

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF UZBEK FOLK INSTRUMENTAL SONGS IN THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL VALUES

**Mardonov Zafar Muzaffarovich**

*State Institute of Art and Culture of Uzbekistan*

*Teacher of the “National Singing” department*

**Annotatsiya:** Cholg'u ijrochiligi milliy meros, madaniy asos sifatida alohida o'rganiluvchi professional soha hisoblanadi. Ijrochilik san'ati esa doimiy rivojlanib boruvchi jarayondir. Boshqa sohalar singari cholg'u ijrochiligi ham yildan-yilga rivojlanib bormoqda. Cholg'u ijrochiligini o'qitishda musiqiy ta'lim tizimining uzviy ravishda olib borilishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Musiqa ta'limini tizimli tashkil etilishi ijrochining mohir sozanda sifatida rivojlanishi uchun asosiy omil hisoblanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Cholg'u ijrochiligi, dutor, sozanda, kompozitor, ansambl, orkestr, musiqiy ta'lim, tanbur, rubob.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается история формирования узбекских народных инструментов и их место в нашем музыкальном наследии. Народные инструменты – духовное богатство каждого народа. Они формировались и развивались по-своему на протяжении многих лет. В то же время он не утратил своего влияния и по сей день. Узбекские народные инструменты поистине являются уникальным сокровищем нашей национальной культуры. Поэтому допустимо признать, что они богаты и красочны с точки зрения смысла и материала. Развитие наших национальных музыкальных инструментов яркое тому подтверждение.

**Ключевые слова:** Народные инструменты, инструментальное исполнительство, педагог, музыкант, мастер-ученик, мастер, наследие, искусство, ценность, традиция.

**Abstract:** This article discusses the history of the formation of Uzbek folk instruments and their place in our musical heritage. Folk instruments are the spiritual wealth of every nation. They have been formed and developed in their own way over the years. At the same time, it has not lost its influence even to this day. Uzbek folk instruments are truly a unique treasure of our national culture. Therefore, it is permissible to recognize that they are rich and colorful from the point of view of meaning and material. The development of our national musical instruments is a clear proof of this.

**Key words:** National instruments, instrument performance, teacher, musician, master-student, master, heritage, art, value, tradition.

The Uzbek people have a rich ancient musical heritage, in which the role of musical instruments is of particular importance. Musical instruments are the material and incomparable spiritual wealth of our nation. Because every nation has its national heritage, traditions and values that have arisen in those times, national instruments for singing through national melodies.

According to sources, the history of national musical instruments goes back to very distant times. That is, as early as the 13th thousand years before our era, first percussion instruments and then loud sounds began to appear. The great scientists explain why the words with percussion were discovered for the first time. Later, folk craftsmen made instruments such as trumpets, flutes, whistles, rattles, and chiltor (harp) from reeds or bamboo stalks. After a certain period, stringed mizrab and stringed bow musical instruments were created. In the process of centuries-old cultural development, traditional songs such as dutor, tanbur, rubob, gijjak, chang, which have their own structure and sonority, were created.

In the course of the evolutionary development of society, folk instruments become an integral part of human activity, being integrated into the life and labor activities of the peoples of Central Asia and the Middle East. People have widely used musical instruments in their national ceremonies and family holidays. Undoubtedly, during this period, the art of playing musical instruments reached a certain level of development, and skilled and talented soloists began to emerge from the people. After that, along with the solo performance, the accompaniment performance was gradually formed and started to spread among the masses. Musical instruments and the music emanating from them become an integral part of human activity, being integrated into the life and work activities of the population. All holidays and celebrations, religious ceremonies and other events did not pass without music, songs and dances. Also, songs, games and tunes accompanied by lyrics were performed at all ceremonies and family holidays of the people. Musical instruments such as trumpets, trumpets, circles, and drums are widely used in festivals, religious and cultural ceremonies.

It is known that the heritage of Uzbek folk music, like the music of many other peoples of the East, is divided into types of professional music of folklore and oral tradition. In turn, we see that instruments are divided into types that are used only by performers of folklore genres and by professional musicians. In the historical monuments, including musical treatises and other sources, the instruments used by the master musicians are reflected. But the description (or classification) of many musical instruments, which are simple

in structure, including bone or wooden chankwuz, and similar sounds, are performed by shepherds or among the general public. We rarely find it in monuments and special music pamphlets. It is possible that many of these instruments remain unknown to us. The Uzbek people have a rich ancient musical heritage, in which the role of musical instruments is of particular importance. Our musical instruments are considered the material and cultural wealth of our people, and play an important role in the understanding of our cultural history and the development of our national culture, like other areas. Since time immemorial, the presence of any musical instrument such as dutor or tanbur in the hotel of an Uzbek is a sign of our people's infinite respect and devotion to art. Drawing on the knowledge and experience of our living heritage, master artists, and direct communication with them over many years allows us to collect new, unique and reliable information from many aspects. In particular, the colors and richness of the tones of our national instruments reflect the aspects of the people's lifestyle, culture, formation, and embody the elegant brilliance of the musical thinking of the peoples of the East. Uzbek folk instruments, which have high aesthetic qualities, skillful performance traditions and vividly express their unique freshness, have attracted attention as a special research object on a scientific basis.

