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The Importance of the Means of Artistic Expression in Oasis Dances

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ANNOTATION: In this article, a brief example of the significance of the means of artistic expression in dance, formed in the field of Surkhon Oasis, the factors in the development of art and culture, the originality of Oasis dances is highlighted. A little is touched on the classification of dances of women and men, in which the subject arc is performed, as well as individual aspects.

KEYWORDS: Surkhon Oasis, dance, "Urchuk", "spoon", "Söznana", "Duchava", "knife", predestined dances.

In the Oasis, special attention has been paid to national traditions since ancient times. That is why national traditions are manifested in every aspect of social life. For example, if we take the art of dance, then in the subjects that we use in the performance, from clothes in the dance, too, ancient traditions, customs are clearly visible.

The art of dance, developed in the field of surkhon Oasis, dates back to the beginning of a long historical period, about which the dancer L. Abdeyeva has come a number of comments.

"They say that in the villages on the slopes of the Boysun mountains there was a dance "mountain tiger": in it the dancer "prepared to jump" the fur, "gathering" all his muscles in a semi-sitting position, and then suddenly jump forward. At the moment, these dances are forgotten... as long as there were also dances on these lands "Bear ufori"..."

It turns out that the first manifestations of dances in the Oasis appeared and developed as an imitation of the movement of animals. Dances also changed, depending on what area they live in.

One of the most important parts of the Uzbek folk dance art is the dance performed through the subject, which is one of the means of artistic expression. The role of the Surkhondaryo region is of particular importance in the spread and development of predictive dances in our country. On the territory, "predatory dance", together with dances of different genres, developed from ancient times. Most of the dances of the surkhon Oasis are composed of "predatory dance". The main emphasis in the «predatory dance» is on the special movements of the legs. And in the hands of the performer there will be a traditional piece, which will be performed with a certain subject.

A distinctive feature of predestined dances is that in such dances the performer reveals the ancient customs, traditions of the Oasis through dance.

We can give an example of such dances as: "Kadi", "Sözmana", "spoon", "lamp", "Urchuk", "dish", "knife", "Sözmana", to dances with a predicate developed in the Oasis.

In Persian, the word "so-called", which means "sewn with a needle", has taken an important place in the life of the inhabitants of the oasis from ancient times. When transferring girls, the bride was also obliged to have a word in her Sarpo. For this reason, sewing it was developed many years ago. So-called "so-called" has a special place not only in the life of the Oasis, but also in Uzbek applied and dance art.

Even the Masters of the art of dance staged the so-called so-called "so-called" Dance, because it occupies an important place in the life of the population. In the so-called Dance "so-called", the performer sheds light on the period from the sewing process of so-called so-called "so-called" until it is ready. This dance is performed as a team. In the process of dancing, the dancers perform the dance of the so-called with feminine and subtle movements.

They called the so-called "Sardevol", "Joypush", depending on the appearance and size of the so-called "so-called". "Sardevol" circled the room to the top of the wall. "Joypush" was in the form of a rectangle. Sewing a sözmana, considered an ancient tradition, is a tradition, and a woman who does not know how to sew a sözmana in an oasis is not herself. As for the present time, this tradition has been preserved in some regions of the Oasis.

In the dance "thirsty" performed mainly as a group of women. In this dance, women are proud of an oasis, with an ancient women-specific knot on their head, such actions as "crawl", "swing", "kiygirboyin", "throw on the shoulder" are used.

In the process of dancing, the dancers perform with a knot on their head. This state also manifested antiquity. Because in earlier times, women of the Oasis used bags rarely. He used the knot mainly when he put the necessary items in a knot and went to the hospitality, wedding and notches. Even so, it was considered shameful to go to the wedding without a knot.

In the process of dancing, the dancers come out on the knot. Then the cotton wool from the knot will crumble and the bitch will bite. The crocheted thread symbolizes the bitch. And at the end of the dance they take out all their stuff with a knot and take it out. Since many items used in the Oasis life are based on manual labor of the population, they have tried to perfectly represent both those things in the art of dance.

The dance "Kadi", rich in artistic expressions, is also one of the most popular dances among the population. In this dance, the performers perform various movements through the kadi. Among the people who lived in the Oasis, kadi was of particular importance. Because in the kitchen is also foiled in the transport of water. Kadi was widely used in storing things that were bitter because of the cool storage, as well as in the case of yogurt shakes, in the storage of legumes products in place of dishes.

