

History Of The Science Of Music Theory And Modern Innovative Technologies In The Teaching Of Science

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Annotation. This article analyzes the basics of using modern innovative technologies in teaching the history of the science of music theory in higher educational institutions.

Keywords: science, theory, perception, education, sophistication education, image, musical image, laws of development.

Introduction

Music is an art form that occupies a wide place in our cultural life, plays an important role in the development of human personality. The importance of the Family, School, Society in the spiritual formation of each person is great. Because the properties of humanism make up a person in society. Music education occupies a special place in leading the younger generation to maturity, along with many factors of upbringing. Music education is one of the main and complex facets of the education of elegance, teaching a person to correctly perceive and appreciate the beautiful things around him. Music has the potential to have a strong influence on the human psyche, an important means of bringing it into the OLEM of elegance and moral ideological education. Music arms a person with high taste and gives him spiritual nourishment.

One of the most important and widely accessible types of art is the art of music. In it, artistic content is expressed through sounds (melody) and is based on certain rules that correlate the specific means of expression of music.

These rules and traditions arose as a result of centuries-old experience of folk (folk) and classical music (melodies and songs on the path of statuses and status). It is important to know the elementary theory of music in order to play or sing any melody in an instrumental melody. Therefore, the teaching of this discipline initially involves the performance of musical works and the assimilation

of knowledge about the existing relations of sounds and intervals in them.

Music of any form and content is made up of colorful components and is divided into several branches, such as music theory-elementary theory of music, harmony, analysis of musical works, polyphony and old age.

Methods

The material about the components of music and their interconnections is reflected in the sciences on music and its theory. The initial course of these disciplines is an elementary theory of music.

The course of the elementary theory of music sets itself the goal of studying the grammar of music, the main elements of music, and especially the melody. Within the framework of this science, including the characteristics of musical sound, the technology of its expression in the text of the note, the main means of expression of music: meter-rhythm, lad, harmony; the ratio of two sounds (interval), the ratio of three or more sounds (chord) and the musical content expressed through them; lad, the possibilities of

The fact that music is in harmony with other forms of art undoubtedly suggests that their lively connection with the intonation basis inherent in music is their closeness with literature, its rhythmic organization is similar to the art of poetry and dance, the proportional structure of works is seen in compliance with architectural forms. It is also worth noting that often works of literature,

Fine Arts, Sculpture serve as an artistic basis for the creation of musical works. Music will always have one or another content that will be revealed through musical images. These are landscapes of nature, phenomena and situations in social life, the inner spiritual world of a person. Music is able to express a person's emotions, moods. At the same time, he also has the ability to depict the scenery of nature, embody the images of movement, imitate the sincere voices of life (singing of the Equus, the thunder of a thunderstorm). In order to be able to "read" the content of each piece of music, understand it, and "see" how it is composed, it is necessary to first develop knowledge of the language of music, the ability to think musically.

Discussion and analysis

"The language of music" means a system made up of the means of musical expressiveness and imagery, which are means such as volume, stretch, meter, rhythm, interval, chord, lad, tonality, melody, which means of musical language are the structural elements of music elements and the education about their interconnection is outlined in the sciences on music theory. One area of art studies is musicology. It in turn covers the following areas of knowledge: music theory, music history, musical ethnography, musical criticism, musical acoustics, musical psychology and other fields: music theory is a complex of scientific and educational disciplines, includes such disciplines as elementary theory of music, harmony, musical form, Polyphony, solfeggio, instrumentation, and we studied music from the theoretical point of view the general task of these disciplines – the perception of music, understanding it, helping to understand its nature, possibilities and mechanism of influence on the trainers these disciplines play an important role in the training of future music teachers they need to master the secrets of music not only for their own musical needs, but also in order to instill the necessary knowledge and skills in the minds of their future. The art of music has evolved over the centuries, improving and polishing based on different genres. From time immemorial, the so-called cultural norms, which have come down to the present day from generation to generation in oral and written form,

are the basis for the formation of today's musical art.

Music is undoubtedly in sync with other types of art. Their vivid connections are seen in the fact that the intonation basis inherent in music is its closeness with literature, its rhythmic organization is similar to poetry and dance art, and the proportional structure of works is in accordance with architectural forms. It is also worth noting that often works of literature, Fine Arts, Sculpture serve as an artistic basis for the creation of musical works.

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In order to be able to "read" the content of each piece of music, understand it, and "see" how it is composed, it is necessary to first develop knowledge of the language of music, the ability to think musically. "The language of music" means a system made up of the means of musical expressiveness and imagery. These are tools such as volume, stretch, meter, rhythm, interval, chord, lad, tonality, melody. The means of a musical language are structural elements of music. Education about the elements of music and their interconnections is outlined in disciplines related to the theory of music.

