

From the History of the Moment of Khorazm

Mashrabalieva Durдона Marufjon kizi

Student of Namangan state university

Zarifboeva Umida Donyor kizi

Student of Namangan state university

Abstract: This article talks about Khorezm lazgi, which introduced the Khorezm region to the world and has been developing for thousands of years, considered a unique decoration of our country, and its origin.

Keywords: Khorezm, lazgi, “Avesta”, Herodotus, Abu Raykhan Beruni, trumpet, community, dance, theater.

Archaeological and ethnographic studies prove that the first examples of dance and theater art in Uzbekistan appeared in primitive society. S. P. Tolstov discovers that primitive dances and theater ceremonies were held in the community square in the cultural settlement of the Kaltaminors of the Neolithic period (6-3 thousand years BC).

Strabon and Herodotus described the ancient massagents, who lit bonfires at night and danced to the accompaniment of songs, compared to modern Khorezm weddings with bonfires, chants, and lazgi dances, and the first examples of lazgi were inherited from the ancient massaget tribes. shows that[1. - P. 163.]

Dance is one of the oldest, most widespread and popular forms of art, which appeared in the early times of mankind. Since ancient times, dance has had a special place among the important aspects of human life. This can be seen from group dances in front of the fire, pictures drawn on the stone inscriptions of the history of mankind, during the period of the primitive community. Eastern dance art developed further in the 5th - 7th centuries. It became a part of pantomime shows in India and China. Indian classical dance developed as early as the 1st century AD. Due to the contacts of the peoples of our country with China, India and other countries, it also influenced the art of dance [2. -P.11-12.].

Khorezm is a land that has preserved its greatness for several centuries and has a place in history. This ancient land enriched world culture with priceless treasures with its great scholars, science, culture, and architectural monuments. The art of music and dance, which is a part of the culture of this culture, sometimes rose and sometimes declined, and has reached us.

The first dances that appeared in Khorezm were related to religious ceremonies. Legendary “lazgi”, ancient “lazgi”, peaceful “lazgi”. So, the definition of “lazgi” is endless. When you say “Lazgi”, you think of ancient Khorezm, a lively art space famous for its soothing melodies, magical statuses, lively epics, interesting clowns, and intense dances.

The first information about the art and culture of Khorezm, in particular, about the art of “lazgi” is in “Avesta”, as well as “History” of Herodotus, “Relics of Ancient Nations” by Abu Rayhan Beruni and Makhmud az- It is found in Zamakhshari’s “Mukaddimat ul adab” works. Also “Ancient Khorezm” by S. P. Tolstov, “In search of the culture of ancient Khorezm”, “Secret of

old ruins” by I. Jabborov, “People’s theater of Khorezm” by T. Kilichiev, “Dance art of Uzbekistan” by L. Abdeev, M. Rakhmonov’s works such as “History of uzbek theater” also contain valuable information [3. - P. 184.].

There is a legend about ancient lazgi that has reached us from ancient times: The human body was originally made of clay and was separate. The soul is ordered to “enter the body”, the soul enters the body and suddenly comes back out in fear. “Enter the body”, they ordered him again. He said, “I’m afraid”. Then a divine melody will be heard. Enchanted by this melody, the soul did not know how it entered the body. Before, life entered his fingers, paws, wrists, and shoulders, and a person was resurrected. This is the song “lazgi” from God. Every myth has a real meaning. “Fire”, “Dutor”, “Kayrak”, “Kharmon”, “Trumpet”, “Boy”, let’s play any of Khorezm “Lazgi”, fingers first, paws, wrists, shoulders, the soul enters, the resurrection of the body is manifested before our eyes. At the beginning of the Lazgi melody there is a text in which it is played [4. - P. 5-6.].

In Khiva, a beautiful city of the Khorezm oasis, in the 16th century, attention to culture and art increased and developed to a certain extent. During this period, trade between Khiva and Russia began to develop widely. According to the information, the Tatars who came to the country to be interpreters carried with them a harmonica, which is the national anthem. Khalfas of Khorezm quickly learned to play this tune and sang songs and danced Lazgi. In this way, the art of khalfal was developed in Khiva. After that, groups were formed and creativity began. Onajon Sobirova (Anash Cholok), one of the famous half-dancers, who was the first to start dancing in public, is known for her dances and lapars. He performed the Lazgi dance to perfection. As every profession has its own challenges, it was not easy to learn the methods and tricks of the “Lazgi” dance. There is information in the sources that Onajon Sobirova also had great difficulty in learning the Lazgi dance, that she stayed in Khorezm for a month to learn its signs and characteristics. He created types of lazg called “Lagan” and “Chanok”. Tamarakhonim learned the secrets of Lazgi from him.

