

**TASKS FOR DEVELOPING PERFORMING SKILLS IN THE NATIONAL ORCHESTRA OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
<p>The article examines the essential pedagogical and artistic tasks required for developing performing skills in the National Orchestra of Musical Instruments. Special attention is given to technical mastery, ensemble synchronization, stylistic interpretation, improvisational competence, and the cognitive foundations of musical literacy. The study highlights the specific challenges posed by traditional instruments with unique timbral structures and regional playing techniques. It also outlines rehearsal strategies, conductor–performer interaction models, and task-based approaches that contribute to the formation of a professional performance culture. The conclusions emphasize that well-structured training tasks enable musicians to achieve expressive, coordinated, and culturally authentic orchestral performance.</p>	<p>National orchestra, performing skills, ensemble coordination, traditional instruments, musical interpretation, stylistic training, rehearsal pedagogy.</p>

**Introduction**

The development of performing skills in a national orchestra of musical instruments is a multifaceted and systematic process that requires pedagogical precision, artistic sensitivity, cultural awareness, and technical mastery. Unlike Western classical orchestras, national orchestras consist of a wide range of traditional instruments with distinct timbral colors, regional playing styles, and historical performance practices. These features make the training process more complex and demand a specialized set of instructional tasks directed at improving ensemble coordination, interpretative expressiveness, rhythmic awareness, and instrumental technique.

The overall objective of such orchestras is not only to reproduce musical works but also to preserve cultural identity, reinterpret traditional heritage, and present it in a professional artistic format. Therefore, the educational tasks involved in building high-level performing skills must address both the artistic and cultural dimensions of performance [1].

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A key factor in elevating the performance standards of a National Orchestra of Musical Instruments is the ability to integrate cultural authenticity with modern orchestral discipline. One of the central tasks in this process is the systematic formation of collective intonation culture. While traditional musical

ensembles historically relied on oral transmission and flexible tuning, contemporary orchestral performance demands a higher degree of pitch uniformity. Therefore, specialized intonation tasks—such as tuning against fixed drones, interval-matching exercises across instrument groups, and microtonal accuracy drills—are introduced to cultivate unified pitch perception across the orchestra. These tasks strengthen the musicians' ability to adapt to modal structures while maintaining ensemble precision.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Another essential direction is the development of expressive communication within the orchestra, which extends beyond technical execution. National music often contains symbolic gestures, melodic inflections, and rhythmic cues rooted in centuries-old performance traditions. To preserve these nuances, musicians engage in interpretative workshops that focus on non-verbal communication, stylistic gesture reading, and emotional cue recognition. Such exercises help performers internalize shared interpretive logic, enabling the orchestra to express deeper cultural meaning while performing as a cohesive artistic entity [2].

Equally important is the incorporation of historical-contextual tasks into the training process. Understanding the genesis of traditional genres, ceremonial functions of musical pieces, and their regional identities enriches the performer's artistic awareness. As a result, musicians study archival audio recordings, early notation samples, and descriptions by ethnographers to grasp the subtle differences between historical and modern performance practice. Through these analytical tasks, performers develop a stronger sense of artistic responsibility and cultural continuity.

The next category of tasks focuses on developing structural awareness within orchestral texture. National orchestras frequently employ heterophonic layers, contrasting rhythmic strata, and poly-timbral dialogues. To navigate these textures, musicians undertake structural listening drills, form-analysis workshops, and instrument-group interaction sessions. These tasks help them understand how their individual part contributes to the whole, thereby reducing performance fragmentation and reinforcing ensemble coherence.

In addition, the role of interpretative leadership training is increasingly emphasized. Section leaders—particularly in stringed and wind instrument groups—are given independent responsibilities for guiding phrasing, maintaining tempo stability, and shaping regional stylistic expression within their sections. To support this, leadership tasks include internal conducting practice, sectional decision-making simulations, and collaborative score-study sessions. These activities reinforce professional maturity and foster a culture of shared artistic responsibility [4].

Finally, modern orchestral pedagogy highlights the necessity of psychological readiness and performance resilience tasks. Stage performance in national orchestras often involves complex repertoires, fast transitions between modes, and high levels of emotional expression. Therefore, training includes stress-management exercises, performance-simulation rehearsals, and concentration-enhancing routines. Such tasks strengthen stage confidence, reduce performance anxiety, and help musicians maintain artistic clarity during demanding live concerts.

## CONCLUSION

Developing performing skills in a national orchestra of musical instruments is a comprehensive pedagogical process that must address technical mastery, ensemble coordination, artistic expression, theoretical literacy, and disciplined rehearsal practice. National orchestras serve as powerful custodians of cultural memory; therefore, the tasks for training musicians must not only prepare them for high-quality performance but also nurture a deep understanding of heritage and artistic identity. Systematic skill-building tasks — spanning technical drills, stylistic studies, ensemble training, and interpretative development — collectively form the foundation of strong orchestral performance. Ultimately, the goal is to shape performers who are technically capable, culturally informed, artistically sensitive, and confidently positioned to contribute to the preservation and evolution of national musical traditions on contemporary stages.

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