



## Traditional Uzbek Musical Instruments

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**Abstract:** This article provides detailed information about traditional Uzbek musical instruments, including the surnay, koshnai, nay, konun, dombra, chanqovuz, chang, doira, gijjak, rubob, Afghan rubob, dutor, tanbur, and oud.

**Keywords:** surnay, koshnai, nay, konun, dombra, chanqovuz, chang, doira, gijjak, rubob, Afghan rubob, dutor, tanbur, oud.

### Surnay

An ancient woodwind instrument widely used among the Uzbek and Tajik peoples. The surnay is played alone, as well as together with drums and surnays. Recently, he joined the Uzbek folk instruments orchestra. The surnay has six holes that can be closed with the fingers of the left and right hand. The seventh hole is on the lower side and is closed with the thumb of the left hand. Its volume ranges from Iya in the lower octave to mi in the second octave, and its notes are written in the treble clef. Because of the loudness of the surnay, it is played outdoors in various ceremonies. The surnay is also used by the peoples of the Caucasus and Iran. In addition to folk tunes, status songs are also played on the surnay. The surnay can be played in various wedding ceremonies, gallows games, as an ensemble with surnays and drums. At weddings, it is customary to start the first music with a "navo" played by a surnay.

### Koshnai

Koshnai, an ancient Uzbek musical instrument, consists of two reed tubes, on which a sounding tongue is attached. To play the koshnai, two pipes are blown repeatedly and the corresponding seven holes in both pipes are pressed with the finger. Volume ranges from Re in the first octave to Sol in the second octave. It is very convenient to play the melisma, kochirim, which is not typical for Uzbek music.

### Nay

The nay is a woodwind instrument that is very common in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Nay is called limba in Buryatia and Mongolia, li in China, sao in Vietnam, and mola in Afghanistan.

Nay is made of wood (wooden nay), brass (brass nay), and garov (garov nay).

The most common is a bail nay with a wooden nay. The nay has six holes that can be closed with the fingers and one for blowing with the lips.

In addition to the above, there are four holes at the end of the nay and one hole with a piece of paper that serves no purpose. The two lowest of these holes determine the pitch of the fundamental tone depending on their position.

Today's nays are short because the length of the strings is determined by the overall length of the nays when they are made.

The nay has holes that can be closed with the fingers and one hole that can be blown, the labium. The height of the sound is regulated by a plug (plug) located inside the upper part of the pipe and a

moving head. By moving the head or plug, it is possible to increase the air wave and at the same time, decrease and increase the sound.

#### Kanun

Kanun is an ancient chang-like musical instrument that is played by scratching with specially made fingernails. In the 17th century Darvishali Changi, it was mentioned that it is one of the ancient musical instruments in the "Musical treatise". Nowadays, the class of the kanun instrument is available in art colleges and higher educational institutions in the field of music.

#### Dombira

Dombira are of two types. Uzbek musical instrument with strings. A dutor-style bombira has two strings made of silk or gut, tuned at intervals of more than a quarter. There is no attached or permanent curtain on the dombira handle.

The Kazakh dombira is separated by curtains tied to the handle.

The stringed Kazakh folk instrument dombira was reworked in the 1930s, and piccolo, prima, tenor, bass and contrabass types were developed. The curtains are chromatic. The dombira plays the main role in the Kazakhstan State Folk Instrumental Orchestra named after Kurmanghozi, founded in 1934.

#### Changovuz

Chanqovuz is a musical instrument placed between the lips and played with the fingers of the right hand. A steel tongue is installed between the rotating frame made of iron. The oral cavity performs the service of sound-giving resonance and produces sound in the octave range. Changqovuz is common among the women of the peoples of Central Asia. In the Yakut peoples, men also play chankwuz, and an ensemble is formed from them.

#### Chang

The ancient percussion instrument of the peoples of Central Asia is the chang. Due to its high pitch, it was previously only included in the ensemble when playing instrumental tunes, as the continuous ringing sound spoiled the singing. Chang has three strings tuned in unison, ranging from G in the major octave to E in the second octave. In the past, the scale of chang used among the people was in diatomic order. Notes are written an octave higher than they are heard, in the treble clef. The powder is beaten with a special thin stick covered with rubber. Now chang has been reworked, and the sound scale has been made chromatic, that is, semitone. It has screw-in legs for the comfort of the performer sitting down. A special pedal is designed to eliminate the continuous sound.

#### Doira

Doira is a percussive instrument of uncertain pitch, widely used among the Uzbek, Tajik and Uyghur peoples. The rim of the doira is covered with calf or fish skin, and more than forty rings are attached, which give an additional sound when the doira is played. There are two main sounds in the doira. One is called low "Bum" and the other high "Bak". Two consecutive short sounds are called "bakko" or "bakka" or "bakha". The doira is one of the most common musical instruments. Doira dances are very common among the Uzbek and Tajik peoples. Shoshmaqam is not performed without the doira method. Hafiz mastered maqam techniques in the doira and accompanied his chants.

