

## KOREAN CLASSICAL MUSIC

**Sodiqova Charos**

*Kimyo International University in Tashkent is a  
4th-level student of Korean language and philology*

**Abstract:** *The art of music develops based on the values and traditions of each era. We will cover classical music in Korean culture in our article.*

**Keywords:** *The term kugak, which literally means "national music," refers to Korean traditional music and other related arts, including songs, dances, and ceremonial dances.*

The history of Korean music goes back as far back as Korea itself, but it was not until the 15th century, during the reign of King Sejong of the Choseon Dynasty (1392-1910), that Korean music became a subject of serious study; and became the system that led to the creation of the first mesural display system in Asia called changanbo. King Sejong's reform of court music not only led to the creation of a unique Korean notation system, but also to the creation of a special ritual music called Jongmyo Cheryeoak, performed during the Royal Ancestral Ceremony (Jongmyo Cheryeo) at Jongmyo. , included in the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2001, and Yamillak or "People's Joy". The term "gugak" was first used by Changagwon, the late Joseon state agency in charge of music, to distinguish traditional Korean music from foreign music.

Traditional Korean music has its roots in ancient times. Based on Korean and Chinese chronicles, as well as archeological findings, it can be assumed that this was the basis of the musical work.

The culture of the Korean people lies in collective ritual actions. Various ceremonies are held, of course accompanied by singing, dancing and performances to the sound of drums. This synthetic genre of collective art (music, dance and drama) is characteristic of the peoples of the Far East and is a unique way of communicating with Heaven and God, which was formed due to some religious views. Since those times, the Chuseok holiday has been preserved in Korea, which marks the end of field work.

The musical life of the Silla state was quite rich. Concerts of the court orchestra were held in the capital, with the participation of more than a hundred musicians. Music played a special role in Talkhum masked dance performances and palace performances of khwarangs (young men from aristocratic families). Dancing to the accompaniment of a peasant orchestra was popular in the villages. During the reign of In Wang Chingxin (540-76), a twelve-stringed plucked instrument - kayagyum - appeared and became widespread. According to tradition, this instrument came to Silla from Gaya (several small principalities that formed a federation between Baekje and Silla) thanks to the musician Uryuk. Also, the establishment of the "Eumsongso" music department also coincides with this historical period.

The music performed by the farmers in the villages belongs to the Nongak traditional genre. These musics were often performed during harvest festivals. Historically, music in Korea has been associated with religion and religious practices. For example, Confucianism played an important role in social life.

Historical music changed to modern music by the 20th century. They were replaced by Kpop and other modern genres.

The next traditional instrument is the phiri flute. It is a Korean wind instrument made of bamboo. It is mainly used in folk and court music. Phiri can be divided into three types: hyang phiri (hang phiri), se phiri (iang phiri) (which is thinner than hyang phiri) and tan phiri (dahangae), which mainly came from China to play court music. To clarify, the sound of this instrument can be compared to a certain extent to the sound of a saxophone. The versatility of phiri is that it could be made not only from bamboo, but also from willow branches or barley stalks.

Now in Korea, both old and traditional music and new, modern music coexist. Although Korean music has long been shaped and influenced by Chinese and Japanese culture, the final formation of Korean music culture occurred in the early 21st century. It was during this period that Korean culture began to expand beyond the country's borders, having its own characteristics that differed from the culture of neighboring countries. One of these characteristics was the spirit of patriotism that continues in contemporary Korean music culture.

Depending on their taste, Koreans enjoy different genres of music and songs such as trot, ballads, R&B, rap, hip-hop. Often people of the middle and older generations are interested in trot or ballad style songs. Musical styles such as hip-hop and rap music are mostly popular among young people.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Development of musical culture in South Korea: traditional Korean instruments <https://apni.ru/article/6718-razvitie-muzikalnoj-kulturi-v-yuzhnoj-koree>
2. Istoki i tendensii razvitiya traditional Korean music <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/istoki-i-tendentsii-razvitiya-traditsionnoy-koreyskoy-muzyki>
3. Traditional Arts : Korea.net : The official website of the Republic <https://www.korea.net/AboutKorea/Culture-and-the-Arts/Traditional-Arts>