

# "RESEARCH-BASED TRANSFORMATION OF TEACHER EDUCATION: TRADITION AS A BASIS FOR INNOVATION"

## International Conference on Teacher Education

### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MUSIC TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract.** *This article focuses on a comparative analysis of music terms in English and Uzbek languages, highlighting the differences and similarities in vocabulary, semantic associations, and cultural influences. English has a diverse music vocabulary influenced by various cultures, while Uzbek music terms reflect the unique cultural values and traditions of the region. The article provides examples of music terms associated with specific musical traditions in Uzbekistan, such as shashmaqam, maqom, and surnay. It also presents examples of music terms associated with musical traditions in English-speaking countries, including Baroque music, blues, jazz, and musical theater. Translating music terms between the two languages presents challenges due to cultural context and linguistic differences. The analysis of music terms has pedagogical implications for language learners and can enhance linguistic skills, cultural awareness, and musical knowledge. Overall, the comparative analysis sheds light on the interplay between language, culture, and music.*

**Key words:** *music terms, cultural and musical heritage, genre, composition, epic poem, language*

**Introduction.** Music serves as a universal language that transcends cultural boundaries, allowing individuals to express emotions, tell stories, and connect with others. However, the language used to describe music varies across different cultures and languages. In this article, we will delve into a comparative analysis of music terms in English and Uzbek languages, exploring the unique characteristics and differences in vocabulary, semantic associations, and cultural influences.

Both English and Uzbek languages boast an extensive array of music terms, each with its distinct nuances and cultural significance. English, as a global language, has absorbed influences from various cultures, resulting in a diverse vocabulary of music terms. Uzbek, with its rich history and musical heritage, has developed a vocabulary that reflects the unique cultural values and traditions of the region.

One of the key aspects of comparative analysis is examining the lexical choices and semantic associations of music terms in each language. English music terms often draw from German, French, Italian, and Latin origins, reflecting the historical influence of these cultures on Western music. Terms like "concerto," "adagio," and "tempo" are widely used and understood by musicians worldwide. In contrast, Uzbek music terms, deeply rooted in Central Asian traditions, exhibit a unique blend of

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Turkic, Persian, and Arabic influences. Words like "makom," "dastan," and "surnay" carry cultural connotations specific to Uzbek musical traditions.

Cultural factors play a significant role in shaping the development and usage of music terms. English-speaking countries have a diverse musical landscape, encompassing classical, jazz, rock, pop, and various other genres. This diversity is reflected in the vocabulary of English music terms, which caters to the needs of different musical styles and practices. In Uzbekistan, traditional music forms such as Shashmaqam and Maqom have shaped the musical vocabulary, emphasizing the cultural heritage and historical significance of Uzbek music.

Uzbekistan has a rich musical heritage with several unique traditions that have their own distinct music terms. Here are a few notable musical traditions in Uzbekistan and some associated music terms:

There are specific musical traditions in Uzbekistan that have unique music terms.

### 1. Shashmaqam:

Shashmaqam is a classical Central Asian musical tradition that originated in Uzbekistan. It combines poetry, music, and dance and is characterized by complex melodic structures and improvisation. Some specific music terms associated with Shashmaqam include:

- Doston: A narrative or epic poem that forms the basis of many Shashmaqam compositions.

- Sozanda: A skilled musician who performs on traditional stringed instruments like the dutar or tanbur.

- Segoh: A specific melodic mode or scale used in Shashmaqam compositions.

### 2. Maqom:

Maqom is another important musical tradition in Uzbekistan, with roots in Persian and Arabic music. It involves modal improvisation and complex melodic ornamentation. Some music terms associated with Maqom include:

- Navo: The introductory section or prelude of a Maqom performance, typically played on the stringed instrument called the tanbur.

- Zamin: The rhythmic foundation or meter of a Maqom composition.

- Chul: A specific type of melodic ornamentation or embellishment used in Maqom singing.

### 3. Surnay:

Surnay, also known as surnai or zurna, is a traditional Central Asian wind instrument. It is commonly used in Uzbek music, particularly in festive and ceremonial contexts. Some associated music terms include:

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- Surnaychi: A musician who plays the surnay.
- Qo'shiq: A traditional Uzbek song or melody often accompanied by the surnay.

These are just a few examples of musical traditions in Uzbekistan, each with its own unique music terms. Uzbekistan's diverse cultural heritage and historical influences have shaped a distinctive musical vocabulary that reflects the country's rich traditions and artistic expressions.

English has several specific musical traditions that have unique music terms associated with them. Here are a few notable musical traditions in English-speaking countries and some associated music terms:

### 1. Baroque Music:

Baroque music refers to a style of Western classical music that emerged in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is known for its ornate and intricate compositions. Some specific music terms associated with Baroque music include:

- Concerto grosso: A composition for a small group of soloists (concertino) accompanied by an orchestra (ripieno).
- Fugue: A complex contrapuntal composition where a theme (subject) is introduced and imitated by different voices.
- Ornamentation: The embellishment of melodic lines with trills, turns, and other decorative figures.

### 2. Blues:

Blues is a genre of music that originated in African American communities in the United States. It is characterized by its distinctive chord progressions, lyrics, and vocal style. Some specific music terms associated with blues include:

- 12-bar blues: A common chord progression that spans 12 bars and serves as the foundation for many blues songs.
- Call and response: A musical technique where a phrase sung by one performer is echoed or answered by another performer or group.

### 3. Jazz:

Jazz is an improvisational musical genre that emerged in the early 20th century, primarily in African American communities in the United States. It encompasses various styles and subgenres. Some specific music terms associated with jazz include:

- Swing: A rhythmic style characterized by a medium to fast tempo and a strong sense of syncopation.
- Improvisation: The spontaneous creation of music, often featuring melodic and rhythmic variations on a given theme.

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#### 4. Musical Theater:

Musical theater, also known as musicals, is a form of theatrical performance that combines spoken dialogue, music, and dance. Some specific music terms associated with musical theater include:

- Overture: An instrumental introduction to a musical that sets the mood and themes of the production.

- Show tune: A song or musical number performed within a musical theater production.

These are just a few examples of musical traditions in English-speaking countries, each with its own unique music terms. The diverse cultural and historical influences in these countries have given rise to a wide range of musical genres, each with its distinct vocabulary and terminology.

Translation of music terms between English and Uzbek poses unique challenges due to differences in cultural context and linguistic structures. Some terms may not have direct equivalents in the target language, requiring adaptation or explanation. Translators must consider the cultural nuances, historical associations, and musical aesthetics associated with each term to ensure accurate and meaningful translations. The process of translating music terms provides an opportunity to bridge the gap between languages and foster cross-cultural understanding.

The comparative analysis of music terms in English and Uzbek can have pedagogical implications for language learners and music enthusiasts. By exploring the differences and similarities between the two languages, learners can enhance their linguistic skills, cultural awareness, and musical knowledge. Incorporating music terminology into language teaching materials can provide an engaging and immersive learning experience, enabling learners to appreciate the cultural dimensions of both languages.

**Conclusion.** The comparative analysis of music terms in English and Uzbek languages reveals the fascinating interplay between language, culture, and music. While English music terminology reflects a global influence with its diverse lexical choices, Uzbek music terminology is deeply rooted in the rich cultural heritage of Central Asia. Exploring these differences enriches our understanding of the linguistic and cultural dimensions of music.

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