

FEATURES OF DUTAR PERFORMANCE

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Abstract: *in dutar performance, he usually does not always show the strokes necessary for the performance. Therefore, during each performance, the teacher sets a task to perform certain notes on the appropriate bar (for example, with a single stroke or tremolo, which note to play 'up or down'), and requires the student to follow these lines. . If the student is not able to complete the task set by the teacher, the teacher will have to write the appropriate bars on the notes. The right choice of playing style (left hand position) is also required in instrumental performance. This allows for efficient use of execution techniques.*

Keywords: *dutar, genre, hatch, note, pedagogy, string, composer.*

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ДУТАРНОГО ИСПОЛНТЕЛЬСТВА

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Аннотация: *в дутарном исполнительстве обычно не всегда показывают штрихи, необходимые для исполнения. Поэтому во время каждого выступления учитель ставит задачу - исполнять определенные ноты на соответствующем такте (например, с помощью одного удара или тремоло, при этом нота воспроизводится «вверх или вниз») и требует от ученика следовать этим строчкам. Если ученик не может выполнить задание, поставленное учителем, учитель должен отметить соответствующие штрихи в нотах. Правильный выбор стиля игры (положение левой руки) также необходим в инструментальном исполнении. Это позволяет эффективно использовать техники исполнения.*

Ключевые слова: *дутар, жанр, штрих, нота, педагогика, струнный, композитор.*

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Music, with its unique nature, has a great influence on the spiritual world of students. Because under the influence of melody and melody, students grow in the world of emotions, the formation of understanding and thinking, the desire for goodness, love of beauty, conservation of nature, the desire to serve the family and the country. Music education is one of the main and most complex aspects of fine arts education, which teaches to understand and appreciate the beautiful things around us.

Thanks to independence, radical changes have taken place in all spheres of science, and our national traditions and national values have been restored. People have a new way of thinking, a new perspective, a new way of thinking. There have also been significant changes in our national music [1, 228].

After playing a particular musical phrase on a different barcode, a barcode is selected that can reveal that sentence. Research in the field of music pedagogy and musicology, the work of composers and the development of music in general are the main reasons for the development of modern instrumental performance, as well as methods of performance.

Speaking of barcodes, we want to emphasize their importance in performance. as the teacher teaches the student a new, unfamiliar piece of work, he or she should think carefully about the appropriate bar to play each sentence. Because pedagogical experience shows that the instrument performs a variety of compositions written for different instruments. This means that when such works are performed, the strokes should be chosen in such a way that the artistic essence of the work is not damaged in the performance.

It is important in educating a young generation with high spirituality, high qualification, competitive, able to make a worthy contribution to the development of the country's arts, high cultural and educational qualities. This program of performance in folk instruments includes the basics of instrumental performance, the role of music in the development of art and culture, socio-cultural reforms in the transition period and their results, the study of art. The tooth and the factors influencing it cover issues such as the development processes of world art.

The main goal is to get an idea of student instrumental performance, solo performance, ensemble, orchestral instruments, world and Uzbek musical heritage, to improve performance skills, stage performance, high performance technical art build mastery skills.

Tasks arising from the mastery of performance on folk instruments - to try to develop the student's talent, to fully reflect its peculiarities, to teach the musician using all sources of specialization in the style of composers, national performance demonstrate knowledge and skills such as the ability to apply the method. In addition, they need to have the skills to work in secondary special education institutions in the field of music, opera houses and studios, various creative groups, and institutions of musical culture.

Students have the following requirements for knowledge, skills and abilities. Student:

- professional concert performers;
- orchestra (ensemble) artists and their performances on stage;
- concert-performance skills;
- have an idea of the theoretical basis for the analysis of the form of music;
- mastering the program included in the repertoire of the performer;
- development of notation reading skills;
- Performance analysis of works of different genres;
- be able to skillfully perform and use musical works of various genres, large and small, typical of Uzbek and world composers;
- develop the skills of playing the chosen instrument;
- training of teachers in the specialty;
- Improving performance skills;
- performance on stage;
- perfect mastery of high-performance technical art must have the skills.

In the first half of the first year it is expedient to establish the following standard execution programs:

Study and memorization of two plays of different character created by Uzbek and world composers, four etudes of different character with two gamma 4 and 5 characters and large-scale (sonata, concert) and suite (solo) of classical composers. Two gammas of five or more characters (in different bars, three or four octaves), two etudes of different character.

Works written in large format: concert, sonata, suite. Two pegs; written in a variety of genres — virtuoso and contemporary. Study and memorize works of Uzbek composers in different genres.

Practice reading notes fluently on a regular basis throughout the semester. Performing works from one to two octave major and minor gamma, two etudes and 3-4 different character styles.

Educational literature on many folk instruments focuses on the formation of the necessary performance movements, the state of performance, which, in addition to practical recommendations, also develops theoretical guidelines.

Teachers of folk instruments use textbooks for other types of instruments, such as the violin, cello, flute, horn, balalaika, dombra, and others. This, of course, is useful, because it helps performers of folk instruments to reveal their individual qualities and improve their technical skills.

At present, the main task of music pedagogy is to train highly qualified musicians and performers who promote music culture.

Dutor is one of the most popular and popular Uzbek musical instruments, which has two narrow meanings in the Tajik language. In fact, in a dutor with two strings, the melody is performed mainly on the first string, but the second string differs from other instruments in that it is constantly added to the melody. Dutor's voice is very soft. Although some instruments are difficult to perform without the accompaniment of a doyra, the fact that the dutor has the ability to perform the method on its own helps to accept its solo performance. It is best to use it with a tanbur to better hear the sound of the dutor.

The dutor consists of two parts (a handle and a bowl), the part that connects them is called the "throat". The dutor bowl can be made from a combination of carvings or "ribs". Carved dutor is used in Samarkand, Khorezm and Turkmenistan and is made of a piece of mulberry wood. The "ribbed" dutor is also made of mulberry wood and is joined by bending 8-10 pieces of thin boards. The lid of the bowl is also made of wood. Dutor is usually dried in the shade of mulberry wood. The dutor handle is made of apple tree and has 13-14 intestinal membranes attached to it. The total length of the dutor is 1200-1300 mm. 750-800 mm in some places. Adjusted for two narrow silk quartets (middle curtain), fifth (main curtain), unison (double curtain) and octaves. Dutor is used in an ensemble and as a solo word. Dutor was reworked and included in the orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments. The orchestra uses prima, alto, bass and double bass.

Dutor alt is a scaled-down type of dutor. The cover is made of spruce instead of mulberry. The intestines are narrowed instead of silk. The curtains are carved from the handle and chromatically placed. The strings are tuned to mi and lya in the first octave of the quartet. The notes are written on the violin key, octave above the audible. The size ranges from mi in the lower octave to do in the second octave.

Dutor bass is a large type of dutor. The dutor-bass has four strings, which are tuned to the fourth string in the major octave, the third string in the major octave, the second string in the minor octave, and the first string in the minor octave; lya tori is made of gut and the rest is made of metal. The notes are written on the bass key as they are heard. The volume ranges from do in the upper octave to the left in the first octave.

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