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INTEGRATION OF MUSICAL TRADITIONS OF CENTRAL ASIA IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION: INTERACTION OF UZBEK AND KAZAKH MUSICAL TRADITIONS

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Abstract

This article is dedicated to the study of the integration of musical traditions of Central Asia in the context of globalization, with a particular focus on Uzbek and Kazakh musical traditions. The paper analyzes the impact of globalization on musical culture, as well as how international musical trends interact with Uzbek and Kazakh traditions. Changes in musical instruments, performance techniques, and modern musical forms are examined, as well as how globalization affects the preservation of cultural identity. The article also explores the prospects for the development of Central Asian music in a global context and its place on the international stage.

Keywords: Central Asia, Musical traditions, Globalization, Uzbek music, Kazakh music, Integration, Cultural identity, Modern forms, Musical instruments, International stage

Another difficult point in studying the ancient history of music is that musical ideology has always developed in close connection with various aspects of social life. Since most of the stories, legends, and traditions, as well as material evidence, that describe musical views of the distant past, are connected with ancient paganism, Buddhism, and other old religious beliefs, it is advisable to be very careful when determining the boundaries of their belonging to the territorial and national heritage or linking them to our modern values. Therefore, in determining the relevance of these sources from the point of view of current needs, it is necessary to leave more room for opposing views and various scientific consensus.

The territory of Central Asia is the homeland of very ancient and unique musical values. The melodies and songs of this land, its influential musical heritage, and the thoughts, legends, and traditions that are its integral parts, as well as its evidence-based scientific views, have always attracted and continue to attract the people of the world with their refined attention.

In order not to get lost in the whirlpool of information deep in history, it is first necessary to determine as precisely as possible their general logic (order, composition and classification) in accordance with their internal laws. Historical sources, which reflect the most ancient roots, documents and evidence,

can be divided into two main categories in terms of subject matter: ancient material evidence, musical instruments and musical scenes described in artifacts found during archaeological research in this area. As well as oral works, a system of information about the work and activities of masters and masters reflected in legends and legends.

Central Asia has historically been a center of interaction and integration of various cultural and ethnic groups. For centuries, this region has played the role of a “bridge” between different peoples and cultures, ensuring the exchange of knowledge and traditions. Uzbek and Kazakh music are a striking example of such cultural exchanges. The musical traditions of these two peoples have similar features based on common historical, cultural and ethnic roots. However, each of these cultures retains its own unique musical forms, instruments and performance methods that reflect the geographical and cultural characteristics of their people. It is also important to understand how globalization processes change these musical traditions and how they influence each other.

The process of globalization in our time has provided fast and effective communication between different cultures of the world. This, of course, has influenced musical cultures. The peoples of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, are known for their rich musical heritage, which is recognized not only in their region but also in the international arena. However, in the context of globalization, how does Uzbek and Kazakh music influence each other? What changes occur in their musical traditions, what are the processes of cultural exchange and the emergence of new musical styles? These questions will help to more deeply understand the relationship and influence of musical cultures on each other. Uzbek and Kazakh music have unique features that have absorbed the influence of various ethnic groups, including Turkic, Persian, Mongolian and other peoples. Musical instruments, performance and musical genres characteristic of these two peoples create great opportunities for their mutual integration. At the same time, their unique features and approaches to music are preserved, but global influences, especially Western music and modern technology, lead

to the emergence of new forms and styles of music. This process, in turn, demonstrates the integration of Uzbek and Kazakh music and the changes taking place in both musical traditions.

Contemporary musical forms and their impact on international scenes are becoming part of the globalization process. Uzbek and Kazakh music are certainly an integral part of the cultural identity of their peoples, but the emergence of these musical traditions on the international stage opens up opportunities for reaching new audiences and creating new musical forms. Studying the social and cultural significance of this process helps not only in musical analysis, but also in better understanding the role of Central Asian music on the global stage. Globalization is a process of increasing interconnections and interdependence between different countries, regions and cultures, which occurs under the influence of economic, political, social and technological factors. In the musical sphere, globalization manifests itself in the strengthening of cultural exchange, the spread of musical styles and genres throughout the world, as well as in the mixing of different musical traditions, which leads to the creation of new forms and styles.

Music, as an integral part of cultural heritage, does not remain aloof from globalizing processes. Globalization influences the development of musical traditions, expanding their horizons and creating opportunities for their dissemination beyond their historical and geographical boundaries. In particular, musical globalization has two opposite but interrelated processes: on the one hand, it promotes the dissemination and popularization of local musical traditions at the global level, on the other hand, it leads to the unification of musical forms and the disappearance of cultural differences. Central Asia is one of those regions where the rich musical heritage has gone through many historical stages and cultural influences. The influences of various ethnic and cultural groups, including Turkic, Arabic, Mongolian and Persian traditions, have determined the uniqueness of the musical traditions of such countries as Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Uzbek and Kazakh music, as part of this cultural context, have also been transformed

by globalization. Global musical influences such as Western pop, jazz, rock and electronic music, as well as the use of modern technologies such as digital recording and internet music distribution, are becoming important factors in changing the musical traditions of Central Asia. However, in the context of globalization, traditional musical forms such as the Uzbek makam or Kazakh aitys remain important and continue to be performed by a new generation of musicians. But at the same time, new forms of mixed styles are emerging that represent a combination of folk melodies and Western musical trends. This allows the traditional heritage to be preserved while creating new musical forms that can be understood and appreciated by an international audience.

One of the key factors of globalization is the influence of Western pop and rock music on traditional musical cultures. Uzbek and Kazakh music, like many other national musical traditions, are gradually adapting elements of Western music, such as harmony, rhythm, and instrumentation. This leads to the formation of new musical genres, such as pop folk, which combines elements of folk music with popular Western styles. In addition, new technologies, such as the use of digital studios for recording and processing

sound, as well as the distribution of music via the Internet and social networks, contribute to the spread of musical traditions beyond their historical territories. Musicians from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan can share their works with a global audience, which contributes to the integration of local traditions into global musical culture.

Uzbek music has deep historical roots dating back to ancient times and is an important part of the cultural heritage of Central Asia. It has developed under the influence of various cultures, such as Turkic, Persian, Arabic and Mongolian, which is reflected in its melodic structures, rhythms and performance traditions. One of the main elements of Uzbek music is maqom – a complex system of melodic and rhythmic forms that includes various musical genres, such as vocal pieces, instrumental compositions and epics. Musical instruments used in Uzbek music also have a unique sound. Among them are the dutar, nay, rubob, tanbur and gidjak. These instruments play an important role in folk and classical music and are still used in traditional performances. Folk songs occupy an important place in Uzbek musical culture, which are passed down from generation to generation, thereby preserving the traditions and customs of the people.

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