

SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA AND ITS INSTRUMENTAL SOUNDS

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Abstract:

This article discusses the history of the creation of the symphony orchestra and its instruments, its differences from other orchestras, its characteristics and possibilities.

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First of all, if we understand what an orchestra is, the word "orchestra" is derived from the Greek word "orchestra", which means the place where the choir is located in front of the stage in the ancient Greek theater. Sinfonia is derived from the Greek word *harmōnia*, which means harmony, harmony of sounds. One of the large-scale works written for the symphony orchestra.

The symphony orchestra is one of the orchestras with a very large place in the world of music. This orchestra is the richest and most complex type of orchestra composed of string, wind and percussion instruments. Because it has unlimited artistic possibilities and the ability to express various processes of the environment. The orchestra is made up of talented and talented musicians. It is possible to determine what kind of orchestra it is by the choice of instrumental words. In addition to the symphony orchestra, there are many orchestras. Among them, the orchestra of folk instruments, the orchestra of wind instruments, the chamber orchestra, the pop orchestra and the jazz orchestra are among them. But the capabilities of these orchestras are much lower than that of a symphony orchestra. Without a symphonic orchestra, opera and ballet theaters cannot fully perform their activities. The performance of this orchestra is constantly used in dramatic performances and films.



Musical instruments spread in Europe, folk and professional musical ensembles played an important role.

In the 18th century, the composition of classical symphony orchestras was formed, and until the formation process, there was no order in this area and it was not formed. The exact number of instrumental words is not specified. Each composer created works for the content he wanted. In the middle of the 18th century, the famous Austrian composer Joseph Haydn developed the precise composition of the symphonic orchestra, and this was one of the most important changes that took place during the classical period.

The masterpieces of musical art for the symphonic orchestra include: symphonies, symphonic poems, suites, overtures created and are being created by composers. For example, we can list the works created by the famous composer I. Gaydin. Haydn's list of main works consists of symphonies. He created a total of 104 symphonies. "Farewell" (1772), Twelve "London" symphonies (1791-1795), Twelve "London" symphonies (1791-1795) written symphonies and concertos for orchestra, 20 concertos for piano and orchestra Violin and 9 concertos for orchestra 6 concertos for cello and orchestra, chamber works for strings, wind instruments and ensembles Secular vocal-instrumental genres, "Phoebe's Competition with Pan" "Kahvali", "Dehkoncha" ("Krestiyancha") "Hercules' choice" "A hunt alone refreshes me" "Shavkath Leopold" and many other works. Why did I focus on Gaydin's works? Because Gaydin worked tirelessly for the creation and development of the symphony orchestra. Even before his death in 1772, he wrote the "Farewell Symphony".

In a symphonic orchestra, the sound of each instrument has its own place and characteristics, and these characteristics depend on the structure of the sound, the method of sound production, and the material from which the sound is made. Of course, the sound of each musical instrument has its own characteristics, like the human voice, and it can be compared to different colors. This feature is called timbre, and timbre plays an important role in creating a musical image. Haydn divided the musical instruments into four groups based on the similarities in their structure, material, and sound production. The four-group structure of the orchestra is still in use. Haydn named the groups as follows:

1. Group of words with string bow.
2. A group of relaxing words made of wood.
3. A group of copper-made rest words.



4. A group of percussive words.

The string group is the largest and main group of the symphony orchestra. The number of performers in modern orchestras is extremely large, even more than a hundred. Of these, 50-60 performers form a group of strings and bows. The string group is the foundation and basis of the orchestra. The warmth, softness, fluidity and depth of the string group's sound determine the superiority of this group over other groups. Another important feature is that the group of strings and bows in the orchestra form the majority so that the sounds of other instruments do not drown out its sound. The group of strings includes violin alto, cello and double bass. The violin is the main instrument not only in the string group, but also in the orchestra. This song has a very beautiful and expressive timbre. Violins in the orchestra are divided into two groups. Because when composers created two-voice pieces, the first voice was played by the violins of the first group, and the second voice was played by the violins of the second group. Composers record the first and second violin parts separately. That's why symphonic music has a special place in people's hearts.

