



Issues of Improvement of Performance Skills in Dutor Musical Instrument

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Abstract: Dutor is one of the traditional Uzbek percussion instruments. Dutor, which has been occupying a worthy place in the practice of folk performance for a long time, has now taken a place in the composition of all groups characteristic of the traditional style of performance. It was formed as a traditional solo instrument and became one of the leading instruments. Although the historical formation of the dator and aspects of harmony with other instruments go back to the distant past, it has been described in musical treatises since the 15th century. “According to Farabi’s information, the Khurasan tanburi resembles a modern dator with many of its features.”

Keywords: performance skills, dator, musical instrument.

Dutor is a widely popular instrument among the Uzbek, Turkmen, Tajik, and Karakalpak peoples of Central Asia. In performance practice, in the traditional style of performance, the fifth note is widely accepted.

Currently, although the basics of the methodology of teaching folk instruments have not been sufficiently developed, there are certain tasks and recommendations about the history of the instrument, performance situations, and performance methods that can be used as a basis for practical activities for teachers in textbooks available in study materials and kits.

But despite this, the problems of professional training according to modern requirements for teachers-performers teaching folk instruments have not been sufficiently solved in textbooks and educational literature.

Each instrument has its own shape and construction, the instruments have different playing styles, but the basis of the formation of the performer’s technique lies in the movements of the hips and fingers.

For example, there is no need to work on the quickness of the fingers when forming the technique of playing a dulcimer, while in circle performance, on the contrary, hand movements are different. The movement of the fingers of the left hand is carried out horizontally in the performance of stringed instruments, and in the vertical view in the performance of bowed instruments. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the principles of the formation of performance movements separately and in more detail with respect to each instrument.

Some teachers of folk instruments focus on the musical development of the student, but work less on his performance. Freedom of movement includes not only the acquisition of performance techniques, but also the formation of quality sound, which in turn leads to the creation of a desired, unique performance style.

In many textbooks and instructional manuals published in the field of folk instruments, great attention is paid to the formation of the necessary performance actions, the performance situation, in addition to practical recommendations, theoretical guidelines have also been developed.

Folk instrument performance teachers are using textbooks and manuals written for other types of instruments, such as violin, cello, flute, horn, balalaika, dombra and other instruments. This, of course, is not without benefit, as it helps to reveal individual qualities and improve technical skills in performers of folk instruments.

We would not be wrong if we say that this textbook on the teaching methodology of folk instruments and the history of instruments is one of the textbooks published in our republic. This textbook, as we mentioned above, is one of the continuations of the books planned for the future under the heading “Uzbekistan as a part of music science”, and because I, as the author, am a specialist in the field of performing arts, in a separate section, under the title “Performance styles in the classroom”, I tried to highlight my observations based on my many years of teaching experience. Also, the artistic part of the textbook includes musical works suitable for the students’ program. The remaining parts are devoted to the teaching methods of Uzbek folk instruments, the history of national instruments and musical pedagogy.

Currently, the main task of musical pedagogy is to train highly qualified musicians-performers, popularizers of musical culture.

Dutor is one of the most beloved and popular Uzbek musical instruments, which means two strings in Tajik. The dutor, which actually has two strings, is distinguished from other instruments by the fact that the melody is mainly played on the first string, but the second string is constantly added to the melody. Dutor’s voice is very soft. Although some instruments are difficult to play without accompaniment, the fact that the teacher can play the method on his own helps him to accept his solo performance. To hear Dutor’s sound well, it is better to use it together with a tanbur.

Dutor consists of two parts (handle and cup), the connecting part of which is called “throat”. Dutor bowl can be carved or “ribbed” made from a combination of chalas. “Carved dutor” is made in Samarkand, Khorezm and Turkmenistan, and is carved from a single piece of mulberry wood. Dutor with “ribs” is also made of mulberry wood, and 8-10 pieces of thin boards are bent together. The lid that is glued on the bowl is also made of wood. Usually, mulberry wood from which dutor is made is dried in the shade. Dutor handle is made of apple wood and 13-14 guts are attached to it. The total length of the dutom is 1200-1300 mm. 750-800 mm in some places. Two silk strings are tuned in fourths (middle pitch), fifths (head pitch), unison (double pitch) and octaves. Dutor is sung in an ensemble and as a solo piece. Dutor was reworked and included in the orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments. In the orchestra, two types of prima, alto, bass and contrabass are played.

Dutor alt is a diminutive form of dutom. Its cover is made of juniper instead of mulberry. Instead of silk strings, the intestine is pulled tight. The curtains are permanently fixed by carving the handle and chromatically. The strings are tuned to E and L in the first octave of the fourth. Notes are written in treble clef, an octave higher than they are heard. It ranges from mi in the minor octave to do in the second octave.

Dutor bass is an enlarged type of dutom. The four strings of the double-bass are tuned to the fourth string C 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. The net is made of gut, the rest is made of metal. Notes are written in the bass clef as they are heard. The volume ranges from C in the major octave to C in the first octave.

The main methods of execution in Dutor:

- a) hitting the strings from top to bottom with the index finger or the whole paw of the right leg;
- b) hit the strings with the index finger from top to bottom and bottom to top at the same time;
- c) tremolo - a very rapid alternation of up and down strokes of one or both strings of the dutom with the index finger;

- d) terma rez - rapid alternation of downward and reverse upward blows of the index finger and thumb (k - b, b - k). Termarez is more popular in the performance of folk music works;
- e) hit one string and two strings down with the thumb;
- f) clicking and pinching (pitsicato) - hitting a string with the thumb;
- g) rez - hitting the string with four fingers, while before hitting the fingers are bent into the palm, and while hitting, the fingers are written.

Payment status in Dutor call

1. Dutor is a musical instrument played by wind. There are rules for playing it. The pelvic cavity is on the right side. Played on three pivots.
2. Fold the chair to two thirds.
3. 1 - the base point is the right hip 10-15 cm before reaching the elbow.
4. 2 - is drawn to the right side.
5. 3 - is played by holding the right leg above the knee.
6. The task of the left code is to hold the handle, help to press the curtains with the fingers.
7. When playing the dutor, the right and left hands should be relaxed and held comfortably. Dutor is held only on the base points, it is considered correct to play with natural movements during performance, and not to put weight on the poles. With the tips of the fingers of the left hand, it is necessary to press very close to the part of the curtain and make a clear sound.

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