Music theory is the study of the practice and possibilities of music. The Oxford music companion describes the three interrelationships of the term "music theory". The first is "rules", necessary for understanding musical notes (key signatures, time signatures and rhythmic notes); the second is the study of ideas about music from ancient times to the present day; the third is musicology "seeks to identify the processes and general principles of music". A musical approach to theory is from music analysis "that it does not make individual work or performance, but the

basic materials from which it is built, into a starting point."

Music theory is often concerned with describing music by musicians and composers, including tuning systems and composition methods, on other topics. As the concept that makes up music is becoming more and more widespread (see definition of music), Music Theory refers to thinking about any sonic phenomena, including silence, that they relate to music. This is not an absolute guideline; for example, the study of " music " in the Quadrivium common in Medieval Europe, the liberal arts university curriculum was a system of proportionate proportions carefully studied at a distance from actual musical practice. However, this medieval discipline served as the basis for the adjustment of systems in later centuries and was usually included in modern scholarship on the history of music theory.[3]

Music theory as a Applied Science encompasses methods and concepts that composers and other musicians use to create music. In this sense, the development, storage and transmission of music theory can take place in the oral and written traditions of music creation, musical instruments and other works. For example, ancient instruments in Mesopotamia, China, and historical sites around the world reveal the details of the music they create and part of the musical theory that can be used by their producers (see. History of music and musical instrument). In ancient and living cultures around the world, the deep and distant roots of music theory are evident in instruments, oral traditions, and current musical creativity. Many cultures considered the theory of music in a more formal way, such as written treatises and notes of music, at least in the period before ancient Mesopotamia and ancient China. Practical and scientific traditions do not coincide, since many practical treatises on music include themselves in the traditions of other treatises, which are regularly cited as if scientific records were previously put forward.

In modern academia, music theory is a subfield of musicology, a broader study of musical cultures and history. Etymological, music theory is

the thought of music, derived from the Greek *Rírapa*, Watch, Watch, contemplation, speculation, theory, as well as SEE, Watch. Thus, it often deals with abstract musical aspects such as melodic and melodic systems, scales, harmony and dissonance, and rhythmic relationships, but there is also a complex of theories regarding practical aspects, such as music creation or performance, orchestration, decoration, improvisation and electronic sound production. A person who studies, teaches, or writes articles on music theory is a music theorist.

The meaning of art is life, the reality around us, the thought, feelings of a person and his inner world. Art absorbs reality by creating artistic images rather than other types of human activity. He creates the universe from the new, in a form that directly affects the feelings and consciousness of a person. But the artist does not copy Life, employees and things. He changes the image of the image, sorting out the most general, typical features characteristic of a character, understanding them all, and then embodied it in the form of a picture, poem, work of music.

Of course, the work of any artist retains within itself the author's shahs complication. Because, the objective material of the outside world is developed in the mind of the artist separately and re-arises as an original, original creation. However, at the same time, each creative work is also considered a product of public consciousness. Because it will be associated with a certain social psychology, country, historical phenomenon.

But art forms are not able to equally describe different aspects of life. Each type of art is distinguished by its own means and principles of expression. So, what is the art of music itself? What is its purpose, objectives? It is undeniable that music is in close relationships with other forms of art. Their lively connection with music the basis of the hos intonation is seen in its closeness with literature, the similarity of rhythmic shame with poetry and dance art, the proportional structure of their works in compliance with architectural forms. It should be added to this that works of literature,

fine arts, haicality often serve as the basis for musical works.

The artistic image is reflected in the works of music in its own way, that is, as a synthesis of certain sounds and tones. In musical works, form and content are important as complementary elements. Music acquires one or another meaning, which is revealed through musical images. These are landscapes of nature, phenomena and situations in social life, the inner spiritual world of man. Music is a type of art in which a dream is called and relied on by feeling above all. In this we can understand and explain many aspects of music through the science of music theory, which is structured and formed on the basis of a certain level of relativity and a certain level of anicity.

Music of any form and content finds tash clay from colorful components, and the theory of music-the elementary theory of music - breaks down into several branches, such as Harmony, analysis of musical works, polyphony and old age. Information about the components of music and their interconnections is reflected in the disciplines related to music and its theory. The initial course of these disciplines is an elementary theory of music. This science is one of the main musical disciplines that helps to study and understand sound and its features, conditional written expression of sounds - forms and types of notes, rhythm and meter, range of sounds - intervals, types and characteristics of chords and consonants, means of expression of music and many other concepts and thoughts. In the current conditions, the creation of a new generation of textbooks and teaching aids in accordance with the requirements of the training system remains one of the pressing issues.

