

THE ART OF MUSIC AND ITS SPECIFIC FEATURES

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17219978>**Abstract.** *This article discusses the art of music and its specific features.***Keywords:** *music, art, activity, artistic images, value.*

The content of art is life, the reality around us, man and his inner world - thoughts, feelings. Art, more than other types of human activity, absorbs reality by creating artistic images.

It recreates the world in a way that directly affects the feelings and consciousness of a person. However, the artist does not copy life, events and things. He selects the most general, typical features inherent in an image, understands them all, changes the image, and then embodies it in the form of a painting, poem, or musical work. Of course, the work of any artist retains the personal imprint of the author. Because the objective material of the external world is separately reworked in the artist's mind and re-emerges as an original, unique creation. However, at the same time, each creative work is also considered a product of public consciousness.

Because it is associated with a certain social psychology, country, historical event. The social aspect of artistic creativity is manifested in the fact that a person feels his connection with his contemporaries and the past of his people and humanity through artistic images. True art, while creating eternal artistic values, also enhances the continuous connection of generations.

Thus, works of art are a picture of both life and creativity. However, not all types of art are able to depict various aspects of life to the same extent. Each type of art is distinguished by its own means and principles of expression. So, what is musical art itself? What are its goals and objectives? Music is the art of melody (intonation), an artistic reflection of reality expressed in sounds. It reflects existence in its own way, enriches it, and helps to understand and change it. It is known that music plays an important role in the life of society

Music - (Greek - $\tau\epsilon\lambda\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$) - the art of the spirits.

Music - is a unique tool that serves as a sign that necessarily participates in a person's lifestyle and social life. During work and leisure, and helps a person achieve spiritual values. It is rightly considered an effective tool of aesthetic education that forms the spiritual world of a person.

Moral goals. Music culture, consisting of music itself, its performers, listeners, is an important sphere of social culture.

It is undeniable that music is in close relations with other types of art.

Their lively connections are seen in the closeness of the intonational basis inherent in music to literature, its rhythmic unity to poetry and dance, and the proportional structure of its works to architectural forms. It should be added that works of literature, fine arts, and sculpture often serve as the basis for musical works. Music has one or another content that is revealed through musical images. These are natural landscapes, events and situations in social life, and the inner spiritual world of a person. Music is able to express a person's feelings and mood. At the same time, it also has the ability to describe natural landscapes, embody images of movement, and imitate the sincere sounds of life (the chirping of birds, the roar of thunder). Sound is a physical phenomenon. In turn, the concept of "sound" includes a chain of several other organically connected phenomena.

The source of sound is the vibrational movements of an object (for example, a string). As a result of such movements, wave-like vibrations, i.e. sound waves, arise in the air. They, in turn, affect the hearing organ, pass through the auditory nerve to the brain and create the sensation of sound. In nature, the sounds that reach the human ear are endless. They are noisy - natural sounds such as knocking, rustling, buzzing, and musical - singing. Noisy sounds are also used in musical works.

For example: the sounds of a hoop, drum, cymbal, spoon. They are divided into artificial sounds such as the human voice and the sounds of a sounding musical instrument. Musical sounds are the main means of musical art, serves to reflect reality. They were selected and organized into a specific system during the centuries-old development of musical culture.

The basis of the elements of musical expressiveness is the musical sound, which has its own characteristics. These characteristics are determined by the vibration speed of the vibrating body, the amplitude of the vibration, the duration of the vibration, and the number and quality of its components. The pitch of the sound depends on the vibration speed. The higher the vibration speed, the higher the pitch of the sound, and vice versa, the lower the vibration speed, the lower the pitch.

Therefore,

sounds are divided into two groups:

- 1) sounds with a clearly defined pitch - musical sounds;
- 2) sounds of uncertain pitch - sonorous sounds.

The strength of the vibrational movement is expressed in the amplitude of the vibration (amplitude) and provides the loudness of the sound (forte-piano sound). The wider the amplitude of the vibrations, the louder the sound.

The duration of the vibration is related to the duration of the sound.

The wider the amplitude of the vibrations, the longer the sound will last.

The following should be understood as the composition of the vibrations of the sound source.

The sound source vibrates simultaneously not only as a whole, but also in its parts. Its vibration as a whole is considered the main vibration and produces the best audible sound. This sound is called the fundamental tone. The vibration speed of each part (half, one third, one quarter, one fifth, etc. of the total length of the object) creates a sound corresponding to its length. Such additional sounds are heard two or three times louder than the fundamental tone.

Because the shorter the length of the sound source, the higher its vibration speed and the higher the pitch of the sound produced by it. These additional, component tones are called overtones or harmonics.

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