

MUSIC THEORY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT PERIODIZATION

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Annotation: *this article is based on the historical roots, basis, stages of development of theoretical musicology, the importance of theoretical musicology. Also, the theoretical and educational importance of music education in music education, music studies, music culture lessons is highlighted.*

Keywords: *theory, musicology, education and training, musical instruments, lad, Art, Eastern peoples*

Total changes in the stage of development of musical education, updates are directly related to educational development. Our President Sh.As Mirziyoyev said, “We know that improving the activities of all the joints of the education and training system on the basis of modern requirements is our first-level task.” The basis of the reforms carried out in our country is the educational process and the issue of its proper organization. It is also not surprising that the issue of acquiring knowledge of young people and bringing them up as a harmonious person in the educational process is topical.

For this purpose, huge reforms are being carried out in the sphere of higher education of our country. Formation of professional readiness of the future teacher in pedagogical higher education is an important task of the state and society.

The system of training a future music teacher in higher education includes a complex number of components (education in music pedagogy, practical and theoretical, methodological, conductor, vocal - chorus, Instrumental Performance). To study the individual aspects of the professional preparation process of a future music education teacher with a modern level of pedagogical science, an integrated accompaniment is necessary.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure more effective organization of the process of acquisition of rights over land parcels and other immovable property as part of the South Caucasus pipeline expansion project more ... other normative-to a certain extent this study will serve to the performance of the duties set forth in the documents.

It is known to everyone that the directions of development of musical and theoretical knowledge have interested musicologists from time immemorial, in this regard various legends and legends are formed in different peoples, fairy tales and epics are formed in the form of oral creativity.

Many scientists, relying on sources, note that the art of music was formed in the era of primitive society and developed in the state, which was directly connected with Labor, rest, religious ceremonies and military marches. The first musical theoretical knowledge contains information that the countries of the East in the V - III millennium BC developed in the countries of Ancient Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Sumerian, Babylon, India and China. The musical theoretical views that emerged in the Middle East were created on the basis of art values of constant importance, which played an important role in the further development of the theoretical views of music as well as music of the countries of not only Asia, but also North Africa and hattoki Europe.

As a result of the rise of states in Ancient Egypt from the II millennium BC, the art of professional music developed significantly. In the palaces of the Pharaohs there are musical ensembles consisting of singers and instrumentalists, and in the case of sitting in the preserved images one can see musical ensembles, which limit the chap and tactics, as well as singing in chorus. The country has a diverse range of musical instruments. The Egyptians performed on Angular harp, double goboy, long flutes. Even after the conquest of Egypt by Alexander The Great, the musical culture of this state competed with Greek culture for many years. In the III century BC, the famous state of the Egyptian lands Alexandria was a recognized cultural center of the ancient world, which gave theorists such as Ptolemy, Euclid, Didim and others to the art of music. The destruction of the Alexandrian library, where the monuments of the artistic culture of Alexandria and especially many epochs and states have been preserved, has become a great loss for mankind.

Another state that firmly declared itself in the Middle East with its theoretical views on music was Syria. He was one of the first to establish a four-storey diatonic structure, which was also mastered by the Greeks, and laid the foundation of the music system. Syria is the birthplace of five and yeti stranded lira, double Gobay, and the most stranded Arfa.

The countries of the two rivers range are Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian, the basis of the theoretical knowledge of music, the unique monument of the Sumerian period that reached us in the Musicology, the oldest belonging to the third millennium BC are poetic pieces with a note in the form of a Cline, inscribed in the Sumerian and Assyrian languages. As the famous German musician Kurt Zaks guessed, it was the Note notes in the harp of the vocal melody in the pendatonic system. "The harp repeats the tune in unison and simultaneously strains the quartet, quintet, with three to four consonant tones per second."

