

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSICAL ART IN EUROPE

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Annotation: the people of the Republic of Uzbekistan are experiencing a period of great spiritual renewal. Along with the modern advanced experience, huge reforms were implemented in the new Uzbekistan, relying on the great spiritual heritage. For example, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, stated, "we are putting the issue of the Third Renaissance in front of us as a strategic task and raising it to the level of a national idea. And secondary education, special education system, and the sign of scientific and cultural institutions are considered to be the four integral rings of the Renaissance.

Key words:renaissance, manism, baroque, culture, renaissance, opera, orchestra, ballet

Аннотация: Сегодня народ Республики Узбекистан переживает период великого духовного обновления. Наряду с современным передовым опытом в новом Узбекистане были осуществлены огромные реформы, опирающиеся на великое духовное наследие. Например, как заявил Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.Мирзиёев, «мы ставим перед собой проблему Третьего Возрождения как стратегическую задачу и поднимаем ее на уровень национальной идеи и среднего образования». , система специального образования и вывеска научных и культурных учреждений считаются четырьмя неотъемлемыми кольцами Возрождения.

Ключевые слова:ренессанс, манизм, барокко, культура, ренессанс, опера, оркестр, балет

First of all, the Renaissance means awakening of the mind of the society from slumbering in the middle ages and revival of the ancient art and social life, and the arrival of a new era freed from the darkness of the middle ages, full of energy. With its great geographical discoveries, the Renaissance completely changed people's perception of the world. Abandonment of ancient religious rules, in turn, was able to encourage the bold development and flowering of the field of science, the new free and effective economic relations formed in society, the development of political, economic and spiritual values in a new form. As we have seen, the renaissance brought with it various fields. Gradually, the phrase "humanism" is derived from Latin, and a new way

of thinking of humanity, called humanity, was formed. Fine art, literature and music flourished under such circumstances. If the personal style of the author was suppressed and destroyed as much as possible in the music art of the Middle Ages, on the contrary, his image rose to the first level and his talent was evaluated with a new perspective. In previous periods, concepts such as “artist” and “campaigner” did not gain much importance in society. The Renaissance period is characterized by the uniqueness of this period. During these periods, national music schools were formed. Among these (also known as the Frank – Flemish school). Paliphonic school named after G. Dufay, I. Okegem, J. Obrecht, J. Depre, O. Lasso, Italian national school – H. L. Hasler, L. Zenfl, Spanish school – K. Morales and T. de Victoria, English school – U. Byrd and T. Talis, German school – H. L. Hasler, L. Zenfi, Polish school – Vaclav Shamotulli, Marsin of Lviv, M. Zelensky; the Czech school is famous for the names of campazitors such as Y. Turnovsky, K. Garant. In this regard, we can think that the names of schools during the renaissance in Europe were given to the names of campazitors. Church and secular musical genres, including massa, motet, madrigal, song and various dances (pavana), flourished in the work of these campazitors. In secular and church music, polyphony, the highest manifestation of polyphony, rose in value to the highest heights. During this period, another method appeared, this method is the “Baroque” method.

The representatives of the Eastern Renaissance are the keds of their peoples. Along with the culture, they also inherited the heritage of the Greek and Indian peoples. The works of Greek scientists were translated into Arabic in the 8th and 9th centuries. Eastern philosophers also considered Plato and Aristotle as their teachers, and Plotinus’ views influenced Ibn al-Arabi and gave impetus to the philosophy of “unity of existence”. However, the Greeks raised many opinions. From Asians. This is the law of history; Manuscript of Abu Rayhan Beruni’s book “Kitab attafhim li avail sinaat attanjim” (13th century). People who are ready to rise, master their culture and human achievements created before them, and rise again.

The Eastern Renaissance was extensive: education and analysis, madrasa education developed, hundreds of thousands of volumes of books were collected in huge libraries, “treasure ulhikma” and “dar ululum” were full of students, mentors and students, and the prestige of the scientist was highly valued. The achievements of the Eastern Renaissance directly influenced the Renaissance in Western Europe. Because in the 12th-14th centuries, the contact between the Muslim world and the European countries increased. This process was particularly strong in neighboring border countries: Cordoba (Spain), the Caucasus, and the Balkan Peninsula. Europeans studied the works of Eastern scientists through translations into Latin, Spanish, Jewish languages or directly in Arabic. Ibn Sina’s “Laws of Medicine”, “AshShifa”, Farabi’s “Classification of Sciences”, Ahmed Farghani’s “The Complete Book of Celestial Movements and the Science of the Stars”, Muhammed Musa Khorezmi’s “Aljabr wal

Altarba”, Ibn Rushd, Abu Bakr Razi’s works were translated and later published. Done Algebra and algorithm sciences were formed thanks to Khorezmi’s works. “Medical treatises” served as a medical textbook in European countries for 7 centuries. The ideas of Ibn Sina’s student Ibn Rushd initiated the religious thinking of Italy and France. Ibn Sina – Avicenna, Ibn Rushd – Averroes, Ahmad Farghani – Al Fragheni, Abu Bakr Razi – Al Ramzats, Abu Ma’shar Balkhi – Albumazar were famous under the Latin names. “At that time (13th-16th centuries) in most parts of Europe in the grip of ignorance, Muslims lit the lamp of knowledge...; both the Spanish script and the Northern Aramaic script were derived from Asia; Northern, Western and Eastern European culture may have sprouted from the Greek-Roma-Arab roots” (G. Gerder). The works of Plato and Aristotle first entered Europe through Arabic translations and interpretations. “Orientals enlightened the West with Aristotelian philosophy” (Hegel).

The reign of the French "Sun" King”Louis XVII. In England, the bourgeois revolution under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell showed new stages in the capitalist era. These stages had an equal impact on all areas. Especially in literature and art, the baroque style influenced the court spirit itself. The Catholic and Protestant churches contributed a lot in this regard, giving birth to great artists they were able to display it with maximum splendor, even passing through the ordinary art, they became inventors. Because of all the misfortunes that humanity had to live in the dark ages, the Catholic Church in Europe was lost by the kingdom of that time. And there were valuable confiscated literatures. Seeing this, the authors decided to return to their subjects and use the best works of past centuries as inspiration, giving their work an ancient and modern touch. With the resurgence of interest in classical art came a resurgence of interest in 3 key aspects of the classical canon. These are Symmetry, Balance and Proportion. As we can see, great attention was paid to the art of music during the Renaissance. But in their external blindness, the manifestations of advanced art were able to illuminate the excitement and desperation reflected in the society in a truthful and expressive way. The vivid dramatism of life perception can be clearly manifested in the addressing of tragic themes in works of literature, music, visual arts. It was in the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century that the development of the new genre “Opera genre”, which played an important role in the art of the new era, became a special reality in the culture of European countries. The art of opera first appeared in Italy. By the 17th century, Italy suffered from the political dependence of Spain and Austria and became a fragmented state. Nevertheless, the art of opera embodies a vibrant life-giving force. The Renaissance, which flourished earlier than others on the Apennines, was born in the city of Florence. Famous Renaissance artists such as Dante Alighieri, Michelangelo Buonarotti Cellini started their creative career in Florence. “Bocaccio” Giovanni (1313 Paris – 1375.21.12, Chertaldo near Florence) is one of the representatives of the Renaissance in Florence, an Italian writer, a major

representative of European Renaissance literature. B. Florence, who studied law in Naples, took an active part in political life. His first works “Filocolo” – 1336, “Filostrato” – 1338 depicted romantic adventures.

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