The dance "spoon" is performed by a group of girls. In it there will be two spoons on both hands of dancers. During the dance, the right leg is fully pressed in the foot movement; the left leg is slightly raised to the heel, and at the tip of the fingers walk according to the method. Such foot movements are called "Gentle".

Spoons are played with a single beat. Dance is performed under the accompaniment of the circle. It is used in the actions of "stuffing", "comb", "shingle".

One of the dances that symbolizes the antiquity of the Oasis, traditions and traditions is the "lamp" dance. In this dance, the images associated with the ancient religious images of the Oasis are reflected.

The dance "lamp" requires a feminine performance by a group of girls. It is very ancient in dance, usually performed on the longest night, that is, on December 22, the ritual of passing. The philosophical meaning of man expresses the desire of Man From Darkness to light, from evil to good, from evil to goodness. It promotes the fact that a person lives without pigs from winter, hoping for spring.

Activate the "lamp" "udum" existed in an oasis from ancient times and has been preserved until now. In the Oasis, religious beliefs developed strongly from ancient times. That's why the lamp-activated mares have also been preserved so far.

The women of the surkhon Oasis have been working hard since ancient times and have performed field work and household chores as well as sewing and tailoring works aimed at the fine work of women. UrchukYi'irish is also one of the continuing works in the OASIS as an ancient tradition. From the crocheted yarn made carpets of different types. The hand-woven carpet was part of the SEP of the Oasis girls. For this reason, dances such as "Urchuk", "carpet" were one of the most popular dances among the population.

In addition to the female dance in the surkhon Oasis, the male dance is also intensively developed. If there is a solo male dance like "knife", "Duchava", "plate", then in the dances "Podachis", "riders" are dances in which men and women play together as a group.

On the territory of the OASIS, the population is divided into two groups, which are engaged in herbivorous farming and nomadic cattle breeding. These groups caused the dance to be divided into groups such as steppe-mountaineers and grassroots-performing-stage.

In the dance "herdsmen" the performer uses the "shepherd stick", which is the main weapon of the herdsman. In this dance, which is performed as a group, men and women take part. The performer in the dance reveals the bravery and courage of the men of the OASIS, as well as the loyalty of Yari with beautiful analogies.



Another of the dances performed as a similar team is the dance "riders". Although the dance "riders" shows that the art of horse riding in the oasis from ancient times developed, it proves that horse riding was a part of the life of the population. Because a large part of the territory of the surkhon Oasis consisted of mountainous-steppe and steppe zones. And the horse was considered the main vehicle of the population. For this reason, the "Chukkari" (Capricorn) led to the emergence of such dances as the National Games, "riders".

One of the most developed and popular of men's predatory dances is the dance "knife". The dance "knife" is a men's dance of the surkhon oasis, in the executive dance it is a fighting, reflecting an unusual force of enthusiasm. This dance is performed under the accompaniment of trumpet and circle. According to sources, in ancient times this dance was one of the performances of Uzbek circus. In the XVIII-XIX centuries it was represented in celebrations, festivities, weddings and other large maracas. Widely distributed in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, it has become popular over the years as a dance, rich in complex and interesting movements from simple performances.

Dancing about the dance "knife", scientist L. Avdeyeva in her book "from the history of Uzbek national dance" "knife game (knife ufori). Dancers (only men) beat each other with the tips of the blades, make a rhythm, and at the same time perform both simple and complex tricks: two blades are stuck to the ground, and in the middle of them at the tip of one leg it is necessary to pass so that the blades do not move. While playing the knives, the dancer catches the blade of the knife by pulling at himself and suddenly clings to the tip of the mustache of an angered viewer.- interesting considerations that will take place in the future.

In the "knife" dance, which is rich in risky actions for the performer, the seductive actions of the dancer, along with the fact that they attract the viewer, serve to reveal the courage, strength, courage and courage of the guys.

As can be seen from scientific bases and research, dances rich in artistic expressions on the territory of Uzbekistan, in particular in the surkhon Oasis, have developed since time immemorial and are of particular importance, and have contributed to the arrival of traditions, values and customs of the past to the present. Therefore, the study and analysis of these dances, which have a repeatable culture, remains a topical issue.

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