

The Art Of Ancient Baysun

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Abstract. This article gives general information about the art of ancient Baysun, history of its development during the period of World Wars, Soviet Union, origin of its name, other contributions to Baysun art, its branches throughout the Surkhandarya region.

Key words: art of ancient Baysun, ethnic groups, Bactria, Movarounnahr, Soviet Union, World Wars, ancient songs, dances, rituals, Shalola folk songs, declaration of UNESCO.

It is confirmed by archeological and written historical data that Baysun district is one of the centers of ancient culture in the north-eastern part of Surkhandarya region.

The discovery of Neanderthal bones of a Neanderthal man who lived two hundred thousand years ago by Russian archeologist Okladnikov in Teshiktash cave in Machai village of Baysun district proves that Neanderthal form of the Russian scientist Mikhail Gerasimov was one of the cradles of humanity.

More than one hundred thousand people live in Baysun district.

The ethnic groups living in Baysun district have experienced the experiences of all Turkic peoples living in Central Asia.

The Baisun region was one of the strategic points of the ancient Silk Road. Darband, which has historically been called the "Iron Gate", is located on a trade route and has served as a customs car, and was one of the major caravan routes that connects not only Bactria with Movarounnahr but also the northern countries with India.

Naturally, because of the crossroads of cultural ties, the cultural and spiritual potential of the people living in the area has been shaped.

The people of Ancient Boysun had different religious beliefs: fire, Zoroastrianism, and Shamanism. These doctrines had a great influence on ancient folklore.

As a result of research carried out by the UNESCO Scientific Expedition, the ruins of the 1st century BC were discovered in the Rabot village of Boysun district.

The remnants of many ancient settlements in Baysun point to the high culture of the area in BC.

The Arab conquest of Central Asia has had a profound impact on the lives and beliefs of the inhabitants of the Boysun region.

It is well known from the written history that renowned artists of the Islamic world have sought refuge in Eastern Turkestan and China, with the departure of Bactria and Movarounnahr. There is a great deal of historical written evidence that these great artists, who had to leave their country, greatly influenced the culture of the Chinese Empire and stimulated its development.

Culture and art professionals, who could not leave their country, moved to remote mountainous areas, created villages, and tried to preserve their ancient art and traditions as much as possible.

It is not wrong to say that this is one of the main reasons for the preservation of ancient songs, dances, rituals and rituals among the population of Baysun district in the mountainous area.

The Baisun station was one of the southern provinces of the Bukhara Emirate until 1920.

After the conquest of the Bukhara Emirate by the Red Empire, the Boysun district was established. This mountainous area is specialized in livestock, farming and horticulture.

Boysun has been famous for his art since ancient times.

There are legends among Boysun residents about the dances performed by Haji Bolta artists from the early twentieth century, the unique dances of the female dancer Orzigul, the songs of the master UstaKurbanDavlatmamat and MullaJumaDutori. In Baysun district, the heritage and continuity of art has not been interrupted yet, and the folklore-ethnographic ensemble “Boysun” is a living example of this.

In 1929, artists from Boysun district organized and organized one of the first in the Republic the People's Theater "Blue Shirts". It operated before the outbreak of World War II.

After the end of the war, the theater's survivors organized an amateur club at the Boysun district Culture House.

This artistic circle gradually gained fame. During this time, the famous boho singer InoyatGafurov, bass master AkramAripov, inexhaustible master of trumpet and flute Rajab MehhtarDoniev, trumpeter and dutor musician ZikrullaUmarov, famous musicians ZiyodullaAbdullaev and PulatTogaev became famous for their art.

In 1961, at the district's House of Culture, an art band was created to sing and dance, and at the invitation of the people's writer of Uzbekistan ShukurKholmiraev and famous film director UchkunNazarov, he was named "Shalola".

The Shalola folk song and dance ensemble gained popularity very quickly. The band is filled with many talented young people. KayumjonAbdulkhairov, the Honored Artist of Uzbekistan, a well-known gijjak and dutar performer, has been appointed as artistic director.

In the former Soviet Union, in 1975, Zakopane, Poland hosted the 8th World Folklore Festival.

On behalf of the grand Soviet Union, the BaisunShalola Ensemble performed with its folklore program, winning second place and winning the Silver

In 1986 at the Boysun district Central House of Culture was created folklore-ethnographic saga "Boysun". KholikovKhaligov was appointed as art director and Habib Umarov was the music director.

In August 1987, the band participated in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the "Attack" movement in Tashkent.

In September 1987, the ensemble was invited to Moscow's "Days of the Republic of Uzbekistan", where the All-Union presented their art on the whistblower of economic achievements and was awarded a diploma and badge.

From that time the creative flight of the "Baysun" ensemble began.

In April 1987, the Republican stage of the contest "II All-Union Festival of National Creativity" was held in Tashkent. The "Baysun" ensemble took part in this contest with its 30-minute program "The Farmer's Year".

1987 was a very successful year for the Baysun ensemble:

- In May-June, in cooperation with Uzbek television director Eduard Davidov, a film-concert "When the snow melts in Boysun" was performed in Baysun district on the basis of the "Boysun" ensemble program;

- In July-August, the film "Forgotten Sounds" was produced in collaboration with a creative team led by the director of the studio "Uzbekkinochronica" TemurmaliK Yunusov.