#### Gizzak

It is a stringed instrument played with a bow, widely used among the peoples of Central Asia, especially the Uzbeks. The bowl is covered with fish skin or bubble wrap. The handle is round and tapers closer to the bowl. The performer sits and plays with an iron foot mounted on a bowl. Gizzak originally had three strings, tuned in fourths. The tuning is not always in one exact pitch, but varies according to the voice of the singer or the character of the tune being played. In the 1920s, musicians used pairs tuned in unison to increase the sound of the bell. Gizzak is played alone and in an ensemble, the bow is made from a horse's tail and is pulled with the fingers of the right hand while playing. In the 1930s, the Gizzak was reworked, four strings were introduced, which are tuned in a

violin-like fifth interval: the 4th lowest thick string is tuned to left in the minor octave, the 3rd string to Re in the first octave, the 2nd top to Lya in the first octave, and the last 1st string to E in the octave. The volume ranges from Sol in the minor octave to Lya in the fourth octave. The handle of the reworked gizzak is not round, but rather flattened like a violin handle, with a foot made for playing while sitting on a chair.

### Rubob

Rubob is a plucked stringed instrument that has been widespread among some peoples of Asia, especially Uzbeks and Tajiks. Compared to the peoples of Central Asia, the most common type among the Uyghurs living in the Xinjiang region of South China is called Kashkar Rubobi. Rubab cup is kasma, i.e. carved, covered with leather, silk or gut curtains are tied to the handle.

There are five strings in the rubab, three are silk strings and two are wire strings. These are the 5th and 4th strings in unison to Lyga in the major octave. The Z-string is tuned in unison to Mi in the minor octave and the main melodic, 2nd and 1st strings in unison to LY in the minor octave. The currently used rubob has been reworked and made on the basis of semi-curtains, and the curtains are made to be non-sliding. Four of the five strings in this rubric are string strings, and the fifth is a string string, according to the quartet, the string is C in the major octave, strings 4 and 3 are Mig unison in the minor octave, and strings 2 and 1 are from C in the minor octave to Lya in the second octave. Rubob notes are written in treble clef an octave above the pitch.

### Afghan rubob

The Afghan rubob stands out among the Uzbek folk instruments due to its external structure. It has a very rich timbre sound.

Afghan rubob is widespread not only in our republic, but also in Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Bukhara and other oases. Apart from folk tunes, all the tunes of fellow composers can also be played skillfully on this instrument.

The Afghan rubob is also called the Bukhara rubob, and this musical instrument was brought to Uzbekistan by musicians and musicians from Bukhara.

### Dutor

Dutor is a stringed plucked instrument widely used among the Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmen and Uyghur peoples.

Dutor consists of two parts, a handle and a cup, and the part connecting them is called "throat". Dutor bowl can be carved or made from a combination of "ribs". Carved dutor is used in Samarkand, Khorezm and Turkmenistan, and is carved from a piece of mulberry wood.

### Tanbur

Tanbur means body, heart, heart, that is, to tickle the heart is bringing.

The bowl of the tanbur is made of mulberry wood, and the handle is mainly made of apricot and other woods.

Tanbur is tuned to the minor octave "sol", "re" of the piano. There are many tanbur players, but among them are those who deserve the respect of the country and the praise of the Shinavandas:

### Oud

Oud is a very ancient musical instrument. Its earliest form known to us is found in Ayritom, reflected in a wonderful cultural monument dating back to the first centuries of our era.

Oud is an Arabic word with different lexical meanings. It is originally the name of a tree with dark wood. Oud must have been originally made from this tree. Secondly, the expression ud is a known form of the expression "iyd", which means celebration, joy. In this case, cheerfulness can also come in the sense of a mood-giving word.

Some sources indicate that the first name of the oud was "Barbad". is an ancient stringed instrument. Various legends have come down to us about its creation. According to one legend, the barbad was invented by the Greek scientist Physogurs Hakim (Pythagoras VI century BC). According to the legend, one day when Physogurs was dreaming, an unknown person came to him and said: - wake up early tomorrow and go to the market of naddofs (cotton weavers). One of the secrets of wisdom will be revealed to you there." then when Fisogypc woke up in the morning and went to the market for the second time, the sound coming from the string of the cotton pickers' bow caught his attention b arrived. An idea appeared in the mind of Fisogurs, and when he took the fiber of the horse's tail lying there, pulled one end with his teeth and clicked, a soft and pleasant sound was heard. Now he began thinking about creating a stringed instrument that could be played by wearing this string. After a certain period of time, one day Fisogurs ruler made his way to the mountain. A strong wind blew at the foot of the mountain, and a magical sound, a whistling sound, was heard. Then he looked around and saw a hollow, empty turtle's bowl nearby. The wind passing through the holes where his head, slave leg and tail protruded was making such a magical sound. He took it from the ground saying, "It will hurt something." Later, a stake was installed in the largest hole in the turtle's shell - where the head protrudes. He put a thread on it and started it. Rubob was originally built in a very simple and simple form.

The musicians who lived in recent times from Fisoghurs improved the barbad and made musical instruments with two, three and four strings based on it. Barbad is indicated in many sources as the basis for the emergence of all stringed instruments. Its next improved form is supposedly oud.

It can be assumed that the oud lived until about the 17th century, and later it fell out of use in Central Asia and was replaced by other ancient musical instruments.

Central Asia, including Uzbeks and Tajiks, are colorful. Of course, this shows that the culture of these peoples has been rich since ancient times, and has continuously developed.

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