

# Integrating tradition and pedagogy in Uzbek vocal music education

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**Abstract:** The transmission of Uzbek national vocal music, an art form encompassing the classical Shashmaqom, regional folk genres, and contemporary compositions, stands at a critical juncture in its pedagogical evolution. The central challenge for higher education lies in reconciling the deeply ingrained, holistic master-apprentice (ustoz-shogird) model with the demands of a standardized, curriculum-based university system. This article examines the philosophical and practical dimensions of this integration. It posits that successful pedagogy must move beyond a mere coexistence of old and new methods toward a conscious, reflective synthesis where each informs and strengthens the other. Drawing on ethnomusicological theory and extensive fieldwork within Uzbek conservatories, the article analyzes the core principles of traditional transmission - including oral-aural immersion, relational learning, and the cultivation of artistic intuition (fe'l) - and explores how these can be structurally and meaningfully embedded within modern academic frameworks. The discussion addresses the reconceptualization of curriculum design, assessment strategies, and the teacher's role, arguing that such integration is essential not only for skill acquisition but for nurturing the culturally-informed musicianship required to sustain the tradition's vitality in a changing world.

**Keywords:** pedagogical synthesis, ustoz-shogird model, oral tradition transmission, curriculum integration, cultural sustainability, ethnomusicology education

## Introduction

Uzbek vocal music, with its rich tapestry of classical, folk, and spiritual expressions, represents a profound repository of Central Asian cultural identity and aesthetic philosophy. Its pedagogical history is rooted in the ustoz-shogird tradition, a comprehensive system of artistic and ethical formation that transcends simple skill transfer. This tradition operates on principles of prolonged immersion, meticulous imitation (taqlid), direct oral transmission, and the development of an intimate, often lifelong, personal bond between master and disciple. Learning is contextual, experiential, and aimed at the gradual internalization of a holistic artistic persona, where technical mastery is inseparable from stylistic nuance, poetic understanding, and appropriate conduct.

The establishment of formal music education institutions in Uzbekistan, most notably the State Conservatory, introduced a paradigm fundamentally different from this organic model. Structured around fixed curricula, semester hours, group instruction, written examinations, and standardized repertoires, the Western-derived academic system prioritizes explicit knowledge, measurable outcomes, and efficiency. This institutional shift, while providing wider access and systematic training, has inadvertently fostered a pedagogical dichotomy. Students often navigate two parallel worlds: the intuitive, depth-oriented space of their ustoz and the analytical, breadth-oriented requirements of the academic syllabus. This disconnect can lead to a fragmented education where technical proficiency may advance while the deeper cultural and aesthetic substrates of the art form remain underdeveloped.

Therefore, the question of integration is not merely a logistical one but a profound epistemological and cultural endeavor. This article investigates the processes and principles necessary for a genuine pedagogical synthesis. Its primary aim is to articulate a framework wherein the implicit knowledge and relational values of the traditional ustoz-shogird system are not sidelined but are

actively structured into the very fabric of contemporary vocal music education. The necessity of this work is urgent, as it directly impacts the future carriers of the tradition, shaping whether they emerge as nuanced, context-aware artists or as technicians of a standardized repertoire.

### Methods

This study is grounded in a qualitative, ethnomusicological methodology combined with pedagogical action research. Primary data was collected over a period of eight years through immersive fieldwork conducted within leading institutions for Uzbek music education, including the Uzbekistan State Conservatory in Tashkent and several regional colleges. The research employed a multi-modal approach to capture both the stated philosophies and the lived practices of integration.

Participant observation formed the core of the inquiry. The researcher engaged as both observer and, where invited, as a collaborative instructor in vocal masterclasses, curriculum planning sessions, and departmental examinations. This permitted firsthand analysis of the interactions between teachers (ustozlar), students, and institutional structures. To complement observational data, in-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with thirty-five key informants. This cohort included senior master-teachers (aged 60 and above) who trained pre- and post-independence, mid-career professors who bridge both pedagogical worlds, current undergraduate and graduate students, and academic administrators responsible for curriculum design.

A significant methodological component involved the documentation and analysis of “pedagogical moments” where integration was either successfully achieved or where friction between models became apparent. These moments - such as a teacher using Western solfège to explain a maqom interval before reverting to oral demonstration, or a student struggling to write a thesis on a tradition they learned primarily by rote - were meticulously recorded and later analyzed for underlying principles. Furthermore, the study examined official curricula, textbooks, and assessment rubrics to understand how tradition is officially codified and evaluated. This triangulation of observation, interview, and document analysis provided a robust basis for identifying both the challenges and potential pathways for meaningful pedagogical integration.

### Results

The research revealed a complex landscape where integration occurs along a spectrum, from unconscious adaptation to deliberate strategy. A primary finding is that successful integration is most evident not in wholesale systemic overhaul, but in the micro-practices of individual pedagogues who navigate both paradigms. These teachers, often described as “bridge generations,” have developed nuanced methods.

One significant result is the emerging practice of structured orality. Teachers systematically deconstruct complex vocal pieces (nasr, suwora) into digestible melodic-rhythmic cells (juz’lar), but transmit these cells using traditional mnemonics (onomatopoeic sounds for drum patterns, “ah” syllables for melismas). This maintains the oral-aural chain while introducing a conceptual scaffold familiar in academic learning. For instance, a Ferguson cycle’s progression might be mapped visually on a board, yet its phrasing and microtonal inflection are taught solely through call-and-response, preserving the essential knowledge that some elements must be “felt in the throat” (tomoqda his qilish) rather than notated.

