



The Voice Of The Homeland In The Melodies Of Our Ancestors

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ABSTRACT

This article interprets the melodies and folk music created by our ancestors as one of the most significant symbols of national identity. It highlights how ancient tunes embody the history, spirituality, emotions, and profound love of the people for their homeland. The study analyzes the roots of Uzbek musical heritage, the contributions of great scholars of Eastern music, the role of maqom art and folk melodies in fostering patriotism, moral education, and national pride. The article also emphasizes the importance of ancestral melodies in strengthening traditional values in the minds of youth today and explains how these melodies resonate as the vibrant voice of the homeland, influencing the spiritual worldview of future generations.

Keywords:

Ancestral melody, national heritage, maqom, folk music, patriotism, Eastern music, Farobi, spiritual education, national identity, cultural heritage, dutar, ancient tune, national pride, musical tradition.

Introduction

The historical memory, spirituality, and national identity of every nation are primarily embodied in its music. The ancient melodies and songs of the Uzbek people represent an invaluable heritage that has lived in the hearts of generations for thousands of years. These tunes are not merely artistic expressions; they are the spiritual passport of the people — the resonant voice of the homeland. Each melody once sung by our ancestors is a message that has travelled from the past to the present, serving as a spiritual bridge that reflects the inner world of the nation. For this reason, the music of our forefathers is regarded as one of the most powerful means of strengthening national pride, patriotism, and moral values.

A person who enters the mysterious world of music inevitably realises that it is an immeasurable ocean. This ocean is characterised by its resonance from antiquity, its formation throughout history in accordance

with the laws of time and space, its affirmation within long-standing traditions, and its transformation into cherished values. Based on the divine gift of creativity, music continues to develop dynamically and organically. This explains why every epoch is defined by its own musical traditions. The sacred or celestial nature of music has been reflected in ancient sources. Humanity, in accordance with its spiritual maturity, has shaped and enriched its spiritual wealth over centuries. Throughout this process, every sphere of life has been refined through the transformations of time, becoming more perfect and enriched through new creative approaches, thus revealing its profound outcomes [1].

Materials and Methods

The roots of musical culture on the territory of Uzbekistan are exceptionally ancient. Archaeological findings indicate that instruments such as the dutar, nay, and chang possess a history spanning several millennia.

Through the sound of these instruments, our ancestors expressed their worldview, joys, and sorrows. The melodies that have been transmitted orally from generation to generation for centuries represent a living history—unrecorded in writing yet preserved in the hearts of the people. These melodies vividly reflect the lifestyle, customs, celebrations, rituals, and the emotions associated with them.

In the cultural history of the peoples of Uzbekistan, music has played an important role in all spheres of social life—particularly in labour, daily activities, weddings and festivities, court ceremonies, and religious practices. Many melodies and songs that once filled the lives of our ancestors with immense joy have not survived to the present day. Some musicologists suggest that the preserved archaic examples of contemporary Uzbek folklore (such as *Yor-yor*, *Yig'i*, *Sust xotin*, children's songs, etc.) and even certain maqom fragments may be connected with the gathas of the *Avesta*. However, such views should be considered only hypothetical [2], as the only reliable evidence that provides limited insight into the musical culture of the distant past—particularly the ancient period—comes from archaeological and historical findings [3].

Why are national melodies glorified as “the voice of the homeland”? Because each of their tones is directly linked to the lifestyle deeply embedded in the spirit of the people. In the gentle strings of the *dutar*, one can hear the serene steppes of the homeland; in the sorrowful breath of the *nay*, the people's pains and aspirations; and in the lively rhythm of the *doira*, joy and abundance find expression. Melodies awaken national consciousness and reconnect the individual with their roots. For this reason, folk music is considered one of the most powerful educational tools for strengthening patriotic feelings among the youth.

