

The Importance Of Getting Acquainted With European Classical Music In Music Education

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Abstract: *This article details the life and creative activities of European classical music and its representatives in the music education system, as well as the musical genres they reformed. The definition of the concept of classical, the role of European and Uzbek national music, the creative heritage of classical artists*

Keywords— *Classics, composer, cantata, symphony, oratorio, suite, poem, ballad, ballet, opera, overture, sonata, polyphonic music, vocal-symphonic genre, Conservatory.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In music, the term "classical" was originally used to describe the works of great European composers. Later, the term "classic" was applied to the works of many peoples of the world, created in the culture and literature, tested by time and time again, recognized by the general public. Similarly, in the art of Uzbek music, folk songs (so-called classical songs), great songs, epics and maqoms (Shashmaqom, Khorezm maqom, Tashkent-Fergana maqom roads), which have become national values of our people, and they melodies, which were created under the influence of.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The term "classic" is derived from the Latin word "classicus", which means "exemplary", "mature", "recognized".

In classical music, as in classical literature, universal ideas are artistically expressed through perfect forms. A number of European composers - I.S.Bach, Y.Gaydn, V.A. Mosart, L. V. Beethoven, Dj. Verdi, F. Chopin, F. Schubert, F. List, MI Glinka, PI Tchaikovsky, NA Rimsky-Korsakov, S. Prokofiev, D. Shostakovich, AI Khachaturyan and many other great composers who lived and worked in the last century. With its artistic uniqueness and universal ideas, it is firmly rooted in the golden treasure of world music culture. Because in their works, the highest ideas of humanity, human values, his struggle for freedom

and happiness, friendship and brotherhood of peoples, the call to make humanity happy, pure love are sung on the highest screens.

3. MAIN PART

Consequently, life proves that the idea that artists who are recognized as classical composers and the works created by them become obsolete and lose their value over the years and centuries is unfounded. This is evidenced by the fact that competitions, festivals, music weeks, and works by European classical composers around the world are gaining more and more fans from the repertoire of the world's largest theaters. The works of the named composers, with their high ideological content and unique charm and beauty, will always serve the cause of human happiness.

Classical music is often combined with classical literature. However, the music itself can be understood without translation. Genres that were born and raised in European countries, formed on the basis of the musical culture and traditions of composers and the peoples of these countries, or perfectly formed by these composers - cantata, symphony, oratorio, suite, poem, ballad, ballet, opera, overture, genres with many vocal features, such as sonatas, and the first examples of them appeared in the Middle Ages. The rules for creating works in these genres were formed in those times and have reached the peak of development in modern times.



For example, opera, the largest and most complex genre in the world, which is now almost non-existent, difficult to represent to the public, the first examples of which appeared in Italy in the late XIV century. In the development of the opera genre, its historical heroism, historical romantic, epic, legendary, lyrical, dramatic, comic,



fairy-tale-type forms of performances were formed, their classic exemplary types being Dj. Verdi, K. V. Glyuk, V.A. Created by composers like Mozart.

The genres of cantata and oratorio appeared almost simultaneously with opera. According to the structure of the cantata and oratorio, it is characterized by multi-part, solo, choir and orchestra (symphony orchestra, as these genres are also classified as vocal-symphonic genres).

Ballet is derived from French and means "I dance, I play." French composers J. B. Lulli created the first samples in this genre, using various dance tunes and measures. He, in turn, is recognized as the founder of this genre. The ballet genre (art) later rose to great heights, especially in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, through the work of Russian classical composers, and it is safe to say that its classical examples still adorn the repertoire of the world's most famous theaters. At this point, P.I. Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake, A.I. Examples of Khachaturian's works are Spartak.

Symphony music originated in the 18th century and soon spread throughout the world as a large and complex genre of music. World-renowned composers such as Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, and Shostakovich, who created in the 20th century, created classic examples of the symphony genre. Their works are still performed at the highest level without losing their value as a sacred spiritual heritage of the peoples of the world.

Dozens of genres of European classical music, such as sonata, ballad, prelude, rondo, concert, variation, etude, room, oratorio, opera, ballet, suite, appeared in the XVII-XVIII centuries and quickly spread around the world. Many composers, such as Mozart, Haydn, Handel, Berlioz, Beethoven, and Gluck, created great examples of these genres. Most of them are included in the curricula of the

world's leading, developed countries, in the repertoire of professional teams.

Organ classical music has a special place in European classical music. The emergence of this large, air-played, keyboard instrument is closely linked to Church music, with the great composers I. S. Bach and G. F. Gendel creating some of the greatest works for organ music performance. Genres related to European classical music began to enter the musical culture of the Uzbek and Central Asian peoples in the twentieth century. Under the influence of European music culture, compositional music is developing rapidly in Uzbekistan. In 1936, the 1st Uzbek State Conservatory was opened in Tashkent. Initially, leading composers, musicologists and theorists from the central cities of Russia came here and made a significant contribution to the creation of Uzbek opera, symphony and ballet. Uzbek national opera, ballet, and symphonic genres soon emerged, and a large generation of talented Uzbek composers emerged. Today, Uzbek composers are also emerging in Europe and creating masterpieces in a wide range of genres around the world.



4. CONCLUSION

In short, music enriches a person's spiritual world, adorns his life. The power of music over people is so great that it can unite the masses, unite the scholars with a single will, and inspire courage. The song has always inspired the people to fight for a better life. It also creates a sense of pride and longing for the Motherland.

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