

THE STUDY OF THE ART OF MUSIC IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
PERSONALITY MATURATION

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Annotation. This article analyzes the Achaemenid nature of musical art in the development of personality maturation.

Keywords: speech, sound signal, musical rhythm, composing, harmony, Polyphony.

Music (yun. mousiche — the art of Muses) is a type of art that reflects the circle of human emotional experiences, thoughts, imagination through the means of a consistency or complex of musical sound (tone, pattern). Its content consists of mu-Ayan music, which represents changing mental states. The music embodies the different moods of a person (mas, exuberance, exuberance, enjoyment, observation, sadness, danger, etc. In addition, the music also vividly reflects the volitional qualities of the individual (catharsis, aspiration, thoughtfulness, restraint, etc. These expressive possibilities of music were highly appreciated, commented on and scientifically researched by Greek scholars — Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle and Eastern thinkers — Phorabius, Ibn Sina, Jami, Navoi, Babur, Kavkabi, mysticism figures — Imam Ghazali, Kalobadi Bukhari and others. The incredible power of music to influence the consciousness and feeling of a person is due to its procedural — specific process nature, which is in harmony with mental processes. In the content of musical works, musical images are formed in the process of their relationship (such as comparison, conflict, development). According to the characteristics of this process, the content of music can also have different — epic, dramatic, lyrical characters. Of these, the lyricism, which tends to express the inner world of man, his mental states, is much closer to the "Botanic" nature of music. The content of music — consists of a unity of personal, national and Universal artistic values, in which the spiritual freshness, pace, Social Thought and experiences characteristic of a particular people, society and the period are expressed in a general way. Musical forms, meeting the spiritual educational requirements of each era, are at the same time common with most aspects of human activity (certain collective activities, mutual ethical and aesthetic influence of people, processes of communication). The role of music, especially as a means of forming the moral and aesthetic taste of a person, developing emotional feelings, stimulating creative abilities, is very important.

Like speech, sound signaling, and other sound—meaningful processes, music has the potential to express specific information through the medium of sounds. In particular, music is similar to speech (speech intonations) in terms of loudness, thinness, length, strength and the possibility of expressing a person's inner state with the help of other means. But, as an art form, music differs from nutk in the characteristics inherent only in fakat (mas, the pursuit of artistic-aesthetic goals, the profession of content and form as artistic value, especially the organization of musical sounds in certain musical systems). While each separately obtained musical sound has a primary expressive capacity, the high-low relationship of musical sounds is reflected in lad structures, and the temporal proportions — in musical rhythm and meter. In the musical culture of most peoples of the world, including Uzbek musical folklore, traditional music and compositional creativity, the basis of lad is diatonics of various manifestations. The composition is in music (notably 20 - a.at development in different directions) along with diatonics, Chromatics also took a wide place.

The main artistic medium in music is Melody (melody). In the styles of music in the ogzaki tradition (Monody), the melody is the only and complete musical expression of the artistic image. Harmony, polyphonic elements also occupy an important place in the lines of multi-vocal composing. The development of melodies (themes) in a musical work constitutes its composition (form). The form of music serves as a material embodiment of the content of the work and a means of incarnation. Regular recurring content and elements are characteristic of the form of musical works, which to some extent contradict such characteristics as variability in artistic content, mobility. Such dialectical conflicts within the framework of interaction and unity always find their solution in the process of creating and performing a piece of music in a variety of ways. In the culture and traditions of music of different peoples, the relationship of the barbaric and unstable elements of music is also unique. Mac, in styles of music with an oral orientation based on the criterion of traditionalism, certain artistic content, along with aesthetic rules, influence the form of musical works on the characteristics of artistry, inappropriate (such as the time, place, condition of the performance of the work) circumstances. And the works of compositional art in the written tradition, aimed at expressing Individual artistic images, are more based precisely on the rules of musical development, that is, on completed, holistic and stable forms. Therefore, note writing, which is a major factor in composing music, plays an important role in expressing these forms as well as keeping them in an objective state.

Music has a special place in human culture and in collective life. He performs certain tasks during moments of rest and entertainment, various ceremonies, celebrations, parties and processions, religious and official events, mass and military marches, sports exercises and labor processes. Therefore, musical works are classified into several groups of styles, types and genres in accordance with their content. Genres such as Alla, zikr, Marcia, sarbozcha, waltz, marsh, messa will be associated with domestic and other conditions in life. The main place is occupied by the tasks of aesthetic influence in singing, workbench, instrumental singing, status tracks, concert, miniature, romance, etc. Genres, in turn, merge into their Musicatures, such as religious mussha, Youth Music, domestic music, mass mussha, military music, chamber music, symphonic mussha, choral music. Historical, national, local, personal (individual) music styles also reflect the totality of works of different genres, belonging to a particular era or national culture, embracing musical elements such as musical style of thought, melody, rhythm, shape, composer and composer, striving for a wider coverage of artistic images, using a mixture (synthesis) of music and other types of art. With a clear understanding of the word, stage movement, film image and other elements, the expressive possibilities of a mixed piece of music expand). Music also plays a role in other art forms and genres. Mac, in the genre of opera, is associated with singing, choral art and orchestral musikaschnak drama in Uzbek musical drama and comedy. Ballet and other dance forms also represent Uzi's artistic images using music.

