

"UZBEK NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS"

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***Abstract.** In this article, information has been given about the Uzbek national instruments and their types. They are not translated into English because there are no equivalents in foreign languages. These instruments have been used for a long time, so they are very ancient.*

***Keyword:** instrument, musical, guitar, national.*

There are many national musical instruments in Uzbekistan, such as the dutor, rubob, doira, chang, tambur, and others.

The historical roots of Central Asian musical instruments can be traced back to ancient times. Depictions of instruments on stone reliefs, small plastic art objects, and wall paintings suggest that Sogd and Bactria were the principal hubs of music culture. Mediaeval miniature art and classical poetry from the East also offer a wealth of knowledge about the fundamental types of instruments that were present during that era, which are still found in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. While exploring Uzbekistan, you will have the chance to experience and appreciate the beautiful sounds of the dutar.

Musical instruments are divided into several types: wind, string, percussion instruments, and others.

Percussion instruments: harp, gusli, sitra, guitar, balalaika, dutor, tanbur, rubob, setor, dombira, etc.

Dutor has a single stroke, double stroke, wrist stroke, bidartma, and reverse stroke.

Guitar: There are three types of modern acoustic guitars: classical guitars, steel

string guitars, and arched guitars.

Rubab: There are three types of rubobs. Kashgar rubob, Afghan or Tajik rubob, Bukhara rubob, and Pamir rubob.

Many Uzbek national percussion instruments are doira, nogara, baraban, and others.

Doira: The history of the appearance of Doira folk instruments goes back to the distant past. The circle phrase is sometimes called "Dapp," "Childirma," or "Chirmanda." In Khorezm, they call it dapp, and the child performer is called "Dappchi(childirmachi); in Bukhara, it is called doyradast; in Fergana, it is called chirmandachi; and in Samarkand, it is called doyradas.

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