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Features of Sound Recording in the Uzbek Singing Art

Ugilyol Holmurodovna Ramazonova

Bukhara State University, "Musical Performance and Culture", department teacher

Abstract. The Uzbek singing art has been created since ancient times on the basis of the most beautiful value and spirituality of the life of our people. During the transition, they were immersed in various traditions. Each oasis has its own types of performance. In the course of their development, they were able to acquire a traditional form of performance based on their unique characteristics and content.

Key words: Style, singer, composer, binnig, ornate, shikami, ishkami, voice, interpretation, ear, throat, musical heritage, traditional singer.

Since ancient times, the art of Uzbek singing has been created on the basis of the most beautiful value and spirituality of the life of our people. During the transition, they were immersed in various traditions. Each oasis has its own types of performance. In the course of their development, they were able to acquire a traditional form of performance based on their unique characteristics and content. Based on this, we can say that the art of singing was of great importance in the formation and development of our musical heritage from the distant past to the present day. It is the art of singing and playing music that determines the process of life of our rich musical heritage. Since time immemorial, unique national features have been formed in the practice of Uzbek singing art. First of all, this is connected with the styles of sound transmission, and then it has already developed at the regional, local and personal level. Because in this process such aspects as the voice of the performer in the art of singing, the style of the sound of the voice, the timbre of the melody and the pronunciation of words should be equally implemented. In performance, the aspects that indicate his level are: the singer's voice capabilities (i.e., his weakness or illness, his pain, his knowledge, his knowledge, and the like are considered characteristic. So, the most important primary process for a singer is his voice.

In the singing art (singing) of the countries of Central Asia and Transcaucasia, since ancient times, there have been specific styles of vocalization for male singers. In ancient times, these styles were called like this: binnig, gulig and ishkami. It is known that, as a rule, the voices of singers have a different form, character, range, performance capabilities. Accordingly, there are scientists who have studied it scientifically. One of them is Davud Mullokandov. In 1959, in the book "Folk Musicians of Uzbekistan", published by Olimboeva and M. Akhmedov, the scientist reflects on the characteristics of the voice in the article "Some Features and Types of Uzbek National Singing". He divides and classifies the voices available in singing practice into three types. According to the scientist, there are three different features of the interpretation of the voice, which were mentioned above:

- 1- "Binnigi" is the song that is sung in the dimog.
- 2- "Guligi" - throat sound.
- 3- "Ishkami" - a group of singers who sing mainly by breathing with their stomachs while singing.

Davud Mullokandov describes these voices and shows each of them on the example of some performers. For example, the names of well-known Khorezm hafists M. Kharratov and Madrakhim Sherozi can be mentioned as representatives of the binnigi style. Jorakhan Sultanov, one of the master artists of the Fergana oasis, was mentioned as a famous singer singing in the style of "giligi". The author mentions the versatility and originality of the Ishkam style of voice performance, noting that very bright voices are performed in this style. Among the owners of such voices in his article, he names the famous hafiz Domla Halim Ibodov from Bukhara, master performers Abdullo Faiziev (Abdulla tarak) and Berkinboy Faiziev from Andijan, as well as Jamal Hafiz Giyosov from Fergana.

Professor, musicologist B.M. Belyaev divides our classical musical wealth into two parts: professional and non-professional music. Professional music is created by singers, hafiz, musicians, and maqams, which are mostly performed by them, are songs of various genres and forms, created by non-professional musicians and very common among the people. Classical musical treasures have been cultivated and polished by people since ancient times. The folk songs that were sung before the beginning of the 20th century are as follows:

1. Household songs
2. Epic songs
3. Modern songs.

There are many types of wedding songs. Basically these are the following:

- A. Songs of a lyric-romantic nature.
- B. Various ceremonial chants.
- C. Songs about work.
- D. Lapar
- E. Children's song.

Until now, all songs and tunes related to the musical genre are used. Songs associated with various rituals are still performed at weddings and rituals, during the national holidays "Navruz" and "Harvest". Shashmakoms, which are our national and immortal works, and the works of composers, have not lost their value and sound in the language and language of the hafiz. It is our duty as teachers to pass on our classics to future generations in their original form.

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