Human musical activity is mainly carried out in 3 stages: creativity, performance and listening (performance). At each stage, the content and form of the work will have up to UZ kurinin. At the stage of creativity, artistic idea and form are born in the mind of the author in a joint way. In the process of execution, form and content are interrupted by the performer in accordance with his worldview, aesthetic taste, personal experience and denominator. Music lovers also accept the work being performed based on their private taste, life and artistic experience. Thus, Music activity blurs with a creative nature at all stages.

The importance of mussha performance in various (compositional and oral tradition) Styles is Turlich. In the system of culture in Professional unity, music is often manifested through the activities of artists who perform works of art. Therefore, most of the music performers (singers, singers) are real collaborators of composers and composers. They interpret live in front of an audience works that they

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have interrupted in the process of teacher-disciple relations or learned using note notation. In the musical folklore system, musical samples occur as an artistic product of the public consciousness and are performed in an amateur singer, songwriter or collective manner. The musical performance is performed using mussha instruments as well as a human voice instrument. These are manifested in a solo way, in conjunct forms such as Ensemble, Choir, Orchestra.

Music creation, performance and listening to music activities are other types of music activities — mas, music education, music education, i. t. Along with (musicology), musical criticism, etc., the society constitutes the music culture i system.

History of music. On the issue of the emergence of music, various scientific hypotheses have arisen: emotional speech oxangi (G. Spencer), a bird's ride, and an animal's call for uz pairs (Ch. Darwin), methods of labor of primitive people (K. Beecher) and their call sounds (K. Shtumpf), rituals of witchcraft (J. Kombarye) are considered the first sources of music. The eastern muta-fakkirs also left scientific reflections on the problem of the emergence of music. The history of music was explained directly in connection with the formation process and emotions of the Faroese human speech, and Ibn Khaldun (14th century)-in the XRL, which is based on the formation chronologies of social systems.

Modern musicology is taught in archaeology and etn. from his data, he concluded that the art of music in the process of the practical activity of man in primitive society was influenced by other types of art (rake, poetry, etc.k.) with krrishma (syncretic) appearing without nausea. In this, music serves as a means of social communication, a means of organizing labor and ritual processes, and, at the same time, autumn the goals of nurturing the necessary moral characteristics of society. In the latter stage of the primitive period, several types of art, including music, are separated from the original mixed art complex. In Legends dating back to this period, music is defined as the influence in teaching nature, wild animals, the power to heal a person from various diseases such as slavery and qad based on the early feudal system. schools of professional musicians were formed in the countries of the world — Egypt, Sumer, Babylon, Central Asia (C.1ming annual period), China, India, Greece, Rome. They created based on special (in such a science as composition, music science) knowledge and rules. As a result, I say, instrumental, dance, epic and other genres appeared in abundance.

Shark, countries classical music genres (mas, Indian ragas, Pakistani qavalli, Azerbaijani mugham, Uzbek and Tajik statuses, etc.k.) began to emerge from Uzi's national circles to perform on World Stages, with composing also taking its toll on public musical directions.

Music in Uzbekistan has developed since time immemorial, mainly as professional music in the folk and oral tradition. In folk music, there are genres such as Epar, terma, yama, singlartr variations (ritual, domestic, labor, play, dance, lyrical, exhortative, etc.), and in Uzbek professional music in the oral tradition, there are genres such as epic, big chants, chants, status, instrumental tracks. In the Uzbek musical heritage, it is possible to distinguish between 4 main indigenous styles in the 20th century, important works have been carried out to record and study the musical heritage of Uzbek and other Central Asian peoples, hundreds of note sets and I. t.the S were published. Not only did the composer, khrfiz and musicians widely promote the masterpieces of Uzbek musical heritage (shashmakom, Khorezm Makom, Faryuna-Tashkent makom roads, etc.), they created new instrumental melodies and songs, became the author or co-author of early musical drama and comedy works. In the 1930s and 1940s, new genres of music (such as opera, Ballet, symphonic music, chamber music, concert, etc. They have developed widely, especially since the 1950s and 1960s, in the work of composers of Uzbekistan, as well as such directions of mass music as pop music, Youth Music are also widely spread. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and

acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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