



THE PECULIARITIES OF MUSIC THEORY AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN ZINC

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Annotation: this article provides for the peculiarities of music theory, the role of music in the life of society, as well as the development of national music in the development of society.

Keywords: emotions, Art, musical image, sound, noise, vibration speed, amplitude of vibrations.

The meaning of art is life, the reality around us, the thought, feelings of a person and his inner world. Art absorbs reality by creating artistic images rather than other types of human activity. He creates the universe as if anew, in a form that directly affects the feelings and consciousness of a person. But the artist does not move Life, employees and things in nusha. Having sorted out the most common, typical features characteristic of an image, having understood all of them, he changes the Qiu's image, and then embodied it in the form of a picture, poem, musical work. Of course, the work of any artist retains within itself the author's shahs complication. Because, the objective material of the outside world is developed in the mind of the artist separately and re-arises as an original, original creation. However, at the same time, each creative work is also considered a product of public consciousness. Because it will be associated with a certain social psychology, country, historical phenomenon. The social side of artistic creativity is manifested in the fact that a person feels his connection with the past and human beings of his contemporaries and people through artistic images. While true art creates eternal artistic values, it increases the continuous connection of generations to the Amai.

Thus, works of art are a picture of both life and creativity. But art forms are not able to equally describe different aspects of life. Each type of art is distinguished by its own means and principles of expression. So, what is the art of music itself? What is its purpose, objectives?

Music is the art of melody (intonation), an artistic reflection of reality, expressed in echoes. It reflects the being in its own way, enriching it, and helping to understand and change it. It is known that music plays an important role in the life of society. Music is a person's lifestyle and social life. serving as a sign that will definitely take part in labor and leisure, it is a unique tool that will make a person achieve spiritual values. He is an effective weapon of aesthetic education, which forms the spiritual world of the Shahs, moral goals that is fair. Music culture, consisting of the music itself, its variants, performers, listeners, is an important area in the culture of society. It is undeniable that music is in close relationships with other forms of art. Their lively connections are seen in the fact that the basis of the intonation of music is its closeness with literature, its rhythmic organization is similar to the art of poetry and dance, and the proportional structure of its works is in accordance with architectural forms. Adding to this, it can be said that works of literature, fine arts, haicality often serve as the basis for musical works. Music acquires one or another meaning, which is revealed through musical images. These are landscapes of nature, phenomena and situations in social life, the inner spiritual world of a person. Music is able to express a person's emotion, mood. At the same



time, he also has the ability to depict the landscapes of nature, embody the images of movement, imitate the sincere voices of life (singing birds, thunderstorms).

Sound is a physical phenomenon. In turn, the concept of "Sound" includes several more inextricably linked chains of various phenomena. The source of sound is the oscillatory movements of any body (for example, a string). As a result of such actions, wave-like vibrations occur in the wave, that is, sound waves. And they act on the auditory organ, passing through the auditory nerve to the head brain and creating a sense of sound. In nature, the sounds played by the human ear are endless. They are noisy - natural sounds like a knock, rustle, squeak, and musically-singing sounds. Noisy sounds are also used in musical works. For example: sounds of a circle, drum, drum, saucer, spoons. The human voice is allocated to artificial sounds, such as the sounds of a playing instrument. Musical sounds are the main instrument of musical art and serve to reflect the surrounding reality. They were sorted in the process of centuries-old progress of musical culture. organized into a specific system. Due to the elements of musical expressiveness, musical sound has its own characteristics. These characteristics come from the vibrational speed of the object being oscillated, the width of the oscillation, the duration of the oscillation and the number and quality of its components. The height of the sound to the vibration speed is muffled. The greater the vibration speed, the higher the sound height, and vice versa, the smaller the vibration speed, the lower the sound height. Therefore, sounds are divided into two different groups: 1) sounds with a well-defined height - musical sounds; 2) sounds of unclear height - noisy sounds. The force of the oscillating motion is expressed in the width of the oscillation (amplitude) and provides sound stiffness (piano sound). The wider the amplitude of the vibrations, the more sound will be solid. The duration of the oscillation is related to the length of the sound. The wider the amplitude of the vibrations, the longer the sound will last. The composition of the vibrations of the sound source should be understood as follows. The sound source oscillates at the same time not only in its entirety, but also in its sections. Its vibration in its entirety is considered the main vibration, dressing the sound that is best heard. This sound is called the main tone. Each section (half equal to the total length of the body, one of three parts, one of four, one of five, etc.) the oscillation speed of k creates a sound corresponding to its length. Such additional sounds are heard two, three times louder than the main tone. Because, the shorter the length of the sound source, the higher its vibration speed and the higher the volume of sound typical of it. These additional, structural tones are called overtones or harmonics. So, overtones, which are part of the composition of the sound, give rise to the colorfulness of the sound, that is, the nature of the timbre. The timbre emphasizes the individual quality of the sound, its dissimilarity to other sounds. These four characteristics will definitely manifest themselves in every musical sound.

Songs celebrate the family holidays of the people. From decorating ceremonies. during the ritual holidays, people had fun, rested, inspired by new labor activities. Professional folkloric styles and other types of Educational Directions, which existed from avesto to the era of the Great Empire of the armies, have come down to our time, but these are today Tajikistan, India and China, Georgia and mountainous regions, even some European countries, which have their place, changing methodically in their literary language. But only the scientific grounds that the oldest of them in ancestral art passed through us. In the Muslim world, the period of the I and II renaissance of Uzbekistan-East qolaversa has become the center of the world's science and enlightenment, and



countries other than us, studying the multifaceted methods of enlightenment, culture and education and art, also acquires world-wide significance. The traditional works of folklorus, recorded in later times, are mostly works created in the VI-XX centuries. Fol'klor dictates the study of certain samples of works and subsequent progress and status of genres by linking them with specific periods. It is appropriate to say that the fact that written information about the people's Bakhshis and the epics performed by them is practically not preserved requires a separate world-wide study.. In the future, it is necessary to create a separate school on issues of restoration and development of modernity of intangible music architecture and folk oral creativity.

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