

THE ART OF MUSIC AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN OUR LIVES

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ABSTRACT

This article presents statistical information about the positive effects of music on human life and health, as well as opinions expressed by experts in the field.

Keywords: Music, folklore, musical education, epic, dramatic, culture, life, human, ritual.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada musiqaning inson hayoti va sog‘ligiga ijobiy ta‘siri haqida statistik ma‘lumotlar hamda soha mutaxassisleri tomonidan bildirilgan fikrlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Musiqa, folkorchilik, musiqiy ta‘lim, epik, dramatik, madaniyat, hayot, inson, marosim.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье представлены статистические данные о положительном влиянии музыки на жизнь и здоровье человека, а также мнения, высказанные специалистами в данной области.

Ключевые слова: Музыка, фольклор, музыкальное образование, эпос, драматургия, культура, быт, человек, ритуал.

Music is one of the types of art. Along with painting, architecture, theater and other arts, music plays an important role in human life. Musical works of art are spiritual treasures and give people aesthetic pleasure, provide them with spiritual nourishment and educate aesthetic taste. Music is a constant companion throughout a person’s life. The work done under the sound of music will be productive, and the rest with music will be enjoyable. People’s holidays, weddings, and tragic mourning ceremonies are accompanied by music. Music is an art form that reflects human emotional experiences, thoughts, imagination through the consistency or set of musical sounds (tones, tones). Its content consists of specific musical artistic images that represent changing mental states.

Music embodies various human moods (for example, elation, joy, pleasure, observation, sadness, fear, etc.). In addition, music vividly reflects the will qualities of

a person (perseverance, aspiration, thoughtfulness, restraint, etc.) and his nature (customer). these expressive and descriptive possibilities of music were highly evaluated, commented and scientifically researched by Greek scientists - Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle and Eastern thinkers - Farobi, Ibn Sina, Jami, Navoi, Babur, Kavkabi, Sufism figures - Imam Ghazali, Kalabadi Bukhari and others. The amazing power of music to affect the human mind and emotions is related to its procedural nature, which is in harmony with mental processes. In the content of musical works, artistic ideas are presented in a generalized way and are formed in the process of mutual relations of musical images (such as comparison, conflict, development). According to the characteristics of this process, the content of music can have different - epic, dramatic, lyrical characters. Of these, lyrics tending to express the inner world and mental states of a person are much closer to the "inner" nature of music. The content of music is a unity of personal, national and universal artistic values, which summarizes the spiritual freshness, speed, social thoughts and experiences of a certain nation, society and historical period. Musical forms meet the spiritual and educational requirements of each era, and at the same time, they are common to many aspects of human activity (certain collective events, ethical and aesthetic interaction of people, communication processes).

The role of music is especially important as a means of forming the moral and aesthetic taste of a person, developing emotional feelings, and stimulating creative abilities. Like speech, sound signaling and other sound-meaningful processes, music has the ability to express certain information through sounds. In particular, music is similar to speech (speech intonations) in terms of the possibility of expressing the inner state of a person using high-low, thin-thick, long-short, strong, and other means. However, Music, as an art form, differs from speech by its unique characteristics (for example, pursuing artistic-aesthetic goals, acquiring content and form as artistic value, especially the organization of musical sounds in certain musical systems). Although each individual musical sound has a primary expressive potential, the pitch-low relationships of musical sounds are reflected in the scale structures, and the temporal ratios are reflected in the musical rhythm and meter.

In the musical culture of most peoples of the world, including Uzbek musical folklore, traditional music, and compositional creativity, diatonics in various forms form the basis of the scale. Along with diatonics, chromaticism is widely used in compositional music (especially in the directions that developed in the 20th century). The main artistic tool in music is melody. In the oral tradition (monody) styles of music, the melody is the only and complete musical expression of the artistic image. Elements of harmony and polyphony also occupy an important place in multi-voice compositional directions. The development of melodies (themes) in a piece of music

constitutes its composition (form). The form of music serves as a material embodiment of the content of the work and a means of creation.

The form of musical works is characterized by regularly repeating content and elements, which to some extent contradict the characteristics of artistic content, such as variability and mobility. Such dialectic conflicts within the framework of communication and unity always find their solution in different ways in the process of creating and performing a piece of music. In the musical culture and traditions of different peoples, the relationship between stable and unstable elements of music is also different. For example: in musical styles of oral direction based on the criterion of traditionality, along with specific artistic content and aesthetic rules, the form of musical works is influenced by the characteristics of badihago, non-musical conditions (such as the time, place, and conditions of performance of the work). Compositional art works in the written tradition, aimed at expressing individual artistic images, are based more precisely on the rules of musical development, that is, on complete, integrated and stable forms. Therefore, notation plays an important role in compositional music, which is the main factor in expressing these forms and keeping them in an objective state. Music has a special place in human culture and collective life. It performs certain tasks during recreation and entertainment, various ceremonies, holidays, parties and celebrations, religious and official events, mass and military marches, sports exercises and work. Therefore, musical works are divided into several groups of styles, types and genres according to their content. Genres such as Alla, zikr, marsia, sarbozcha, waltz, march, messa are related to household and other conditions in life. The tasks of aesthetic impact are the main ones in chants, tableaux, instrumental tunes, status tracks, concerts, miniatures, romances, etc. Genres, in turn, merge into such types of music as religious music, youth music, household music, public music, military music, chamber music, symphonic music, choral music.

Historical, national, local, personal (individual) music styles also include musical elements such as musical thinking, tone, rhythm, form, and reflect the totality of works of various genres belonging to a certain era or national culture (see Avant-garde, Baroque, Classicism, music in the oral tradition, Romanticism, Sentimentalism). Composers and composers use the combination (synthesis) of music and other arts in an effort to create a broader range of artistic images. The expressive possibilities of a piece of music, mixed with clearly understood words, stage movement, film images and other elements, expand (see Vocal music, Film music, Theater music). Music also plays an important role in other art forms and genres. For example: in the genre of opera, Uzbek musical drama and comedy, singing, choral art, and orchestra connect music with drama. Ballet and other dance forms also express their artistic images with the help of Music. Music activity of a person is mainly carried out in 3 stages: creation,

performance and listening. At each stage, the content and form of the work will take shape. At the creative stage, the artistic idea and form are born together in the mind of the author. In the process of performance, the performer in accordance with his worldview, aesthetic ideas, personal experience and creativity changes the form and content. Music lovers also accept the work being performed based on their personal taste, life and artistic experience. Thus, Music activity has a creative nature at all stages. In different (compositional and oral tradition) styles, the importance of masha performance is different. In the professional cultural system, Music is often manifested through the activities of artists who perform artistic works.

Therefore, the majority of music performers (composers, singers) are real partners of composers and composers. They perform live in front of the audience the works that they have learned in the process of master-student relationship or have learned with the help of notation. In the system of musical folklore, music samples are created as artistic products of public consciousness and performed by amateur singers, musicians or collectives. Music performance is performed using musical instruments and the human voice. They appear individually, in ensembles, choirs, and orchestras. Music creation, performance and listening are not other types of music activities, music education, music education (musicology), music criticism, etc., together with others, constitute the system of music culture.

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