

HISTORY OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

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Annotation: This article provides complete information about the history of national musical instruments, performance styles, the regions where musical instruments were found, and the attention paid to the field of music and culture in our country.

Keywords: national, instrument, culture, music, tradition, performance, history, music, style, country, people.

MILLIY CHOLG'ULAR TARIXI

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada milliy cholg'ular tarixi, ijro uslublari, cholg'u asboblari topilgan hududlar va yurtimizda hozirgi kunda musiqa va madaniyat sohasiga berilayotgan e'tibor haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy, cholg'u, madaniyat, musiqa, an'ana, ijro, tarix, musiqa, uslub, mamlakat, xalq.

ИСТОРИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлена полная информация об истории возникновения национальных музыкальных инструментов, стилях исполнения, регионах обнаружения музыкальных инструментов, внимании, уделяемом области музыки и культуры в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: народный, инструмент, культура, музыка, традиция, исполнение, история, музыка, стиль, страна, народ.

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 "On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national makom", August 26, 2018 Resolution No. PD - 3920 "On measures for innovative development of the arts", Resolution No. PD-4038 of November 28, 2018 "On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan", 2019 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of

Uzbekistan No. 1019 of December 19, 2019 “ On approval of the Program for improving the activities of museums in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021”, November 23, 2019 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2019 “ On approval of the activities of the Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum and the Treasury House-Museum” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 630 [1] of May 30, 2019 “ On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay ”, “Shakhrisabz”, “Termez” and “ Kokand ” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [2] , 2020 “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [3], 2020 “On measures to further enhance the role and influence of the arts in society” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 325 of June 9, 2021 and “Martirs’ Memory” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 357 of February 2, 2022 “On support of the Moat Fund” The normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution No. PD – 1 2 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [4] are becoming increasingly important.

Musical instruments created during human development. First of all, percussion instruments were born, then wind instruments, which produce sound by means of air, and then stringed instruments. History of musical instruments and instrument performance. Classification of percussion instruments and improvement of their performance methods. The history of wind instruments and their performance styles. History of stringed instruments, types and styles of their performance. Bowed instruments and the history of their creation. Old instruments and their place in the history of musical instruments.

Ceramic terracottas (made of clay and then baked in fire, flat on the back, and with an exaggerated appearance on the surface) found in the ruins of Afrosiyab (Samarkand) The images of male and female musicians depicted on the ceramic (9-10 cm wide) provide very valuable information about the musical instruments of that time. Their approximate age has been determined to belong to the III-I centuries BC. The oud is the most frequently depicted musical instrument on African terracottas. This indicates that this instrument was a very popular favorite instrument at that time. In the images, it can be seen that the oud is presented as a three-stringed and four-stringed instrument.[5]

Even during the past VII-VIII centuries after the creation of terracottas, the appearance and number of strings of these instruments did not change. In the "Big book about music" created by Abu Nasr Farabi, the oud instrument is described in the same way. In the musical treatises created after Farabi, it is written that, in addition to the fourth string of the oud, Farabi added a fifth string and that its pitch began to be tuned in the interval of a fourth.

Among the images of musical instruments found in the ruins of Afrosiab, the harp found its reflection. Egypt was considered the homeland of this instrument for a long time, but as a result of the excavations carried out in Ancient Asia, Sumer, the first link of the Ur dynasty,

was found. The discovery of an elegantly decorated harp with 11 strings found in the queen's chamber (3000 years BC) may be related not only to Egypt, but also to Ancient Asia, in addition to expanding its distribution area (geography), according to this source. According to it, the angular harp appeared after the bowed harp and was brought to Egypt from Asia. That's why it was called "Harp of Asia". Among the terracottas found in Afrosiyab, there is also an image of a number of flute-like instruments belonging to the group of wind instruments. Most of these instruments are flutes, and women are often depicted as their performers. Drums and percussion instruments (drums, cymbals) are also depicted on terracottas found in Afrosiyab. [6]

In this source, experts were surprised by the colorful images carved on rhytons (horn vessels decorated with ivory) found during excavations in the area of Naisa (source Nisa), the capital of the Parthian state (in the source Parfiyena) (in the present day Turkmenistan region). is stated. Among these images, one can observe the clear representation of musical instruments - kifara, tambourine, pan flute, avlos, round instrument and cymbals.

Based on the source, it can be said that kifara is also a lyre-like instrument (currently a musical instrument whose image represents music). Kifara is a professional instrument, while lira is used by amateurs. Avlos (Greek name) is a trumpet-like instrument, the pipe part of which is made separately, and the wind part is made separately. That is, the main sound is related to the "nay pachak" part, as in the trumpet and oboe. The pan flute (Greek) consists of pipes connected to each other, each of which produces a separate sound. Its name is related to the name of the Greek god Pan, who is constantly depicted holding this instrument. According to Greek authors, both instruments came to them from Eastern countries (pages 30-31). Currently, in many Eastern countries (China, Indonesia, Korea, Japan, etc.) instruments of the type of avlos and the type of Pan flute are found.

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