Traditional folk instruments include tanbur, dutor, sato, rubob, oud, flute, sunray, koshnai, karnai, gijjak, chang, kanon, doyra, drums, changkobiz, sibizga, shepherd's pipe, spol are the instruments used in folk art. nay, safoil, sagat etc. are included. Processed instruments include samples of rubob, gizjak, dutor, and chan words processed according to the criteria of soprano, alto, tenor, and bass voices of music. On the basis of these instruments, the activities of Uzbek folk musical orchestras and ensembles were created.

When we look at history, we are sure that great people have lived in every era, who left an indelible mark on the art of national music. Studying the lives and works of many great artists whose names were mentioned above, who took a worthy place among the jewels of the history of Uzbek national music art in the second half of the 19th century and the 20th century, faith and loyalty to their legacy. It is reasonable to say that it is the human duty of every professional citizen who has national pride in his heart to approach. The merits of Abu Nasr Muhammad al-Farabi are incomparable in studying the musical heritage that has reached us from the distant past and bringing it to the level of a perfect science. Al-Farabi attached great importance to the performance and analysis of ancient

music samples. As a result of research, he created the science of music theory. Treatises such as "Kitabul al-kabr" (Big book on music), "Kilamu fil-musiqi" (Book on musical styles), "Kitabul-musiqi" (Book of music) are directly devoted to the analysis of music performance.

By the 20th century, the study and research of musical instruments, which became popular in the art of musical performance, increased. This work was initiated by Abdurauf Fitrat, one of the prominent representatives of the Jadidist movement. After that, musicologists V. Belyayev, F. Karomatov, T. Vizgo, A. Malkeyeva successfully continued this work. After that, prominent musicians of that time were Ota Jalal Nasirov, Ota Ghiyos Abdug'aniyev, Haji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov, Mulla Toychi Tashmuhammedov, Shorahim Shoumarov, Matyusuf Kharratov, Matpano Khudoyberganov, Madrahim Yakubov (Sherozi), Yunus Rajabi, Domla Halim Ibodov, Usta Olim Komilov, Arifkhan Khotamov and others continued the age-old traditions passed from teacher to student. The measures aimed at the development of the sector were reflected in the decision "On additional measures for the further development of the sphere of culture and art" signed by our honorable President on February 2, 2022. It is known from history that culture and art played a special role in each Renaissance period, including the first and second Renaissance periods. The adoption of this document serves as an important program for the beginning of the third Renaissance period in our country.

The issue of perfect teaching of our national musical instruments in schools is specifically mentioned in the decision. This will help the formation of knowledge about our national heritage in young people and increase their spiritual level. Including:

- the skill of playing tunes on at least one of the national musical instruments listed in Appendix 1 will be taught to this decision, and a corresponding note will be made about it in their educational document (certificate);

- one study hour per week for music and, in addition to it, practice circles and optional lessons on playing tunes on national musical instruments are held every week;

- it is mandatory for music teachers to have the ability to play tunes on at least one of the national instruments listed in Appendix 1 to this decision, and at least three from the 2023/2024 academic year;

- as part of the study hours allocated for music, under the motto "An instrument accompanies my life", lessons of musical instruments will be organized;

- provision of sheet music collections and special musical literature will be included in the system of providing secondary schools with textbooks and teaching-methodical manuals;

Another important aspect of this decision is that, according to Appendix 4, the organization of the Jazz Orchestra of Uzbekistan under the authority of the State Philharmonic of Uzbekistan, training well-known artists in special recording studios based on the best examples of Uzbek and world literature, "You "A Gift from a Loved Artist" series includes preparation of audio books, scientific research in the field of culture and art, and state support for the creation of scientific and methodological resources.

In a word, it is not an exaggeration to say that this decision was adopted as the best way to educate the next generation as a sincere respect for our culture and unlimited attention for the officials of our industry. As the President noted, if literature, art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole humanity will live peacefully.

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