



History of the Origin of Dutar. General Rules of Dutar Performance and Improving Performance Skills

Quvondikova Muqaddas

Student of the Faculty of Arts Gulistan State University

Abstract: *This article is devoted to the history of the origin of the dutar, the general rules of dutar performance and the development of performance skills. In the article you can find answers to questions such as the family of dutars, their creation, why they were reproduced, dutar timbres and so on. In addition, according to my own practice, I gave information about the importance of technical improvement in the performance process, gamma, etudes and exercises in the performance of the work.*

Keywords: *Dutar, dutar prima, timbre, base points, gamma, etude, interval, technique.*

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Introduction: The dutar is one of the oldest instruments and has its own timbre. In the past, every household had a dutar, and homeowners were able to play it. Nowadays, this kind of traditions is disappearing. In the degree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev dated February 2, 2022, № 112 "On additional measures for further development of culture and art" every school teacher must be able to play at least three of our national instruments (such as: tanbur, rubab, dutar, doyra ...). It is no exaggeration to say that this degree, in turn, will lead to the return of the dutar to the home, its popularity, the growth of performance skills, the formation of unique style and timbre skills. The ability of each performer to put strumming patterns on the work independently, to perform the technical aspects of the work with quality is his achievement.

The main part: Dutar is one of the ancient and spiritual treasures of the Uzbek people. According to historical sources, the dutar was first mentioned in the XV century. Information about the dutar is given in the book "Scientific and practical music law" by the musicologist of his century Zaynulobiddin al-Husseini. The dutar instrument described in the pamphlet is not much different from the modern dutar. The differences can be seen mainly in the form of dutars. In particular, it is noted that the handle of the instrument is shorter and the bowl is larger than today's dutars.

There are a number of legends about the process of creation of Dutar and its history, the periods of its popularity. I. Rajabov, a musicologist, narrates the legend of the great oriental scholar Fisagurs, who inspired him to create the first instrument in his pamphlet "On the issue of Makoms".¹ Musicians, who lived in the post-Fisagurs period, improved this instrument and created 2-3-4 stringed instruments based on it. Furthermore, There were also kings who were not outraged to hear the melancholy sound of an instrument which we know as a dutar. Scholars, researchers and local ethnographers who came to Central Asia on an expedition in the 19th century wrote in their pamphlets that the instrument dutar can be found in almost every Uzbek household and it is the

¹ pamphlet "On the issue of Makoms" Rajabov. Pages 17-18

favorite instrument of the people of Central Asia. Dutar is popular among the Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmen and Uyghur people of Central Asia and means "Two strings" in Tajik. The Dutor family includes:

- ✓ Dutor prima
- ✓ Dutor seconds(sekunda)
- ✓ Dutor alt
- ✓ Dutor tenor (traditional dator)
- ✓ Dutor bass
- ✓ Dutor Contrabass

Currently, it has become clear that it is expedient to study mainly tenor, alt, second and prima dutars.

Traditional dator is an ancient diatonic dator. The curtains are separated with kapron threads, the ears are made of wood. It is made of mulberry, walnut, apricot and other hardwoods. The setting 1 octave is heard lower. The lower octave is set to re, lya; re, sol or re, re (unison) notes. It is advisable to store the strings made of gut or silk in a dry and moderate place. The traditional dator is a reworked dator. Nowadays, not only national classics can be played , but it is also possible to perform works created by world composers , as they are chromaticized with silk curtains.

The dator alt is an instrument invented by A.I. Petrosyans, that is, it is carved from curtains or ebonite in a chromatic system. The half-lid on the lid prevents it from being scratched. The dator sounds one octave lower than the recording. The 1st octave is set to lya, mi or lya, re notes. The strings are made of synthetic kapron with a thickness of 0.6 or 0.5 mm. With the help of the dator are performed works by Uzbek classical composers and composers, as well as works of Tajik, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and other people.

Dutor sekunda was invented by A.I. Petrosyans. it is similar with Khorezm dator according to its appearance and size. It will be very convenient if it is taught to small students with decreasing quarta .Adjustment: 1 octave re, sol.

Dutor prima - this instrument was also processed by A.I. Petrosyans and U. Zulfarov as bakhshi – poets` accompanying instruments similar to "drum" in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Samarkand. It is separated by chromatic curtains.

