

## Executive Summary and Musical Design

Mahmudov Avazbek Sultonovich

[avazbek@yahoo.com](mailto:avazbek@yahoo.com)

Teacher of the Department of Music Education at the Faculty of Art Studies of Andijan  
state university

**Annotation:** This article describes in detail the possibilities of performing all types of works on Uzbek folk instruments. At the same time, there has been an attempt to shed light on the possibilities and decorations of the instruments.

**Keywords:** performance, exercise, etudes, skills, musical Instruments, works, gamma.

### Introduction

It is a well-known process that evolves and evolves day-to-day, whether in the theater or the cinema, in the music or in the music. In particular, improving the performance in the field of musical instruments requires regular exercise with a specific purpose. As we have mentioned in the previous posts, the Kashub rubab instrument has a wide range of performance and technical capabilities, with its unique timbre and sound features. Performing skills mean not only technique, but also the ability to play a full piece of work and to expose its artistic features. Indeed, improving the performance of the singer and its continuous improvement is a requirement of today. There is a well-known educational literature for students today, related repertoires, elaborate exercises and etudes. A high school student works on a regular basis. Nonetheless, such factors as the widespread introduction of new innovative and information technologies in the education system, the quality and effectiveness of education, and the ever-expanding interconnectedness of world music performances. puts new requirements and tasks for students and teachers of music universities. Exercise plays an important role in developing your singing skills. It is well-known that performing exercises with a variety of exercises before training can be effective. Therefore, gamma and exercises can be used for different purposes.

For example:

- 1) Different strokes in individual strings;
- 2) Two-octave gammas in different positions with different applications;
- 3) Using chord sequences;
- 4) Playing the exercises or gamma on different loudspeakers;
- 5) If the exercises are for your left thumb, play with the fingertips at different angles;
- 6) Playing punctual rhythm to develop right-handed movements;
- 7) Playing short strings such as tremolo, stucco, triol in individual strings;
- 8) Exercise the "trel" in individual strings with each finger of the left hand;
- 9) Different types of exercises, such as jumping at different intervals with different fingers, are recommended.

As our President Sh.Mirziyoev noted: Our young people have the ability to think independently, have high intellectual and spiritual potential and we mobilize all the efforts of our state and society for our youth as happy people in every area of the world. [1.14]

The following methods can also be used during the class with the student to enhance his or her artistic performance and to better reveal the artistic features of the work.

- a) Performing together with the student a specific work performed by the teacher, explaining the artistic features of the work, identifying the expressions of the work, comparing them with the student's description;
- b) Analyzing, discussing magnetic recordings of works: compare, prioritize and identify common aspects;
- d) Formation of student performances on stage, performing in class concerts, concerts within the faculty and educational institution;
- e) the inclusion of a variety of ensembles - duets, trio, quartet - in the performance and curriculum;
- f) Listening to various concerts with students and analyzing their performance;
- d) Listening and analyzing not only piano, but also violin, vocal, and other types of folk instruments.

The sounds that give the tone sound, which clearly reflects the national character of the following, are called musical ornaments. Music ornaments often form auxiliary tones that range from the main sound to the second. They are indicated by special notes or small letters in the note.

The following types of music are used in music:

1. Grace note comes in two types: long and short.

- a) The short fork is composed of one or more sounds and is played very short at the expense of adjacent sound bands.
- b) The long grace note is played at the sound level of the adjacent sound with the help of a sound.

Mordent means that the auxiliary sound should be played from the bottom of the main sound. Grupetto is placed on or off the note.

The shape of a melody, composed of two (basic and auxiliary) sounds, which smoothly alternate, is called trel. The soundtrack is identical to the sound that is played, and is set as follows:

The trel is placed on the note.

In music practice, there are many other characters besides note notes that are usually used to indicate the style of performance. These include legato, staccato, portamento and arpeggio.

Legato style means that certain sounds are played together, and the associated sounds are combined with the arched lines. For example: Legato should not be confused with the bind extension that extends the sound.

Stakkato style dictates the need to play the melodies and the chords briefly and briefly.

The style of staccato is indicated by dots placed above or below the notation circle. For example: the portamento or glissando style means that the chromatic gamma (diatonic gamma on the piano) should slide down or up. This complements the two intervals that are wide apart. Portamento is often used for vocal and glissando music. The Portamento symbol consists of a wavy line connecting two notes that must be filled out. For example:

Arpeggio style dictates that the chords should be played separately, while the chord-forming sounds go from top to bottom. The Arpeggio tube is the equivalent of a chord strip.

The Arpeggio symbol consists of a wavy vertical line placed before the chord to be played. For example: The above symbols are widely used in professional music in the world. In addition, many different types of musical ornaments are used, depending on the national characteristics of each nation.

So, we tried to get some early scientific understanding and ideas about elementary theory of music. Further deepening and expansion of knowledge acquired through this discipline is carried out through the subjects of harmony, polyphony, orchestration, music analysis.

Our children are not only get acquainted with Uzbek and foreign composers, but also study Russian music. They not only get to know their works but also their historical processes. Moscow Russian literature and art calls for understanding the historical fate of the Russian people based on patriotic ideas. In the beginning of the fifteenth century in Moscow was created a collection of all-historical pieces of art composed of separate sections [2.18].

**Musical Melody.** The names of the templated melody and its tone, and its names

A musical melody is the effect of a certain interaction of the absolute volume on a musical structure.

The history of the musical settings is closely connected with the history of the cameras. It was precisely the sound of the first octave lya that has been widely regarded as the base of many tuning forks.

The tuning fork as a reference sound source was invented in 1711 by British musician J. Shor and weighs 419, 9 Hz. He then made several changes and finally became a musician at an international conference in Vienna in 1885 and continues to this day.

Since that time, the music has been based on the vibrations of the first octave lya 440 times per second. Each octave of the musical structure is divided into 12 equal parts - half tone. This type of music is called tempered music. It differs from the natural tone of all the octaves in the octave. Because each octave is divided into 12 equal halves, the half tone is the smallest interval between the sounds of a musical instrument. The two-and-a-half-ton interval is called the whole tone.

There are two and a half tones and five whole tones between the keypad. They are arranged in the following order:

Do Re Mi Fa Sol Lya Si (Do)

1 ton 1 ton 0,5 ton 1 ton 1 ton 1 ton 0,5 ton

All the tones formed between the main stages are divided into half tones. When you press the piano's black keys, the sounds are divided into a one-half tone. Thus, each octave is composed of 12 sounds, evenly spaced.

Depending on your music practice, you can increase or decrease each keypad. These are called derivative (secondary) steps that are either raised or lowered. Therefore, the name of the derived stages is derived from the name of the main steps.

The sharp is set when the base level is half-toned, and when the half-tone is lowered, the flat is set.

If the volume drops to two-and-a-half tons, for example, fa - double sharp; reduced by two-and-a-half tons - dual-flat, for example, si-double-flat.

The syllable names are lettered names

Main Stages sharp Duple-Sharp-free Double-Flat

Do C Cis cisis ces ceses

Re D Dis disis des deses

Mi E Eis eisis es eses

Fa F Fis fis fes fes

Sol G Gis gisis ges geses

Lya A Ais aisis as ases

Si H His hisis B heses

Apward and downward movement of the main positions in the above order is called alteration

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