

**THE PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN
ORCHESTRA TEAMS**

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Annotation: This article discusses the scientific-theoretical importance of wind instruments in orchestra ensembles and the mutual proportionality of wind instruments.

Key words: Orchestra, wind instruments, woodwind instruments, brass and percussion instruments, musicology.

Introduction.

An orchestra is a complex organism consisting of a large group of musicians and performing various musical instruments and specially written pieces of music under the control of a conductor. Orchestras are divided into several types in terms of their structure and functions, as well as the origin of genres: Symphony orchestra, String orchestra, Chamber orchestra, Brass orchestra, Variety-symphonic orchestra, Folk instrument orchestra, Jazz orchestra, as well as Neopolitan orchestra (consisting of guitars and mandolins), bayan orchestra (consisting of bayan, accordion, harmonium and concertinas). Orchestra comes from the Greek meaning the place in front of the stage of ancient Greek theaters. At the beginning of the 17th century, theater and concert orchestras consisted of flutes, oboes, trumpets, violins, harps and other ancient musical instruments. Later, wind instruments began to fill the composition of the orchestra together with other musical instruments.

At the end of the 17th century, bassoons and trombones began to be used in orchestra performances. In the 18th century, clarinets and horns were added to orchestras. We know that the highest peak of performance is the performance of an orchestra. It is necessary to form the factors and principles of orchestra performance in students from the first rehearsals. It is important for students to understand from the first lessons that the work of everyone in the orchestra is directed towards one goal, that the musicians are one body and soul and are equally responsible for the requirements set by

the conductor. Specific rules and disciplinary criteria adopted in the performance of the orchestra are defined. The performer must know exactly which group is located where in the orchestra and which group he is in. Just as the brass band differs from other orchestras in terms of performance styles and many other aspects, the work of a brass band musician is also different. The main differences are in the technology of playing musical instruments and the construction of musical instruments.

Playing instruments requires a lot of physical strength from the students. Therefore, it is very important to take into account the natural physiological changes that occur in a young organism at this time. This requires an appropriate approach, taking into account the physical and psychological processes of the student. Therefore, from the first lessons, students are asked to sit properly, hold the instruments correctly and use them correctly during performance, breathing and many other performance-related reasons, it is necessary to be closely monitored by the conductor and not to let the shortcomings go unnoticed. Because any errors or omissions can ultimately be harmful to the student's health. In addition, physical stress quickly tires the student-executive and causes many problems in performing the assigned tasks.

Compositions of orchestra

The composition of the musical orchestra consists of four groups.

1. Wooden racks:

Small flute;

Flute;

Oboe;

English drill (alto oboe);

Small clarinet;

Clarinets;

Bass clarinet;

Bassoons.

2. Typical tools:

Horns;

Pipes;

Trombones.

3. Percussion instruments: Having a certain pitch:

Timpani;

Xylophone;

Kolokolchiks (bells);

Vibraphone and others.

Not having a known height:

Treugolnik (triangle);

Buben;

Small drum;

Big drum;

Plates and more.

4. Main tools:

Cornets;

Alts;

Tenors;

Baritone;

Basses.

Due to its timbral similarity, wide enough range¹, and rich technical and expressive possibilities, the main group of instruments is the basis of the rest orchestra.

The smallest composition of the orchestra can consist of 11-12 performing musicians.

Composition of the small orchestra:

Cornet I, II;

Alt I, II;

Tenor I, II;

Baritone;

So I, II;

Small drum;

Big drum;

Plates.

With a small orchestra, he can easily perform various marches, dance pieces, or light, wonderful works. However, this composition of the orchestra does not adequately respond to the performance of the concert repertoire. The absence of flutes, clarinets, horns, trumpets and trombones does not give the orchestra the sound quality of a full-fledged orchestra and the colorful colors of the orchestral works.

Based on the scope of the works performed in the present period and the direction of the genre, as well as in terms of the direction of national music, in the composition of the orchestra: in the direction of pop music - electric guitars, percussion instruments, from national instruments - trumpet, trumpets, circles, drums are used.

The current appearance of wind instruments has been created through their development in different countries for hundreds of years, and due to their unique and suitable repertoire, national and genre directions, various structural forms have been created.

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