Since the IX century, music began to be written on parchment paper, with the help of signs - nevmias, which served as special note notes. By the XI century, however, the Note lines introduced into practice by the Italian musician Gvidi de Aretssso were improved. And this has become of great importance in the science of modern note writing. Gvido de Aretssso theorized that he had to practice four outgoing note paths and thus gave the geksakord system a theoretical basis. In the IX-XIII centuries, many sound forms of the Catholic church songs appeared. In the church, such genres as organum, motet, rondel, kondukt, klauzula, goket developed. In the music of the Ars nova period, a multi-voice messa and isorithmic motet appeared. The historical roots of the church Ladyship date back to the ancient Greek ladyships. Church ladi is a monodic (i.e. one-voice) frets system of medieval church music:

I ton - doriy tone;

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- II ton - gipodoriy tone;
- III ton - frigi tone;
- IV ton - gipofrigiy tone;
- V ton - lidiy tone;
- VI ton - gopolidiy tone;
- VII ton - miksolidiy tone;
- VIII ton - gipomiksolidiy tone.

In the music of the Middle Ages, in addition to church frets, there were other frets, but they were not studied by music theorists. Only in Glarean's treatise "Dodekahord" the system of church frets was supplemented with other frets:

- IX ton - eoliy;
- X ton - gipoeoliy;
- XI ton - ioniy;
- XII ton - gipoioniy.

At these times secular music was under fierce criticism as an art that came out against God. But years later the first universities in European countries were opened (such as the Universities of Bologna and Paris). Ars nova period from the IV century was considered the highest period of Western European art - the period of awakening or Renaissance.

Forobi was also an excellent musician and music theorist. He was able to perform all the music that existed in his time. Especially he performed the tunes with great skill in the flute and tanbur melodies. Some sources indicate that Forobi invented the instrument of the law, which was popular at that time, he did a great job in improving the UD instrument. At that time, the science of music was considered one of the subjects of mathematics.

Abu Nasr Forobi, in his treatise on music, based on The Theory of Oriental music. His musical works are "Kitabul musiqi al-kabir" ("The great book on music"), "Kalam fil-musiqi" ("The word on music"), "Kitabul musiqi" ("The book on music"), "Kitabun fi-ihsa'il-ulum" ("The book on science classification"), "Kitabun fi - ihsa'il-iqol" ("The book on music rhythms - Iko classification") and others.

Among the musical works of forobi, Kitabul-musical el kabir is a special highlight. The work consists of an alternate and three-part book.

In the alternate part, the author gives an idea of the definition of the melody, theoretical and practical issues of music, the emergence of the melody, the genres of music, the description of instrumental, melodies, the performance of melodies, intervals, melodies, consonants and dissonances. Forobi commented on the fundamental issues of the theory of Oriental music.

Ibn Sina also enters the palace of scientists who deal with the issues of music theory. His treats such as Kitabush-Healing (The Book of healing), wisdom (the Book of knowledge), Kitabun salvation (the Book of salvation) and Risalatun fi-ilmil-music (the Book of knowledge of music) occupy a special place in the history of World Music Science and culture among the works of Abu Nasr Forabi.

One of the main works of Ibn Sina - "Kitabush – shifa" is of a philosophical character, in which the author's natural-scientific views are reflected. The author comments on the Natural Sciences in its time in 13 parts. Including here the theory of music is also illuminated. The third part of the work is devoted to Exact Sciences, and one of the Exact Sciences is music. Ibn Sina here offers a comprehensive interpretation of the theory of music. The issue of musical acoustics, sounds, intervals, sex and jam, States, rhythms and tunes is scientifically deeply grounded.

Another piece of his work "Kitabun-najat", devoted to music, gives a theoretical brief overview of the elements of music. Even in Ibn Sina's work "the wisdom", written in the Tajik language, some theoretical issues of music were interpreted in the section devoted to mathematics. His other philosophical work - " Kitabul-isorat" ("guide book") is also remarkable from the scientific point of view of music.

Al-Khwarizmi. In the history of music culture of IX-X century Abu Abdullah ibn Yusuf Al-Secretary Al - Khwarizmi, the great encyclopedic scholar of Central Asia, "Mafotihul-ulum" ("the key to The Sciences") is dedicated to music. This work of khorezmi is one of the important sources covering the history of Science and culture of the peoples of Central Asia. In particular, the musical part of this encyclopaedia is fully described the musical instruments that existed at that time, and detailed information is provided about each of them.

