



THE ROLE OF THE “DUTOR” INSTRUMENT IN THE INTEGRATION OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

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Annotation:

This article provides information about the reforms in the field of culture and art in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the history of the dutor instrument, the methods of music culture teachers in secondary schools to teach students to play the dutor instrument.

Keywords: forte, piano, diminuendo, crescendo, rib, bass, alto, single, double, tremolo, music, lesson, student.

Introduction

The state program for the implementation of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for the period of 2022-2026 in the “Year of honoring human dignity and active neighborhood” on additional measures for the further development of the sphere of culture and art. In accordance with the decision, the skills of playing an instrument on at least one of the national musical instruments will be taught in general secondary educational institutions, and a corresponding note will be made about this in their educational document (certificate). 2023 from the academic year of 2024, it is mandatory for music teachers to have the ability to play tunes on at least three national musical instruments.[1]

Main Part

As part of the educational hours allocated for music, under the slogan “Instrument accompanies my life”, lessons of musical instrument performance were started. In the list of national musical instruments that should be provided to general secondary educational institutions, the dutor instrument is on the first place. Dutor is a very ancient musical instrument. The presence of the dutor instrument in the home of an Uzbek from time immemorial indicates our people’s great respect and devotion to art. As for the history of its appearance, it goes back to the centuries before our era.



Dutor is a tajik word meaning two strings. Dutor is one of the national musical instruments that have been serving the Uzbek people for centuries. This instrument is not only an instrument of the Uzbek people, but it is also used by the tajik, uyghur, karakalpak, and turkmen peoples. They consider it their favorite instrument. Dutor is also tuned to quarta, fifth octave and unison. Dutor, which is mainly used in our country, is called alto. This instrument is tuned to minor octaves of lya and mi. An instrument similar to dutor is called “Do” in kazakh. “mbira” is called “kabuz” in kyrgyz. The uzbek dutori is distinguished from other instruments by its gentle, elegant and juicy sound.[2] There are assumptions that it appeared around the 15th century. a workshop for the improvement of musical instruments was opened, and among other things, new dutores with wooden frets and kapron strings adapted to musical notation began to be developed.

Nowadays, our qualified teachers are giving performance lessons to young dutor students. When talking about dutor, it is certainly permissible to mention its skilled performers. When Yunus Rajabi played dutor, people fell into a heavy silence, and universally meaningful emotions overflowed. After them, Shakir , Arif Kasimov, Zakirjon Obidov, Tokhtamurod Rasulov and others. The first written information about dutor can be found in the treatise “Scientific and practical rules of music” by Navoi’s contemporary Zaynubabiddin al-Khusayni. The names of composers such as Yusuf Mavdudiy Dutoriyy from Herat, Mirkuliy Dutoriyy from Mashkhad, who created under the pseudonym, have been kept in the sources. It is mainly made of mulberry and apricot wood.

Dutor is a solo and accompaniment instrument that requires great performance skills from the musician. Dutor mainly has single percussion, double percussion, wrist percussion, double percussion, reverse percussion tremolo and other performance methods.[3] Dutor types of different sizes suitable for the orchestra of Uzbek folk instruments; dutor prima dutor bass, dutor contrabass were used. Dutor prima tuning is the sounds of the first string mi and the second string lya. Dutor prima’s overall sound range is from the first octave of mi to the third octave of lya.

The double bass is an enlarged version of the double bass, with four strings tuned in fifths. The fourth string is major octave, the third string is in the major octave, the left is in the major octave, the second string is in the minor octave, the re is in the minor octave, and the first string is in the minor octave. The handle is longer than the double bass instrument. It has four strings. The fourth string in the fourth string is the counter octave. The third string is the left in the counter octave. from to lya in a minor octave. The notes are written an octave higher than they are heard in the bass clef.





