

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND VIETNAMESE MUSIC, THEIR DESCRIPTION

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Abstract: every nation has its own traditions and customs. Daily life musical instruments, clothes, food products have a national color. That’s why many of us are interested in how they live in other countries. In this article you will learn what Japanese musical instruments are.

Keywords: Music, national, Japanese, transverse flute, monochords, Vietnamese folk music, drums, lip instruments, nanyak palace music

Аннотация: каждый народ имеет свои традиции и обычаи. Повседневная жизнь, музыкальные инструменты, одежда, продукты питания имеют национальный колорит. Поэтому многим из нас интересно, как живут в других странах. В этой статье вы узнаете, что такое японские музыкальные инструменты.

Ключевые слова: Музыка, национальная, японская, поперечная флейта, монохорды, вьетнамская народная музыка, барабаны, губные инструменты, дворцовая музыка наньяков.

Every nation has its own traditions and customs. Daily life musical instruments, clothes, food products have a national color. That's why many of us are interested in how they live in other countries. In this article you will learn what Japanese musical instruments are.

The Land of the Rising Sun stands out. Therefore, national Japanese musical instruments are also considered unusual. It is called shamisen. It is a Japanese musical instrument. It has three strings attached to a wooden frame covered with the skin of a cat, snake or dog. The tool is reinforced on both sides. Its length is 100 centimeters. They play the shamisen with a special device – a plectrum that replaces the previously used middlemen. Highly skilled performers can produce unique sounds from this instrument. In addition, shamisen differ from each other in the scene and tone. Interviewers and singers accompanied themselves while playing this instrument. The appearance of this instrument dates back to the middle of the 16th century. Three different styles of playing about shamisen. Minyo – performance of folk songs. Katari-mono – playing along with a stage performer. “Uta-mono-song” style used to perform Kabuki theater performances. Shamisen could be played by geishas during the Tokugawa period.





Japanese musical instruments, reminiscent of the harp – koto. They were brought to Japan in the first millennium. They played koto in the imperial palace. All the aristocrats had to occupy it. Therefore, the game is part of the educational program of the elite sections of society. The musician uses false nails to make sound from this instrument. The first is big, the second is for the index, and the third is the middle finger of the right hand. With the help of bridges, the first recessed frets are installed. There are two types of koto. Large – 1.8-2 meters long – with 1 or more strings, used for playing in an orchestra. This is called “ko”. For a solo instrument, choose a smaller koto with seven lines, 1 meter long. The most famous piece of music for this instrument is Rokudan-no sirabe, written in the 17th century by the blind Yatsushashi Kenge. The koto (Japanese: zhēng) Is a Japanese stringed musical instrument, derived from the Chinese zheng, similar to the Mongolian yot, the Korean geyageum, and the Vietnamese đàn tranh.

Koto is the national instrument of Japan. The koto is 180 centimeters (71 inches) long and made of kiri wood (*Paulownia tomentosa*). They have 13 strings that are usually pulled over 13 movable bridges across the width of the instrument. A 17-line option is also available. Players can adjust the height of the strings by moving the white bridges before playing. To play the instrument, the strings are plucked using three fingers (thumb, index finger and middle finger).

Features:

- 13-line full line Koto

- Koto Tuner



- Connect with the real Koto using the Koto detector notes (Note Recognizer) from Mikro

- Supports various keyboard instruments (midi file) (Piano, Piano, Pipe Organ, Harpsichord, Accordion, Electric Guitar, Harp, Cello Pizzicato, Guzheng, Nylon Guitar, Plucked Strings, Music Box, Sitar, Xylophone, Harp , Vibes, Clarinet, Ukulele, Brass, Thai Bells, Tabla, Dizi, Banjo, Flute, Saxophone, Cello, Hamonica, Trumpet, Violin, Panpipe, Maracas, Tuba, Dulcimer, Kalimba, ...)

- tutorial mode for easy learning
- musical games for practice
- Added Magic Koto mode
- be able to record audio while playing
- Play with 650,000+ songs from music songbooks
- Daily Challenge mode
- Global Leadership
- Multi-touch and swipe supported

Vietnamese musical instruments

Vietnamese music is diverse and syncretic, that is, the country's ethnic diversity has influenced its formation. It expresses local characteristics and combines some foreign characteristics. During its long history, Vietnamese music has been refined mainly from Chinese musical traditions, as well as influenced by Korean, Mongolian and Japanese music. In addition, Vietnamese music was influenced by the ancient Indochinese kingdom – Champa (Tyampa). Because Vietnamese rulers liked to listen to Champa (Tyampa) tunes. Despite the influence of art from neighboring countries, Vietnamese music is based on folk music. Vietnamese music is a melodic language, and the music must follow the tonal pattern of the words: for example, when the pitch of the words rises, the pitch of the music must not fall.

Vietnamese music is included in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List in seven ways:

Gongs culture area;

Nyanyak castle music;

Bakninya kuanho tune;

Kachu singing;

Soan melody;

Donkaytay music and singing art in South Vietnam;

“vi” and “zam” music

At the beginning of the 19th century, Vietnamese music became more distinctive, and European influences began to appear; At the beginning of the 20th century, a reshaped kailiong theater was created. In the south of the country, mandolin, classical guitar and violin became popular

During World War II, modern Vietnamese music began to develop. Until the 1980s, traditional music gave way to Europeanized music in terms of popularity, and then autochthonous musical traditions returned to tradition. Contemporary popular music is called “new” (nyak moi).

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