

**FROM THE HISTORY OF MUSIC CULTURE OF AMIR TIMUR AND THE
TEMURIAN PERIOD**

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Annotation: This article summarizes the role of Amir Temur and Timurids in world culture, musical culture and the activities of its representatives. It is also based on the fact that this period was one of the periods of development of classical music and science.

Key words: History, statehood, novelty, innovation, method, sponsorship, music, training, art, palace ceremonies, representative, musician, composer, work, hafiz.

Amir Temur, one of the persons who sponsored the formation of our statehood, the creation of a centralized state, the promotion of science and culture, and the study of the history of the Timurid period, the social, economic, political, diplomatic, and cultural aspects of this period are always important for historians. , representatives of the social and humanitarian sphere were in the center of attention.

Since the early years of independence, as in all fields, the attitude towards the science of history and historical processes has changed. That is, it began to be approached from the point of view of the principle of impartiality.

Nowadays, the interest in studying the great heritage of Amir Temur and the Timurids in national statehood, science, culture, creativity and other fields is increasing not only in our country, but also on a global scale. In our country and abroad, many artistic and journalistic works are being created, and scientific researches are being carried out on the great contribution of the Timurids to the development of world civilization. All of these are important in discovering new aspects of the personality of Master Amir Temur and the land and historical conditions that raised him [4].

As it was mentioned, during this period, under the patronage and leadership of Amir Temur, in turn, famous and knowledgeable scholars, master builders, religious leaders, doctors and other professional experts of that time were invited to Samarkand. The largest libraries of that time were established in Samarkand. Scientists are actively engaged in scientific research here. Samarkand became the intellectual and cultural center of the East [5].

In this place, Amir Temur was a statesman who made a name for taking care of scholars, astrologers, artisans as well as hafiz and mashshakhs, the era of Timurids really flourished science, culture and enlightenment and its prosperity is the reason to describe it as the period of Eastern renaissance. worth noting [4].

According to Nizamiddin Shami's "Zafarnoma", "collected from different parts of the world, the languages and clothes are different from each other, the musicians of every country, the artists of every climate, and the masters of crafts are grouped in groups. they decorated themselves with ornaments, clothes and cloths. Musicians and melodious singers were engaged

in playing music and harmonizing in the Persian style, in the novice style, in the Arabic style, in the Turkish style, in the Mongolian style, in the Chinese style, and in the Altai style" [1].

During the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, culture and the art of music, which is part of it, were extremely developed. Since the territory of Movarounnahr was united under the authority of Amir Temur, from the middle of the XIV century, culture, especially the art of singing and music, began to rise here. People of science kept artists close to them. No matter what trade or profession, if there was any virtue and honor in it, the owner of this profession would have great love. During this period, the owner sponsored the development of culture, art and science. He paid special attention to the development of the art of singing. Palace parties, folk ceremonies, and wedding performances did not pass without songs.

Skilled singers, dancers, and musicians gathered around him, and they were shown respect.

It is stated in the sources that the existing political stability in this period, the prevention of mutual wars, the emergence of large cultural centers such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Herat laid the foundation for the development of the art of singing. After all, the organization of musical poetry contests was formed on the initiative of the owners. Creative groups consisting of musicians, singers and poets mainly relied on folk and classical traditions.

Abdulatif al-Dimghani, Maulana Alauddin Mahmud al-Musriq, Jamaluddin al-Khorazmiy, among the most reciting hafiz, and Abdulkadir al-Maroghiyy, who was a great teacher in music, were one of the figures who further developed the art of traditional Uzbek singing. During the Timurid period, together with Abdul Qadir Maroghi, his son Safiuddin, his son-in-law Nasri and Ardasher al-Changi's art became especially famous among the people.

Sohibgiron also brought many singers and musicians from the regions he conquered, especially from Iran, Khorasan, and Syria. Sumptuous palace ceremonies were held to the accompaniment of music.

Especially in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Urganj, Qiyat, Khojand, the art of singing developed rapidly. At the same time, each city had its own direction and school in singing. It was during this period that the musicologist Abdulkadir Maroghi created the musical work "Miattain" in the content of the anthem. Several types of music, such as tarje' and peshrav, expressed in it, are still known.

This period had a unique, special place in the development of culture, especially singing.

Because during this period, the creativity of talented musicians and singers such as Khwaja Abdulkadir Maroghi, Darvesh Ahmed Qonuni, Sultan Muhammad Udi Samarkandi, Khoja Muhammad ibn Abulhasan Samarkandi, Khojai Ja'fari Samarkandi Qonuni flourished.

Born and raised in Samarkand in the XV th century, Darvesh Ahmad Qonuniy, who mastered music, especially playing the instrument of the law, stood out for his skill. Another mature artist from Samarkand was Boqi Jarroh, who had a wonderful voice. At the same time, he was a talented student of Najmuddin Kavkabi Bukhari, a famous singer and musician and one of the scientific theorists of music.

Another skilled artist of this period, a famous musician and composer, was Amir Aliakbar Samarkandi, who at the same time was the famous artists of his time, Maulana Darvesh Bozgala, Mir Khaqi, Maulana Pirmuhammad Kulol, Ustad Tulak Nayi, Abdusattar Qonuni, Ustad Arab Navo Qabuzi, Mahzumzodayi Kotibi, Mahzumzodayi also coached the Khorezms.

Another representative of the art of the Timurid era is Khojai Ja'fari Samarkandi Kanuniy. This man was a master of two fields, a hattot and a musician, and he was intelligent and knowledgeable in both worldly and religious knowledge.

Each of the court artists who were in regular service in Timur's palace were masters and celebrities of their time, great representatives of culture, among them Qutb al-Mousili, a mature singer and musician, was especially incomparable in playing the flute, and he was at the level of a teacher in the science of music and singing. Also, there are works of this artist on the paths of maqam, and in this regard there were conversations between him and teacher Abdulkadir Maroghi.

Alisher Navoi made a great contribution to the development of the art of this period. Navoi's musical-aesthetic views and valuable information are expressed in his famous works such as "Sabbai Sayyor", "Majolis un-nafois", "Mezon ul-Avzon", "Mahbub ul-Qulub", "Khamasa".

Especially, in his work "Majolis un-nafois", Navoi talks about the creators of his time, especially the artists, and left valuable information. Khoja Abdulla Marvarid, Qul Muhammad, Sheikh Noi, Husayn Udi, Sheikh Kohi, who were contemporaries of Navoi, created extremely effective works. Alisher Navoi directly sponsored these artists.

In the XV th century, not only skilled musicians and singers, but also theoreticians of art science emerged, the most famous of them is the valuable work "The Law of Scientific and Practical Music" - "Scientific and Practical Foundations of Music" by Zainulobiddin bin Mahmud al-Husayni, which has survived to our days.

According to the sources, this work was written at the request and commission of Navoi. Also, Husayni gave a sufficient description of 12 statuses in this work.

So, the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids was one of the periods when classical music culture was highly developed. Famous musicologists, mature artists, music representatives from different nations and their priceless spiritual heritage serve as the basis of our national music even now.

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