In particular, raising musical education to the level of requirements of the time, the widespread introduction of advanced innovative and pedagogical technologies into the educational system are on the agenda as one of the issues of significant state importance. The use of pedagogical technologies in teaching the subject of music theory knowledge, experience and interactive techniques on pedagogical technology

and pedagogical skills ensure that students acquire educated, mature skills. "Technology" - derived from the Greek word "techné", means skill, craft and "Logos" - concept, doctrine.

Technology is a set of systematic methods that lead to a change in the quality of products in production using effective means.

"Innovation" - derived from the English word innovation (innovating, innovating, innovating), is interpreted as invasions to novasias. Innovative technologies are the introduction of innovations and changes in the pedagogical process and the activities of the teacher and the student, in the implementation of which mainly interactive techniques are fully used. Interactive methods are referred to as this - collective thinking, that is, methods of pedagogical influence are unique in that they are carried out only through the joint activities of the pedagogical and student-students.

The process of such pedagogical cooperation has its own characteristics, which include: - forcing the student not to be indifferent during the lesson, to think independently, create and research; - ensuring that students have a constant development of their interest in knowledge in the learning process;

- the independent reading of the reader's interest in knowledge can also be enhanced with a creative approach to each issue;

-They are at their disposal what technology the teacher and the tudent choose in the work of achieving a re ult from a goal, becau E they are the main one on both IDE.

the objective is clear: achieving the result is aimed at the work, in which the student's level of Knowledge, Group character, sh depending on the area, the technology in which the work is carried out is selected, for example, to achieve the result, maybe a film, handouts, drawings and posters, various literature, information technology will be needed, which depends on the teacher

No matter how the technological map is drawn up, it must contain a holistic reflection of the course process, as well as a well-defined goal, task

and guaranteed result, the technology of tash killing of the course process must have found its full expression.

The structure of the technological map saves the teacher from writing an extended synopsis of the lesson, since such a map reflects all aspects of the lesson process. Each subject of the discipline taught by the teacher himself, each lesson is compiled according to the mash gulul, the technological map as above helps him to approach the subject, imagining the subject in a holistic way, to dream achievement (for one semester, one academic year), to the beginning of a holistic learning process, to the goal, to be able to Many factors negatively affect the introduction of modern innavasion technologies into the educational process, they are:

1. insufficient level of availability of educational institutions by computers and electronic means;
2. insufficient connection of educational institutions to the Internet and other information networks;
3. lack of teachers ' skills in modern computer technology;
4. the fact that students also do not have enough computer use, do not know how to work with e-books;
5. the fact that the leadership of educational institutions does not pay serious attention to this area of education, etc.k.

The factors to overcome such deficiencies in education are as follows: - retraining of teachers for the study of new innovative technologies; to encourage teachers who have developed multimedia tutorials; to promote online conferences, seminars and general qa teaching activities through the Internet network; to increase the number of multimedia classes, laboratories and libraries in educational institutions; to increase the amount of academic hours; conducting more scientifically familiar educational work with students about modern information technologies. With that in mind, organizing using music games based on various

computer programs, or "Rower Root!" application of programs we can consider the introduction of innovative technologies in education as another achievement. The purpose of this is: to increase the cognitive level of students using a computer, to help them clearly perceive the essence of the subject, to teach pure singing, to increase their interest in music, to connect music education with technical education.

Conclusion

One of the important requirements for the organization of modern training is to achieve high results in a short time, without spending excessive mental and physical effort. Among the short periods of time, the delivery of certain theoretical knowledge to students, the formation of skills and abilities on certain activities in them, as well as the control of students ' activities, as well as the assessment of the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by them require a high pedagogical skill from the teacher and a new approach to the Today, in a number of developed countries, a lot of experience has been accumulated in the application of pedagogical technologies that increase the educational and creative activity of students and guarantee the effectiveness of the training process, and the methods that form the basis of this experience are kept in the name of interactive methods.

"The content of music is the impression of Fantasy, Thoughts and feelings expressed through sounds."

The statement of content through sound (muzika) is subject to certain rules that mutually baffle the means of expression of Muzika. These rules arose as a result of the centuries-old experience of folk and classical musicals.

The statement of music and the means of expression are called Elements of music.

The elementary theory of music makes the basic elements of Muzika as a whole, and especially the beat of the melody, a task for uz. The elementary knowledge and hearing skills that readers will receive will add variety to their independent work in the specialty of uz, and, in

turn, will also help the users to reveal their content when they are playing the work of muzika.

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