European Journal of Innovation in Nonformal Education (EJINE)
Volume 2| Issue 4| ISSN: 2795-8612

THEORETICAL MUSICAL SCIENCE AND ITS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Shukurova Nilufar G'ayratovna

Tashkent State Pedagogical University "Music education and art" 2nd course master's

A B S T R A C T

In this article the historical roots of theoretical musiqashunoslik the basis of, stages of development, given the importance of basing theoretical musiqashunoslik how that is. Also, music education, musiqashunoslik music culture in the course of theoretical educational musiqashunoslik and given the importance of educational coverage..

R T I C L E I N F O

Article history:
Received 19 February2022
Received in revised form 19 March 2022
Accepted 19 April 2022

Keywords: *theory, musical modes, education and training, musical instruments, lad, art, Peoples of the East.*

© 2022 Hosting by Research Parks. All rights reserved.

Introduction:

I. 1 the stage of development of music education in jamiki changes, updates directly associated with the development of education. The President Sh.Mirziyoyev phrase with the words, "We all requirements of the education and training system the activities of the unit in today's modern improvements on the basis of our own championship-level is a task that we know" . The basis of the reforms in our country, it is a matter of properly setting up the training process and the underlying foundation. Them in the process of upbringing and education of young people, the actual knowledge of the fact that the perfect person is also surprising.

The President Sh. Written by Mirziyoyev "we will build together a free and democratic welfare state" in the works of the resolution of the first president of the country called "our children than we are strong, educated, wise, and of course, you must be happy" thoughts written that the issue lies in the education and training of young people in the ground.

I. 2. To do this, the country also huge in the field of higher education reforms are being carried out. The willingness of professional teaching future teachers of higher education in the formation of the state and society is an important task.

A number of future music teachers in the preparation of a complex system of higher education (music pedagogical, practical and theoretical, methodological, conductor, vocal – choir, musical performer on the education of the components. Modern pedagogical science, which is the level of music education to the study of particular aspects of the process of professional preparation of future teachers in the integrated approach is necessary.

The President Sh. Mirziyoyev as the first of the initiative put forward by 5 – "that art music belongs to the science of the fact that the ongoing reforms in this area of study and future music teachers to recognize innovation and urges. The essence of the initiative, according to music and art in the field of personnel with higher education also paid attention to the issue of increase. This in itself is the music, its history , and they brought the needs of the study of theory."

I. 3 of the president of the republic of uzbekistan on February 7, 2017. in "strategies of action for the further development of the republic of uzbekistan"on UP-4947-dated, may the year 2020 26 "to enhance the role and impact of culture and the arts in the life of society measures on"UP-6000-decree dated 14 August in the year 2018, "the ethical and spiritual and physically perfect educate young people, to give them the education system to a qualitatively new level of the action event"on pp-3907-dated, also on the field, other normative-legal documents specified in this research to perform duties at a particular level of service.

II. The method

II.1. - Professional music teachers musical in the preparation of future science teaching scientific technologies related to the topic of the theoretical – methodological study sources.

- In the professional preparation of future music teachers musical – theoretical science technology teaching reflected "music teachersisi model"to improvement;
- Music – the development of suitable methods for teaching theoretical subjects;
- Be to identify the results of research and experimental work in the closing stages, the analysis results are determined on the basis of scientific conclusions and prepare.
- Observation, interview, content analysis (business analysis maxsuli),
- empirical and theoretical methods.

III. DICUSSION

III.1. Musicology theoretical history and the stages of its development

Music-theoretical knowledge of the directions of the development of the beginning-in the beginning musician from sticking interest in different people in this regard related to diversity and legends, tales and poems of oral creativity in the type of network is known to all of us form of prosperity.

The source of many scientists who have to rely on primitive society in the period of prosperity in the form of the art of music and his work directly, the rest of the process, religious ceremonies, and associated with the development of the military members allow for walk are noted. The first theoretical musical knowledge of mo-V – iii millennium in the east of the country, ancient egypt, syria, palestine, Shumer, Babylon, india and china, there is no information about the development of prosperity in countries. Theoretical musical visions that arise in the middle east, created on the basis of permanent importance of the artistic values, they are not only in asia, but north africa, and even the art of music and musical vision of the european public that played an important role in the further development of theoretical.

