

## MEDIEVAL MUSICAL CULTURE

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**Annotation:** connection with the disintegration of the Timurid kingdom, the state of the Shaibanis (XVI century), Ashtarkhanis (XVII century) and Mangit Khans (XVIII century) settled in its main core, with Bukhara as its capital and Samarkand as its second largest city. Kavkabi served in the palace of Ubaidullah Khan. Like Husayn Boygaro, Ubaidullah Khan appeared as a patron of literature and fine arts, and at the same time a connoisseur of poetry and music. Kavkabi is the author of several musical treatises. One of the greatest works of the scientist «Risolai muziky» («Treatise on Music») not only covers the issues related to the traditional music and methods of this science, but also contains descriptive information about the life and work of musicians. Information about the musical culture of the century is presented

**Key words :**Barbat, law, scale, consonance, dissonance, acoustics, melody, range, status, rhythm, gender, jam, scale, musician, singer, melody, interval tetrachord, pentachord

**Аннотация:** связи с распадом Тимуридского царства в его основном ядре возникло государство Шайбанитов (XVI в.), Аштарханов (XVII в.) и Мангитханов (XVIII в.) со столицей Бухарой и вторым по величине городом Самаркандом. . Кавкаби служил во дворце Убайдуллы-хана. Как и Хусейн Бойгаро, Убайдулла-хан выступал покровителем литературы и изобразительного искусства и в то же время ценителем поэзии и музыки. Кавкаби – автор нескольких музыкальных трактатов. Один из крупнейших трудов учёного «Рисолаи музыки» («Трактат о музыке») не только освещает вопросы, связанные с традиционной музыкой и методами этой науки, но и содержит описательные сведения о жизни и творчестве музыкантов. Представлена музыкальная культура века

**Ключевые слова:** Барбат, закон, гамма, созвучие, диссонанс, акустика, мелодия, диапазон, статус, ритм, пол, джем, гамма, музыкант, певец, мелодия, интервальный тетрахорд, пентахорд

Central Asia is considered one of the centers of ancient culture. Ancient written sources on the history of the music culture of the peoples of Central Asia and ancient monuments found by archeologists serve as proof of this and at the same time confirm that these peoples have had a high culture since ancient times. It is worth mentioning

that during the Arab conquest (7th-9th centuries), among other cultural monuments, we know that written sources related to music were burned and lost. Therefore, only the written sources of the last thousand years of history of the peoples of Central Asia have reached us. In the second half of the 9th century, the Somani state was established. All the scientists and philosophers who came out of Central Asia during this period wrote their scientific works in the history of medieval science.

Became world famous and created unforgettable scientific works in other fields of science. In those times, the famous singers and musicians of their time were attracted to the emir's palace, but the musicians of the palace were not allowed to perform music in front of the public without permission.

Abu Nasr Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al Khorazmi, Kawkabi, Maroghi and their successors, who contributed to the development of the musical culture of the peoples of Central Asia, were the theoretical founders of music. They also created scientific works about it. Abu Nasr Farabi was one of the great figures who founded the music theory of the peoples of Central Asia. A great philosopher, scientist, one of the founders of medieval Eastern music theory, Abu Nasr Muhammad Farabi was born in 873 in the city of Farab on the banks of the Syr Darya. Farabi is from the Turkic tribes of Central Asia, he received his initial education in his native city and went to the cities of Baghdad, Damascus, and then to Egypt, where he increased his knowledge. The great scientist was one of the leading scientists of his time who was able to create profound scientific works on philosophy, logic, mathematics and other subjects. And the science of music was considered one of the mathematical sciences. Farabi was a great musician of his time and at the same time a music theorist. He played all the musical instruments of his time, including tunes, flute and tambourine with great skill. According to the narrations, one day Farabi visited the palace for a ceremony, and when the ceremony began, Farabi played a tune on an instrument he had perfected in front of all the courtiers who had gathered there, and all those gathered laughed heartily after hearing this tune. Then Farabi stopped and played another tune, and hearing this tune, all the assembled people wept. Everyone was surprised. Farabi sang another wonderful tune, so that everyone who sat at the ceremony fell asleep, and Farabi quietly got up and left. Once again, we have to acknowledge Farabi's profound skills. The song Farabi played in this ceremony was «law».

Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037), a great scientist from Central Asia, a great philosopher, a famous physician of his time, a naturalist, and a great music theorist, was born in the village of Afshana near Bukhara. Ibn Sina's book on music, such as «Kitabush-shifa» («Book of Healing»), «Donishnama» («Book of Knowledge»), «Kitabun najot» («Book of Salvation»), and «Risalatun filmil-musiqi» («The Science of Music»). Treatise») have a special place in the history of world music science and

culture. In the 13th part of Ibn Sina's book «Kitabush Shifo» the natural sciences of his time are explained and the theory of music is perfectly explained.

The work consists of 4 sections:

1. Logic
2. Physics (Nature)
3. Exact sciences
4. Metaphysics

He considered music one of the exact sciences. Ibn Sina elaborated the theory of music. Acoustics of music, sounds, intervals, gender and number, statuses,

The issue of rhythms and tunes has been thoroughly substantiated from a scientific and theoretical point of view. In Ibn Sina's work «Donishnoma» written in Tajik language, some theoretical issues of music are explained in the section devoted to mathematics. His philosophical works such as «Healing», «Salvation», and «Consultation» are of universal importance in the history of world science and culture. Ibn Sina's special scientific-theoretical works dedicated to music were also reflected in his medical books, and in his immortal works on medicine, he greatly appreciated the emotional impact of music and highly valued it in the treatment of mental illnesses, and at the same time recommended it as a healing program. . In his book The Law of Tib, evaluating the spiritual influence of music, he simply describes the importance of music in the upbringing of the baby: «Two things for the training of the baby's organism, one is a gentle rocking, and the other is the mother's song (allasi ).

In connection with the disintegration of the Timurid kingdom, the state of the Shaibanis (XVI century), Ashtarkhanis (XVII century) and Mangit Khans (XVIII century) settled in its main core, with Bukhara as its capital and Samarkand as its second largest city. Kavkabi served in the palace of Ubaidullah Khan. Like Husayn Boygaro, Ubaidullah Khan appeared as a patron of literature and fine arts, and at the same time a connoisseur of poetry and music. Kavkabi is the author of several musical treatises. One of the greatest works of the scientist «Risalai muziky» («Treatise on Music») not only illuminates the issues related to the traditional veil and method of this science, but also contains descriptive information about the life and work of musicians. From this point of view, «Risalai muzik» is a treatise of theoretical and historical importance.

The books of Kavkabi and Darvesh Ali were written in Bukhara, and these sources, which are directly dedicated to the rulers of this country, contain issues related to the theoretical foundations of authority as classical music. We can observe that most of the students of Kawkabi and Darvesh Ali were active in Iran or India. Among the noteworthy works created during this period, it is worth noting the books of Mutribi Samarkandi who lived in India, the Iranian Boghiyoi Noini, and the music treatises «Taronai surur» and «Karomati majro» by unknown authors from Kashmir. Although

these sources do not claim to provide deep and independent coverage of the issue, they allow us to create certain impressions about the musical ideology of their time.

The great lexicographer, scientist Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Yusuf al-Katib al-Khorazmi, who contributed to the history of the musical culture of the peoples of Central Asia in the 9th-10th centuries, also wrote books about music. Khorezmi's work «Mafotihul-ulum» (The Key of Sciences) is one of the important sources for the illumination of the history of science and culture of the peoples of Central Asia. Initially, Eastern scholars considered music to be a philosophy and included it in their writings, because they took into account the artistic-aesthetic power and socio-educational role of music.

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