

MUSICAL CULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN AND NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN KINDERGARTEN

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Annotation:

Musical culture is a kind of artistic culture and part of the spiritual culture of mankind; it is a complex system, the elements of which are, on the one hand, types of musical activities together with their infrastructure and musical values, on the other hand, types of music belonging to different eras and world cultures. World culture is a synthesis of the best achievements of all national cultures of various peoples, from ancient civilizations to the present day. World culture in a broad sense is the totality of the fruits and methods of activity of all mankind, the unity of individual and diverse cultural phenomena throughout the history of world civilization or in any particular period of it.

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World culture is a synthesis of the best achievements of all national cultures of various peoples, from ancient civilizations to the present day. in a broad sense, the totality of the fruits and methods of activity of all mankind, the unity of individual and diverse cultural phenomena throughout the history of world civilization or in any particular period of it. The concept of world culture is supported by the supporters of progress, i.e. a single progressive development of human civilization, and its features are revealed in relation to the theories of local civilizations and cultural cycles. The foundations of the concept of world culture were laid in the philosophy of history and culture of the Enlightenment, when, along with the first systematic attempts to study national and regional cultures (for example, India and China), the idea of a single world path for the development of civilization developed. The description of the picture of the progress of mankind was accompanied by attempts to determine the general immutable laws of reason that ensure the unity of the historical path of mankind, and a similar approach characterized the works of representatives of the late European Enlightenment, and, in particular, I.G. Herder (1744-1803). It was the historicism of the philosophy of the enlighteners, their understanding of culture as a process of development that became the key to the formation of the concept of world culture. At the turn of the XVIII-XIX centuries. an important contribution to the philosophical concept of world culture as a community of individual cultures was the concept of G.W.F. Hegel (1770-1831) about the history of mankind as an image of the process of self-development of the Absolute Spirit, when "the images of these steps represent the spirit of world-historical peoples, the certainty of their moral life, government, art, religion and science." At the beginning of the nineteenth century. the concept of

universality began to be applied to certain types of artistic activity. For example, the German educator and writer I.V. Goethe in 1827 proposed the term "world literature". In the future, the real prerequisites for historical and cultural unity turned out to be firmly connected with the formation of capitalist civilization. In *The German Ideology* (1845-1846), a book written by K. Marx (1818-1883) together with Fr. Engels (1820-1895) noted that in the era of capitalism, "the destruction of the original isolation of individual nationalities" takes place, and "to an ever greater extent, history becomes world history." Thus, an understanding of world culture is established as a set of fruits of the activities of individual nations, which then become the common property, and national cultures, in turn, are evaluated as parts of the global cultural process. At the same time, the interpretation of world culture as a set of outstanding achievements of the cultures and arts of individual peoples and countries throughout the development of world civilization has become generally accepted. For example, in 1919, M. Gorky developed a project for the publication of the *Library of World Literature*. In the modern theory of culture, special attention is drawn to the fact that world culture cannot be considered a simple sum of the results of the cultural development of various peoples, eras and regions. World culture is a community of cultures and cultural phenomena, created on the basis of their interrelations and constant cooperation. Therefore, for a long time, comparative-historical and comparative-typological research methods, when the commonality and uniformity of cultural processes are primarily determined by the general laws of development of individual types of civilizations, became the main ones in the analysis of problems of world culture. Along with this, M. Buber's theory (1878-1965) and the doctrine of the dialogue of cultures developed by M.M. Bakhtin (1895-1975). At present, there is a tendency to consider world culture as a kind of supranational and transtemporal whole, which is characterized by some common features that distinguish the development of both the entire world civilization and its individual forms and types.

On the whole, world culture can be characterized as a supra-biological superstructure, since it is the result of diverse human activity, in which a person is presented simultaneously as a subject and object of culture. With all the variety of forms of world culture, there are coincidences in the structure, types, features of dynamics and cultural objects - artifacts, and there is also a unity of the main methods of cultural activity, the development of spiritual heritage and familiarization with knowledge. The modern understanding of world culture is characterized not only by the recognition of the commonality of the historical process, but also by the identification of common aspects of the picture of the world, universal values, feelings and thoughts, which create the totality of what can be called world culture, the modern understanding of the problems of world culture is closely connected with the general concept of celebration global processes in which all peoples, states and regions of the globe are involved without exception.

Musical culture is a kind of artistic culture and part of the spiritual culture of mankind; it is a complex system, the elements of which are, on the one hand, types of musical activities together with their infrastructure and musical values, on the other hand, types of music belonging to different eras and world cultures.

Musical culture is the totality of musical works outside of their artistic value, this also includes the system of social institutions (musical circulation, music criticism, music printing, music studios, music show business).

Musical art is a set of musical works created in the history of mankind and possessing artistic merit.

Musical art is a part of musical culture.

The difference between musical culture and musical art:

1. Musical culture is larger, more extensive.
2. Musical culture should not have artistic merit at all, it has something vulgar and aggressive.

3. for the perception of musical art, a trained audience is required.
4. Musical art does not require its own significance in art, it is always modern, and in musical culture only the newest is valuable.
5. With the perfection of forms in musical art, the spiritual experience of mankind is embodied in a highly artistic form (good, evil, patriotism, beauty, love)

Types of musical art:

- folklore,
- cult (spiritual) music,
- chamber music,
- concert and academic music,
- urban household music,
- stage.

Each of the species was formed at different times, in different cultural situations, different social groups were involved in it, each had a different history of development.

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