III.2. Mo ii thousand - year professional from the start in ancient egypt as a result of the rise of the state was a significant development in the art of music. Fir'avnlar in the palace of singers and musical ensembles consisting of cholg'uchilar if there are saved in the image as the takt chegaralayotgan chapak sitting in accompaniment, and the chorus is singing musical ensemble you can see it. The country's diverse musical are able to. The egyptians rectangular arfa, qo'sh goboy, long fleyta took in performance. After pressing the founder and also first president, mustafa alexander zulqarnayn received from the music culture of this state will compete with the Greek culture for many years. Bc-iii ad – century egypt, the land of aleksandriya if it is a cultural center of the ancient world recognized the state of popular music, to the art of Ptolemy, Evklid, my taste and others like nazariyotchilar gave. Aleksandriya , and monuments of many periods and countries, especially artistic and cultural stored library is a great loss for humanity Aleksandriya, don't be.

IV. MATERIAL

IV.1. Music in the middle east with the theoretical views of self-determination declared again a state was syria. It also utilized by the greeks first put on the music system tetraxordni to'rtovozli diatonik structure. Syria five and seven torli peace, qo'sh goboy, torli extimol arfa is the birthplace of many.

Two river range, the state of Shumer, Babylon, iran's economy on the basis of theoretical musical knowledge is created, a unique monument of the period are incomplete, which arrived in musiqashunoslik Shumer, mo III thousand years into iran's economy is in the language of the ancient Shumer and the most appropriate may be air in the form of a poem written notes in the piece. Popular German music kurt student, the zak guess this was writing notes in the accompaniment of vocal tunes in the system arfa pentatonik. "A quart unisonda Arfa tune was repeated and at the same time, kvinta, sekunda for a three – tone, four with accompanying tune is" .

Music from ix century parchment paper, writing a note of special characters acting – using nevmalar start writing. In the xi century, while Italian music included in the notes to practice by the student came gvidi de aretsso of the line is improved. This modern writing notes in the science of a big role. Add to notes gvido de aretsso four chiqiqli the way of practice and the theoretical basis of the system is the same geksakord enabled. Ix –xii centuries of the catholic church in adding their voice appear in the form of a lot of. Drum organ in church, matte asset, rondel, the conductor, klauzula, serves as goket evolved. The music of the ars nova period, many voice messi and asset appear to be izoritmik mat. The historical roots of the church go back to the ancient Greek lad ladi. The

church ladi mid century church music have mono (ie voice) lad system:

I – tone-ladi doriy;
II tone – ladi gipodoriy;
III-tone – fri through ladi;
Iv – tone-ladi gipofrigiy;
V-tone – lydia ladi;
VI – tone-ladi gopolidiy;
VII – tone-ladi miksolidiy;
VIII – tone-ladi gipomiksolidiy;

Medium - century church music except lad, the other lad are also available, but they learn by nazariyotchilar music. Only Glareanning "Dodekaxord" the other lad lad in the church was filled with brochures of the system:

IX – tone- the eol;
X – tone- gipoeoliy;
XI – tone- ion;
XII – tone- gipoioniy.

Secular music under severe criticism as art in this period was the outgoing against god. But years later opened the first university in the state of europe (Bologna and the university of paris, etc.). The iv century western european art from the period of the ars nova period, which is its most remarkable place - Revival in the renaissance period gave or left.

Farobi amazing musician and is also the creator of music theory. He cholg'ularidaijro during the period of his music, which is all available. Especially the stem tone and tanbur musical with great skill he will perform. Some source as shown, Farobi was the invention of instruments law, which is popular in that period we have carried out a great work in improving the custom of the word**.

The science of the science of mathematics in that period was considered one of the music.

Abu nasr Farobi dedicated to his music, music theory, basing gave brochures in the east. His music works "abides music kitab al-kabir" ("music on the big book"), "Kalam ivory-the music" ("word music"), "kitab music abides" ("book of music"), "kitab for fi-ihsa'il-ulum" ("the book on the classification of sciences")is dedicated to the music part, "for kitab fi – ihsa'il-iq ("the rhythm of music – the iq' book about classification") and the other ones(2) .

Farobi among the works of music "music abides kitab al-kabir" particularly noteworthy.

Game introduction and three of the pieces from the book.

The author's tone in the introduction part of the definition of music, theoretical and practical issues, tone the appearance of the music genre, the musical, the definition of the tunes, the tone of the execution interval, tovushqatorlar, and will think about konsonanslar dissonanslar.

Farobi gave many reviews of the fundamental issues of the theory of music of the east.

Ibn sina also dealt with the issues of music theory includes scientists sarasiga. Her "Kitabush-shifr'" ("book of healing"), "Donishnoma" ("book of knowledge"), "kitab for feces" ("the book of salvation") on the part of the game like music and "Risalatun fi science-fail, keep-the musical" ("treatise on the science of Music"), abu nasr as a number of works of brochures farobi world music holds a special place in the history of science and culture.