- In September, Boysun folklore-ethnographic ensemble visited Afghanistan.

Wherever the program is presented, the ensemble has garnered applause and admiration from the audience. The Boysun ensemble has gained popularity in neighboring countries and abroad.

The band's performance at the ensemble has improved, creating new programs. There have been many video and film concerts about the ensemble's work.

In collaboration with director UmidArtykov and YunusovTemurmaliK, they have produced and screened the films "Eastern Bazaar", "Ancient Games" and "Kupkari".

In 1987, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan conferred the title “People's Ensemble” on the “Boysun” band.

In September 1988, the Golden Rooster International in Moscowfolk festival. The Boysun Ensemble has been honored with a high degree of participation in the festival and has been awarded the "I Level Diploma" of the festival. The popularity of the “Baysun” ensemble grew even more.

In February 1989, the Boysun ensemble visited Uzbekistan's earthquake-hit Sharara and Akuli Bolo villages, and visited many districts and farms in the Syrdarya region to show their art.

In 1989, he attended a charity concert at the Palace of Peoples' Friendship in Tashkent to help people affected by the earthquake in Armenia.

The Boysun Ensemble returned with a grand prize in 1989, taking part in the Golden Apple International Festival in the former capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata. Later, the festival was called “The Voice of Asia” and our compatriot RavshanNomozov performed the songs of Baysun and was a great success for the festival.

In the middle of this year, the “Boysun” ensemble broadcast its program “Shiru-sugar” on Central TV of the Republic of Tajikistan. He also successfully performed at the 39th parallel international festival in the Tajik city of Revgar.

In 1990, he successfully participated in a television marathon of the Uzbek television "Navruz".

One of the most successful creative tours of the “Boysun” ensemble was a tour of the UK in August-September 1990. This time, the Boysun Ensemble has visited 11 UK cities and has participated in six major UK festivals such as the Billingham International Folk Festival and the Milton Keynes International Music Festival, and has received six letters of thanks from the festival organizers.

Declaration of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1991 promoted further growth of the “Baysun” ensemble.

Thanks to independence, the national values of the Uzbek people were restored. The creative activity of the "Boysun" ensemble has become a national value. The national value of the ensemble has increased.

The revival of the national holiday "Navruz", the integration of national ceremonies and national values also positively influenced the performance of the ensemble and the new creative rise of the ensemble.

The Baysun Ensemble has become a regular participant of the Navruz and Independence Day celebrations in Tashkent.

In 1993, the Boysun Ensemble was honored to attend the International Music Festival in Celtic, Turkey (ancient Ephesus).

The ensemble members were on a tour of France in the meantime, demonstrating Uzbek art.

In April 1999, UNESCO declared Baisun district a "masterpiece of world folk art". The contribution of the folklore-ethnographic ensemble "Boysun" was invaluable in conferring this title.

At the initiative of UNESCO, an open folklore festival called "Boysun Spring" was held in Baysun district.

Books on results of scientific researches on history, culture, folk applied art and music of Boysun area were published. At this festival, the "Baisun" ensemble stood at the center.

Baisun district is known not only for its art, but also for its unique natural monuments, shrines and healing waters.

Special attention is given to the healing spring "Omonkhona" in the north-east of Boysun district.

Near the "Omonkhana" spring there is the grave of Khoja Sultan Wali, one of the great propagandists of Islam.

The water of the "Omonkhona" spring is a natural cure for Hepatitis, a disease known as yellow fever in our nation, and it is also known to cure many other diseases.

Khoja Kochkar-Ata in the north of the district is also one of the most ancient places. In pre-Islamic times, the shrine was the "Farna" pilgrimage shrine. After the conversion of Islam, this shrine was Islamized in various ways.

The Bibi Shirin shrine in the village of Karabuin in Baysun District also has its own history. The shrine was an ancient Zoroastrian temple of Anahita, the "goddess of motherhood", and was visited mainly by women.

On the territory of Baysun district there are "Khoja Ulkan", "Khoja Bulghon" in Khujabulgan village, "Khoja Maykhana" in Darband Gorge, "Khoja Surkhposhota" in Chinor village, "Khoja Kuchkarota", "Khoja Kochkarota" and "Bibi Shirin". There are pilgrims. All of these sites are connected with the ancient beliefs and nature of the Boysun people.

The peculiarity of the pilgrimage site is that it was not until recent years that rabid dog-eaters visited the shrine and stayed there for three days and were cured of rabies.

There are many hypotheses and assumptions about the term "Baisun" and the name of the area called Boysun. Tajik scholars, for example, assume that the word is derived from the word "bosand", which means a rocky place.

Some scholars believe that the term "baysun" comes from the ancient Turkic word "rich sin". The words "rich" and "sin" are a combination. The word "sin" in the ancient Turkic language means "mountain". That is to say, "Boysun" means "rich mountain".

Beyond these assumptions, another hypothesis exists and is much closer to reality. In the past the cattle was a Turkic people called Usun. This people lived in southern Uzbekistan. The word "rich" in ancient Turkic means cattle. It is possible that the term "rich" came from a combination of the words "rich" and "usun".

Whatever the assumptions are, the Baisun region will remain one of the most beautiful and attractive places in Uzbekistan.

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