



## History Of The Registration Of Shashmaqam

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Article History	Annotation:
Received: Revised: Accepted:	<i>This article discusses the history of notation of shashmaqom, the contributions of our thinkers and Uzbek folk music.</i>
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### Introduction.

It is known from historical sources that the peoples who lived in Central Asia, one of the centers of ancient culture, made a significant contribution to world science and culture. Historical sources explain that they made a significant contribution to the art of music. This nation has a very rich and ancient heritage in the field of art. Ancient written sources on the history of music culture of peoples in Central Asia and monuments found by historical archaeologists can be proof of this and confirm that these peoples had a high culture.

But during the Arab invasion (7th century), among other cultural monuments, written sources about music were burned and lost. That is why only the written sources of the history of the culture of the peoples of the last thousand years in Central Asia have reached us.

### Article Title.

In the second half of the 9th century, as a result of the rise of the people's liberation struggle in Movorounahr and Khorasan, as a result of people's resistance to the invaders and uprisings, the rule of the Arab caliphate was overthrown, and the local Tahirids and then the Somanids state was established. During this period, certain conditions were created for the development of science, culture and art. A number of scientists from Central Asia became world famous with their scientific works in the same period in the history of science. Immortal scientific works have been created in other fields of science. Many great scientists such as Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al-Khwarazmi also created scientific works on music (Scientific music), and opened a whole period in the history of the development of Eastern music science.

These scientists play a decisive role in the emergence of the theory of music used in the peoples of the East. The scientific-theoretical works of Al-Farabi and other scientists of that time were written in Arabic according to the requirements of their times, and their books on the theory of music of the East are the most perfect and the most famous of the works written in this regard in the East. One of those who continued Al-Farabi's path was Abu-Ali Ibn Sina. Ibn Sina's Kitabul Shifa' (Book of Healing), "Wisdom", (Book of Knowledge), "Risalatun fil-ilmu muziqi" (treatise on the science of music) and other books about music. Among the works of Al-Farabi, it is of particular importance in the history of world music science and culture. The part of the encyclopedia "Mafatihul ilm" (the key to knowledge) of the great scholar Abu Abdulhaq Muhammad Ibn Yusuf Al-Khorazmi, who came out of Central Asia in the history of music culture in the 9th-10th centuries, is devoted to music theory. takes place. Al-Khorazmi's work is one of the most

important sources for explaining the history of science and culture of the peoples of Central Asia. The works of famous scholars such as Al-Kindi (9th century), Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al-Khorazmi have served as the main source for explaining the music theory of Turk peoples for many centuries and clarified the content of music treatises created in recent times. The issues raised in the Eastern music treatises are close to the modern elementary music theory. But in the medieval music treatises, there are issues related to the practical aspects of the music of the Eastern peoples of the past, which are not found at all in the modern music theory. Medieval music scholars were more theoretical and based on the definition given in the works of Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina. Scientists who lived and created music theory in recent times, Safmuddin, Mahmud Ibn Mas'ul Sherazi (XIII-XI), Khoja Abdulkadir Maroghi (XI-X century) ("author of the treatises Jamiul-alkhan", "Makasidul-alkhan"), al-Husaini Abdurakhman It was further developed in the works of Jami (15th century) and others. In the music treatises of these scholars, the question of status was considered as one of the biggest and fundamental issues of music theory. Because the purpose of explaining the theory of music was to connect it with live music works - statuses and to explain the practice of music in a general way.

As it is known that the Uzbek-Tajik maqams are not written musical notes in the literal sense, we can imagine the practical aspects of the maqams that have been passed down orally from the master musician and singer to the student and have lived in various forms in the past in the form of Shashmaqom. Shashmaqom consists of more than two hundred and fifty tunes and songs created based on the musical works of the Uzbek-Tajik people, and constitutes a significant part of the musical heritage of these peoples. Shashmaqom is one of the least studied areas in the history of our musical culture. The science of theoretical analysis to study it is one of the most complex issues, as mentioned above. Although musicologists tried to write maqams in the last quarter of the 19th century, they were not studied on a scientific basis. This was first introduced by Professor V. A. Uspensky, and Shashmaqom, which he noted, was published in 1924. Shashmaqom's Khorezm, and the version was first published by musicologist E.E. Romonovskaya with partial notation. This book also contained only the instrumental ways of Khorezm status. In the following years, Khorezm maqams were collected, noted and published by M. Yusupov.

## Conclusion.

In recent years, Shashmaqom was collected and noted by Yu. Rajabi. During its centuries-old history, its art has gone through periods of ups and downs. But the bonds of his succession have never been broken. Even in its most difficult times, it is revered as an expression of the nation's spirit, a powerful force that encourages goodness. As soon as favorable conditions and creativity appeared, social importance was restored and it aspired to new heights. It has stood the test of time. Even today, when the development of science has reached its peak and incredible communications have been introduced, this prestigious art has not lost its place and its priceless heritage, spiritual ocean is being celebrated as national pride. then the work there will be blessed and fruitful. Because the knowledge and information obtained from music lessons will remain in the memory of students for many years.

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