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FORMING THE TEACHER-DISCIPLE TRADITION IN STUDENTS BY STUDYING THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN'S CHARITABLE SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the history of Bakhshi schools, which have a long history in Uzbek music culture, and the creative works of Bakhshi who contributed to the achievement of certain achievements in the art of music were discussed.

KEYWORDS

Gift, creator, epic, death, tradition, custom, song, manners, education, knowledge, art, ability.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of folklore is great in the development of the people's lifestyle of every nation, and it has accumulated a rich heritage of spiritual beliefs over the centuries, making a worthy contribution to the education of the young generation. It is known that the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 14.05.2019 No. PQ-4320 on measures to further develop the art of philanthropy, as well as the II International philanthrop No. PQ-5070 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 10.04.2021 The adoption of decisions on additional measures to

prepare for the art festival and create favorable conditions for the development of the art of bakshi made all artists and bakshi happy. Epics, which are an important direction of folklore, have very deep historical roots, were created for many centuries and were sung in different socio-economic conditions. The first epics appeared in Greece were sung about the bravery of legendary heroes and the blessings of gods. Homer's «Iliad», «Odyssey», Abulqasim Firdausi «Shahnomah» Alighieri Dante (Dante Alighieri 1265-1321) «Divine Comedy» 13 (written between 1307-1321,

published in 1472 and in three parts consists of: the first is «Hell», the second is «Purification», i.e. also called «Purgatory», it is the interval between hell and heaven, knowledge and goodness, and the third is «Paradise») His works are ancient examples of the epic genre. The epics, by their essence, are heroic («Alpomish», «Farhad and Shirin»), romantic («Sab'ai Sayyor»), romantic («Tahir and Zuhra», «Layli and Majnun»), war novel («Yusuf and Ahmad», «Saddi Iskandari»), historical memoir («Shaybaniynoma», «Jizzakh Rebellion»), falsafiy («Hayrat ul-abror»), fantastic-allegorical («Lison uttayr»), didactic («Kutadgu bilig») type. Heroism while the fate of the people and society is described in his epics, the adventure of lovers is in the first place in romantic epics. A historical memoir or in historical-biographical epics, some historical figures are symbolized and exaggerated. In general, epics are characterized by idealization, exaggerated images, various legends, myths, stories, giants, fairies, Khizr, dragons, strange horses (Boychibor in «Alpomish»), magic are often involved. Folk epics are performed by bakshi, epic poets and folk poets accompanied by dutor, dombira and other folk instruments. Although epics in folklore and epics in written literature look the same in terms of form and style, epics in written literature reflect the writer's unique perception and evaluation of the world and his own thoughts and dreams. It differs in the way of expression, method, style. Although most of Navoi's epics, including «Layli and Majnun» and «Saddi Iskandari», were based on the

folklore theme, the poet completely recreated them based on his aesthetic views and artistic intention. The content of epics is heroic, war, historical, romantic, domestic life was in the directions. Bakhshi poets played an important role in the performance of epics. Sanskrit bhikshu means warrior, dervish is interpreted as who sings songs and epics from memory in Uzbekistan, an artist who tells, transmits from generation to generation. The word Bakhshi is sometimes a shaman it is also used in the sense of, in general, storytellers and storytellers are called centurion, soki, count, and jirov. There are basically two reasons. It is divided into two categories - executive and creative. executive gifts, basically, the epics learned from the teacher with minor changes if they sing, the creative bakhshis are new epics based on the oral epic tradition also create. Such bakhshis are also called poet bakhshis, for example, poet Ergash, poet Fazil, poet Polkan, poet Abdulla, poet Khidir poet and others. Bakhshis sing epics and songs, dombira, dutor sings to the accompaniment of words like The Khorezm Bakhshis are mainly epics, dutor, they perform partly with string, they have gizjak and bolamanda the tunes will be accompanied. A strict order in singing epics, training disciples, the rules are followed. Buddha during the Mongol invasion the Qalandars in religion, the author of various documents based on the Uyghur alphabet office workers, Mongolian surgeons, Chigatoy clan, Golden Horde, Clerks in Kazan and Crimean khanates, accountants

and payers of military units in the Babiri state large officials, funds for the construction of administrative buildings in the Bukhara Emirate people who keep (expenditure) accounts, in Turkmen, clan they also called their elders Bakhshis. Bakhshi Art Center In Uzbek folklore, Boysun, Bulungur, Nurota, Narpay, Kurgan, Great epics such as Khorezm, Shahrissabz, Sherabad, Chirakchi in addition to schools, Kamay, Piskent, Qulbukan, Uzbek-Lakai and others such centers are also known. Their repertoire, style, known creativity differ from each other according to the principle and methods of execution. In heroic epics, the will of the people is against the invaders from such heroic epics, where valiant struggles are reflected one was the epic «Alpomish». A series of epics about the bravery of Goroguli, one of the people's favorite heroes, in Uzbek, Tajik, Kazakh, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Tatar, common among Azerbaijani, Georgian, Turkish peoples. Legendary epics describe the heroism of heroes in historical and legendary wars. Among them were «Jangnomai Abo Muslim», «Jangnomai AmirKhamza», Firdavsi's «Shahnama», «Jangnomai Jamshid», «Khushang», «Tomaris». In the repertoire of the Bakhshis, there are epics created based on the past events and events, the activities of historical figures, and historical truth in them. In the repertoire of the Bakhshis, there are epics created based on the past events and events, the activities of historical figures, and historical truth in them. With myth, reality source and artistic fabric are mixed. In the beginning of the

