

PROBLEMS OF ACOUSTICS AND EXECUTIVE SKILLS IN DUTOR'S INSTRUMENT

Sayfiddinova Sevinch Akramovna
Termiz State Pedagogical Institute
Faculty of Pedagogy and Arts
2nd year student of music education

Annotation: In this article, the history of the origin of the ancient Uzbek music and the ways of improving the acoustics and performance skills of the Dutor musical instrument are considered.

Key words: Uzbek national music, dutor instrument, acoustics and performance skills, dutor family, sitting patanovka, fingering, thermal percussion, reverse percussion, simple percussion, performance skills.

INTRODUCTION

In many countries of the world, musical education of the young generation is of national importance and is considered an important means of personality formation. The music education of every country serves the social system of the nation from an ideological, political, and ideological point of view.

Raising a spiritually healthy generation in the development of our society is one of our most important tasks today. As always, young people stand on the ground of these ideas, because the education they receive today is the most important foundation not only for themselves, but also for the development of our country. Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovich's opinion in the purest sense, "If you ask me what bothers you, I will answer that it is the education and training of our children" is a clear proof of our opinion.

The role of music and art in the development of the society in which we live is incomparable. It is a manashu that strengthens our traditions that unite all nations and peoples. It is not an exaggeration to say that music can conquer any heart and fight against other evils by planting seeds of goodness in people's hearts. At this point, it is possible to understand how incomparable the art of music, which is self-perceived, and how important it is from an educational point of view. Musicologists, thinkers and scientists have long been attracted by the wide possibilities of music's influence on the human psyche. They tried to determine the characteristics of the art of music that affect the formation of people as characters.

There are innumerable attractive musical works, distinguished by the rich content, diversity of artistic images, and the uniqueness of the melodic features, as well as rhythmic and melodic (melody) construction, and the creation of unique musical

(instrumental) instruments of each nation. The musical instruments of the Uzbek people are very colorful. The art of musical performance in them has developed over the centuries and has reached us by word of mouth from one performer to another. It is the performance art that influences the decision of the classical forms of national musical instruments.

The history of the origin of Uzbek national musical instruments

The musical culture of the Uzbek people has a long history, many musicians and singers testify to the folk and oral tradition of the art of music based on the generation of musicians and singers. According to the material culture monuments, there was an ancient civilization created by the ancestors of the peoples of Central Asia in the territory of today's Uzbekistan. The music of the ancestors of the Uzbek people was strengthened by the creativity of the brotherly peoples who lived in the territory of Central Asia.

Music has been an integral part of the culture of the peoples living in Central Asia since ancient times. Its directions and genres and forms are the creations of the Uzbek people, the ancient Sugdians, Khorezmians, Parthians, Bactrians who lived in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and East Turkestan were creative activities and thinking. As a product, it has been formed and developed over the centuries. Also, there is enough evidence that the development of this art form was greatly influenced by the peoples who lived in the steppes, forests and mountains of the vast region stretching from the northern borders of China to Eastern Europe. The development of musical art is closely related to the development of cultural life in cities, and its roots go back to the end of the second millennium BC and the beginning of the first millennium BC. The development of social relations, the emergence and development of various professions, national holidays, various ceremonies accelerate the process of formation of a layer of specially trained people, that is, musicians. Musicians, composers, singers and dancers united on the basis of a common goal studied and enriched the musical spiritual heritage left by the ancestors and continued the traditions of teachers and students, and strive to pass it on to the representatives of the next generation. have shown.

Development of exercises that improve performance skills and studying acoustic properties in the performance of a student.

The teacher of the dutor class first gives the student an understanding of the structure of the dutor (head, handle, bowl, cover, ears, curtains, string, strings), parts and their use (clicking), the name of the dutor strings and their tuning. . He teaches the student how to hold the dutor and keep its cup and handle in the appropriate position.

There are 6 members of the Dutor family:

1. Prima
2. Second

3. Alt
4. Tenor
5. Bass
6. Double bass

Dutor alto is composed of two strings and is tuned to quarta (1st octave mi-lya) or kivinta (1st octave re-lya) depending on the piece being played. While playing the dutor, the student should move the right wrist and left fingers freely without tensing the hand muscles. It is very important that his shoulders are at the same height without bending during the performance.

During the training, attention is paid to the student's hands not getting tired and not getting tired.

It is important that the student performing in the dutor plays the musical ages on the piano. Playing the dutor accompanied by the piano teaches students to play in an ensemble. This will develop students' ability to hear harmonically.

At the next stage, application and application is one of the important factors. Information about sound production and beats on the instrument. After thoroughly mastering these, it is necessary to proceed to work with musical works. By working independently, the student improves his skills.

The tutor should also show the general rules of playing to the student in a practical way. When sitting, he should sit on the edge of the chair and keep his body relaxed and alert. He should put the right foot on the left foot. The cup of Dutor is placed on the right leg and slightly squeezed with the elbow of the right hand.

The elbow of the left hand should be bent and not attached to the body: the upper part of the dutor handle should be held with the left hand. Dutor handle should be slightly below the third joint of the index finger and at the base of the thumb. The handle of the dutor should not touch the palm of the left hand. All the fingers of the left hand, except the thumb, are in the shape of a circle, and they are placed on the handle near the neck. The purity of dutor's sound depends on the correct placement of the fingers on the frets and how hard the strings are pressed. Ordinal numbers of the fingers of the left hand.

- 1- Index finger
- 2- Middle finger
- 3- Side finger
- 4- Quiet

The thumb is marked with the letter "B". In dutor playing, this finger is used only to press the second string.

The right hand is placed on the edge of the bowl in the middle of the wrist. Holding the palm of the hand bent over the strings freely, it is necessary to strike the strings on

the shield. The fingers should be folded together and should be free standing inside the palm.

The dutor sound is mainly produced with the right hand finger down and down the strings. Fingers should move freely and smoothly. It is struck down with the index finger and up with the thumb, these two fingers are slightly stuck together, and when hitting up, the thumb escapes slightly to the left of the index finger. This method of playing is called a single stroke and is represented by the following symbols.

P- war from top to bottom;

V- beat from bottom to top;

Literal signs of methods (shtirikhs) on the Dutor instrument.

K- tapping with the index finger;

BZ- bilak zarb - hitting with the wrist;

B- hitting with the thumb

Pizz - pizzicato (finger snap)

Tr - tremolo (rez) continuous clicking with the index finger

With the passage of time, musical instruments change and improve, or similar musical instruments are created to complement this instrument. Let's take Dutor as an example, and in order to further improve the national Dutor, "has" (wood) curtains were installed, and the number of curtains was increased and chromatic. In order to increase the sound power and to develop the possibilities of increasing the technical power, dutor families with chromatic curtains were created. So, the dutor musical instrument has passed the test of time and is developing as a refined instrument that shows its performance characteristics even more vividly up to our time. The formation process of dutor has been connected with the performance styles of the best musicians, schools and practical abilities of hardworking masters.

Dutor's voice is very soft. Some instruments are difficult to perform without the accompaniment of a circle, but the fact that the dutor has the ability to perform the instrument on his own helps to accept his solo performance. It is better to use it together with a tanbur to hear the dutorninf sound well.

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