The science of music was regarded as one of the subjects of mathematics. The reason for this was that the sounds that made up the music were in a certain proportion to each other and explained by means of some set of laws in mathematics. Initially, the level of loudness of sounds, which make up the intervals, was measured by the long-twitch of the sweat. The narrow parts of the Bunda are determined by geometry, from which certain parts are extracted in different intervals. For example, the ratio of the two together (that is, the sound formed from half of the open sweat in relation to its own) constitutes the interval in the octave circle and is expressed in the form of 2:1 in mathematics. In the same sense, the ratio of the 9 part of the sweat to the 8 part is a large Second, its 4:3 ratio is a quartet, the 3:2 ratio is a Quintet, 8:3 - an undet, 3:1 duodet, 4:1 - a quintet. The types of intervals were very many, the ratio of the sounds formed by them were explanations based on the rules of mathematics.

Separately it should be said that the Oriental note invented writing samples and recorded in them the status and tunes, which were created in a different way.

As a result of his long-standing research, Mahmoud Sherozi wrote, "Durratut is a crown..." ("Crown dorlari...") gamusiy wrote his work. This work is one of the first works written in Persian, and therefore the language is also quite complex.

The part of this work dedicated to music is called "Dar bilim musicals" ("about the knowledge of music") and consists of five articles and parts upon arrival.

Russian theoretical musicology as a specific creative direction was formed in the late XIX-early XX centuries. It arose on the basis of the formation of the Russian School of theoretical musicology, the study of Russian professional music and folklore, as well as the theoretical work of music created in Western Europe. In the XVIII century, when Western European Music began to spread in Russia, major and minor phrases entered the music lexicon. "Practical Guide to writing music" (1785-1853) by Iogann Leopold Fox, published in 1830 Year (1, p.584-585) after the translation of the book from German, lad and tonality phrases began to be used in Russia. In 1837 year Plyushar the ninth roof of the" encyclopedic dictionary " came out of publication. In It V.F. Odoyevsky's article" leader ton " was posted. Bunda he introduced this sound in different languages by name: Leitton, Unterhalbeton, Subsemitonium, Note sensible. The author considers the lead tone to be the seventh note on the musical Hill and gives him such a definition: the peculiarity of the lead tone is that it helps us to feel the tonic or come to him oilb, based on the sequence of sounds that are natural for our ears. Lad and tonality studies I.S.Taneev in his work "the harrowing contrapunkt of the strict letter" ("Podvijnoy contrapunkt strogogo pisma"), as well as N.N.They will continue Amani in their work.

Thus, the period of the spread of polyphony in a strict style that undoubtedly reached perfection, meaningful, developed for a long time, influenced the most diverse creative directions and reached the end of countless flows of Western European countries. In the work of Palestrina, he reached the peak of the classics. In the art of Orlando Lasso, Polyphony has acquired a new look, new tematism, new genre expanse, national ties. In the work of Johann Sebastyan Bach ,gg Frixix Gendel, the development was at its peak.

The peoples of Central Asia, one of the foci of ancient culture, made a significant contribution to the treasury of World Science and culture. They also have a very rich ancient heritage in the field of music culture. Ancient written sources on the history of music culture of the peoples of Central Asia and monuments found by archaeologists serve as evidence of this and confirm that these peoples have been the owners of high culture since ancient times. But among other cultural monuments during the arab invasion (VII - IX centuries), written sources on music were also burnt and lost. Therefore, only written sources on the history of the last millennium culture of the peoples of Central Asia have reached US.

In the second half of the IX century, as a result of the liberation struggle and people's uprisings in Movaraunnahr and Khorasan, Arab khukmrunism was given rest and the local Tahirids and then the state Ofnni were restored. During this period, culture and art developed. In the same period, a number of scientists from Central Asia became world famous for their scientific works. Great scientists Abu Nasr Forabi, Ibn Sina, Khorezmi and their followers, who created immortal scientific works in other fields of Science, also created scientific works on the theory of music ("Ilmi musicals") and opened a whole period in the history of the development of Oriental music. The activities of these scientists are decisive in the emergence of the theory of music used in the peoples of the East.

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ (pp. 30-32).

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