



THE DUTOR FAMILY AND ITS ROLE IN PERFORMANCE

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Annotatsiya: *Maqolada dutorning turlari, ijrochilikdagi ahamiyati va milliy musiqa san'atidagi roli tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *dutor, dator oilasi, torli cholg'u, ijrochilik san'ati, maqom, milliy musiqa, o'zbek musiqasi, an'anaviy cholg'u, ansambl, yakkanavoz ijro.*

Abstract: *The article analyzes the types of the dutor, its significance in performance, and its role in national musical art.*

Key words: *dutar, dutor family, stringed instrument, performance art, maqom, national music, Uzbek music, traditional instrument, ensemble, solo performance.*

INTRODUCTION

Dutor is one of the ancient stringed instruments of Central Asia, which occupies an important place in the musical culture of Uzbekistan. It is very popular among the people due to its elegant sound, wide performance possibilities and its place in our national music. This article analyzes the types of the dutor family, its importance in performance and its place in the national musical art. Dutor is an integral part of the national musical art, which expresses the spiritual world, history and culture of the people. Dutor performance is highly valued as a musical heritage in Uzbekistan and neighboring countries. Famous dutor players, through their work, develop the art of dutor and pass it on to the new generation.

Today, dutor is one of the main musical instruments studied in conservatories, music schools and art academies of Uzbekistan, playing an important role in the development of our national music.



DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Based on the tenor dutor, a dutor family was created, consisting of dutor prima, dutor secunda, dutor alt, dutor bass and dutor contrabass.

Tuning of dutors:

Dutor prima – first octave first tori lya; second tori re, mi

Dutor secunda – (written) first tori first octave re; second tori minor octave sol, lya.

Dutor alt- (heard) minor octave first tori lya; second tori re, mi.

Traditional national dutor- first tori minor octave re; second tori major octave sol, lya, sometimes both tori are tuned to re.

Instead of silk strings, gut strings are used. The frets are permanently fixed in a chromatic manner by removing the frets. The strings are tuned in fourths and unison. The notes are written in the violin clef, tuned to "mi and lya" in the first octave. The notes are written an octave higher than the pitch. The range is from mi-lya in the small octave to sol in the first octave and do in the second octave.

In terms of appliqué, it is played similarly to the rubab prima and gijjak instruments. For example, pizzicato, bidratma, staccato, etc. The total range of the dutor prima is from the sound of mi in the first octave to the sound of lya in the third octave, and is played in the orchestra with a solo and a chorus. The dutor secunda is an instrument belonging to the newly developed dutor family, in terms of sound in the middle register, its strings also consist of two silk strings, tuned between the kavarta. The dutor prima is slightly larger in appearance, meaning that the dutor has the same bowl, but the length of the handle is different. It is tuned to Lya and D, and the overall volume is adjusted from the Lya sound in the small octave to the D sound in the second octave.

Dutor alt – The term “Dutor” is Persian, meaning “du” - two and “tor” - string. The fingers of the performer’s right hand produce musical sounds by plucking the strings of the dutor. The fingers of the left hand control the sound membranes.



As in other nations, among Uzbeks, the terms that make up the components of the dutor are pronounced differently in local dialect groups of different regions. The names of some of its parts have a special original meaning. For example,

such terms as “Kuloq”, “Kharak”, “Kosakhona” and etc. have such a meaning.

The dutor is also tuned to a fourth - fifth, octave and unison. Dutores have nine structures:

1. Handle
2. Bowl
3. Main Harrak
4. Shaitan Harrak
5. Ears
6. Curtains
7. Tiqn i.e. indicating the string
8. Voice position
9. Strings i.e. Iya and mi

Among traditional instruments, the dutor is distinguished by its rich and varied strokes, elegant and feminine, and philosophical sound. The following strokes are also widely used in the dutor:

Single stroke - one of the simplest strokes. During the initial learning period of the dutor, the player moves the right hand on the open string based on the following symbols: II- (down) and V- (up) strokes. II - (down) indicates the movement sign, in which all fingers except the thumb move down.

V - (up) is the movement sign, the thumb moves from bottom to top, in which the remaining four fingers are placed on the thumb in a gathered position and move together.

Up stroke - is struck with the thumb from bottom to top. To make the stroke stronger, the index and middle fingers push from the base of the thumb. This stroke is indicated by the symbol B (thumb).

Terma zarb - (Tanovar zarb) is one of the most widely used strokes in dutor performance. It is mainly performed with the participation of the thumb and index



fingers. When the stroke starts from top to bottom, the index finger and then the thumb strike the string and move downwards. This stroke is indicated in the notation with the symbol "k".

“Tremolo – from the Italian word tremolo – means trembling, trembling”. To achieve this rhythm, the performer needs a lot of effort and perseverance. Tremolo is created by quickly and continuously tapping the strings with the index finger up and down using the wrist. To represent this rhythm in writing, the words “tremolo” or “trem.” are written at the top of the notes. The quality of tremolo in the performance of the piece depends on the evenness of the rhythm. Reverse rhythm is one of the most frequently performed rhythms in dutor performance. Dozens of different variations of this rhythm can be performed. It depends on the performer.

This beat is formed by playing with the right hand wrist down, thumb up, index finger up, wrist down, thumb up, index finger up, wrist down, thumb up. In this case, the direction of the right hand is determined as “TIVVIIIVVIIIV”. The fingers are written at the bottom of the note as follows: “p.b.k.p.b.k.p.k”. The role of the term beat, reverse beat, and rez in developing the right hand technique in dutor is incomparable, because each of them is performed differently. The index finger and thumb directly participate in these beats, and the wrist helps. If the wrist can move smoothly and freely in one rhythm, the possibilities of performing various basic beats will expand. Role in dutor performance. Dutor performance is distinguished by elegance and lyricism.

This instrument is widely used in the following areas: Solo performance - dutor is used as a solo instrument in the performance of folk songs and classical works.

Ensemble and orchestra performance - the dutor plays an important role in ensembles and orchestras, combining with other national instruments.

In maqom and folk songs - it is an integral part of maqom art, and is used in the performance of classical music samples.

Modern music - today the dutor is used not only in traditional music, but also in modern pop and experimental genres.

CONCLUSION



The dutor is an integral part of Uzbek national music and culture, its formation, development and place in performing arts have a long history. This musical instrument is distinguished by its elegance, soft and attractive sound, and reflects the spiritual world and traditional art of our people. The dutor is one of the main instruments that gives its own unique sound not only as a solo instrument, but also in ensembles and orchestras. This article examines the various forms of the dutor family and their role in performance. Traditional, three-stringed, large and mini types of dutor are used in various areas of musical art, expanding the possibilities of performance. Folk songs, maqom art, modern pop and academic music play an important role in dutor performance. Today, dutor art is taught as an important subject in the music education system of Uzbekistan and plays an important role in training a new generation of performers. Dutor performance is studied in depth in conservatories, art academies and musical ensembles and is developing in harmony with traditional and modern approaches. Dutor is not only a part of our national music, but also lives on as an important art form that expresses the spiritual and aesthetic views of our people. Its popularization and development among the younger generation is of great importance in preserving our national musical heritage and bringing it to a new level. Therefore, the study and development of the art of dutor is another shining example of respect and devotion to our national culture.

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