

THE ROLE OF QAYROQ INSTRUMENT IN KHORAZM DANCE ART

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Annotation: This article highlights the role and significance of the kayrak instrument in the dance art of Khorezm.

Key words: «Qayroq», choreography, dance, rhythm, rez, lazgi, ufor, zang, dancer.

It is known that Khorezm is a land that has been part of history since time immemorial. This ancient land has enriched the world culture with its priceless treasures - great legends, culture, art of music and dance. ▭

No matter what type of art it is, Khorezm maqams, songs, and dances are unique, different from other countries in Uzbek music culture with their individuality, nationality, traditionality, and performance style. stands

Dance, an attractive and elegant form of art, has many and varied styles of performance, each with its own rules. However, if the "Qayraq" instrument is added to the Khorezm dances, its effectiveness will increase even more. Natural phenomena, rhythm and rhythm in existence, and sounds are of great importance in forming the spiritual world of a person. Singing of birds, gurgling of water, rustling of leaves become a form of melody and melody.

Various tones in nature evoke feelings in the human heart, and a person looks for a means to express this feeling. He tries to create a melody by beating various things in order to find a suitable melody for the tune in his heart. He tried to beat stones together, tried to beat iron together, sometimes he tried to beat stone and iron together, and finally he found a suitable tool. A piece of smooth stone and iron-"Kairaq"" entered the tongue and began to sing enthusiastically.

"Qayroq" was formed in the 16th century as an instrument to be sung to the accompaniment of music and began to be widely used as a type of percussion

instruments such as circle and drum instruments. The "Qayraq" belonging to this period was 120-150 mm long and 50-70 mm wide.

By the 20th century, "Khayraq" became popular, and the stone was 10 cm long, and the second iron was 16 cm long, made of metal. Because those who came to the conclusion that if a metal stone is hit and given "rez", the voice of "Qayraq" will crackle and emit a tone like a nightingale.¹

Percussion instruments perform various functions in maqam ufors. In particular, "Qayroq" zang and safoil are auxiliary tools. They mostly accompany the dance. "Qayroq" is played with the right and left hands in pairs.²

At first, men danced with "Qayroq", and later women also adapted the method of "Qayraq" to their dance movements. In the course of learning the "Qayroq" dance, it is necessary to carefully work out each movement, to pay special attention to the performance skills, how to give a rez, to the styles of performing the "Qayraq", and that the dancers should keep their hands and fingers while dancing.

The "Qayroq" instrument is mainly performed with classical playing methods such as "Norim - Norim", "Orazibon". In addition, "Qayroq" gives a special charm to "Lazgi", enriches it and adds a lively spirit.

The "Khayraq" beat is played to the accompaniment of the circle, and to each beat of the circle, the "Khayraq" responds with that beat. "Qayroq" feeling is the only one in the world of art, and it amazes a person. "Qayraq" game is unique to the art of dance only in Uzbek folk music, it does not exist in other countries.³

Masharif Tokai, Buvajon "Qayroq", Reyim Ota Ollaberganov, Solay Otalar Khorezm are masters of "Qayraq" dance. Today, Yakshamurod Ashurov, Jumanyoz Eshjanov, Sotimboy Otajonov, Oliya Otamuratova, Saodat "Kayraq", Otakhan "Kayraq", Tora "Kayraq", Tajiboy Jumatov, Muyassar Pirmatova, Ogiljon Otaboyeva are known and famous in our country. They are "Kairaq" players. The services of our teachers mentioned above are great in preserving the "Qayroq" dance to this day.

¹ Bobojanova G. Qayroq raqsini o'rganish mashg'ulotlari. U, 2000, 4-bet.

² Matyoqubov O. Maqomat. T, 2004, 273-bet.

³ Matyoqubova G. Ofatijon "Lazgi". T, 1993, 23-bet.

Today, the honorable President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev pays great attention to the national dance art, in particular to the Khorezm dance art. The creation of a branch of the Dance Academy, a dance boarding school in Khorezm region, and the holding of the "Magic of Dance" and "Lazgi" international dance festivals held every two years in Khiva are a clear proof of our opinion. This, of course, places great responsibility on professional ballet masters and choreographers in preserving our national dance art, developing it and passing it on to the next generation.

In order to popularize the "Qayroq" musical instrument, the art of playing "Qayraq" is being taught to young people in art schools of our region. "Qayraq" dances are performed by young dancers and amateurs in many dance competitions. This will certainly create a foundation for the complete transfer of our cultural heritage to the next generation.

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