The structure of the alto is similar to that of the violin, but slightly larger than the alto. Therefore, its sound range is lower and its sound is thicker. Another great instrument in the string band is the cello. Its timbre is extremely soft and pleasant. The role of the cello in expressing both lyrical images and heroic images is incomparable. It is widely used not only in symphony orchestras, but also in many other orchestras. The sound of the double bass will be low. Because it is a very large and heavy instrument. This word is the basis of the whole group. It rarely plays alone. But sometimes composers use the double bass to describe tragic, scary images.

The second group is a group of relaxing words made of wood. This group includes flute, oboe, clarinet, and bassoon instruments. There are other types of these instruments. But it is not necessary to use them constantly in the performance of the orchestra. The flute has an extremely light and bright sound range and timbre. Flute very convincingly depicts birds singing, fantastic and early images. Another musical instrument belonging to the flute family is the piccolo flute, that is, the small flute. This instrument is smaller than the flute, but its pitch is one octave higher than that of the flute. As already mentioned, this word is not always used. The oboe has a lyrical, sweet timbre similar to our trumpet. The English trumpet, which belongs to the oboe family, is larger than the oboe and has a lower pitch range. Composers pay



more attention to the sound of this instrument when describing oriental landscapes. The most amazing and unique note is the Clarinet note. It has a pure, bright timbre, and its possibilities are extremely rich, it can express different characters. It has a very large range and can play freely and fluently at any pitch. Words belonging to the clarinet family - small clarinet and bass clarinet - are used in the orchestra when necessary. The bassoon is the lowest in this group, figuratively speaking, like an old man speaking in a disgruntled tone. But in many cases, the bassoon can sound very serious and sad. Contrabassoon, which is related to bassoon, is used only in necessary cases. A saxophone is a free and smooth moving solo. It can also be heard by orchestras. Because it has a very strong, expressive and pleasant voice timbre. It has four types. This word is also used only when necessary.

The third group is a group of copper grain words. Trumpet, horn, trombone and tuba sounds belong to this group. The trumpet has a high, bright timbre. Composers always write war tones for trumpets. The sound of Hornorna originates from the sound of a hunting drill, which was used by hunters to signal to each other in ancient times. That is why the sound of the horn is used more often when describing natural landscapes - forests, fields, and mountains. This song has a very lyrical, soulful timbre. The sound of the trombone is similar in name and timbre to that of the trumpet, but its range is lower than that of the trumpet. The trombone sounds tragic, menacing and terrifying in the lower register.

In the upper register, it can express a bright and solemn character. The tuba voice has the lowest timbre of the group. It is also called "bass". Therefore, it almost does not play alone. The main function of this word is to support the performance of other words, to be the foundation and basis for the performance, just like our dutor contrabass.

And finally, we will talk about the fourth group of percussion words. This group is the backbone of the orchestra. The group is called that because the way of making sound is hitting and playing. This band can't play tunes. Even an orchestra cannot play a tune without this group. Their task is to keep the rhythm and strengthen the performance of the orchestra. Some words of this group have a certain pitch, that is, they can play the desired sounds. These include timpani, bells, celesta, and xylophones. The rest of the percussion notes have no pitch. They rumble, ring, comb and, in other words, make "beautiful noise" and thereby enrich the orchestra's



performance. These sounds consist of big and small drums, triangles, castanets and tamtams.

There is an independent harp voice that does not belong to any group of the symphony orchestra. Harp is a plucked stringed instrument that has been known since ancient times. For example, this word was used in the movie "Jack and the Beanstalk" and this type of instrument has a place in people's hearts. The timbre of the harp is very beautiful, delicate and light. In many cases, it is an accompaniment to other tunes in the orchestra.

As we said above, each instrument in a symphony orchestra has its own place and character. The art of combining these different sounds requires great skill from composers. There are no unbreakable, single rules in this business. A composer who writes music for an orchestra must have a deep knowledge of the characteristics and possibilities of each instrument's voice. In addition, he should know well the ensemble characteristics of these words. Also, the music he creates should be beautiful and professional. "The beauty of the musical thought determines the beauty of the orchestra's performance," said the great Russian composer M.I. Glinka. In fact, whenever the works are created with skill, the work is created at the level of skill and professionalism.

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