

MUSICAL SOUNDS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

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Annotatsiya: Tovush cho`zimi – tebranayotgan jismga ta'sir qilinayotgan kuchning qancha davom etishiga bog`liq. Masalan, kamonchali asboblarda kamonchanning qancha uzoq harakatiga, puflama asboblarda ijrochi nafasining davomiyligiga bog`liq. Tovush cho`zimi ritm bilan birgalikdagina ifoda ahamiyatiga ega bo`lishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada musiqiy tovushlar va ularning xususiyatlari, turlari va musiqa asboblarining chiqaradigan tovushlari haqida malumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tovush, musiqa, balandlik, qattqlik, tembr, cho`zim, past, baland.

Annotation: The duration of the sound depends on how long the force exerted on the vibrating body lasts. For example, it depends on how long the bow moves in bowed instruments, and the duration of the performer's breath in wind instruments. Prolongation of sound can have expressive value only together with rhythm. This article provides information about musical sounds and their characteristics, types, and sounds produced by musical instruments.

Key words: sound, music, height, hardness, timbre, length, low, high.

The loudness of the sound comes from the vibration width (amplitude) of the object. The wider the vibration width, the louder the sound, and vice versa. The degree of stiffness (crack force) is called dynamics.

The duration of the sound depends on the continuation of the vibration of the body. Real time is measured in seconds, minutes, hours, etc. Time in music is measured by certain pitches. In music, each sound is organized to a certain extent with the sounds before and after it according to its length, enters into a relationship determined by time. Based on this, a clearly organized time structure (structure) characteristic of music emerges.

The content of art is life, the reality around us, man and his inner world – thoughts, feelings. Art, more than any other type of human activity, assimilates reality through the creation of artistic images. It creates the universe in a form that directly affects the feelings and consciousness of a person. However, the artist does not copy life, events and things. He selects the most common, typical characteristics of an image, understands all of them, changes the appearance of the image, and then embodies it in the form of a painting, poem, or piece of music. Of course, the work of any artist

preserves the personality of the author. Because the objective material of the external world is reworked separately in the mind of the artist and reborn as an original, unique creation. However, at the same time, each creative work is also considered a product of public consciousness. After all, it is related to a certain social psychology, country, historical event. The social aspect of artistic creativity is manifested in the way that a person feels the connection with his contemporaries and the past of his people and humanity through artistic images.

Noises are also used in musical works. For example: the sounds of a circle, a drum, a drum, a plate, spoons. The human voice is separated into artificial sounds, such as the sound of a musical instrument. Musical sounds are the main tool of musical art and serve to reflect the surrounding reality. They have been selected in the course of centuries of development of musical culture. Organized into a specific system. The basis of the elements of musical expressiveness is that the musical sound has its own characteristics. These characteristics are derived from the vibration speed, vibration amplitude, vibration duration, and the number and quality of the components of the vibrating body. The pitch of the sound depends on the speed of vibration. The higher the vibration speed, the higher the pitch, and vice versa, the higher the vibration speed. Smaller, the lower the pitch. Therefore, sounds are divided into two different groups:

- 1) Sounds with clearly defined pitch – musical sounds;
- 2) Sounds of uncertain pitch – noisy sounds.

The strength of the vibration movement is expressed in the vibration width (amplitude) and provides sound hardness (piano sound). The wider the amplitude of the vibrations, the louder the sound. The duration of the vibration is related to the length of the sound. The wider the amplitude of the vibrations, the longer the sound will last. The composition of sound source vibrations should be understood as follows. The sound source vibrates simultaneously not only as a whole, but also in its parts. Its overall vibration is considered the primary vibration and produces the best audible sound. This sound is called the main tone. The vibration speed of each section (equal to half of the total length of the body, one third, one quarter, one fifth, etc.) creates a sound corresponding to its length. Such additional sounds are two or three times louder than the main tone. Because the shorter the length of the sound source, the higher its vibration speed and the higher the resulting sound pitch. These additional, component tones are called overtones or harmonics.

The timbre of the sound is called its color. The fact is that any sound, especially musical sound, has a complex composition. The sound source (body) oscillates as a whole, creating the fundamental rate of vibration, that is, the best-heard low-pitched sound. This sound is called the main tone. However, at the same time, the total length of the body is equal to half, one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, etc. parts also vibrate. The

vibration speed of each part creates its own sound. Such second, third-order times are louder. Because the shorter the length of the body, the more it vibrates

Speed increases and the pitch of the generated sound increases. These additional, component tones are called overtones or harmonics. In the tone of the main tone, the relative ratio of overtones in terms of hardness, their presence or absence emphasizes the individual quality of the sound, unlike other sounds. For example: without seeing a bell, we can distinguish its ringing from the ringing of a rattle, or our mother's voice sounds "special" to us among many voices. These four qualities are definitely manifested in each sound, as well as in the combination of a series of sounds that express musical ideas and images.

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