlar" orchestra, the "Ayqulash" song and dance ensemble, the "Mukhalles" student ensemble and other musical groups started their activities. "Sawbet" in the field of pop music of Karakalpakstan. "Miyras", "Zhigitler" groups, Z.Khojanazarova (1961-1992) R.Kutekeeva, M.Sapaeva, D.Mambetmuratov, G.Munteeva, M.O'temuratov, G.Allambergenova, A.Nadirova. Famous pop singers like A.Usenova, B.Temirbaev, G.Otepova came out of the public eye with a few spoons.

The rich musical heritage of Karakalpakstan has developed over several centuries. Its ground is made up of oral heritage of the people, i.e.: tales, proverbs, narratives, songs, etc. The highest example of Karakalpak folk oral heritage is epos or songs (epos). There are more than five thousand creative examples of this genre, which include heroic, lyrical, social-household, fairy-tale-novel and other types of epics. They are performed by storytellers, singers, bakhshi and jirov, accompanied by musical instruments - kobiz and dutor.

In folklore art, creative examples of 11th-18th centuries: Sharyar, Qoblan, Edige, Ershora, Alpamis, Kirq kiz and others occupy a necessary place. The main idea in the heroic epic of Alpamys is the unity of separated peoples, friendship and the feeling of courage. The Forty Girls saga, which is considered the best treasure of the Karakalpak culture, tells the story of a brave woman and her army who fought against the enemy.

The people of Karakalpak had the opportunity to restore many spiritual values. The national opera "Ajiniyaz" staged by G.Tolegenov was performed for the first time in January 1993 on the stage of the Tashkent Conservatory. Honored Artist of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Turdibay Khojasov staged the national ballet "Ayjamal" for the first time in 1996. It was a clear proof that the regional festivals dedicated to the memory of Japaq Shamuratov, Oyimkhan Shamuratova, Aytjan Khojalepesov, Eshjan Kospolatov, Yakhasmbay Bekmurotov, Zamira Khojanazarova have been repeatedly restored.

The wonderful programs of our people's art, known to the world, will undoubtedly lead it to a new direction. The creation of normal living conditions will increase the level of spirituality of people and the revival of art will create a social need.

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