



Doira as a National Musical Instrument

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the Uzbek national instrument - doira - a percussion instrument. Musical instruments that are designed to create a musical tone or specific resonant sounds and certain rhythmic structures; used to play music individually or as a group (various ensembles, orchestras, etc.). Each instrument has its own timbre, range, and expression. The quality of the sound of a musical instrument often depends on the shape, general structure, device, and material used of the particular instrument. From ancient times, musical instruments were made of reeds, bamboo, wood, stone, bone, metal, leather, silk, coconut, pumpkin and others. The sound can be changed with the help of additional tools, performance styles, and some musical ornaments. Its emergence dates back to the earliest periods of human history, and its development is associated with the development of the art of music and performance, as well as the development of technology in the production of musical instruments.

Keywords: musical instruments, percussion instruments, drums, spoons, doira, Rahim Isohojayev, F.Azimov, Kahramon Dadayev, O.Kamolkhojayev, brothers Islamovs, M.Oripov, R.Otaboyev, T.Sayfiddinov, R.Samadov

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Musical instruments are divided into groups according to their sound sources, into groups according to the style of performance (or the instrument used), and into different types according to their additional features. Musical instruments are mainly divided into strings (chordophones), wind instruments (aerophones), leather-covered (membranophones), tongue (hemidiophones), record, electric and electronic musical instruments, idiophones, and percussion instruments. Groups of stringed instruments: bowed musical instruments (violin, viola, cello, double bass, viola, Uzbek musical instruments gijak, kobiz, sato, etc.), percussion instruments (harp, gusli, sitra, guitar, domra, balalaika, dutor, tanbur, rubob, setor, drums, etc.), percussion string instruments (dust, strings, etc.), keyboard percussion instruments (clavichord, piano, grand piano), keyboard percussion instruments (harpsichord and its types). Groups of wind instruments: tongue words (trumpet, neighbor, bolamon, shohnay, clarinet, goboy, etc.), tongueless words (flutes, flutes), mouthpieces (trumpet, horn, trumpet, trumpet, etc.), pneumatic keyboard (keyboard). organ and its types). Divisions of percussion instruments: pneumatic keyboards (phytharmonic, accordion, accordion, etc.), percussion words (changobiz and its types), percussion words (flexatons). There are groups of leather percussion instruments: adjustable (litavras), non-adjustable (drums, circles, drums, tamburin, etc.). Percussion instrument groups: unstressed resonator instruments (xylophones, etc.), percussion resonator musical instruments (resonators of a certain size under the sound plates - pipes, metallophone with empty containers, marimba, vibraphone, etc.), keyboard percussion instruments (chelesta, etc.). Groups of idiophones: adjustable (orchestral bells, bells, gong, etc.), non-adjustable (plates, tamtam, maracas, sharpeners, spoons, sapphires, plates, trays, copper bowls, rust, etc.). Musical instruments. sometimes divided into folk and professional (orchestral) types.

The orchestra's instruments are adapted for the performance of polyphonic musical compositions based on a thermometer created by the composer. Folk instruments are used to perform the monodic music of a particular nation and are not only a musical instrument but also a product of material culture; in its perfect form, it reflects the people's artistic thinking, subtleties, and symbolic meanings. In addition to performing a purely aesthetic function in the life of the people, musical instruments have been used by shamans and sorcerers to influence the psyche, and by the military, shepherds, and peasants as a weapon of control, intimidation, and call.

Let's think about the national percussion instruments and describe them one by one and give detailed information about the circle, which is the Uzbek national instrument.

The drum is a percussion instrument. Their voices do not have a certain pitch. The flange is made of metal or wood. The skin is covered on one or both sides by leather. There are two types of drums: 1) a small drum, which is pulled 2-3 times under the skin on one side (in a concert drum - 4-10) to create a resounding sound. It is played with two sticks with a round tip; 2) The sound of a large drum is humming, thick, that is, low. It is played with a round felt stick. Drums are used in symphony and wind orchestras, as well as in jazz and variety ensembles. In Uzbekistan, especially in the Fergana Valley, they are used in the traditional ensemble of trumpets, horns and drums, which participate in rope-walking games, various performances and ceremonies.

Dovul, or drum - large percussion instrument with leather sheathing on both sides of the flange. The sound tip is formed with a round stick. In the past, it was considered mainly as a military tool. Currently, it is practically not used. Instruments close to *Dovul* in appearance and sound production are called *dabil* in Kazakh, *doli* in Georgian, *dool* in Armenian, among Indians, Iranians and Afghans - as *duhul*.

The drum is a percussion instrument. There are many types of drums. The bowl is flattened. It is made of wood and ceramics. The top is covered with animal skin. The double drum is combined with trumpets and horns to form the Uzbek national ensemble. Even today, these instruments are widely used in weddings and performances. There are different types of drums in Uzbekistan, such as "hail drum", "rez drum" and "kos drum". The "hail drum" makes a thick sound and is about 60 cm in diameter. The sound of the "rez drum" is thin and 20-30 cm in diameter. The diameter of the "kos drum" is 30-40 cm, so it makes a thicker sound than "kos drum" and thinner than "hail drum". There are also double drums, which are made by joining "kos" and "rez" drums together. The difference between the sounds of the two is a quarter interval. This allows to make sounds like "boom" and "bak" used in playing *doira*. The sounds from the drum are called only "tum" and "tak". There are also large types of drums made of copper or cast iron, but they are not widespread.

A spoon is a percussion instrument used in Uzbek, Russian, and other nations, mainly to the accompaniment of dances. 3 - 5 (or 4, sometimes paired with a ribbon) wooden spoons. The sound is produced by beating the spoons together. It was widely used in Uzbekistan until the 1930s (especially in Fergana). In Russia, there are ensembles of singers (virtuoso dancers).

Doira (childirma, chirmanda, doyra, daff, dapp) is a musical instrument of Uzbek, Tajik, Uyghur and other eastern peoples and is mainly a national musical instrument of the Uzbek people. *Doira* is a musical instrument played with a percussion. The flange is made of apricot and walnut wood. The flange is covered with skin on the outside. On the inside of the flange there are hung tambourine-like rings. *Doira* is one of the ancient musical instruments. Terracotta monuments found in Central Asia (Nisa, 2nd century BC) depict women with *doira*. *Doira* and percussion instruments close to it are also called *dap*, *dapp*, *daff*, *def* in Tajik, Armenian, Azeri and Uyghur nationalities. In the 20th century, the Uzbek *doira* was represented by Usta Olim Kamilov, T.Inogamov, D.Sottikhojayev, Rahim Isohojayev, F.Azimov, Kahramon Dadayev, O.Kamolkhojayev, the Islamov brothers,

M.Oripov, R.Otaboyev, T.Sayfiddinov, R.Samadov and others perfected and contributed to the perfection of doira instrument.

The main part of the circle (vine) is made of vine, in recent years there are species of maple, acacia, gypsies also have willow species. The outside of the flange is covered with the raised skin of a calf, heifer or goat. On the inside, there are rings made of ore, similar to a tambourine. There are also ringless types of doira.

The diameter of the flange is 400-510 mm. The sound in the frame is created using two fingers. It is used in solo performances and in various national ensembles as a percussion instrument.

Ancient sources describe the rhythm units (naqras) used to play the circle. Doira method usually consists of two different helmets. One - bak (baka, bako, bakka, bakko). "Bak" is the sound that comes out when it hits a place near the doira flange. The second sound is "bum". To play the bum, one should stretch fingers and hit the middle part of doira.

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