The dator alt, sekunda, prima and other instruments have been redesigned in order to enhance the sound of the orchestra and ensembles, making the work sound more perfect. The dator is a sitting instrument. This is done by sitting on the edge of the chair, that is, one-third of the instrument while holding the instrument using the supporting points. Due to the fact that the bowl of the dator prima is a small, when you play it , the right foot is placed on of the left foot, creating comfort to the performance.

Base points;

a) The upper part of the right leg b) Right hip d) Right arm elbow.

Playing styles of dator have been developed for a long time, in which the following timbre can be played:

- 1) Single percussion. 2) combined percussion. 3) simple percussion. 4) Wrist percussion. 5) pizzicato .
- 6) Reverse percussion. 7) Rez. 8) Double percussion. 9) Ufori percussion. 10) Tremolo.

Single percussion - just tap down with the index finger. The index finger is marked with the letter k.

Combined (terma) percussion is played with the index and thumbs alternately down, and the thumb and index fingers in a straight line. The thumb is abbreviated by the letter b. This percussion is described with the letters: kbbk / ΠVVII .

Simple percussion is played with the 4-3-2-1 fingers down and the thumb up. When the finger is played down and the thumb is played up, a great convenience is created in the performance of technical works. It also helps to have a good sound quality.

The Bilan percussion is played one after the other with the middle finger, the walnut finger and the wrist.

Pizzicato - pinching. In Italian it means to scratch. The dutar instrument uses one and two pizzicato. One pizzicato is played by pinching down with the thumb. Double pizzicato is played with thumb down and index finger up with punching .

Reverse percussion - down with the wrist, alternately up with the thumb and forefinger, again with the thumb down and forefinger alternately up, down with the wrist, thumb up: ΠVVIIIVVIIV / pbkpbkpb. In this, p is played with the wrist. Reverse percussion can be enriched with Terma percussion or rez.

Two types of rez are used in the performance of the rez-dutar.

Double percussion - this is done with the thumb up to hit the percussion down.

Ufori percussion - mainly used in sizes 6 / 8,3 / 8,3 / 4. This percussion can be played in different forms: ΠVII VIIV, ΠVII ΠVII, etc.

Tremolo is derived from the Italian word tremolo, which means to tremble, to vibrate. This percussion is created by swiping the index finger up and down. Π , V, Π, V, Π, V

When it comes to improving executive skills, first of all, it is necessary to clarify what executive skills are. Performance skills include the ability to move the right and left hands and fingers in a balanced manner, to perform technical works at their own tempo, to feel the music, and to move freely. Gammas, exercises and sketches play an important role in improving performance skills. Π, V is to increase qualities such as loss of auditory differences. Exercise execution - jumps from interval to interval, mastering difficult application areas and helps in other aspects. Exercises and gammas are tested in the example of reverse percussion (ΠVVIIIVVIIV). One reverse stroke corresponds to 2/4 of the scale. In this bar we start playing gamma. First, one full strumming pattern is played on each note. For example, do - ΠVVIIIVVIIV, re - ΠVVIIIVVIIV, mi - ΠVVIIIVVIIV and so on. After playing this method, we move on to Method 2. Now half of the timbre is played on each note: do - ΠVVII, re - VIIIV, mi - ΠVVII, fa - VIIIV and so on. then we divide the timbre into smaller parts: do-ΠIV, re - VII, mi- VV, fa - ΠIV .After repeating this, we proceed as follows: do - Π, re - V, mi - V, fa - Π, sol - V, lya - Π, si - Π, do - V. By playing the gamma in this way, you can achieve an applicator, that is, to correct the position of the fingers, improve sound quality and technique. it is also useful to play.

Conclusion.

Take everything into consideration, it can be concluded that the performer will definitely feel a positive change if he pays close attention to the exercises and tips suggested in my practice and works hard on them. We also need to know that perfect performance is not limited to technique. Only then can the performer reveal the true nature of the work. A. Einstein says: "The development of science depends more on intuition and imagination than on limited knowledge." If he does not feel the work he is performing, he cannot imagine it, he cannot live in it. As a result, it is difficult to explain and deliver the work to the listener. Tchaikovsky said that "First of all we need work , hard work, and hard work ". Of course, every success is behind of hard-working.

The perfect performance of the dutar serves to fully pass our national melodies to the next generation. After all, life is embodied in music. Man is reflected in melodies and melodies. One of the great doctors of Central Asia is Abu Ali ibn Sina used our national music in order to heal the human psyche by listening to music. This, of course, is a miracle for humanity. Therefore, every performer should be a prominent representative of his instrument , and have the ability to give humanity a high mood.

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