



Uzbek folk traditional instrument

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Annotation: A musical instrument is an object that produces musical sounds. Any sound-producing object can be used as a musical instrument. The history of musical instruments dates back to the time when human culture began to take shape. Early musical instruments were used in various rituals, such as during religious events. Later, it was used to play musical instruments.

Keywords: music, rubob, source, note, record, gijjak, cello, performance, style

Musical instruments are divided into groups according to their sound sources, into groups depending on the style of performance or mechanism used, and into different types depending on their additional characteristics. Musical instruments are mainly divided into groups of stringed chordophones, wind-blown aerophones, leather-covered membranophones, lingual hemidiophones, record, electric and electronic musical instruments, and aidophones. Groups of stringed instruments: bow words violin, alm, cello, double bass, viola, Uzbek words gijjak, koybiz, samo, etc. , dutar, tanbur, rubob, setor, various percussion instruments, dust, samba, percussion keyboard and its types, groups of wind instruments; linguistic words, sunray, koshnay, bolamon, shoxnay, clarinet, goboy, tongueless words naylar, flute, mundshtukli words truba, horn, tuba, karnay, pneumatic key words; organ and its types.

Subdivisions of Linguistic Instruments; pleural key words fisgarmoniya, bayan, accordion,, percussion words changqobiz and its types, percussion words flexons, groups of percussion instruments with leather upholstery; adjustable litavras, non-adjustable drums, doira, baran, tanburin and other musical instruments. Groups of record instruments; percussion resonator words xylophones, percussion resonator words under the sound plates of a certain size resonators tubes, empty containers, etc. installed metalaffon, marimba, vibraphone, key percussion words chelesta. Groups of idiophones; adjustable orchestral bells, bells, gong, non-adjustable plates, tam-tam, Moroccan, sharp, spoon, safoil, lokop, patnis, copper, bowl, rust and other musical instruments. The form of music - in a broad philosophical and aesthetic sense - the means of expression that combine certain ideological and artistic content



in music - melody, rhythm, harmony, madness, in the narrow sense - the internal structure of musical works. Certain creative principles in the representation of artistic images in the form of music are based on the repetition, modification or reworking of a melody or theme, the introduction of a new sharply differentiated melody. In oral music, as well as in vocal, theatrical, and cinematic music, in addition to pure musical factors, compositional features such as the structure of the poetic work, dramaturgy, and film montage are also important. KASHKAR RUBOBI Rubob is a musical instrument. It is played with Nohun (mediator). Widespread since the Middle Ages in the East, Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia. According to some scholars, the modern violin originated from the ancient two-stringed bow rubab. Currently, there are three main types: Kashgar, Pamir, and Afghan rubab.

The Kashgar rubab is 80-100 cm long, the bowl is made of mulberry and other hard shells and covered with hard leather. The handle is long, the tip is turned backwards, and there are two ram-like jaws at the starting point of the bowl. The curtains on the handle form a chromatic sound line, which is now made of metal from 19 to 23 gut. The 5 strings of the Kashgar rubab are usually set in the quarto-quintet range. The range is close to 3 octaves. The sound is resonant. The ease of mastering the art of performing has led to the emergence of talented musicians - M. Mirzayev, which became popular among amateur and professional musicians in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the 1940s. The modernized version of the Kashgar rubab is rubob-prima, which is close to the Russian dombra and can be adjusted between 4 metal strings. Used in orchestra and solo singers. M. Mirzayev from Uzbek composers, A. Bobokhonov, N.Kulabdullayev, composers I.Khamroyev, M.Bafoev and others have created works in different genres for the Kashgar rubab. The handle of the Afghan rubab is short, 8-10 cm, and the tip is slightly curved. The resonator is extremely large, up to 20cm wide and up to a total of 30cm. The body and handle are carved out of solid wood. The middle part of the body is carved on both sides. The lower part is covered with leather and the upper with a board. There are usually 4-5 main curtains on the handle, 6-7 main screeds will be installed on the wooden floor. In addition to the 5 main strings that are adjustable to the quartet, there are 10-11 auxiliary resonant strings that are pulled to the side ears. It has a diatonic sound range in the range of two octaves. It is mainly used by professional musicians, soloists, and various ensembles.

The bowl of the Pamir rubab is slightly stiffer than the Kashgar rubab, and no curtains are attached to it. The handle is made of a whole piece of wood with a bowl. The bottom of the bowl is covered with a thin board. The quartet is a string that connects to the side ear in addition to the 5 main strings that can be adjusted



between the strings. It is highly tuned and is used as a visual medium. Violin (Slavic) is a stringed bowed musical instrument. Among violin instruments, the violin, viola, cello, double bass lead, the highest register word. The 4-wire interval is set to fifth. The range is more than 4 octaves. The total length is 600 mm, the classical form of the violin originated in Italy and France in the XV-XVI centuries. The art of solo has been developing since the XVII-XVIII centuries. Violin music is being created. Virtuoso violinists and famous composers N. Paganini, P. Sarasate and others have played an important role in this field since the XIX century. Famous 20th century violinists such as F. Kreis (Austria), I. Menuhin (England), M. Rayson, N. Power are well known in Uzbekistan in the field of violin. Currently, young performers M. Yaminov, N. Khalikov have won international competitions. Uzbek composers have created concerts and works for violin. In the early 20th century, musicians at the Andijan school in Uzbekistan used the violin as a flute.

References:

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