Taking into account the needs of school-aged children to study Uzbek folk instruments, music schools of the Republic have organized various musical instrument classes, especially the Dutor class. It should be noted that among popular folk instruments, the dutor instrument is the largest in terms of structure, and a music school student has difficulty learning this instrument. Today, the experience of teaching in the dutor class in educational institutions, especially in music and art schools, Dutor prima dutor alto dutor tenor (Status) dutors are becoming popular. As a result, the enthusiasm of the younger generation for the university is growing. Children's music and art schools are designed for annual education, during this period it is envisaged that the student will acquire the professional skills of music performance and develop the skills of playing according to the notes. It is taught for five years. In the first and fourth grades 3 times a week, and in the fifth (Graduate) grades 4 times a week. As with any musical instrument, the dutor instrument has its own performance styles.[4] In order to organize such a performance style, the student should first have theoretical knowledge about dutor, and then be able to correctly sit (pastanofkasi) on the instrument, which ensures that the performer skillfully performs the piece he is performing. It is necessary to awaken the musical imagination in the student, each music describes the human character, thought, natural scenery.

Each created piece of music has a specific content. Depending on its content, it affects the mood of a person. Loud tunes raise the mood and encourage them to move faster, while quiet music slows down the movement. Children should also be taught dynamic signs. In music, its audibility is manifested at different levels. This sound is indicated by strong dynamic symbols. Dynamic symbols have a great power of expression. For example, the rising movement of a melody increases the power of hearing. Children are first taught the dynamic phrases that are most often used in music:

ff -fortissimo - very strong

f- forte- strong


mf - mezzo forte - medium strength

pp –piannissimo - very low

p -piano - low

mp - mezzo piano - medium low

 - **crescendo sign of amplification**

 - **diminuendo is a sign of going down.**



These symbols are used to express the power of sound, signs, the movement of a melody, rising and falling, defining the level of constant intensity or expressing variable intensity and changing the intensity level. Percussion plays an important role in teaching dutor playing. Teaching percussion takes place in 4 stages.

The first stage is simple beats and simple exercises.

The second stage is more complex beats and melodies.

The third stage is stringing and decorations.

The fourth stage is piano accompaniment to dutor and dutor melodies.[5]

Performing arts is a constantly evolving process. Musical performance, like other fields, is developing from year to year. In the teaching of musical performance, it is important to continuously conduct the musical education system. The organization of music education is the main factor for the development of a performer as a skilled musician. There are legal rules for playing dutor. The handle of the dutor between the thumb and index fingers of the left hand should be free, and the palm should not touch the handle. It is advisable to put the hand on the handle correctly, move the fingers correctly, and press the fingers of the left hand near the place where the frets are divided.

P-down with paw up with V-thumb in order to achieve the same power of sound when playing gamma, it is necessary to pay great attention to the hand and fingers when playing gamma, and play gamma and exercises every day. This is a technical and artistic educational tool. In music, there is no language without a nation. It is understandable to everyone, no matter what nation or composer it is performed or created. It is the main task of the teacher to teach students the ways of expressive performance. It is not for nothing that violinist D. Oystrakh said, "It is necessary to play a piece for several years, to live in it and to enjoy it".[6]

These are the tasks to be performed while improving performance skills. Music school students receive training in three different ways without realizing it.

The first musician-performer.

The second musicologist is a teacher.[7]

The third musician is another professional who understands music well. Therefore, the method of teaching can be divided into three depending on the ability of the student.

1) In this, the student's ability will be more diligent in all aspects. It can be an exhibition for students with its exemplary performance.

2) A musicologist teacher. In order to prepare such a specialist, even if the student has an average ability, hard work and diligence will achieve high results.



3) It is not a mistake to say that it is an easier way to teach, because the student has a lower ability, but wants to study, in this case, strong work is required between the teacher and the student, and then high results can be achieved. This is the only way to achieve spiritual maturity and a rich cultural and spiritual heritage.[8]

It is necessary to study the rich musical heritage of the Uzbek people and to promote it among the general public. Because in the direct transfer of the huge musical heritage that has reached our time from teacher to student, the blessed ones acted as a bridge and also set an example with their creations.

In conclusion We have shown the example of the dutor instrument in the study of Uzbek folk instruments. It will be the impetus for the implementation of our president's decisions. In the future, all the young generation will be ready to play tunes on national instruments.

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