

Reçu CLT / CIH / ITH

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“APPROVED”

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NATIONAL ICH LIST
of the Republic of Uzbekistan

No.	Number of ICH element	Name of ICH element
Oral traditions and expressions		
1.	01.01	Myths
2.	01.02	Legends
3.	01.03	Doston
4.	01.04	Proverbs and Parables
Performing arts		
	02.01	<i>Maqom</i> art
5.	02.01.01	<i>Shashmaqom</i>
6.	02.01.02	Khorazm <i>maqoms</i>
7.	02.01.03	Ferghana-Tashkent <i>maqoms</i>
8.	02.01.04	Dutar-surnay style
9.	02.01.05	<i>Feruz</i>
10.	02.01.06	<i>Ushshoq</i>
11.	02.02	Story-telling art of <i>Bakhshi</i>
	02.03	Uzbek classical music style
12.	02.03.01	<i>Katta ashula</i>
13.	02.03.02	<i>Suvora</i>
14.	02.03.03	<i>Naqsh</i>
15.	02.03.04	Uzbek classical music and <i>yalla</i>
16.	02.03.05	<i>Tanovar</i>
	02.04	Singing art
17.	02.04.01	<i>Mavrigi</i>
18.	02.04.02	<i>Qarsak</i>
19.	02.04.03	<i>Ceremonial songs</i>
20.	02.04.04	<i>Khalfachilik</i>
	02.05	Dancing art
21.	02.05.01	Khorazm dance – <i>lazgi</i>
22.	02.05.02	Bukhara dance
23.	02.05.03	Surkhon dance
24.	02.05.04	Ferghana Valley dance
	02.06	

		Hkjyhkryurryur7r57yPerformance art
25.	02.06.01	<i>Dorbozlik</i> (rope-walking)
26.	02.06.02	<i>Askiya</i>
27.	02.06.03	<i>Maskharaboz</i> art (clown)
28.	02.06.04	<i>Qoghirchoqbozlik</i> (Puppetry)
29.	02.06.05	Folk games
Social practices, rituals and festive events		
	03.01	Family rituals
30.	03.01.01	<i>Beshik</i> ceremony
31.	03.01.02	<i>Sunnat</i> or <i>khatna</i> (circumcision ceremony)
32.	03.01.03	<i>Muchal</i> birthday ceremony (according to twelve-year calendar cycle)
33.	03.01.04	<i>Nikoh</i> (wedding ceremony)
34.	03.01.05	Palov culture and tradition
35.		<i>Yuz ochdi</i> ceremony
	03.02	Seasonal rites
36.	03.02.01	<i>Navruz</i>
37.	03.02.02	<i>Sumalak</i> festivity
38.	03.02.03	First snowdrop blossoming ceremony
39.	03.02.04	<i>Ramazon</i>
Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe		
	04.01	Seasonal rites
40.	04.01.01	Ceremonies calling for rain and wind
	04.02	Cultural spaces (reserves)
41.	04.02.01	Cultural Space of Boysun
42.	04.02.02	The Role of Mahalla in ICH safeguarding
43.	04.03	Traditional medicine
44.	04.04	Knowledge and skills related to cattle breeding, gardening and farming
Traditional craftsmanship		
45.	05.01	Gold embroidery
46.	05.02	Patchwork
47.	05.03	Carpet-weaving
48.	05.04	Skullcap embroidery
49.	05.05	Puppet-making
50.	05.06	Pottery
51.	05.07	Gypsum carving
52.	05.08	Wood carving
53.	05.09	Majolica art

**List of ICH
in need of urgent safeguarding**

1. *Doston* story-telling art
2. *Qobiz* performing

**ICH elements recommended for inclusion into the UNESCO's Representative
List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**

1. *Beshik* ceremony
2. *Khalfachilik*
3. Story-telling art of *Bakhshi*
4. *Palov* culture and tradition

**List of documents recommended for inclusion into the UNESCO registry of
the best experiences in Intangible Cultural Heritage safeguarding**

1. Uzbekistan model of ICH safeguarding and transferring to younger generations in Mahallas
2. "The Margilan Crafts Development Centre: Safeguarding of the Atlas and Adras Making Traditional Technologies"

02.05.01 Khorazm Dance - Lazgi

The Lazgi dance was originated many centuries ago. Khorazmians, inhabitants of the downstream areas of Amudarya, are considered as the creators of this dance. Harmonized movements of hands and legs make this dance elegant and each performer can express his/her internal feelings based on his/her talent.

“Khorazm Dance - Lazgi” was created, evolved in Khorazm Region and then it was widespread in whole territory of Uzbekistan as well as among Uzbeks living in Central Asia. People living in *Oqdarband* village of *Qo'shko'pir* District in Khorazm Region are famous for their “*Changak Lazgi*”, Khiva city is known with its “*Khiva chanoq Lazgi*”, Monaq village of *Shovot* District is noted for its “*Maskharaboz Lazgi*”. During the reign of Khiva khanate there were famous performers of “Khorazm Dance - Lazgi”. Since the second half of the XXth century, ICH bearers from Khorazm created various scenery forms of this dance in Tashkent. One of attracting features of this dance is that its music starts with tremolo, then it speeds up slowly and at the end of the dance it reaches passionate culmination. Today, this dance became popular in all regions of Uzbekistan during national holidays, festivities, concerts and other cultural events

There are 9 forms of the Lazgi dance (“*Maskharaboz*”, “*Qayroq*”, “*Surnay*”, “*Dutor*”, “*Saroy-bazm*”, “*Garmon*”, “*Changak*”, “*Chanak*”, “*Khiva*”) performed with accompany of folk songs and various traditional musical instruments. The most popular folk song called “*Yalla singing Lazgi*” was performed by the famous singer Komiljon Otanyozov and there are different versions of Lazgi dance under this song. Traditional dance performers such as Tamarakhanum, Mukarrama Turgunbaeva, Zarip Latipov, Bikajon Rakhimova, Rovia Otajonova, Gavhar Matyakubova, Malika Qalandarova, Saodat qayroqchi, Yahshim qayroqchi, Shommi qayroqchi, Karimbergan Rakhimov, Otakhon qayroqchi, Oliya Otomurotova and Jumaniyoz qayroqchi played an important role in safeguarding of Lazgi and transferring to young generation.

Lazgi represents the feelings of human creature, love for life and universal values of humanity. The movements of dance include the creating abilities of human being, emotions and human feelings such as love, pain, kindness. These characteristics of the dance fully represent universal feelings. It can also be noted the important role played by Lazgi dance to create feelings of love among people, aspiration for creation and development of creativity. The inscription of Lazgi to the List will contribute for safeguarding of diversity and creativity existing within element, encouraging youth to respect local traditions, enriching moral and cultural life of youth and supporting their cultural development. While “Lazgi” is a traditional Uzbek dance, it can also serve to form cultural contact and mutual understanding among other ethnic groups and communities.