

## ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF PERCEPTION IN MUSIC LESSONS

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**Annotation:** this article covers the issues of developing thinking skills in the performance process, based on the imagination in the art of music, as well as the creative imagination, the description of some novelty with a word or its conditional reflection (picture, musical note, etc.).

**Keywords:** imagination, thinking, music, attention, intuition, art, psychology, quality, feature, oberton, Polyphony, harmony, timbre, dynamics, sound, metronome, rhythmic.

### INTRODUCTION

The highest form of human mental activity is thinking, the process of reflecting objective reality in the mind. This is the highest process of cognition, which fully and accurately reflects reality rather than intuition, perception, imagination. Thinking is mainly a means of knowing the environment, social phenomena, reality, as well as the main condition for the implementation of human activities. Reality is reflected relatively deeply in thinking, and only perception and imagination are fully reflected. Thinking is the mental, generalizing, indirect reflection of things and phenomena in reality by establishing connections between them. We learn about things or phenomena, the characteristics of things or phenomena, their interdependence and relationships that we cannot learn through intuition, perception, thinking. Its neuromuscular basis consists in the interconnection of the first and second signaling systems.

Thinking is a specific function of the human brain. In the process of thinking, a person has such thoughts, reflections, ideas, hypotheses, which are expressed in the form of concepts, reflections, conclusions in the human mind. Thinking is manifested in close connection with language and speech. A person is distinguished from other beings by thinking, speech, as well as conscious behavior. Mental activity is manifested in the form of speech. In the process of speech communication, the circle of emotional observation of a person does not expand, the acquired experience is also transmitted to other people. Through thinking, a person generalizes and directly reflects reality, understands the most important connections, relationships, characteristics of things and phenomena. It determines the validity of things and phenomena that reflect, perceive, imagine in mental activity, determines whether the formed judgments, concepts, conclusions are real.

Consequently, a person can foresee the emergence, development, as well as the consequences of social phenomena and phenomena on the basis of a certain Law, Law and regulations. Many complex questions of modern science require a deeper study of logical processes in thinking. Imagination is the process of cognition that indirectly reflects reality. In addition to perception, memory and thinking, imagination plays an important role in a person's life. Images of perception, impressions of memory act as the motor material of reflection. Like thinking, imagination is aimed at creating new knowledge by processing past experiences

Imagination is the mental process of creating a novelty in the form of an image, imagination or idea.

Thus, imagination is the process of creating impressions that reflect real reality, re-imagining and, on this basis, creating new impressions. Images of imagination differ from images of perception and memory in that they reveal and contain what a person has not yet encountered. These are facts, phenomena that do not occur and do not occur in the eyes of a person. Imaginary images can reflect events and events that are expected to occur on their own. At the same time, the novelty found in fantasies will always be associated with what exists to one degree or another. Imagination relies on images of perception, as well as images of memory that have undergone profound changes in imagination. In the process of individual human development, imagination is formed in close connection with thinking. There are several types of classification of types of imagination, each of which is based on important properties of imagination. To them: activity, connection with human goals, independence of creating new images. On the basis of activity, delirium is divided into active and sluggish.

**Creative imagination.** It is also the imagination of a particular person, based on the description of some novelty by a word or its conditional reflection (picture, musical note, etc.) This type of imagination is widely used in various human activities, including education. Similarly, creative fantasy helps the employee to perform labor operations on drawings. In the process of this type of imagination, a person independently creates new images and ideas that are valuable to other people or society, embodied in a specific product of activity.

Creative imagination is the creation of new images without relying on ready-made definitions or conditional images. Creative imagination is an integral part of all creative activity of a person. The antiseptical imagination is based on the very important and necessary abilities of a person. Thanks to this ability, a person can see what is happening to him, other people or others in the future through a "mental look". Anticipating future events, seeing the result of his actions, etc.k. A person uses the relevant elements of his experience in a pre-planned, purposeful way and recreates them in new images is called arbitrary imagination. This mainly occurs when the activity of the mind is disrupted, when the second message system is weakened, half-sleep, exposure State, sleep, pathological disorders of consciousness (hallucinations), hypnosis, alcohol, drug exposure. This vision is characterized by the task of creating an image and willpower in its implementation.

**Purposeful fantasy manifests itself in three forms:**

- dreams-images of the desired future;
- sweet fantasy-images of real dark surrealism;
- fantasies-images of the near future.

They can perform the tasks of reducing tension, concentrating, anticipating, mobilizing human reserves. In the sweet imagination, a person's interests, trends, needs are clearly manifested. The sweet fantasy of a dream is the expectation of the image of a dreamed future, which a person wants to realize, but at the same time cannot fulfill, satisfy his most cherished desires. Dreams differ from Sweet Dreams in that they require their own practical application. Images created by a person in a dream are characterized by a bright, vivid, clear characteristic, at the same time – emotional saturation, attraction to an object. But a dream can be useful only if fantasy regularly connects the desired future with the present. If this does not happen, the dream

can turn into a fantasy, an action-based fantasy. Teacher M. I. According to mahmutov's general pedagogical concept, problem situations in the development of thinking skills in participants can arise through:

- a) the collision of participants with life events, facts that require theoretical explanation;
- b) encourage participants to roughly summarize new facts;
- c) Research tasks.

Problem situations for musical educational tasks can be described as follows:

- revealing the main intonational meaning in the work;
- determination by ear of the stylistic direction of the musical work;
- find an excerpt from the music of a particular composer among the works of other composers;
- revealing the features of the execution style;
- the choice of taste, smell, color, literature, photos, etc. suitable for music. In order to develop thinking skills in the execution process, it is necessary to do the following:
- comparison of performance plans in different publications;
- finding leading intonations and reference points where musical thought develops;
- development of several plans for the performance of the work;
- performing the play in different imaginative media;
- performing the work in different imaginary colors.

**Imagination in the art of music.** When creating a musical work, the composer relies on figurative voices. Thinks over the logic of their development, chooses music that conveys the best feelings and thoughts in the process of creating music. In all these events-the creation of music, its performance, perception-images of imagination, which provide high-quality musical activity, are definitely involved. The musical work exists in exactly three forms: a musical text written by the composer, a live performance created by the performer based on this recording, an interaction of artistic images in music with the life experience of the listener.

Often, a person with a rich life experience who has gone through many things has a deeper relationship with music than a person with a musical education, but has little life experience, even if he does not have a lot of musical experience. If in the imagination of the listener the sounds of music can form life situations, images, associations corresponding to the spirit of the work, then he can understand what the composer and performer want to express.

When the performer begins to work with the text given by the composer, his technical skill turns out to be the main means of conveying a musical image. With its help, the performer finds the necessary tempo, rhythm, dynamics, agogics, timbre. The success of the performance often depends on how well the performer feels and understands the image of the musical work.

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