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THE ROLE OF HOLIDAYS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOLK ART

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ABSTRACT

In human life, the holiday is a uniquely important and major event. The holiday also plays an important role in educating young people, as it embodies, preserves and develops the best traditions, customs and morals of the people. When we observe national holidays or world events celebrated in a country, we learn about the nationality and customs of that country. This is based on millennial experience in setting dates. For example, the time when the sun enters the zodiac sign is marked as the time of Navruz. Professor U. Karabaev in his book "Holidays of the Uzbek people" expressed the following opinion - "The peculiarity of the holiday is the participation of the general public. Hence, expressive and expressive means can be used and observed in all activities in the emergence of a piece of music. This expression is especially evident in public celebrations and performances.

KEYWORDS: *Embodies, Preserves, Uniquely, Especially*

INTRODUCTION

Art is a means of uniting people to beauty. Art is such a social that in any age its main goal is human education. Today, at a time when our country is entering the XXI century, striving for its great future, all our efforts in this direction are accompanied by a sense of faith, a deep understanding of our historical roots, including the history of our art and national music. It would be appropriate in all respects to talk about. Through music, dance and other arts, the goal is to educate people, give them spiritual pleasure, encourage them to do good, and to achieve this, the leader of the artistic team has to use a variety of expressive and influential means. Hence, expressive and expressive means can be used and observed in all activities in the emergence of a piece of music. This expression is especially evident in public celebrations and performances. In

recent years, more precisely, after the independence of our country, we can feel the growing interest in the organization of holidays. Public holidays are the highest form of cultural events and have been perfected with the development of human history. That is why the main part of this lesson focuses on the theme of holidays. Since the creation of mankind, holidays have become of special importance in its way of life. Human life cannot be imagined without holidays, traditions, ceremonies, customs. Holidays are the main means of showing the world the spiritual beauty of society, the way of life of the people, the living conditions. When we observe national holidays or world events celebrated in a country, we learn about the nationality and customs of that country. This means that the holiday is a mirror that demonstrates the most elegant and delicate qualities of life. The holiday is a living source of evidence of society's night, today, and tomorrow. The great scholar of the East, Mahmud Kashgari, said, "The holiday is a day of joy and happiness for the people." Abu Rayhan al-Biruni described the holidays as the "most important days" in life and divided them into the following types:

1. secular holidays;
2. religious holidays.

"Whoever celebrates Navruz will be happy until the next Navruz," said Omar Khayyam. Holidays also vary to some extent, depending on changes in society. New holidays are coming. But this does not change the joy of the holiday, the joy of the people. Man tries to forget the worries of his life during the holidays, to wear new clothes, to write dust with fun. When evaluating the holidays of the twentieth century, scientists in this field work on the basis of the concept of MM Bakhtin. "A holiday is an ideal life at a certain time," says II Mazaev. "Holiday is a unique social event that reflects the life of every citizen and society as a whole," - said D.M. Genkin, clarifying this point, writing: It's a unique antique that adorns. " Doctor of Philology, Professor U. Karabaev gave a detailed description of the features of Uzbek holidays in his book "Holidays of Uzbekistan" and in the book "Holidays of the Uzbek people" created as a revision of this book. Uzbek holidays are essentially no different from the holidays of other nations, they are also an expression of dreams, labor, struggle, traditions, a mirror of beauty, peace, solidarity, equality, continuation of life, an important part. In human life, the holiday is a uniquely important and major event. The holiday also plays an important role in educating young people, as it embodies, preserves and develops the best traditions, customs and morals of the people. History proves that the meaning and idea of holidays originated and changed and developed on the basis of people's thoughts, sorrows and dreams. Another feature of the holidays is that they are associated with a specific time, a special date. In people, the holiday mood appears when a predetermined time, date, day arrives. For example, after the cold days of winter, the warmth of the weather, the surrounding area is covered with blue clothes, the blossoming of giant trees - the arrival of spring brings joy and happiness to all people. Of course, everyone enjoys this change on their own. But because the beauty of nature and the joy of spring are common to all, people are also born to celebrate it together. A special time is set to meet this need. This is based on millennial experience in setting dates. For example, the time when the sun enters the zodiac sign is marked as the time of Navruz. Professor U. Karabaev in his book "Holidays of the Uzbek people" expressed the following opinion - "The peculiarity of the holiday is the participation of the general public. The celebration is primarily organized for the public and it is held with the direct participation of the people. During the holidays, everyone can show off their talents.

People can observe the festive events as participants and express their reaction to the events that took place First; Another distinctive feature of the holidays is that they consist of a synthesis of several (complex) events. Each holiday is organized on the basis of many events. The organization of the holiday is to express its theme, idea, direction through a special form, events and ceremonies. Usually every public (especially outdoor) celebration will have an opening ceremony. Then, somewhere - holiday exhibitions, contests; dor game in second place, wrestlers performances; in third place were performances by askiya and amateurs, puppet theater performances; in the fourth place - concerts of amateur art groups, folklore and ethnographic ensembles; fifth place sports competitions etc. will be organized. Traditions, ceremonies, theatrical concerts and performances, carnivals, performances, folk dances are the main components of the festivities. Public holidays are held on the basis of similar events.

