



UNIGUE MACOM MUSEUM IN SHAKHRISABZ

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the author notes that museums serve to preserve the material and spiritual heritage, bringing it to future generations. The new museum opened as part of the First International Poppy Art Festival presents photographs, musical instruments, musical notes that tell about the rich musical heritage of the country.

KEYWORDS: *Poppy people, spiritual treasure, hopes and dreams, architectural buildings, spiritual heritage, museum expositions, miniature art, jewelry, Ferghana-Tashkent poppy seeds, rich library.*

DISCUSSION

Unfortunately, in recent years, interest in this unique art form has faded away a bit. The head of our state at a meeting with representatives of the creative intelligentsia of Uzbekistan noted that we should work to widely popularize the unique heritage of the people - poppy not only in our country, but throughout the world, by organizing international poppy contests.

Indeed, the art of makom - this invaluable spiritual treasure - over the centuries reflects deep feelings, hopes and dreams, noble aspirations of man. We are rightfully proud that the Uzbek people also

made a worthy contribution to the development of the art of makom, the origins of which are classical literature, visual arts, ancient scientific knowledge of the East, Islamic values. [1].

Poppy seed is the voice of the people, coming from the depths of centuries. Poppy is a perfect, distinctive special color, oral professional musical genre created by medieval music masters. The decree of the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures for the further development of the Uzbek national art of makom" dated November 17, 2017 was an important milestone in the history of this art.



Poppy seed is a large-scale cycle. It differs from other musical works by its artistic

completeness, the presence of melody systems and forms. Therefore, for its execution, first of all,



knowledge of classical literature is necessary. If the performer, studying poppy seeds, does not understand the meaning of at least one word, he will not be able to perform the work at the proper level, a barrier will

arise between the poet and the performer. All this is a big science. Amateur poppy artists should not redistribute works. [2].



Museums serve the preservation of material and spiritual heritage, bringing it to future generations,"said Kamola Okilova, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - A person who has visited the Museum of Macom, will receive wide information about the history of the formation of the art of macom, its varieties and artists used in the past musical instruments. The museum consists of five sections. The first is dedicated to the history of music. The development of musical art in Uzbekistan is associated with the art of makom. This is evidenced by historical objects found in our country. For example, ostadone related to

Zoroastrianism. It depicts a woman playing the harp. The original copy of this monument is kept in the Hermitage. A copy of it is on display at the museum.

The development of the art of makom is conditionally divided into three to four periods. The first historical period was until the 13th century, at which time poppy seeds were well developed. The second period is the XIII-XV centuries, that is, the period when Mirzo Ulugbek lived. At this time, poppy seed developed on a systemic basis. The third period is the 16th-19th centuries, when local peculiarities began to appear in makom.





The second section is devoted to Bukhara shashmakom. In the next section, you can get acquainted with the Ferghana-Tashkent poppy, then with the Khorezm poppy. The fifth section of the museum is dedicated to the Surkhandarya-Kashkadarya poppy that appeared in the 20th century. In total, the museum's exposition includes 200 unique exhibits, but the fund of the newly created repository of the history of poppy has 400 valuable items that will replenish the exposition in the near future. [3].

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