

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UD INSTRUMENT

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Annotation: (Arabic – black tree) – tall tree. Musical instrument. It is widely used in Arab, Turkish, Persian, Caucasian (Azerbaijani, Armenian) and Central Asian (Uzbek, Tajik) peoples. A large, pear-shaped calyx with a thin lid and a short, wide handle. This article provides a lot of information about the oud

Key words: Art, music, theory, people of the East, Safiuddin Urmavi, double strings, history, barbat, lyutnya, cholg’u, risola, terrakota, ayritom, tor, zir, bam, maslas, masna.

Аннотация: (арабское – черное дерево) – высокое дерево. Музыкальный инструмент. Широко используется у арабских, турецких, персидских, кавказских (азербайджанских, армянских) и среднеазиатских (узбекских, таджикских) народов. Большая чашечка грушевидной формы с тонкой крышкой и короткой широкой ручкой. В этой статье содержится много информации об уде.

Ключевые слова: Искусство, музыка, теория, народы Востока, Сафиуддин Урмави, двойные струны, история, барбат, лютня, чолгу, рисола, терракота, айритом, тор, зир, бам, маслас, масна.

The sound is soft and mellow. A frieze depicting a female musician holding a flute-like instrument was found in the ruins of Ayritom. In the 9th-15th centuries, U. was considered the leading author in the treatises of Farabi, Ibn Sina, Safiuddin al-Urmawi, ashSherazi, etc., explaining the issues of Eastern music theory (sound, curtain, maqam). It is known that it originally had 4 strings, and 5 strings were added by a musician named Ziriyob (9th century) (Farabi in some sources). Strings are tuned to fourth and called in Persian and Arabic – hodd, zir, masna, maslas, bam (see zirubam). Oud curtains are

absolute (open string), zoid (acquired compared to open string), mujannab (adjacent curtain), sabbab (pressed with the index finger), wustai furs (Persian curtain pressed with the middle finger), wustai zalzal (attributed to Zalzal). Ld curtain), binsir (the curtain pressed with the fourth finger), khinsir (the curtain pressed with the jijilik). In brochures, curtains are marked with Arabic letters in abjad order. The current U. fretless and 11-string. 5 of them are double strings, the bottom string is single. There are music colleges in Uzbekistan and U. classes at the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan. U. is mainly used as a chornavoz (classical music ensembles) and solo voice. On the basis of U., the lute instrument was discovered in Europe. In the last 10 years of the last century, as a result of archeological research, findings were found in the territory of Central Asia, testifying to ancient music and reflecting the musical life of the 1st-7th centuries AD. Monuments found in the regions of Sogd, Bactria, Khorezm, Parthian, and Margyan help to imagine the musical culture of the entire Central Asia. Among these monuments are the hero of ancient Greek legends “Appalon with a lyre in his hand”, instruments such as lyre, avlos². Of these, the harp and the lyre were considered the most common instruments. In the Middle East in the 1st century AD, the main instrument was the lute, which was called the short-handled lute or short lute. The appearance of this instrument is not found in Sumerian, Babylonian monuments, including Assyria and Egypt. The earliest appearance of the short lute is er.ol. It corresponds to the 2nd half of the 2nd millennium. This is a rare terracotta figurine of a woman with a large pear-shaped shape and holding a wide short-handled musical instrument, now in the Cairo Museum.

In this regard, the tunes presented in Rifatilla Kasimov’s textbook “Ud” are also intended for this changed tune. Writing in treble clef (or treble clef) when notating tunes can be a little more convenient for young professional musicians. Oud is one of the oldest stringed percussion instruments and is played with a mizrab. It is distinguished from tanbur, dutor or other instruments of this group by its large pear-shaped bowl and smooth short fretless handle. Oud’s calm sound freshness, volume of more than two octaves and wide performance possibilities made it popular among the Arab, Turkish, Persian, Caucasian and other peoples of the East. Most of the musicologists of the past described it as a perfect line. Darvesh Ali Changi declared oud as the king of all instruments. The

strings of the oud varied in number. According to written sources, Abu Nasr al-Farabi added a fifth string to the oud, so that the total number of strings, from thick to thin, had special terms such as bam maslas masna zir and hold, and was tuned to the ratio of fourths. In modern oud, there are two strings, five of which are used to play the melody in a koshtar style. In this song, samples of folk tunes and ustozona music can be performed as part of the ikkanovaz and traditional folk instruments. The great scholars who grew up in Central Asia were al Farabi (X), Abu Ali ibn Sina (X-XI), Qutbiddin Shirozi, Safiuddin Urmavi (XIII-XIV), Abdul Qadir Maroghi (XV century), Abdurrahman Jami (XV century), thinkers like Darvish Ali Changi (XVII century) devoted several topics of their works to the science of music. Up to our time, the oud instrument has been used continuously by Caucasian peoples, Arabs, Iranians, Turks and other peoples. In recent years, there has been an interest in musicians among the Uzbek and Tajik peoples, besides, on the initiative of the music enthusiasts of our republic, the oud instrument has been studied more perfectly, that is, it has been added to the ranks of the ancient musical instruments of our people. As we mentioned above, the great scientists, great poets of our classical literature, with a deep analysis of the art of music, have a positive effect on human health and soul, education, moreover, it is an inseparable part of the beauty of human life and those who read it as a symbol.

Ancient ouds were primarily two-stringed, called “zir” and “bam”. Bam-below, zir-up thin string. Later it had three or four strings. And Al-Farabi installed the fifth string on it. Since then, the main strings of the oud instrument consist of five pairs of strings. The sixth string (consisting of one string) is added when some tunes are played. We know from some music books that the strings of the oud were made of silk in ancient times. And the sixth string has been used for about the last few years.

The name of today’s world-famous oud instrument is related to the unique oud (shamshod) tree from which it is made (from which medicinal and aromatic substances are extracted). In Muslim countries, the history of the origin of the well-known word lute, derived from the Arabic word al-ud in China, Europe, and Europe, began to develop long before the emergence of the Islamic religion. According to experts, images of oud and two-stringed double-string musical instruments, which are typologically close to it, are

also known from archaeological materials belonging to the eras before our era found in Khorezm, Sughd and Bactria. The special term “Afrosiab udi” was included in the science of organology because the oldest copy of the instrument was found in Afrosiab. Unfortunately, the original names of these ancient musical instruments have not reached us.

In conclusion, it should be said that the oud is the oldest and most widely used musical instrument of the Eastern peoples. His curtains and strings were the most convenient for explaining the scientific issues of music theory and practice (tone intervals, chords and genders, chords, ranks – curtains) as examples. In particular, the mature masters of oriental musicology are Abu Nasr Farabi (“Kitab al-musiqa al-kabir”), Zainul al-Din Husayni (treatises “Legal science and practical music”) Qutb al-Din al-Sherazi (“Durratu-t-taj li gurrati – d-deboj ...” (the part of the encyclopedia of Taj durlarari dedicated to music “Dar ilmi musiqi”), scholars such as Abdurahman Jami (“Risolai musiqi”) used this instrument to create a 17-step sound line and the range of sounds that is why in the past, music was included in the composition of mathematics.

References

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