



NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Zoirov Zarif Rashitovich

Deputy Dean For Youth Affairs And Spiritual Affairs Of The Faculty Of National Dress And Design Of Termiz State University, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: A person has been living in such a way that he is infatuated with art. Just like the culture and art of every historical period, the culture and art of every nation is formed over centuries, polished and passed from generation to generation as a heritage. Thanks to the development of art, its theoretical foundations have achieved new achievements over time, the dreams and hopes of our people have led to the development of art types, the fundamentals of art theory have been improved, and therefore, under the influence of art history, art science, art the main areas such as criticism and art journalism appeared. National music art and musical instruments play an important role in the growth of the spiritual maturity of the peoples of the world and ensure the improvement of their material and spiritual culture.

INTRODUCTION

In advanced research centers and universities in developed countries such as Russia, Italy, France, Spain, Germany, England, Korea, China, the USA, the development of national music art and musical instruments and the creation of new modern types that will please the nation and the peoples of the world scientific research is being conducted on the issues of organizing public competitions, discovering world-famous music stars, modernizing and popularizing national musical instruments for the purpose of wide use in the organization of art holidays and festivals.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the short period after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fundamental positive changes were made in all spheres of social and political life. In particular, at a time when national ideology and the idea of national independence are being formed, a lot of scientific research is related to the history of our ancestors, the formation and development of music in the Surkhan oasis, as well as the scientific analysis of its material and spiritual culture. works were carried out. Among such works are I. Jalilov[1],

H. Hamidov[2], S. Ro'zimboev[3], H. Rozmetov[4], M. Jorayev[5], M. Saidov[6]. , Sh. Shomusarov [7], it is permissible to cite the researches of scientists.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Musical instruments - musical instruments designed to create a musical tone or unique sonorous sounds and certain rhythmic structures; used in performing music as a soloist or as a group (various ensemble, orchestra, etc.). The sound of each musical instrument has its own timbre, a certain range of sounds and expressive possibilities. The quality of the sound of musical instruments often depends on the shape, general structure, device and material used in its manufacture. Musical instruments have long been made of reed, bamboo, wood, stone, bone, metal, leather, silk, coconut, gourd and others. The character of voicing can be changed with the help of additional tools (for example, the use of mutes), performance styles (for example, scratching - clicking the i words, flageolet, etc.), some musical decorations. Its appearance corresponds to the first periods of human history; and its improvement is related to the development of musical art and performance, as well as the development of musical instrument production techniques [1].

Tanbur is an ancient stringed musical instrument. In Farabi's music treatise, the chord structure of the Khurasan tanbur is presented. It is widely used as a professional word in Uzbek, Tajik, Uyghur and other nations. A pear-shaped carved bowl with a thick and long handle is made of solid mulberry wood; total length 110-130 cm. The lid of the bowl is usually made of a thin wooden board with resonator holes. A fret is 16-19 frets connected by a string, and the sixth is usually moved up or down according to the tonality of the piece being played. On the lid of the bowl there will be 4 more special screens made of wood. The first of the 3 strings of the tanbur (from the top) is the main one, 2 are auxiliary; the first and third are tuned in unison, and the second is tuned a fourth, sometimes a fifth or a second lower than them. Tanbur is played in different ways (by hitting the strings from above and below) with a nakhun worn on the index finger of the hand.

String - 1) a taut string, wire, etc., used as a source of sound in some musical instruments (tambur, gijjak, chan, violin, grand piano, etc.). The shorter, thinner and denser the material of the string, the higher its vibration speed (thick-thickness of the sound). Strings made of metal (steel), sometimes silk, silk and synthetic fibers (capron, nylon) are used in modern musical instruments. One or two layers of wire are wound over the strings, which are often used to create a low (thick) sound line; 2) stringed musical instrument. 4-6 wires are strung on an ancient string. From the middle of the 19th century, the current narrow was widespread among the peoples of Iran and the Caucasus (Azerbaijani, Armenian, etc.).

Tuba - (Latin tuba - pipe) - 1) originally an Ancient Roman musical instrument, tuba. Widely used in military and religious ceremonies. According to scientists, it originated from Assyrian, Ancient Egyptian words; 2) brass instrument with the thickest sound (low register) at the moment. Made of twisted cylinder and conical tubes, mouthpiece, equipped with valve mechanism. It was discovered in 1835 by the German masters Maurice and Wenrecht. The range is A1 (lya kontraktova) – as1 (first octave lya - flat) or Ye1 (mi kontraktova) – f1 (first octave fa). The sound is very strong and full. At the same time, it has a soft timbre when played slowly. T. Fozilov, J. Saburov are known in Uzbekistan[2].