Another key result pertains to the reconceptualization of repertoire as a pedagogical continuum. Instead of treating folk songs (xalq qo’shiqlari), classical maqom, and contemporary compositions as separate categories, innovative teachers sequence them to illustrate technical and aesthetic evolution. A student might begin with a simple Lapar or Yalla to develop clear diction and rhythmic vitality, progress to a Qasida to explore melismatic ornamentation and sustained breath control, and finally approach a section of Talqin from Shashmaqom to synthesize these skills within a rigid modal and

poetic structure. This approach mirrors the traditional progressive exposure to complexity while fitting within a credit-hour system.

The research also highlighted the critical, though challenging, integration of contextual knowledge. In some programs, music history and theory courses are now co-taught or closely aligned with practical studies. A lecture on the historical development of the Buzruk mode is immediately followed by a vocal lesson where students experience that mode's affective quality (ohang). Similarly, collaboration with departments of Uzbek literature ensures that the poetry of Alisher Navoi or Mashrab is studied not just for its meaning, but for its phonetic texture and how it dictates musical phrasing - a direct importation of the traditional ustoz's role as literary interpreter.

Furthermore, assessment strategies are being cautiously adapted. While technical juries remain, some teachers incorporate elements of traditional evaluation. This includes assessing a student's ability to improvise a brief sawt (vocalise) within a given maqom, demonstrating their internalized sense of the mode, or evaluating their preparedness to accompany a senior performer in a Jam (ensemble) setting, testing responsiveness and ensemble ethics - key markers of traditional readiness.

### Discussion

The findings indicate that integration is not a passive blending but an active, intellectual process of translation. The ustoz-shogird model's strength lies in its cultivation of tacit knowledge - the embodied, intuitive understanding that defies easy verbalization. The academic model's strength is in fostering explicit knowledge - the analytical, contextual, and historical frameworks that support critical reflection. The most effective contemporary pedagogy consciously creates dialogues between these knowledge types.

The practice of structured orality, for example, uses academic structuring (breaking down pieces) to make the tacit knowledge required for performance more accessible. It provides a "way in" for students struggling with the sheer aural overload of a complete rendition. Conversely, insisting on oral transmission for specific elements protects the ineffable core of the style from being flattened into notation. This respects the traditional axiom that true mastery (ustozlik) involves learning what exists between and behind the notes.

Sequencing repertoire as a pedagogical continuum represents an integration of educational philosophy. It applies the academic principle of progressive complexity to the traditional canon, making the hidden curriculum of the old masters explicit. This demystifies the learning journey for the student while honoring the logic inherent in the tradition itself. It acknowledges that a maqom is not an entry-level genre but the culmination of a broad vocal foundation.

The integration of contextual studies directly addresses a major risk of institutionalization: the separation of music from its cultural ecosystem. By weaving history, poetry, and theory into the practical curriculum, the education begins to approximate the holistic formation of the traditional apprentice, who absorbed these aspects through osmosis in the ustoz's home and social gatherings. This challenges the modern university's compartmentalization of knowledge and is crucial for developing performers who are also cultural interpreters.

However, significant tensions persist. Assessment remains a major point of contention. How does one grade fe'l (artistic intuition) or ethical conduct in an ensemble? The incorporation of improvisational tasks is a step forward, but quantifying artistic maturity risks betraying its very nature. Furthermore, the time-intensive nature of relational learning conflicts with rigid semester schedules. The deep personal bond of ustoz-shogird cannot be mass-produced, suggesting that group instruction must be balanced with significant one-on-one mentorship, a resource-heavy demand.

### Conclusion

The project of integrating tradition and pedagogy in Uzbek vocal music education is an ongoing and necessary negotiation. It requires moving beyond viewing the ustoz-shogird system and academic instruction as incompatible opposites. Instead, as this article has demonstrated, they can be seen as complementary forces in a dynamic pedagogical ecosystem. Successful integration hinges on the conscious efforts of educators who are themselves bilingual in both traditions, capable of translating the implicit values of one into the operational language of the other.

This synthesis is not about convenience but about cultural sustainability. A pedagogy that leans too heavily on academic formalism may produce vocalists with impressive range and technique but lacking the deep stylistic authenticity and spiritual connection that defines the tradition. Conversely, a pedagogy that rejects all structure risks isolating the art form, making it inaccessible to new generations and vulnerable to stagnation. The integrated model seeks a middle path: providing the systematic grounding and critical tools of academia while safeguarding and consciously teaching the embodied, relational, and contextual knowledge that is the soul of the Uzbek vocal art.

The future vitality of this rich musical heritage depends on its teachers' ability to design curricula, lessons, and assessments that honor this complexity. By creating an educational environment where students learn to both perform a maqom and articulate its cultural significance, where they develop technical skills through both imitation and analysis, and where they respect the authority of the master while cultivating their own artistic voice, education becomes a true engine of preservation and innovation. In this way, the classroom can become a contemporary extension of the ustoz's gathering, ensuring that the voice of Uzbekistan continues to resonate with both its timeless past and its dynamic future.

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