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Abstract: This article provides a comparative analysis of the historical development of the musical arts of Uzbekistan and China, their connection with various musical instruments and cultural information. Both nations reflect their cultural heritage through their unique melodies, traditional national music and performance styles. While maqoms, folklore and folk tunes play a large role in Uzbek musical art, classical music and imperial court music play an important role in Chinese music.

Keywords: Uzbek music, Chinese music, maqom, traditional musical instruments, cultural heritage, comparative analysis, folk music.

The factor that indicates the existence of every nation in the world is its language. The criterion that expresses its greatness is its spirituality. Therefore, it is obvious to everyone that one of the main branches of spirituality is music. The world of music is very broad and differs from other spheres in that it is equally relevant to all spheres. The world of music is very broad and differs from other spheres in that it is equally relevant to all spheres. The world of music is important as a means of reflecting the life, lifestyle, activities, work, values, and traditions of humanity. Therefore, music is characterized by its artistic and aesthetic potential¹.

The spiritual wealth, cultural heritage and historical thinking of each nation are reflected in the art of music. Music educates the human soul, enriches it spiritually and is considered one of the important criteria for determining the cultural level of society. China and Uzbekistan are countries with a long history, rich culture and unique musical traditions, and their musical culture also has its own differences. The musical art of China and Uzbekistan has its own nationality, and the path of development, instruments, genres and content of both are different from each other. This article analyzes the unique aspects and similarities of the musical art of the two peoples.

The musical art of Uzbekistan has been an integral part of the cultural life of Central Asia since ancient times. The art of music has existed since the times of Sogd, Bactria and Khorezm, and developed with the art of maqom, which came with the Arabs. The oral tradition and traditional songs of the Uzbek people constitute a rich musical heritage. The main directions in Uzbek music are as follows:

¹ A. Jabborov, S. Begmatov, M. Agzamova. "History of Uzbek Music". – T.: "Science and Technology" Publishing House, 2018, p. 9.

- **Maqom** - The art of maqom is one of the main assets of Uzbek national music. "Shashmaqom" is the most famous maqom system. It was formed mainly in the regions of Bukhara and Khiva.

- **Folk music** - in different regions of the Uzbek people, there are songs, dances, songs and epics.

- **Musical instruments** - dutor, gijjak, tanbur, doira, flute, rubab, karnay, sunray, national instruments such as sunray are widely used.

- **Performance** - hafiz, musicianship and singing are considered to be especially noteworthy types of art in Uzbek music.

- **Chinese music.** Chinese music has developed over thousands of years and existed even before our era. In China, music has long been performed mainly during religious ceremonies, imperial palaces and folk festivals. In particular, Confucius himself considered music to be an important factor in human education. The main purpose of music is spiritual education, which is closely connected with the ideas of ancient philosophy, especially Confucianism and Taoism. Traditional Chinese music encourages a person to spiritual purification, promotes the ideas of peace, tranquility, harmony with nature. There are the following directions in Chinese music:

- **Pentatonic system** - Chinese national music is built on the basis of the pentatonic scale, which consists of five tones. These tones represent peace, harmony and balance.

- **Classical music** - Since the time of Confucius, music has been considered a means of moral education. Court music was widely distributed among the upper classes.

- **Folk music** - Each region of China has its own folk music, for example, Uyghur, Tibetan, Manchu, Han folk music.

- **National instruments** - such instruments as 古琴 gǔ qín, 二胡 èrhú (two-stringed instrument), 琵琶 pípa (stringed instrument), 笛子 dizi (flute), 笙 shēng are widely used. In Uzbek music, national instruments such as doira, dutor, tanbur, sato, rubab, and karnay play a major role. The melodies played on these instruments are usually melodious, lyrical and emotional. In terms of performance style, Uzbek music is distinguished by its strong voice and unique rhythm, while Chinese music is distinguished by its calmness, elegance, and thoughtfulness².

² O.A.Ibrohimov, G.M. Khudoyev. "History of Music". "Barkamol Fayz Media" Publishing House, Tashkent. 2018. Page 11.

Below are the main musical instruments of the two countries:

Musical Instruments

Type of instrument	in China	in Uzbekistan
String instruments	古琴 gǔ qín, 二胡 èrhú, 琵琶 pípa	Tanbur, dutar, sato
Drawing tools	扬琴 yáng qín (plucked string musical instrument)	Rubab, dutar
Wind instruments	笛子 dizi (nay), 笙 shēng	Flute, trumpet
Percussion instruments	铜锣 tóng luó, 编钟 biān zhōng (bronze bells)	Circle, drum, musical instrument circle

Genres and content of music

There are many genres in Chinese music, some of which are religious, while others belong to court and folk music. Peking opera, classical guqin (古琴 gǔ qín) music, and Chinese pop music are widespread. Chinese melodies reflect elegance, natural landscapes, tranquility, and philosophical depth³.

The main genres in Uzbek music are maqom (Shashmaqom, Fergana-Tashkent maqom paths), lapars, folk songs, lapars, and songs. These genres express love, folk life, labor, the beauty of nature, and religious and philosophical concepts⁴.

Social and cultural significance of music

Uzbek music is widely used in folk festivals, weddings, religious ceremonies, mass gatherings and personal celebrations. It illuminates the spiritual state of a person, unites the people, preserves historical memory.

In China, music has long been used in religious ceremonies, palace celebrations, and today as a means of education and recreation. Music expresses many philosophical ideas. In addition to ceremonies, it was used in theater, even for military purposes⁵.

In conclusion, the musical arts of China and Uzbekistan have their own national traditions, instruments, and content. Both are invaluable as cultural heritage, influencing the human psyche. Along with their differences, they also have similarities - this is the strong place that music occupies in the life of the people, its importance as a means of aesthetic education.

References:

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³ R. Tursunova, G. Tursunova. "History of World Music". – T.: Voris-nashriyoti Publishing House, 2017, p. 47.

⁴ Yunusov R. Uzbek folk music. Textbook. – T., 2000, p. 26.

⁵ <https://chnmusic.org.cn>

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1. <https://chnmusic.org.cn>