Sitar is an Indian and Pakistani stringed musical instrument. From the period of the Delhi Sultanate (XIII-XIV centuries) it spread in North India. Sliding curtains (from 19 to 20) are installed on a wide and long handle. It has 7 main and 13 resonant wires attached to the side ears. The main bowl made of pumpkin is covered with a thin board and has an additional bowl. The sitar is used as the main

instrument in Indian classical music (raga) ensembles due to its melodious sound, sonority, and wide range of virtuoso possibilities. According to the sources, Khusrav Dehlavi was the first master performer of the sitar. Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Barkat Ali, Allouddin Khan, Ravi Shankar and others are famous sitar performers in the 20th century [3].

Soz - 1) General expression of musical instruments in Central Asia. 2) a stringed musical instrument. It is distributed in Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey and other countries. It is made of wood, and its pear-shaped bowl is glued to a long handle with curtains. The total length is 70-80 cm. 5 to 9 strings are played with mezbab. They are usually tuned to quarta-quinta. Soz is mainly used as a musical instrument accompanying the songs of lovers and singers, as well as in the ensemble of folk instruments [4].

Qiyaq (in ancient Turkic - inclined, curved), qil qiyaq is a Kyrgyz string-bowed musical instrument close to the kobyz. It has a cup-shaped bowl, a slightly bent handle, and 2 strings made of horse hair. The lower part of the bowl is covered with skin. The total length is 60-70 cm. Works based on folk songs and epic tunes, as well as program tunes are performed at Qiyak. It also serves as an accompaniment to Kyrgyz poets and epics[5].

Trumpet - (Persian sur - wedding, holiday and flute; a flute played at a wedding) is a wind-reed musical instrument. One of the professional words widely used in Uzbek, Tajik, Uyghur and other nations. The main body is made of the wood of a fruit tree (apricot, mulberry, walnut) 400-550 mm long, the inside is cylindrical, sometimes cone-shaped, and the trumpet is expanded. There are 8 finger-press holes: 7 on the surface (top), 1 on the back (bottom). The reeds of the trumpet (pipe, pipe) are made of ordinary reeds, tightly strung with a string, tied together and put on the shaft. The spindle is inserted into the bachka (from the Persian word bacha - child; a cylinder made of different wood compared to the body of the trumpet) installed on the body of the instrument. An ellipse-shaped ring (made of animal horn, bone, sadar, or metal) is attached to the shaft - sadaf, which rests on the performer's lips and protects his breath from going out. Trumpet range is one and a half to two octaves (cis-d to h3 c3 and above).

Gzhizhak is a musical instrument with strings and bows. It is widely used in Uzbek, Tajik, Uyghur, Karakalpak, Turkmen, as well as in Azerbaijani, Armenian, Georgian, Iranian, Turkish and other Eastern nations under the name Kaman, Kemanchi. According to the narratives described in the medieval music treatises, it was created by Farabi (under the name Gipchak), Ibn Sina tuned the first 2 strings to a fourth, and Qulmuhammad Udi added the 3rd string to Gijjak. Until then, the 2-string Gzhizhak had 8-11 silk-wound or wired resonating strings. The round bowl-shaped bowl of the gzhizhak is first carved from pumpkin, coconut, and now from wood (mulberry, walnut) pellets, and a skin or bubble is pulled over the mouth of the bowl. Ears are attached to one end of the handle without a veil, and the other end is placed on the bowl. The total length of the bowl with the handle is about 550-900 millimeters. Currently, the number of strings of the guitar is 3-4, and it is adjusted to quarta-quinta. They are placed on the shaytan kharak located at the top of the stack and on the kharak above the bowl. The total range is more than 4 octaves. Gijjak has a main place in national classical music ensembles due to its close to the human voice, delicate and painful sound, full of melodies, home style of performance. According to Navoi's work "Majolis un - nafais", it was a requirement for all court musicians to be able to play the djikjak [6]. In the Middle Ages, artists such as Alijon Gijjaki, Khoja Uzbek Gijjaki were famous. In Uzbekistan, the unique styles of gijjak performance were manifested mainly through the traditional schools of Andijan, Bukhara and Khorezm.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the art of music and its instruments are the tones of its creation, the methods of playing tunes, the state policy implemented by our ancestors in the accompaniment of music, the use of musical instruments during military operations, the organization of military operations. types of musical instruments, preparation methods, the reasons why world musical instruments have entered our spiritual life were described in a scientific and objective manner.

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