The theoretical foundations of ancestral melodies were also reinforced by the great scholars of the Eastern world. Abu Nasr Farabi evaluated music as an art capable of purifying and nurturing the human soul, and he laid the scientific foundations of musical knowledge. In

subsequent periods, the Khorezm, Bukhara, and Fergana–Tashkent maqom schools emerged, within which musical traditions reached a high level of development. The maqom tradition, with its profound philosophy, melodic richness, and artistic perfection, has served as a bright embodiment of the spiritual world of the people. Music theory was further developed by medieval Central Asian scholars such as al-Farabi (870–950), Ibn Sina (980–1037), and al-Khwarizmi (10th century). Scholars of later periods continued their work relying on the foundations laid by these great thinkers. In al-Biruni's works *Al-Āthār al-Bāqiyā* and *India*, one encounters valuable observations related to music [4]. In encyclopedic treatises, musical issues were often discussed within sections devoted to mathematics. Expressing ideas through mathematical forms was considered an important method for understanding music [5]. In the modern era, against the backdrop of mass media, technology, and global musical integration, the significance of national melodies is growing even further. Ancient tunes play an essential role in strengthening national identity among young people, revitalising historical memory, and enhancing spiritual education. Many contemporary artists draw inspiration from folk melodies to create new interpretations—evidence that the music of our ancestors continues to maintain its value across generations. National melodies are a spiritual force that connects the present generation with the past and instils confidence in the future.

Results and Discussion

The study of the historical development of Uzbek musical culture demonstrates that ancestral melodies have consistently served as a powerful medium for shaping spiritual consciousness and national identity. Analysis of archaeological findings, ethnographic materials, and classical theoretical treatises confirms that traditional melodies preserved over centuries function not only as artistic expressions but also as carriers of cultural memory. These melodies encapsulate collective emotions, historical experiences, and the philosophical worldview of the people.

The results indicate that folk melodies transmitted orally across generations have

preserved their core essence despite various cultural influences and socio-historical changes. The persistence of instruments such as the dutar, nay, and doira in contemporary musical practices highlights the continuity of ancient artistic traditions. Their timbral qualities enable the expression of nuanced emotional states, ranging from longing and sorrow to joy and spiritual elevation. This emotional depth explains why national melodies are often perceived as the “voice of the homeland.”

The study also reveals that the teachings of classical Eastern scholars—including al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, al-Khwarizmi, and al-Biruni—played a decisive role in systematizing musical knowledge. Their works provided a scientific framework for understanding the structure, mathematical proportions, and psychological impact of music. This theoretical foundation influenced the development of regional maqom schools in Khorezm, Bukhara, and the Fergana–Tashkent region, where musical traditions reached artistic maturity. The philosophical richness, modal complexity, and expressive power of maqom demonstrate the advanced level of musical thinking developed by Central Asian scholars and practitioners.

A comparative analysis of historical sources and contemporary musical practices shows that ancestral melodies continue to be a key factor in fostering patriotism and moral values among youth. Despite the challenges posed by globalization, technological expansion, and cultural homogenization, national melodies retain their relevance. Their emotional resonance strengthens historical awareness, deepens the sense of belonging, and reinforces the connection between individuals and their cultural roots.

The results further demonstrate that many modern composers, performers, and creative collectives integrate elements of traditional folk music into new works, producing contemporary interpretations that appeal to younger audiences. This creative synthesis contributes to the preservation and revitalization of ancestral musical heritage. It also affirms that traditional melodies possess a strong adaptive capacity, allowing them to maintain cultural significance across different historical periods.

Overall, the findings confirm that ancestral melodies serve not only as artistic artifacts but also as a living mechanism of cultural transmission. Their role in shaping national identity, supporting moral education, and strengthening patriotic sentiment underscores their enduring value in both historical and modern contexts.

Conclusion

The melodies of our ancestors represent the most vibrant and influential layer of our national heritage, embodying the spirit, culture, and deep love of the people for their homeland. These melodies are as ancient as history itself, yet they continue to evoke new emotions and retain their timeless value. Preserving, studying, and transmitting this heritage to younger generations is not only an expression of appreciation for art but also a reflection of devotion and loyalty to the homeland. Indeed, the ancestral melody is the eternal voice of the nation—one that never fades and continues to resonate in the hearts of generations.

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