One of the works of ibn sina's chief – "Kitabush shifr'" philosophical in character, the author of the natural-scientific views reflected. Many of the reviews of the natural sciences in the part of the author will give zamonasi 13. The theory of music included here will also be covered. The game will be the third of the exact sciences is dedicated, while one of the exact sciences ,is the music. ** Music theory offers a comprehensive interpretation of ibn sina here. Acoustic music, sounds, intervals, sex and jam'lar, the status of tunes from the scientific and theoretical aspects of deep rhythm and basing the issue is given.

Her again a work “kitab-for stools”'s part of the dedicated to the music* gives a brief comment from the elements of the theoretical aspects of music. Tajik written in the language of ibn sina “Donishnoma”** some of the music in the game called into the mathematical part was dedicated to theoretical issues in the description. His other philosophical works – “abides kitab-point” (“guide book”)*** music also from a scientific perspective is noteworthy.

Al-Kharizmi. Ix-x century scholars in the history of music culture Abu Abdulloh muhammad ibn yusuf al central asia out of the great encyclopedia-secretary general of al-KHarizmi's “Mafotihul-ulum” (“the key to knowledge”)*select music holds a special place in the part dedicated to. This work khwarizmi science of the peoples of central asia and is one of the important sources in the coverage of the history of culture. In particular, this related to the musical part of encyclopedia of music in those times is a full description of available music and mufassal information is given about each of them.

As one of mathematical sciences the science of music was aimed at. For this reason, the organization of the sounds of music in relation to each other in a certain ratio, mathematical some law-tool was understand the rules. Initially, the ranges of the sounds that make up the high-low torning of the level of long-short measured. Thus, by way of the narrow part of the geometry can determine his pieces at various intervals from known is out. For example, the ratio of the two together (i.e. open sound compared to his own half, which was formed from torning) oktava interval consists of davrajasidagi and mathematics of 2:1 is expressed in the form. The ratio of 8 pieces 9 pieces in the same sense torning large sekunda, its 4:3 ratio – quart, and 3:2 ratio kvinta 8:3 – undetsimani, 3:duodetsimani 1, 4:1 kvintdetsimani organizes. A lot of interval types, they understand the rules of the organization of mathematics on the basis of the ratio was sounds.

This particular needless to say, the east took samples of the invention to write notes and record them in the status and tunes created in the other way left.

From his long years as a result of scientific research conducted during mahmoud Sherozi “Durratut-crown...” (“...during the crown”) writing encyclopedic works***. This work is from the Persian language written in the initial work, therefore also the language is very complex.

Dedicated to the music of this game was part of the “musical knowledge Dar” (“about the science of music”) – called, introduction, five articles , and parts upon arrival****.

The creative direction as of specific theoretical musiqashunoslik Russian XIX century was in the form of the click of the end of the twentieth century. The formation of the Russian school of theoretical musiqashunoslik Russian professional music and folklore, as well as in western europe, created on the basis of theoretical work in the study of musical arising. When the music begins to spread in russia in the eighteenth century western european leksikoniga the music major and the minor has entered the start of the phrase. Iogann Fuksning Leopold published in the year 1830 (1785-1853) "a practical guide to write music" (1, p.584-585), translated from the German language after the dissolution of the book in russia lad and the use of the phrase tonallik started. In the year 1837 Plyushar “Ensiklopedik dictionary” from the ninth edition of out of the roof. V. f. Odoyevskiyning the “Leading tone” of the article called placed. Thus, let's add this detail named it sound in different languages: Leitton, Unterhalbeton, Subsemitonium, sensible note. Note that the leading tone is the seventh musical tepalikdagi the author and described him so: leading the characteristics of the tone, that is, the series of us – based oil or natural sounds to our ears to make him feel his tonika is focusing to help him. (4, s. 158-160). Lad and his S. I. Taneev moves tonallik looking on "Strictly xarakatchan kontrapunkti letter" ("Podvijnoy (devoted strogogo pisma") in the works, as well as its work in n. aman will continue.

V. RESULT

- Future music teachers in the preparation of professional musical – theoretical science of teaching technologies related to the topic of scientific – methodological sources studied;

- Future music teachers in the preparation of professional musical – theoretical science technology teaching reflected a “music teacher” model has been improved

- Musical – theoretical methods suitable for teaching subjects was produced.

- To identify the results of research and experimental work in the closing stages, analysis and conclusions prepared detected on the basis of scientific results.

The research results are of theoretical and practical importance:

theoretical importance – theoretical concepts and scientific results achieved, and science programs, is created to use in concluding manuals;

practical cost – scientific results achieved during training sessions with future music teachers was created to create.

