

ANTHEMS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AND THEIR HISTORY

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Annotation: National Anthem – (Greek. Hymnos – hymn, solemn song) is a poetic and musical work glorifying the Motherland, the state, historical events, their heroes, one of the symbols of the state. The national anthem is a formal song that is performed at official state ceremonies, holiday celebrations, state delegations, welcoming and observing guests. When the national anthem is played, all participants stand up. Soldiers stand with their hands on their temples (“chest”), citizens take off their hats and listen with their hands on their chests

Key words: Uzbekistan, A. Oripov, M. Burhonov, Motherland, National Anthem, Argentine National Anthem, Bengali, Lord Curzon, Iberian lion.

Аннотация: Государственный гимн – (греч. Hymnos – гимн, торжественная песня) – поэтическое и музыкальное произведение, прославляющее Родину, государство, исторические события, их героев, один из символов государства. Государственный гимн — официальная песня, которая исполняется на официальных государственных церемониях, праздничных торжествах, государственных делегациях, встрече и встрече гостей. Когда звучит гимн страны, все участники встают. Солдаты стоят, положив руки на виски («грудь»), граждане снимают шапки и слушают, положив руки на грудь.

Ключевые слова: Узбекистан, А. Орипов, М. Бурхонов, Родина, Государственный гимн, Государственный гимн Аргентины, Бенгальский язык, Лорд Керзон, Иберийский лев.

National emblems, including national anthems, represent the strength, history, traditions, and spiritual world of each country. The main song of the state – anthem has different names in different languages. In many European languages, this term is represented by the word “hymn”. It is derived from the Greek word “hymnos”, which means “song” in Uzbek. Hymns originally had a religious content in ancient



times, and they mostly honored the ancient Greek gods. Later, hymns written in honor of rulers and saints appeared.

In the ancient East, along with the word hymn, “qasida” was also used. In our classic literature, there are many odes dedicated to various rulers. In particular, Sakkoki’s radiative ode “Keldi” addressed to Mirza Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi’s ode “Hiloliya” addressed to Hossein Boygaro are among the masterpieces of Uzbek poetry. In ancient times, hymns and anthems with religious content were often recited in temples, churches, and homes. In the Islamic world, written sources usually began with praises to the Creator, praises to the Prophet (pbuh) – nats. National anthems also have their own history. But at first they were mainly aimed at honoring the rulers. The oldest hymn in the world is the national anthem of Japan, the text of which was created during the Heian period of Japanese history (794-1185). Only by 1880, a tune was composed for it.

In Europe, national anthems appeared mainly in the middle of the 18th century, when national states began to be formed. However, a national anthem called “Wilhelm” appeared in the Netherlands in the 1570s. The national anthem of Great Britain was created in 1619. The first national anthem of France – “Marseillaise” was written in 1792. The Spanish national anthem – “Marcha Real” was adopted in 1770. Today, officially recognized countries on Earth have their own national anthems. Each national anthem is performed in the national language of that country or in one of the most widely used languages. For example, in Switzerland, versions of the national anthem have been created in all four languages (French, Italian, German and Flemish).

The national anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the coat of arms and the flag, is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The text and music of the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 1992 No. 768-XII on the National Anthem. The law stipulates that our national anthem is a symbol of state sovereignty, and it is the patriotic duty of every countryman to treat it with great respect. It is emphasized that the citizens of Uzbekistan, as well as other people living in our country, must respect our national anthem.

The author of the national anthem is the Hero of Uzbekistan, the national poet of Uzbekistan, Abdulla Oripov, and the music was created by the national artist of Uzbekistan, famous composer Mutal Burkhanov. The anthem deeply expresses our nation’s noble hopes and confidence in the future. It glorifies our heroic and



honorably past, national traditions and values, peace, tranquility, international harmony and brotherhood. Anthem instills national pride, unique pride, and most importantly, love for the country in any person who has a feeling of love and loyalty to his Motherland. This national symbol embodies the past, present and future of the nation, as well as its adornment, dreams and goals. The anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan serves as an important educational tool in the formation of love for the Motherland, deep respect for our rich history and national identity in young people, and for our children to grow up as well-rounded and mature people. Respecting the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a patriotic duty of every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Argentine National Anthem” (Spanish: Himno Nacional Argentino) is the national anthem of Argentina. Its lyrics were written by Buenos Aires-born politician Vicente López y Planes, and music by Spanish musician Blas Parera[1]. The piece was adopted as the only official song on May 11, 1813, three years after the May Revolution. Today, the date it was adopted, May 11, is now Anthem Day in Argentina. Some of the first, completely different hymns were composed from 1810. A later version introduced in 1813 was used throughout the 19th century. Now officially codified as the national anthem, the piece is shorter than the original composition, consisting only of the first and last verses of the 1813 “Patriotic March” and the chorus, omitting much of the emotional text about the struggle for independence from Spain and echoing the famous Iberian lion.

My Golden Bengal (Bengali: āmāra sōnāra bānlā, pronounced [amar fonar baŋla]) is the national anthem of Bangladesh. The verse for the Bengali national anthem was written by Bengali polymath Rabindranath Tagore in 1905, and the melody of the anthem was taken from the song “Ami Kothay Pabo Tare” by the Baul singer Gagan Harkara.[1][2][3] Contemporary instrumental performance arranged by Bangladeshi musician Samar Das.

The song was written during the first partition of Bengal in 1905, when the undivided province of the Bengal Presidency of the ruling British Empire was divided into two parts. The decision was announced on July 20 by the then Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, and came into effect on October 16. This division of Bengal was divided along communal lines into Muslim-majority East Bengal and Assam, and Hindu-majority West Bengal. It undermined India’s national movement against British imperialism and was allegedly politically motivated. Along with many other songs, songs like these were meant to revive the united spirit of Bengal, to raise public



awareness against the political division of the community. The lyrics first appeared in 1905 simultaneously in the September issue of the Bongodorshan and Baul newspapers. The song, along with sheet music (called swaralipi in Bengali), first appeared in the music periodical Shongheet Biggan Probeshika in the same month and year. Tagore's nephew, Satyendranath, and Tagore's daughter, Indira Devi, recorded the musical score after hearing it from Tagore himself (which was a common practice, Tagore would sing and someone would write down the notes officially).

“Three Principles of the People” is the party anthem of the Kuomintang and also the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted by the PRC as the “National Anthem of the Republic of China” in 1930. It was used in Taiwan until 1949, when the Chinese central government was defeated by the Chinese Communist Party in the Chinese Civil War. It was used in mainland China until it was replaced by “Song to the Good Cloud” as the national anthem of China after the surrender of Japan on October 25, 1945 today stopped the national anthem for the “March of the Volunteers”.

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