20th century, epics such as «Jizzakh Uprising» and «Mardikor» created on historical themes reflected the events of the people's uprisings that covered the whole of Turkestan in 1916. Romantic epics made up the largest part of Uzbek folk epics. Their plots are very similar, usually the hero falls in love with a beautiful girl and goes on a journey, wonderful he experiences events, overcomes difficulties and reaches his goal achieves Love conflicts, adventure stories like «Kuntugmish». is included in the series of such epics. «Sahibqiron», «Orzugul», «With Erali». Stories related to people's everyday life in «Sherali» epics reflected. Epic writing is widely developed in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya oases, Khorezm and Samarkand region. In this period, the epic singer. There were more than 150 folk epics in the repertoire of bakhshis. Among the people, Yoldosh bulbul, Ergash Jumanbulbul son, Fazil Yoldosh son, Íulkan, Epic singers such as Islam poet, Berdi Bakhshi, Bola Bakhshi, Ahmed Bakhshi were famous. Poet Polkan, who had an extraordinary power of memory, knew more than seventy epics by heart. The fact that each epic contains poems from two to three thousand lines to ten to fifteen or even twenty thousand verses means that folk poets have a great potential, a strong memory, the ability to memorize and remember, and the power of creativity. indicated that he was The son of Fazil Yoldosh and the son of Ergash Jumanbulbul could recite 60 epics by heart. Special parties and weddings are organized to listen to the epic.

It didn't go without a lot of goodies, the listeners put the goodies in the net and paid attention to it who listened with Talented epic writers epic for two or three nights those who can sing, because the volume of epics is continuous for two or three nights required execution. Shernazar Berdinazar had seven sons from Bakhsh could tell a story during the night. He visited epic nights Bakhshis with their talents, eloquence, and skill in playing music who competed with each other. The region has its own traditions epic schools were formed. Especially Bulungur, Narpay, Kurgan,

Large epic schools such as Khorezm, Shahrisabz, and Yerabad are famous was They have a repertoire, a style, a certain principle of creativity and performance differed from each other according to the methods. The Bulungur epic school was distinguished by the skill of singing the epic «Alpomish», other bakhshis came here to improve their skills. His representative, Amin Bakhshi, could sing the epic «Alpomish» for 3 months. The Kamay epic center, formed in the village of Kamay in the Kashkadarya oasis, united about 60 Bakhshis living around Dehkanabad and Guzor districts. The Kurgan epic school united the Bakhshis who lived in the foothills of the mountains stretching from Mangishtov to Nurota. The best of the Kurgan epic school one of the talented representatives is the son of Ergash Jumanbulbul (1868–1937) and Polkan was a poet (1874–1941), among whom «Alpomish», «Yakka Ahmed», «Aysuluv», «Kuntugmish», «Birth of Gorogli», «Yunus

Fairy», «Misqal Pari», «Avazkhan», «Hasankhan» epics were recorded.

The ancestors of the son of Ergash Jumanbulbul, Sultan, in the epic school Dozens of storytellers such as kampir, Tilla kampir, Jodmon Bakhshi are active conducted. The art of the Khorezm epic school differs from other epic schools in terms of style. The epics of Khorezm are written had a source, sometimes a handwritten text in the hand of the speaker, in which music played a leading role, more romantic epics were sung, led by the collective executive. All of Khorezm's Bakhshi epic those who performed a song in a certain tune, the storytellers gave these they call it roads or bakhshi names. Bakhshi words and song performed in an open voice, accompanied by a dutor or strings. Kashkadarya, Representatives of Surkhandarya, Samarkand school of philanthropy accompanied by drums singing in a muffled, that is, in a closed voice, to the epic process in an open voice those who gave the definition. The Uzbek-Lakai Bakhshis living in southern Tajikistan are related to Jorubkol village of Dangara district of Fargona region. Son of Haibat Shamol (19th century), Son of Tola Haibat (1884–1966), Son of Mustafauq Kunduz (1883–1966), Son of Shamurod Shamol (1883– 1964) and others were considered among the talented representatives of this school. The basis of the repertoire of these bakhshis is the «Gorogli» series of epics, the text of which is extremely short and concise.

Heydar Boycha son, son of Razzaq Kazakh, Osman Mamatqul's son, Bori Bakhshi, in the works of Mallavoy Hashimovs It shows that the influence of the Bulungur epic school was strong. Spiritual values and beliefs in the folklore of Dostan is a source of uplifting, sung by the Bakhshis together, staging it theatrically, to motion pictures directions of singing, song, terma and lapar method have also developed is going Lyric-epic genres in the expression of the epic during the years of independence importance is increasing. Uzbek folklore and Uzbek classics During the years of independence, extensive work was carried out for the all-round development of the national spiritual culture in Uzbekistan, and significant efforts were made to inculcate national Uzbek epics into the public consciousness things are done. In order to promote the essence and content of the epics, dramatized documentary, artistic and theatrical topics were created. Today, in the 7th grade music culture classes in secondary schools, students are taught about the art of bakshi as part of the theme of the year called local styles of Uzbek folk music. The provision of information ensures that students learn about history through folk art and develop love for this art form.

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