Tadqiqot in the process of pedagogical universities of the undergraduate students in the process of setting up their lessons with music – theoretical knowledge of a further increase is achieved. To do this, each stage of the lesson and the work is planned and performed within the framework of the particular methodical directions. Amal is at the end of the research, students in music theory and garmoniya the increase coming in the interest of science is achieved.

VI. CONCLUSION

So, obviously, strictly polifoniyaning achieved meaningful to perfection in style for a long time, developed the most diverse and creative showing the effects of links and the stream of western europe to spread to countless reached the end of the period. He reached the peak of the classics in palestrina creation. Art of polyphony in Orlando Las a new look, new tematizm, the width of the new genre, the national professional has contacts. Iogann Sebastyan Article, George while the peak of development in the creation of gender fridrix out.

The ancient culture of central asia, which is one of the foci of the people of the world science and culture have made a significant contribution to the wealth of. They are also very rich music culture in the field of ancient heritage. The music culture of the ancient written sources on the history of the peoples of central asia and the monuments found by the archaeologists and scientists it will serve as evidence of the owners of this confirms that high culture of the people from ancient times. But the arab invasion during the period (vii – ix centuries) in a number of other cultural monuments and written sources also sent on to lose to burn music. Therefore, the peoples of central asia for the last thousand years of the history of the only source of writing about culture have reached are incomplete.

In the second half of ix century and the struggle for the liberation of the northern movaraunnahr of the country and the people's uprising lasted tohiriylar was towards the end of his years as a result of arab and local, while later bukhara, samarkand state have been built. This period in culture and art development has been. In the same period, a number of scientists of central asia out exactly the world with their scientific works became famous. Also other areas of science scientific scientists who create immortal works great Farobi abu nasr, ibn sina, al-khorezmi and their children as the theory of music (“musical knowledge”) on the creation of scientific works of the east did not reveal a whole period in the history of music and the development of science. These scientists used the people in the east of the activity of the solution arising in the theory of music's active role plays.

REFERENCES:

1. R. Tursunova G. Tursunova “Jahon musiqa tarixi” (0 ‘quv qo’llanma). T.: “Voris - nashriyoti”, 2017, 152 bet

2. Баранова Т. Переход от средневековой ладовой системы к мажору и минору в музыкальной теории XVI-XV II веков. - В кн:. Из истории зарубежной музыки, вып. 4, М ., 1980, с. 6-27)

3. I. Rajabov “Maqomlar” 2006 yil. 12 - bet

4. T.E. Solomonova “O’zbek musiqasi tarixi”. Toshkent “O’qituvchi”1981y

5. A. Fitrat “O’zbek klassik musiqasi va uning tarixi”.T; O’zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi “Fan” nashriyoti 1993y

6. O. Ibrohimov “O’zbek xalq musiqa ijodi” 1994 y;

7. T.Ismailov; “THE IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN CLASSICAL COMPOSERS IN CLASSES OF MUSIC CULTURE” "Экономика и социум" №1(80) 2021;

8. T.Ismailov; “CHARACTERISTICS OF KHOREZM DOSTON ART” "Экономика и социум" №3(82) 2021;

9. T.Kh.Ismailov; “Musical currents and the formation of Russian classical music” “Вестник магистратуры” 2021. №5 (116);

10. ISMAILOV TOHIRJON XUSHNUDBEK O’G’LI; “MUSIQA MADANIYATI DARSLARIDA RUS

KOMPOZITORLARI IJODI ORQALI O'QUVCHILARNING ESTETIK DIDINI RIVOJLANTIRISH" "SCIENCE AND EDUCATION" IN VOLUME #2 ISSUE #4, APRIL 2021;

11. Ismailov Tohir Xushnud o'g'li; «FORMATION OF STUDENT AESTHETIC COMPETITION BY TEACHING THE WORKS OF RUSSIAN CLASSIC COMPOSERS IN MUSIC CULTURE CLASSES»; «Интернаука» №15(191) 30.04.2021;

12. Ismailov Tohir Xushnudbek o'g'li; «Formation of student aesthetic competition by teaching the works of Russian classic composers in music culture classes»; «Молодой ученый» №17 (359), апрель 2021 г. https://moluch.ru/archive/359/80355/.

13. Ismailov Tohir Xushnudbek o'g'li "P.I.CHAKOVSKIY ASARLARI MAZMUNINING UMUMNAZARIY-TARIXIY JARAYONLARI" Science and Education ISSUE 3, March 2022;

14. Ismailov Tohir Xushnudebk o'g'li "P.I.ChAYKOVSKIY "YIL FASLLARI" ASARINING MAZMUN-MOHIYATI BILAN TANISHISH" "Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social scientific" Issue 3; 2022;

15. Ismailov Tohir Xushnudbek o'g'li "USE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS" Science and Education ISSUE 3, March 2022;