

THE ROLE OF HUMANITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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Abstract: This article is about the history of the development of music, it contains information about the early stages of the development of music, its history, creation, and the role of the human factor in it.

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Our esteemed President says this in his speeches on the subject. The love of music and art is formed in our people from childhood. It is difficult to find a person in our country who does not have a dutar, doira or other musical instrument at home and who does not feel the life-giving influence of music in his life. (Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev at the meeting dedicated to "Issues of developing the sphere of culture and art in Uzbekistan" held on August 3, 2017.)¹

Music is an integral part of human history, and its influence is extremely deep and far-reaching. It is not only a form of art, but also a means of enriching the emotional, cultural and spiritual world. Music directly affects the human psyche and plays an important role in the development of a person into a mature person. Music also has a great influence on the human mind and creative abilities.

Scientists provide a lot of evidence that music activates brain activity, develops creative thinking and inspires the creation of new ideas. In young children, engaging in music helps develop thinking and memory. In addition, as the great thinker Abu Ali Ibn Sina noted, "If physical education strengthens the human body, music purifies and strengthens the spiritual, inner soul of a person." Music is a powerful tool that affects every aspect of human life, enriches its psyche and unites society. It is an intelligible language that penetrates the human heart and continues to enrich the lives of each of us with its magical melodies.

In ancient times, the human factor played an important role in the development of music, and this process directly influenced the formation of art, the cultural development and rise of society. In ancient times, people's lifestyle, customs, and behaviors were the main factors in the formation of music. They used voices, special woods, stones, and footsteps to survive during hunting. At the same time, they also directly contributed to the creation of musical instruments. Musical instruments were made from animal bones, stones, and wood: percussion instruments were made from animal skins, and musical instruments such as flutes were made from bones.

¹ (Emphasized in the report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev at the meeting dedicated to "Issues of developing the sphere of culture and art in Uzbekistan" held on August 3, 2017.)



They sought to express their lives more vividly through the sounds of animals in the forest, the sounds of nature, the wind, water and other sounds. In this process of imitation, internal and emotional experiences began to form in their place. As a result, elements such as musical rhythm, musical diversity, musical character, and musical sounds were formed. The development of music was not only widely used in the lifestyle of mankind, but also in times of war. In this, mutual unity and spiritual uplift were achieved.

Human social activity also played an important role in the development of music in ancient times. The use of music in their religious ceremonies, customs and other rituals became a cultural heritage. Each society tried to form its own traditions and pass them on from generation to generation, and only music served as the main factor in this process and continues to exert its influence even now.

The ancient era was a period in the history of mankind when great advances were made in all spheres of culture, and the art of music also played a special role in this process. During this period, music had not only aesthetic, but also social and religious significance. In ancient Greece and Rome, music became an integral part of human life and was perceived not only as art, but also as a science inextricably linked with knowledge and philosophy.

Ancient Greek philosophers, in particular Pythagoras, Aristotle and Plato, studied music from a philosophical perspective. Pythagoras explained music on the basis of mathematical laws, discovered the relationships between sounds and determined the place of music in the harmony of the universe. According to his theory, music can balance a person's mental state.



In ancient times, music was often used in religious ceremonies, theatrical performances and public life. Music was especially important in ancient Greek tragedies. Choral singing and instruments had a profound effect on the events of the stage, enhancing the emotions. In the Roman Empire, music was used more for entertainment and military purposes. The Romans adopted Greek music and adapted it to their culture. At the same time, they organized musical performances in large amphitheaters, which further enhanced the appeal of this culture. The music of antiquity had a great influence on the development of art and culture not only at that time, but also in subsequent centuries. The theories and practices established during this period served as the basis for the formation of later musical systems. Therefore, the music of antiquity is a rich and unforgettable part of our cultural heritage.

Greek music was more theoretically oriented and had a philosophical basis. Greek philosophers Pythagoras, Plato, and Aristotle paid great attention to music. Pythagoras studied musical intervals and mathematical laws and discovered the relationship between music and mathematics. The Greeks considered music to be a force that influences the human psyche and moral education. During this period, concepts such as music theory were formed. Greek philosophers connected music with mathematics. Creation of music theory (Pythagoras studied the mathematics of musical sounds).

Pragmatic approach Roman music was developed in a practical way, it was mainly intended for various ceremonies, military campaigns and public performances. The Romans used music more as a part of everyday life. Roman music was formed under the influence of Greek culture. The Romans adopted Greek musical systems and theories and adapted them to their own needs. The music of the Baroque period (17th century) is characterized by dramatic

expression, emotional depth and complexity. During this period, the opera genre emerged, and in the (16th) century, forms such as opera, cantata and oratorio developed. Along with polyphony, monody (one main voice) also became important. Composers such as Johann Sebastian Bach and Antonio Vivaldi played a leading role in Baroque music. This period set new styles and standards in the history of music, both theoretically and in terms of performance. The first foundation stone in the field of music was laid.

Classicism music was based on harmony, simplicity, and clarity. Genres such as the symphony, sonata, and quartet developed. Much attention was paid to the orchestra. Among the composers, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven, and Joseph Haydn were the leaders. The music of this period emphasized elegance and structure. Romantic music was based on deep expression of emotions and individualism. Fantasy, folk motifs, and dramatic expression became important. Genres such as the symphonic poem and lyrical song became popular. Composers such as Frederic Chopin, Franz Liszt, Pyotr Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner are considered prominent representatives of romantic music.

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