

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF KARAKALPAK PEOPLE**

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the history of the appearance of the national musical instruments of the Karakalpak people, their self-evident changes, types, methods of production, and their division into groups. The musical instruments were specially declared.

**Key words:** instrument, type, group, tarli, demli, urip shertiletug'in, national, musical instrument, skill, history, voice, size, legend

The Karakalpak people have their own multi-faceted musical culture in Central Asia since early times. If we rely on historical records, the Karakalpak people's lifestyle is rich in literature, folk songs, national music and songs, bravery and love. The people are rich in their national musical instruments, along with the number of stans and musical performances of various contents. All these heritages are considered to be the national wealth of the people, the nation, and the precious treasure. The musical culture of Karakalpak has developed at a high level and reached great heights. Many scientists of our country have expressed their valuable opinions about musical instruments, their appearance, structure, and timbre.

Among the folk instruments of Karakalpak, spoons and spoons are the most popular among our national musical instruments. Duwtar and shinqobiz are among the instruments, played by blowing - balaman, sirnay, u'shpelek and urip shertiletug'in instruments.

Karakalpak musical instruments are divided into 3 groups. They are:

- 1) A group of stringed instruments (kobiz, duwtar, girjek)
- 2) Group of musical instruments (balaman, kamis, sirnay, ushpelek, ghartik, saz-sirnay, quwray, kamis nay)
- 3) A group of musical instruments (tuyaq , qabaq) is counted.

Among these groups, we will make a special stop to find Demli musical instruments. In our musical culture, the balaman instrument which is played by blowing has been widely spread among the karakalpaks since ancient times. It is made of wood, with holes arranged in the same pattern, and it is about eight inches long. This instrument is made not only in Karakalpaks, but also in the peoples of Uzbek, Tajik and Azerbaijan countries. However, there are obvious differences between the two. Balaman girjek is played as an instrument, and it is often used together with duwtar in ensembles. J. Shamuratov, the famous karakalpak baksi and melodist-composer of our Republic in his time , also Suyew baksi who was one of the most prominent representatives of Turkmen baksi and the other students who studied in his school became more and more popular by playing those instruments

An instrument that is included in the group of blowing instruments is the Kamis sirnay. There is very little information about this instrument. Kamis sirnay has been prepared and cooked since early times related to all kinds of domestic rituals in folk programs. If water is poured into the pipe, it will make a sound similar to a bird's whistle. In fact, it sounds like you've heard it.

**Gartik.** This instrument is made from clay. It has 6 holes, and it is clicked on the base of the fingers. The meaning of the name "Gartiq" is "g'ar" which means a big head (ungir). The voice of instrument is similar to the voice coming from the left ear, so it is called "gartik". This instrument used to be among the people of Karakalpak in the old days, and the passage of time made me laugh. Master A. Otarbaev heard from Abdualiy Ganiyev and asked him to about the appearance of the instrument, and he was able to restore the damaged instrument.

**Saz-sirnay.** The instrument is made from clay. It has one hole in the upper side and also has 5 similar holes in the below side. They are played with two holes in the 3-4 fingers of the palm, and 1 hole in the 2-3-4 fingers. The hole on the bottom is played with the first finger of the leg hand. This instrument is one of the old instruments of Karakalpaks. According to the instructions of the craftsman A. Otarbaev, the teacher B. Nadirov began to build it and some of the old instruments were restored.

**Quwray.** This instrument is made from cane or bamboo wood. Its length is 70-80 cm, and its stem is fully covered. There will be 1 hole in the bottom part and 6 holes in the upper part.

**Qamis nay.** In the old days, cane played some tunes. Then it stretched out the handle and made three holes and five holes. And now, in order to expand this possibility, the seven holes have been placed as a hole, and this instrument is used from cane, and for this reason it is called Qamis nay.

**Shin'kabiz.** There must not be a person among the Karakalpaks who has not heard about this instrument. The reason is that our national instruments are popular, duwtar and girjek instruments are so popular and well-known among our people, I think that our shin'qabiz will not be less popular with them. This instrument is played by the girls of our people, it is played by the fingers and by the drum, it is played by blowing and also considered one of our national instruments. It has an amazing voice. In the same region as the Karakalpak people, Shin'qobiz is used by many other peoples such as Kyrgyz, Turkmen, and Bashkurt and this instrument is called by different names: temir komuz, shanqawiz, and etc.

Shin'kabiz instrument looks like a musical instrument with very small parts and is made of iron. It's not as difficult as it sounds. That is, the instrument is clamped between two jaw teeth, using the tongue movement, swinging on the tongue with the index finger, pressing the tongue. We can change the volume and volume of the sounds in it.

Each musical instrument has its own set of notes, like a shin'qobiz and music has its own set of notes. Such tags as "Sin'siw", "Jetim kiz", "Kara jorga", "Atsho'k", "Eskek esiw", "Ala jorga", "G'az g'anqildisi" and other symbols. These letters are clicked without text. Apart from this those songs describe some of the situation in the life of Karakalpak people with different image. Today, a large number of Karakalpak national musical instruments are preserved, and they are highly respected among the people as our national power and our priceless treasure. Through this article, I tried to provide information about our national values, spiritual wealth, folklore, beauty, art and the national musical instruments of our people. Of course, these instruments are also available in our current system. Although the time has progressed so much, in our nation, even among the people of the whole world, there is a growing interest in old and national instruments and spoons.

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