

Historical Stages in the Art of Uzbek National Dance

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Annotation: The dances created by our creative people over the years are one of the unique masterpieces of the Uzbek national dance art. given.

Keywords: Uzbek national dance art, culture, content and form, classical dance art, modern dance art, music, dance.

The art of dance has been formed, improved and developed over the centuries in our country. The antiquity of the national dance art, the richness of its content, forms and types were manifested in the interrelation of our ancestors mainly with handicrafts and farming. The study of the role of national dance in the development of our culture, the art of national dance in the spiritual development and renewal of society, the scientific and theoretical aspects of the factors that enhance the spiritual world of a harmoniously developed person. With this in mind, the following tasks can be performed:

- The essence of the concepts of classical dance, Uzbek national dance, modern dance;
- Analysis of the connection of Central Asian dance with the spiritual life;
- Spiritual purification of youth, the socio-educational role of national dance in the understanding of national identity;

Dance is not only a national art, but also a product of universal artistic creativity. As a golden heritage, the art of national dance has been gaining worldwide fame for centuries with its deep content and unique beauty. The art of national dance is a great cultural and spiritual wealth of the people and the nation. The dances created by our creative people over the years are one of the unique masterpieces of the Uzbek national dance art.

Archaeological research in our country shows that the great thinkers of the art of music created by our ancestors, such as Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu ibn Sino, Abdurahman Jami, created works in the field of music, confirming that they are one of the most ancient musical peoples of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan.

The history of music and dance culture of each nation is based on the general history of this nation, has been refined and improved over the centuries. When we pay attention to the musical works of the peoples of Central Asia, we can understand that the Uzbek national music is in harmony with the music of the Tajik, Karakalpak and Uighur peoples, and the music of the Kazakh people is in harmony with the music of the Kyrgyz people and partly with the Turkmen people.

National dances reflect the most enlightened values, human qualities and national traditions of our people.

The musical and dance culture of our people has a very long history, and the rich cultural heritage of many musicians and singers is reflected in the professional musical art of the people in the oral tradition, which is determined by the activities of the rising generation. On this basis, the monuments of material culture confirm that in the territory of today's Uzbekistan there are

examples of ancient, cultural heritage created by the ancestors of the peoples of Central Asia. Archaeological data, works of fine arts, miniatures depicting works of oriental poetry, translations of musical treatises of medieval scholars help us to imagine the historical process of development of music and dance culture of the Uzbek people. The formation of Uzbek traditional music and dance is directly related to the historical processes experienced by our people. As in other nations, the Uzbek national dance and music culture has come a long way before national melodies began to be represented by notes, or other similar musical symbols. In general, in-depth research is currently underway to study the ancient history of our national dance and music culture, one of the main tools of which is archaeological findings, the other is written data. But unfortunately, there are very few written sources that provide information about the life experiences, lifestyle, culture and art of our people.

Ancient dances were physical exercises that taught endurance to any movement in life and work. This feature of dance has been preserved for a long time in ancient nations. In the indigenous peoples, as in all other peoples, dance was formed in the pantomimes of the hunters and in the games that represented the triumph of the winner.

The Uzbek national dance art was further developed in our country in the 1920s. Dedicated artists such as Olim Olim Kamilov, Tamarakhonim, Mukarrama Turgunbaeva, Gavhar Rakhimova, Isokhor Okilov, Roziya Karimova created the national school of performance. Master artists have enriched the art of national dance on the basis of centuries-old traditions and centuries-old values. This is especially noticeable in solo and group dances.

Uzbek folk lyrical dances incorporate Uzbek professional dances, but in most cases they are filled with local movements and forms. In the art of classical dance, too, lyrical inner feelings can be seen. Choreographers appeared on the stage, performing and staging dances. Choreography - what is the meaning of the word.

The word choreography has a broad meaning, it is derived from the Greek word "choreya" - a game, I write "graxo", which literally means "I write dance". Later, everything in the art of dance began to be called by that word. Choreography consists of three sections: folk dance, professional dance (including classical ballet), and contemporary dance.

It is known that the Uzbek national dance art has come a long way in history, and its ancient roots go back to folk dances and performances. By the twentieth century, the art of Uzbek dance, along with its ancient traditions, has developed on the basis of new experiences formed around the world. The people's many years of experience in the art of national dance are coordinated with the requirements of European-style stage culture. Our national heritage has developed on the basis of new artistic principles, preserving the long-standing traditions. In each period of publication, many creative experiences, achievements and successes have been achieved in the Uzbek national dance art. Mature masters of art have emerged, high stage skills have been mastered, a number of creative ensembles have been formed, and they have glorified the glory of our national dance art worldwide. Today, our national dance art, along with continuing its long-standing tradition, demonstrates new experiences and creative principles. It should be noted that the development of the art of dance is associated with professional staff. Therefore, for the training of such highly qualified personnel, the further development of dance education, bringing it to the level of world standards has become one of the most important tasks today. At the forefront of this theoretical and practical work are important tasks such as educating young people in the spirit of national traditions, teaching them important concepts such as the rich history of heritage dances, their roots and originality.

In the current era of globalization, the task is to preserve our national image and appearance, to ensure the future of our spirituality on the basis of worldwide singing of pure Uzbek art, to cultivate national pride and pride in the minds and worldviews of our people, especially our youth. In turn, such tasks inculcate a sense of responsibility in the process of becoming a worthy generation of ancestors, preserving our existing rich heritage and passing it on to future generations. In this regard, it is very important to study our national heritage dances and, based on the knowledge and experience of today's teachers, to study heritage dances in their original form, to pass this rich treasure to the next generation as worthy successors of the teacher-student school.

They contribute to the development of Uzbek dance in order to study our rich cultural heritage hidden in every layer of our historical development and inculcate it in the minds of future generations of young people, to further develop and strengthen the art of national dance.

It should be noted that, in addition to the similarities of the art of singing, dance and music of the peoples of ancient Central Asia with other peoples, its distinctive feature is mainly characterized by the close connection of national singing with poetry and dance. From this it can be concluded that the art of music, singing and dancing, independently and in harmony with other forms, is inextricably linked and valued.

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