Komiljon Otaniyozov, who was one of the first to talk about Lazgi, also has a lot of merit. Komiljon Otaniyozov, with the words of Komil Khorazmi, newly created, “Tell me, my date, who do you love, O black eye, all the way, all the way, all the way” created Lazgi” [5].

Khorezmologist archaeologist As a result of the Khorezm expedition led by S.P. Tolstov, clowns used to play “Bear game”, “Giant game”, “Monkey game”, “Horse game” and these games it was found that he often played with a mask. In turn, clowning games had an impact on “Lazgi” as well. As a result, the “Flirt of Clowning” was born. The content of the “Liz of clowning” was mainly imitation. “The joke of a clown” is played imitating a bad person, a bird, an animal, their appearance and characteristics. The famous dancer Sultan Otaniyozov made a name for himself in the 50s of the 20th century in the performance of “Masharabozlik Lazgisi”.

One of the most ancient types of Khorezm lazgi is Kayrak lazgi. Kayrak is one of the most ancient musical instruments, which is proved by its existence in nature, and the fact that percussion instruments are the first “artificial instruments” in human life. Kayrak usually consists of two pairs of smooth stones and is performed by holding two in each hand.

Khorezm’s karagor, which is performed with high skill and brings the audience’s heart with unlimited pleasure - it is a part of our art since ancient times. The magic of Kayrak’s tone has also captivated women. As a result, there are also popular Karako dance performers among women. Oliya Otamurodova, Saodat, Mekhriban, and Norjon are the masters of the dance. By the end of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century, the dance of Kayrak became popular. Kayrak games are unique only to the Khorezm region and do not exist in other countries [6].

According to art critic S. Sobirov, women who performed “Avesta” were also called “khalfa” in the past. The antiquity of Khorezm songs and dances is undoubtedly related to Khorezm dances

in “Avesta”. Khalfas contributed not only to ancient udums and prayer tunes, but also to the oldest “Lazgi” tunes [7. -P. 21.].

In any case, the Lazgi dance has survived to this day. -People's artist of Uzbekistan, Gavharkhan -Matyokubova, who conducted scientific researches on lazgi and practical trainer, distinguishes 9 types of this dance in the work “History of Lazgi”.

“Today there are 9 types of Lazgi dance in Khorezm”, says the researcher. - These moments appeared in various circumstances and have reached our times over the centuries. Totemism – “Clown Lazgisi”, Animism – “Kayrak Lazgisi”, Zoroastrianism – “Fire Lazgisi”, “Dutor” and “Trump” Lazgi originating from legends, “Khiva Lazgisi” which is a product of fantasy, depending on the conditions. “Boy” lazgi that appeared, “Harmon lazgi”, and the lazgi of Khorezm Iranians, which arose from the intermingling of the peoples, are distinguished. Their performance style is different. A performer who plays the “Clown’s Lazgi” may not be able to play the “Khiva Lazgi” or the “Dutor Lazgi” the “Kharmon Lazgi”. Therefore, the style of Lazgi performers is different, one is not similar to the other. These techniques are very difficult to learn. Lazgi has its own performer. They think that any dancer or artist can play Lazgi. This is incorrect. To play Lazgi at a high level, one must have a gift from God.

The women of Khorezm are especially fond of performing the Lazgi dance. Their headdresses are decorated and distinguished from those of other nations by their unique style, for example, women of Khorezm used to hang coins from silk or bird's feathers on a circular floral *tahya* (cap) made of silk [8. -P. 252-255.].

On December 12, 2019, the legendary Lazgi dance was included in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity as an element of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. A resolution on this issue was adopted at the Intergovernmental Assembly of UNESCO for the preservation of intangible heritage in Bogotá, the capital of Colombia.

The inclusion of Lazgi in the representative list of UNESCO has encouraged our people, the international recognition of our intangible heritage, of course, has increased our pride. The President’s initiative to establish the Lazgi Academy and the decision to hold the Lazgi International Dance Festival from 2022 are even more pleasing. These measures, in addition to demonstrating our rich national values to the world population, also serve to increase the tourist attractiveness of our country.

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