



Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development

Volume 04, June, 2022

ISSN (E): 2751-1731

Website: www.sjird.journalspark.org

**FOLKLORE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF SURKHANDARYA AND
KASHKADARYO OASIS AND THEIR PROCESS OF IMPROVEMENT**

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Annotation

This article briefly describes the work of ancient musical instruments, melodies and musicians of the oasis on the topic "Folk musical instruments of Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya oasis and the process of their development."

Keywords: Folklore, genre, baxshi, dombra, gajir nay, sibizg'a, surnay, metar, shuvulloq, Shurchi, Sherabad, Boysun, Dehkanabad, melody, musician, instrument, tradition.

Introduction

In the years of independence, attention to spiritual values, especially musical spiritual values, increased in spirituality. The unique traditional singing musical heritage of our people began to study with great interest not only in ourselves, but also in foreign countries. Our country was recognized worldwide as a unique space rich in folklores. The international "Boysun spring" Folk Festival is an example of this. In this regard, the researchers of the period set the task of in-depth study of the genres and directions of folklore.

The surkhon Oasis is an oasis known from ancient times for its rich gifts of speech and constant harmonizing drum to them, the age-old hamrukh of the herdsmen Gajir nay (Shepherd nay) sibizga (sibiziq) the thirst for waving the cries of the heart, the Herald of the wedding pageant trumpet, metar, a musical instrument such as the shriek of dreams (shupullak). Information about such musical instruments as our musicians R.He's Generous, J. Rasultayev, R. Zire "Lost In Test Match Toshmatov, M. It is detailed in the scientific articles, books, methodological manuals of naimov. We would have achieved even more positive results if the history of these musical instruments, traditional musical Schools, representatives of musical performance traditions were more widely covered and used in the programs of schools, lyceums, colleges and universities of musical Sciences.

Speaking of drums from the oasis, the generation of skilled drummers came from Shurchi, Sherabad, Boysun, Dehkanabad districts.

Because the lives of drummers have long been associated with the lives of pastoral peoples, their performance programs are often associated with pasture melodies. For this reason, their compositions include "Shepherd", "Drum Tune", "Bell", "Race Melody", "Searching for a Sheep", "Collecting a Sheep", "Moving a Sheep", "Calling a Shepherd", "Chechajon", "Bakhshi". melody. Among the drummers who have lived and performed for the last 40-50 years are a number of musicians such as Doniyor Jurakulov, Parida Avazov, Toji Mengliyev, Norkobil Shukurov. Drummers Normurad Bekiyev, Khazratkul Avazov, Kenja Suyunov,



Chori Eshmurodov, Musurmonqul Altibaev, Avliyokul Namalar and others, Avliyokul Mardonov . Thirst has a special place among the musical instruments of Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya oases.

Until the middle of the twentieth century, there were several types of thirst: iron thirst, bone thirst, but later bone thirst and wooden thirst disappeared. The iron chunk consists of an 8-10 cm long iron branch with a thin steel blade in the middle. The tongue is 7-9 cm long and has a pointed tip. When you click the steel tongue with your right hand and your little fingers, you make a number of squeaking and squeaking noises. The pitch of this sound depends on the length and thickness of the tongue. The performer opens his mouth half-open, using his tongue and palate to change the air wave, which acts on the steel tongue, creating the original sound of thirst. Family performances by Rakhima Urinova, Tursun Kholiyorova, Rozikhol momo Norkulova, Boyna Kholmirezayeva, Bibikhol Norkulova from Boysun, Jarqin momo Bobokhonova from Shurchi district, Nurmatova Safiq momo, Nazira momo Ramazonova from Muzrabot district are among the most popular. They are called "Yorga salom", "Sevgi", "Yor kelur" or "Shabboda", "Tashkin soy", which express the inner feelings of man.

He opened the way to the heart of a friend,

The friend's heart shone.

The garden is full of flowers,

sing my thirst,

Singing is my thirst.

The author of these lines was born in Boysun and lived in Kumkurgan district

Juma Abraykulov is a masterpiece that opened up new possibilities for Chingiz

is one of the musicians. Juma Abraykulov has been performing thirsty songs with his family since the 1980s. He restored more than 70 thirsty tones. These are: "Yor sog'inchi", "Sevgi nidosi", "Yoshlik raqsi", "Uchrashuv", "Intizor etma", "Turna uchish", "Bedana sayrashi", "Navruznoma", "At chapish", "Qoshiq oyuni". From ancient times in our country there was a large dynasty of potters, where the art of pottery was widespread and developed, and their descendants still live and work. In addition to making household items, potters also created music and art. One of them is ushpullak. Potters also make shuvillok in the form of various birds, animals and sometimes dishes. One of such master potters is the family of Izzatulla Eshankulov from Boysun. The flute has up to six holes and tunes are played in a small range. These include "Mavrigi", "Turna geldi", "Nagmalar", "Firoq", "Ovunchoq", "Sunnat toi". There are two holes in the sparrow, sparrow, and sparrow-shaped sparrows, and the axons are limited. Another instrument of the Surkhandarya oasis is the metar. Metar is widespread in Denau, Boysun, Oltinsoy, Sariosiyo, Uzun districts. The ancient puffed wooden musical instrument is called by the word "metar" in honor of the names of its performers. Examples are Doni metar, Hamro metar, Rajab metar in Boysun, Jabbor metar, Nozim metar, Umr metar, Bahridin metar, Fakhriddin metar, Abdullo metar, Fayzullo metar, Imomali metar, Tokhta metar, Parda metar and others in Oltinsoy. Metar's repertoire consists of colorful and beautiful melodies that do not repeat each other. "Shingila", "Dollama", "Mavrigi", "Chappaqars", "Chorkars", "Street Garden", "Duvacha", "Sinaxiroj", "Chorlov", "Race", "Boysuncha", "Ancient Iraq", "Didn't come" and so on. Another ancient instrument of the oasis is the sibizga



(sibiziq). Sibizga is made of reeds and is very popular among shepherds, and each performer was able to make it himself. Sibizga's voice is very pleasant, and when she hears it, she is refreshed and in a good mood. Nodir bobo from Shurchi district of Surkhandarya region, who created wonderful, unique melodies on this simple musical instrument, his children Abdurashid bobo and his student Mengnor Poyonov are representatives of the Sibizga school.

In short, the musical instruments of Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya oases have played a very important role in the life of our people. That is why the musical traditions have been going on for centuries, and we are confident that the next generation will enjoy our musical and spiritual values.

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