UZBEK NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Uzbek National Musical Instruments are folk musical instruments that have been improved through many years. None of them is peculiar to the Uzbek people, sometimes they can be found under the same name without any change, and sometimes under another name, in other nations. The fact that Uzbekistan is situated in the center of the Central Asia, in the cross roads of the Great Silk Road, was the reason for many cultural exchanges. For this reason majority of the national musical instruments were brought to Uzbekistan and spread to other places.

Uzbek national musical instruments divided into three types: percussion instruments, wind instruments and string instruments.



Percussion instruments include drum, kettle-drum, safoil, qayroq, (spoon), chindovul and plates. Sometimes such household instruments as serving trays and tea bowls were also used.

Such types of wind instruments as with tough, with tube or with mundshtuks can be observed. Such instruments as reed flute, gajir flute, flute instruments in which the sound is made by sending air directly through pipelines, sibizga, qoshnay, bolaman instruments, in which the sound is made with the help of tongue, sunray, in which the sound is made with the help of naypachoq, spool nay (ceramic flute, in which the sound is made with an air compression device), they form the group of national musical wind instruments.

String instruments are divided into two types: open stringed instruments such as chang, qonun; and the instruments in which sound volume is controlled by pressing certain part of the string such as rubob, dutar, tambour, gijjak and others. However, according to the circumstances, the sound formation in string instruments may be grouped differently. Among them we can count: percussion ringing stringed instruments (chang), scribbling instruments such as dutar, drum; mizrob instruments such as qashqar rubobi, afghon rubobi, tambour, qonun and bow instruments such as qobiz, gijjak and sato.





