

A Look at The Uzbek Instrument "Nay".

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Abstract: If you ask the name of a national instrument when talking with adolescents and young people who do not practice music today, unfortunately, many (almost all) cannot pronounce it correctly, let alone his voice, without even recognizing it. If we want to educate well-developed and open-minded young people, let's introduce them to our national instruments, let them understand the difference between them, the sound of each, let them touch, try to play, feel the relationship with the instrument. It is advisable to start this at an age when the knowledge gained is "carved in stone". If the above proposals are implemented, even if these children will not be musicians in the future, such feelings as our national instruments, their sound, their relationship with instruments, will remain in his psyche. When he sees our national instruments, he recalls the sweet memories of his childhood, he is proud, he does not forget our nationality anywhere in the world.

There are melodies in the world that can captivate any heart, regardless of the notion of a nation. Music expresses the most noble, sublime and delicate human experiences, no matter what nation or nation they represent. Music has always played an important role in the life of our people. This is evidenced by the discovery of a bone flute 3300 years ago in the village of Momin Obod near Samarkand. Musical instruments, which are the priceless treasure of the Uzbek people, have a special place in our national music culture due to their uniqueness and attractiveness, the uniqueness of their sound. Musical instruments have always played an important role in the spiritual life of our people. They also have a unique effect on the formation of the human worldview. It is also known in history that the great physician Abu Ali Ibn Sina treated some patients under the influence of favorite melodies. From time immemorial, even Arab physicians, realizing that music had a rapid effect on the human body, treated patients with music.

The word nay actually means reed in Persian which in Turkish. The peoples of the East generally have a certain specific philosophy. Our musicologists cite the names of many musicians in history. There is also a description of Zayniddin Wasifi's book "Amazing Events" about the presence of such naychi as Sheikh Noyi, Khoja Abdullah Narver, and their beautiful performance. Or Darvishali Changi, who lived in the 16th century, is mentioned in the pamphlet Tukhfatul Surur. information about what remained in their hearts.

No art can find a direct path to the human soul like music. The high veil of tone leads to a spiritual purification, refreshment, and ascension. He cleanses and heals the soul from the thorns that have sunk into it, just as it cleanses it from dirt and rust. The soul, which is not purified by tone, does not ascend, but is mixed with low passions and becomes impure and impassable. The right tone stops reminding a person of his animal feelings and makes him feel an "infinite being". It instinctively brings him closer to Him. In this case, the most impressive sound is the sound of the flute.

In Rumi's philosophy, the nay is a symbol of the "perfect man" and represents the pain of love. His face was yellow, his heart was empty, his liver was bruised and carved, he cried out of his chest like a man who lives only with the blows of a solitary Creator, who misses his homeland and has a hole in his chest. and is a friend who whispers secrets to people with his groans.

The pamphlets of Central Asian scholars on music, fiction, and painting allow us to some extent restore some of the broken links in the long chain of historical development of Uzbek folk instruments that have survived to our day. Hundreds of years have passed, and musical instruments have survived to this day, taking their place in solo, ensemble, and orchestral performance. One of them is a simple reed or a multi-hole reed located in one direction. This type of flute, or flute of various names, still exists today among the peoples of the East. The Vietnamese call it sao, the Tajiks tutek, the Tatars kaval, the Kazakhs sibizga, the Azerbaijanian ney (very rare), the Kyrgyz uoo, choir (shepherd's instrument), and the Uzbeks nay.

The Nay is a wind instrument that is very popular in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Nain is called limba in Buryatia and the People's Republic of Mongolia, li in China, and mola in Afghanistan. Hay is known to us from history from bone, fruit trees, wings of large birds, wood (wooden flute), brass

(copper flute), pledge (pledge flute), tonka (bridji flute) is made. The most common is the pledge pipe with a wooden pipe. Etymology and brief history of the word nay: It is the oldest name of a musical instrument derived from Sumerian to Persian, meaning "na" or "nay", "reed", "spear". The word "mizmar" used for all types of wind instruments in Arabic is also used for nay. In Turkish, it is still remembered as "nay". In European countries, it is referred to by similar names, including "naiyu". The word "spear" is derived from the word "spear", which is a combination of the Persian word "zadan", meaning "to play", and is still used today. At the same time, the word "nayi", derived from the Arabic term, is also used. In the Sumerians m.avv. This musical instrument, which has been used for 5,000 years, is the oldest, dating back to the 6th century BC. Remaining from 2800-3000 years, it is now housed in the American Philadelphia Museum.

The traditional Nay has long been used as a favourite instrument in Central Asia, including in the musical culture of Uzbekistan. Depending on how they are made, they are called pledges, wooden pipes and copper pipes. The most commonly used are wood and mortar. This musical instrument is a cylindrical round with a diameter of 20, 30 mm and a length of 45, 52 cm. Three fingers of the right and left hands are used to play the nay. One of them is used to blow a separate hole in the head, and the rest are used to make a sound by pressing with your fingers. Depending on the pitch or pitch of the sound, the reed holes are completely or partially closed with the fingers. The Nay has seven special holes. One of them is designed for puffing on the top of the instrument. At the bottom of this hole will be six holes that can be opened by closing by hand. These holes can be formed by pressing the holes lightly or completely with your fingers and changing the puffing force. On the opposite side of the finger-closing holes will be two or three holes to help maintain the balance of sounds.

The Nay is one of the leading words in traditional Uzbek musical ensembles. Depending on the stage where the melody begins, other musical instruments are tuned to the flute. Therefore, depending on the number of closures of the finger drill holes in the reed, the types of tuning known as five-handed, four-handed, three-handed are also used among national musicians. Now the role of the flute has expanded as a soloist and a flute player. New ways of using it in folk instrumental ensembles and orchestras emerged. This means that the word nay is widely used in Uzbek ensembles, soloists, folklore groups and orchestras, and even now in the field of pop music.

The tube has holes that can be closed with a finger and a single hole that can be blown into the 'labium'. The height of the saz is regulated by a plug (stopper) and a moving head located inside the upper part of the pipe. By moving the head or stopper, it is possible to increase the air wave and at the same time reduce and amplify the sound.

By the 18th century, the nay began to improve with the installation of additional valves in finger-punched holes, and by the 19th century, the German flutist Theobald Byom had created a device that closes and opens curtains. It has white curtains with holes, and modern flutes and other percussion instruments are based on the curtains developed by Theobald Biom. Nowadays, instruments with a soft and beautiful sound made of various metals have become known in Europe as the flute.

Nay's voice is very pleasant. This instrument is performed in two positions, i.e. sitting and standing. The flute is tuned to the lya note of a piano or powder instrument. Every young student who takes a flute lesson should learn about the lives of the teachers who created the flute and enjoy the captivating melodies they performed.

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