

# ANCIENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR TYPES

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## Abstract

The role of playing national musical instruments in Uzbek music is incomparable. Effective use of them gives us many opportunities. We need to improve their quality, perfect performance, and in order to perform them perfectly, we need to pay special attention to their quality. They have been reworked and developed by many specialists, who have expanded their performance possibilities even more. This led to a more perfect performance of our national songs.

**Keywords:** flute, trumpet, sibizg<sup>a</sup>, bulaman, trumpet, chang, rubob, kashkar rubob.

## Introduction

Musical instrument performance is one of the main subjects for entering the specialty. The main goal of the science of musical instrument performance is to provide students with comprehensive knowledge about the history of musical instruments and ways of performance. Students learn about the history and performance traditions of musical instruments in the seventh and eighth semesters of the fourth year. Honanda is not a perfect performer if he doesn't know how to play music. That is, as Hazrat Navoi used to say, «Play both, and tell – stir up the property of the soul.»

The history of the musical culture of the Uzbek people is very rich and ancient. According to the written and oral sources found so far, the ancient Khorezm, Bactria and Sugd lands had a very beautiful and colorful unique local music art before Christ. The remains of works of art found in the old regions such as Ayritom, Tuproq Qala, Afrosiyob indicate that art was widespread in these regions and gained significant social importance. At the same time, we are aware of the fact that the harp-like, dust-like, lute-like, and flute-like instruments reflected in the hands of the performers are among the perfect sounds that have traveled a long path of development.

In the process of providing information about national musical instruments, the history of the origin of the saz, the great teachers and skilled performers who contributed to its development will be mentioned, and the younger generation will be taught the devotion and love for their homeland, the saz, and their teachers. Should be increased.

We have some information that the famous ancient instrument «Borbad» was created in the 6th century BC. Therefore, it is indicated that «this instrument was the basis for the emergence of all stringed instruments in many sources.» Borbad, Barbad, Pahlabad, Fakhliz Marvi (approx. 585, Nisa-628-38, Marv) is a famous musician, singer, poet and composer. At first, he learned the secrets of performance and creativity from his father, moved to Marv and became a student of the famous teachers there. Later, he served in the palace (Ctesiphon) of the Sassanid king Khusrav Parviz. The sources mention that Borbad was especially fond of works of a certain system, the series (in particular, those related to the Zoroastrian rites, which were elevated to the status of the state religion by the Sasanians). «Kitab ul-musiqā al-kabir» by Abu Nasr Farabi («The Big Book on Music»), «Mafatiq al-Uldum» by Abu Abdullah al-Khorazmi («The Key of Sciences»),



«Risolai dar ilmi musiqi» by Muhammad Nishopuri, Abdul Qadir Marog In his treatises such as «Maqosid al-alhan» («The Place of Origin of Melodies»), Borbad's famous 7-part «Khusravani series» as well as melodies and songs called «Doston» are described and the creative process is analyzed. A3-Jahiz (775-818), Abuifaraj Isfakhani (897-967), Abumansur Sa'alibi (961-1038) scientific and artistic works (various interpretations and collections) of authors such as 360 songs belonging to Borbad's work, 30 notes that 7 instrumental melodies and 7 «Khusravani» are related to the spatial thinking concept widespread in the East, i.e. 3690 of the lunar year, 30 of the month and 7 days of the week. The musical heritage of the peoples of the world, especially the national musical instruments, is classified by several principles.

Up to now, Uzbek music performance can be divided into three main directions. Direction of folk folklore music, direction of folk classical music and direction of compositional music. In the direction of folk folklore, instruments that have a mass character, sound and technical aspects are used more often. For example: rubob, flute, gizjak, dust and circle instruments. It should be noted that in the performance of folk music, the performance conditions and place are unique.

Therefore, it is required that the instruments also have the ability to quickly adapt and perform in any conditions.

The performance direction of compositional art also includes a group of instruments based on modern styles. Structural groups of musical instruments are organized and performed on the basis of musical genres. According to it, the composition of musical instruments, from an instrumental duet to an orchestra of folk instruments, is structured and widely used in performance practice. It should be noted that European instruments are also widely used in order to have full sound capabilities of the orchestra. All musical instruments formed in performing practice are divided into three types within their characteristics. String, wind and percussion instruments. Flute is an ancient wind instrument of Uzbek folk music. The flute is widely used in Uzbekistan, it plays an important role in the ensemble, the orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments, and it is also played individually.

According to one of the old legends, Grandfather Shepherd cut a hollow reed and carved holes in it that he could close and open with his finger. He named him «Flute». While handing over the shepherd's staff to his children, he also gave them the flute. They are raising sheep in the desert and green pastures, playing the flute made by their grandfather. The sheep that are «captured» by the sound of the flute are inseparable from the herd. Years later, this word reached the hands of the city's mashoyikhs. They were also mesmerized by the magical sound of the flute. He further improved and embellished it. The flute was made not only of reeds, but also of wood, copper, and other types of metal. Abduqadir Ismailov, Saidjon Kalonov, Mirza Toirov and Abdulahat Abdurashidov are among the master pipers. When these masters perform «Choli Irak», «Chorgoh», «Bir kelsin» and similar wonderful works, one's heart is written and the spirit is lifted, and we feel a great mood.

Today's young people are making use of the vast possibilities of our Uzbek national songs, playing various works and making their contribution to introducing our Uzbek music to the world.

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