"Bayram" is derived from the Turkish word, which means wedding, ceremony, celebration. There are different interpretations of the word holiday. The holiday is one of the most important parts of social local life, celebrating events that create joy and happiness. The peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, have many holidays that have been formed from ancient times and passed down from generation to generation. These holidays were formed in the most ancient times by the needs of the people, developed on the basis of social necessity and enriched with the experience of other nations. It is expedient to study the holidays of the Uzbek people in periods. For example:

- Forms of celebration that originated in primitive times (including hunting games, zoophagic (i.e. totem bear, wild goat, cow, which is the worship of horses, etc.) holidays, labor games, orgaist holidays, and other holidays).
- Ancient (pre-Islamic) holidays of the peoples of Central Asia;
- Uzbek holidays from the Middle Ages to the Revolution;
- Holidays of independence.

In recent years, the genre problems of public holidays have become more urgent. Some experts have difficulty in determining the genre of public holidays. As in theatrical art, public festivals also have their own genre types. This problem has been proved by the director, scientists DM Genkin, IG Sharoev, IM Tumanov, AD Silin, N. Vershkovsky, U. Karabaev in their researches. Based on their experience, public holidays can be divided into the following genres: theatrical concert; concert-meeting; public holiday; theatrical performance; festive movement in the streets, squares, stadiums and parks; decades of national art; art festivals; song festivals; dance festivals; carnivals; water festivals; open-air theater performances; street holidays; sports holidays; theatrical children's festivities are among them.

The origin of the holiday, the stages of its development is studied by the science of "Eortology". "Eortology" is derived from the Greek word for holiday. Specialists such as I.Snegiryov, I.Sakharov, F.Buslaev, A.Afanasev, E.Anichkov, K.Mardjanov, DMGenkin, IMTumanov played an important role in the emergence of this science and its scientific and theoretical study. . Oriental thinkers such as Mahmud Kashgari, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Firdausi, Farobi, Ibn Sino, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Agahi, Behbudi, Fitrat also expressed their views on the role of holidays in social life. .

It should be noted that the history of public holidays, especially the genesis of the history of holidays in Uzbekistan, its types have not been fully studied. History is such a science that the more we study deeply, the less we know for sure. In particular, the history of public holidays is very little studied. One of the first in this field, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor UH Karabaev made a significant contribution to the development of the science of holidays in Uzbekistan. His books "Holidays of Uzbekistan", "Holidays of the Uzbek people" have a deep, scientific approach to this topic and try to fully cover the history of the holidays. Until recently, the history of the holidays was studied as a general art history (literature and theater). However, mass celebrations and performances have occupied a high place in every historical period as the main teaching of upbringing and enlightenment. If we take a brief look at the history of public holidays, we can begin with the holidays of ancient Greece and Rome, which were ideologically compositionally whole. Of course, even before the feasts of ancient Greece and Rome, feasts came into being and were formed in the period after the emergence of mankind. But these festivals were primitive in terms of their spiritual, intellectual level, expressive forms, and lacked compositional integrity. Founded in ancient Greece and Rome, elements of public holiday drama and directing emerged in folk festivals. In the ancient Greeks, the holiday was a kind of independent leisure and recreation, and even in a permanent way it became an integral, active type of activity. As we know, the games Delfe, Pythagoras, Nemeysk and Panfin were very popular. But the most popular of these games was the Olympics.

The Olympic Games are held every 4 years in the specially built city of Olympus. Although ancient Rome was a neighbor of Greece, the festivals were radically different in form and appearance. While the citizens of Athens took an active part in the Greek festivals, in the ancient Roman spectacles the participant was separated from the spectator. It was from this period that the word 'spectacle' became synonymous with the word 'holiday'. As a fierce class struggle took place during the Roman Empire, spectacles were staged to distract the population as the empire was ruled by force. In the performances of the ancient Roman Empire, stage technique, impressive means were much developed. The famous Colosseum, built in Rome in particular, still amazes people. The Colosseum is world-famous not only for its size, but also for its features such as a moving arena, the ability to turn an arena into a lake or forest through stage mechanisms. Especially in ancient Rome, the Triumph parades, dedicated to the victory over the enemy, were a peculiar theatrical military parade. In addition, spectacles such as gladiatorial fights, circus races, artists' competitions, naval battles, luperkali, "little triumph" - applause were popular. In the Middle Ages, the stratification of public holidays developed intensively. In particular, religious festivals flourished, elevating the power of the feudal state to the skies. At the same time, the humorous festivities in the city squares were the people's favorite holiday spectacles, gathering large crowds and showing their aspirations for the future and confidence in the future. was dedicated. Such an approach to public holidays has led to a change in the concept of 'holiday'. In the Middle Ages, the rest of the individual, not free at will, was governed by the church, the clergy. There were more than a hundred religious holidays during this period. Large churches, a church with enormous political power, also took the festivities into its own hands, demonstrating its superiority over the people and turning it into a weapon of its own propaganda. The wealth of the church provided a diverse variety of costumes during these festivities, creating a distinctive theatricality that helped bring the church ceremonies to the level of a public celebration.

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