



Symphony Orchestra and its Instruments

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Abstract: This article provides detailed information about the symphony orchestra and its instruments, including string ensemble, woodwind ensemble, brass ensemble, and percussion ensemble.

Keywords: symphony orchestra, instrument notes, string notes.

The symphony orchestra plays an extremely important role in the art of music. Because he has unlimited artistic possibilities. The symphony orchestra has the ability to express various images of the world. An orchestra is a large group of performers playing various instruments. The type of orchestra can be determined depending on the choice of instrumental words. In addition to the symphonic orchestra, there are folk music orchestras, symphony orchestras, chamber orchestras, pop orchestras, and jazz orchestras. But their possibilities of artistic expression are much smaller than that of a symphony orchestra.

Masterpieces of musical art for the symphony orchestra - symphonies, symphonic poems, suites, overtures - have been created and are being created. Opera and ballet theater's cannot function without it. Symphony orchestra performance is always used in movies and dramatic performances.

The composition of the classical symphony orchestra was formed in the 18th century. Until then, there was no order in this field. The exact number of instruments is not specified. Each composer wrote works for the composition he wanted. Only in the middle of the 18th century, the famous Austrian composer Joseph Haydn developed the exact composition of the symphony orchestra, and this was one of the most important innovations that occurred in the era of classicism.

Each musical note of the symphony orchestra has its own expression characteristics, which depend on the structure of the note, the way it is produced, and the material the note is made of. The sound of each musical instrument has its own characteristics, like the human voice, which can be compared to different colors. This feature is called timbre, and timbre plays an important role in expressing the musical image. Haydn divided the instruments into four groups based on similarities in the structure, material, and sound of the instruments, and the four-group composition of the orchestra is still used today. The names of the groups are as follows:

1. A group of words with a string bow.
2. A group of relaxing words made of wood.
3. A group of copper-made rest words.
4. A group of percussive words.

A group of string words.

The string group is the largest group in the symphony orchestra. The number of performers in modern orchestras is more than a hundred. 50-60 of them make up the string group. Why? First of all, the group of strings is the foundation, the basis of the orchestra. The warmth, softness, fluidity and depth of the sound of the strings determine the superiority of this group over other groups.

Second, the number of strings in an orchestra should be greater so that the louder and stronger sounds of other instruments are not overwhelmed.

Strings include violin, alto, cello, and double bass. The violin is the main instrument in the group. This song has a very beautiful and expressive timbre. Violins in the orchestra are divided into two groups. Composers write the first and second violin parts separately.

The structure of the alto is similar to that of the violin, but slightly larger than the alto violin. Therefore, its sound range is lower and its sound is thicker.

The tone of the cello is extremely soft and pleasant. The cello is widely used to express both lyrical and heroic images.

The sound of the double bass is low, eerie. This word is the basis of the whole group. It rarely plays alone. But sometimes composers use the double bass to describe tragic, scary images.

A group of fun words made of wood

This group includes flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon instruments. There are other types of these instruments. But it is not necessary to use them constantly in the performance of the orchestra. The flute has an extremely light and bright timbre. The flute very convincingly depicts the singing of birds, fantastic and fairy-tale images. Another musical instrument belonging to the flute family is the piccolo (small flute).

This instrument is smaller than the flute, but its pitch is one octave higher than that of the flute. As mentioned, this is not always the case. The oboe has a warm, pleasant timbre similar to our trumpet. Belonging to the oboe family, the English trumpet is larger than the oboe and has a lower pitch range. Composers pay more attention to the sound of this instrument when describing oriental landscapes.

The clarinet has a pure, bright timbre. Its possibilities are extremely rich, it can express different characters. The range is very large. Can play freely and fluently at any pitch. Words belonging to the clarinet family - small clarinet and bass clarinet - are used in the orchestra when necessary.

The bassoon is the lowest in this group, figuratively speaking like an old man speaking in a disgruntled tone. But in many cases, the bassoon can sound very serious and sad. A relative of the bassoon, the contrabassoon is used only when necessary.

The saxophone has a very strong, expressive and pleasant timbre. It has four types. This word is also used only in necessary cases.

A group of brass music notes.

This group includes trumpet, horn, trombone and tuba. Trumpet has a high, bright timbre. Composers always write war tones for trumpets. The sound of the horn originates from the sound of the hunting drill, which was used by hunters to signal to each other in ancient times. That's why horns are used more often when describing natural landscapes - forests, fields, mountains. This song has a very lyrical, soulful timbre.

The timbre of the trombone is close to that of the trumpet, but its range is lower than that of the trumpet. The trombone sounds tragic, menacing and terrifying in the lower register. In the upper register, it can express a bright and solemn character.

The tuba voice has the lowest timbre of the group. It is also called "bass". Therefore, it almost does not play alone. The main function of this word is to support the performance of other words, to be the basis for the performance.

A group of percussive words.

The group is called that because the style of sound production is hitting, hitting. This band can't play tunes. Their task is to keep the rhythm and strengthen the performance of the orchestra. Some words of this group have a certain pitch, that is, they can play the desired sounds. These are timpani, bells, chimes, celesta and xylophones. The rest of the percussion notes have no pitch. They rumble, ring,

comb and, in other words, make "beautiful noise" and thereby enrich the orchestra's performance. These sounds are big and small drums, triangles, castanets and tamtam. There is an independent harp sound that does not belong to any group of the symphony orchestra. The harp is a plucked stringed instrument that has been around since ancient times. The timbre of the harp is very beautiful, delicate and light. In many cases, it is an accompaniment to other pieces in the orchestra.

We have given brief information about the instruments of the symphony orchestra. The art of combining these different sounds requires great skill from composers. There are no hard and fast rules in this business. A composer who writes music for an orchestra must have a deep knowledge of the characteristics and possibilities of each instrument's voice. In addition, he should know well the ensemble characteristics of these words. Also, the music he creates should be beautiful. "The beauty of musical thought determines the beauty of orchestra performance," said the great Russian composer MIGlinka.

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