



## **PEDAGOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO WORKS CREATED BY YOUNG COMPOSERS**

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### **Annotation:**

The role and importance of the art of music is incomparable in raising the spiritual level of any nation, educating the young generation in the spirit of high human ideals, love and loyalty to the Motherland, and developing them on the basis of national and universal values.

In fact, today the future development of music art is reflected in the sheet music of young composers. It is important that the values of the eternal traditions of mankind are embodied in the indelible histories of the great musical heritages, and the wide scientific application of the musical works, rich in a number of realities, is of great importance. As long as a person lives, he strives for new things, and what we consider new today will eventually become a part of history. Therefore, the development of society always happens in harmony with history. The scope of the world of music is immeasurable, every person lives and enjoys it through music. Today, music has a special place in our lives.

**Keywords:** Composer, folk spirituality, creativity, motive.

### **Introduction**

Baroque was formed and developed in Italy. Architect and sculptor L. Bernini, architect F. Borromini, G. Guarini, painter Caravaggio, leader of democratic realism, Carrochilar brothers, leaders of academicism, J. B. Tiepolo, masters of mural painting, and others made a great contribution to the development of this art. In Finland, P. P. Rubens, A. Van Dyck, Ya. Yordane developed in the works of F. Snyders fully and close to the reality of life, and ensured the formation of a unique direction under the influence of local life and traditions in Spain, Portugal, Germany and other European countries. In France, in harmony with classicism, it acquired a unique silence. In Russia, it developed in the first half of the 18th century with the reforms of Peter I and the strengthening of the noble monarchy[1]. The spirit of this period was expressed in the houses and palaces of the kings and nobles created outside the cities of Petersburg, Moscow: Peter I Palace (Peterhof), Sarskoye Selo (Pushkino city), a number of palaces, monasteries and cathedrals in Petersburg (Winter Palace, Smolny Monastery, etc. ) including. Among the architects, V. Rastrelli, D. Ukhtomsky, S. Chevakinsky and others contributed a lot. Worldly themes in visual arts and music, solemn portraits of statesmen with a high spirit were expressed in his music. Sculpture works by K. Rastrelli, paintings by I. Nikitin, A. B. Antropov, I. S. Bach, great baroque composers are also among them.[2]

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## **Analysis and Results**

Baroque developed in Italy and spread to Europe. Later, the influence of this art penetrated the continents and regions conquered by Europeans. This is why there are works created in the baroque style in America, Asia, and Australia. Architectural complexes built after the Russian conquest in Central Asia, including palaces, cathedrals, and monasteries, bear the influence and signs of this art.

Baroque music appeared mainly in musical theater genres (especially in the opera genre), as well as chamber music (concert, grosso, sonata) and organ works. G. Handel, J. Gabrieli, O. Frescobaldi, K. Monteverde, D. Buxtehude, I. Bach and other baroque styles, the most prominent representatives of the baroque style, developed simultaneously with the style of classicism[3].

Classicism (Latin classicus model) is a style and trend in literature and art, preserved in the heritage of ancient Greek and Roman art, which reached the peak of its development in antiquity, and as a result of imitating it. Classicism. supporters in France in the 17th-19th centuries, and later in other European countries, continuing the traditions of the Renaissance (belief in human intelligence, recognizing and honoring the ideal proportions and proportions created by antiquity), emerged as a response to the social and aesthetic requirements of their time. They tried to raise the ethical, moral and political problems of their time by referring to the mythology (narratives) of the ancient times, the events of the Torah, and through the plots taken from them. In the classical system, the creation of a general work is the main issue, the works were created based on the pursuit of a certain restraint, rhythm and elegant musicality. Usually, the history of the development of classicism is divided into 2 stages[13]. Classicism formed in 17th century France expressed the ideas of absolutism, and by the 18th century, classicism. developed based on new secular ideals, ideals based on Enlightenment ideals and the dreams and aspirations of ordinary people. characteristic features of classicism first appeared in Italian fine art (2nd half of the 16th century) (in the theoretical and practical work of A. Palladio, J. Vinola, S. Serlio, J. Bellori, as well as official documents of the Bologna Academic School, etc.) , classicism in the struggle against baroque principles in France by the 17th century. gradually, it became a unified stylistic system, and by the 18th century it became a general European style[4].

Classicism. aesthetics is built on the principles of rationalism, and the work of art is considered as a result of reason and logic. classicism. art was divided into "high" (historical, mythological, religious) and "small", "low" (landscape, portrait, still life genres). in the formation of the theory of classicism, the activity of the royal academies established in Paris - painting and sculpture (1648) and architecture (1671) took an important place. classicism. principles were clearly manifested in fine art, in architecture, in the geometric precision of forms and rhythmic logical planning, and in the wide use of ancient architectural forms[14].



Classicism in literature. required the literature to be closely connected with the demands of the development of social life and thereby served the development of literature and art (especially theater) in the advanced position of its time. But the weaknesses of classicism, which became dogma, prevented the development of literature to some extent. Classicism. demanded to depict life not with consistent truthfulness, but "cleaned up" and put into the mold of certain social and aesthetic requirements. This led to the emergence of consistent realism in literature and the wide and free development of creativity[5].

In the classical system, literary genres are classified as "high" and "low", and a strict boundary is set between them. Tragedies, epics and odes are included in the "high" genre, they describe state life, historical events, myths, and their main heroes are commanders, heads of state, mythological characters, religious leaders. comedy, satire and parable are included in the "low" genre of classicism. It is intended to depict events from the everyday life of middle-class people. There were clear differences like this between each genre. Images of high and low, tragic and comic situations are not allowed to mix[15]. Tragedy is the leading genre in classicism. This "high" genre of classicism reached a high level in the works of French dramatists (P. Cornell, J. Racine), while "low" genres such as parable (J. Lafontaine), satire (N. Builault), comedy (Moliere) reached their highest point. expected. The aesthetic foundations of classicism were described in Bualo's epic "Poetic Art" (1674).

This trend has entered the literature of European countries. In England Alexander Pope (1688-1744), Joseph Addison (1672-1719), in Italy Vattorio Alferi (1749-1803), in Germany I. V. Goethe (1749-1832), F. Schiller (1759-1805), in Russia A. P. Sumarokov (1717- 1777), Ya. He took the lead in the works of B. Knyajnin (1740-1791) and other artists. At the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, Classicism was in decline in Europe. After that, classicism in literature in the 19th century. it was replaced by other creative methods and literary-aesthetic directions. Classicism. remained in the history of world culture as a method that is the basis for beautiful works that seriously affect the spiritual and enlightened thinking and aesthetic taste of mankind[6].

Classicism in music. its style appeared in the 17th century and was reflected primarily in the opera genre (J. B. Lully in France, representatives of the "Neapolitan opera school" in Italy). Aesthetic and creative principles specific to him are manifested in a clear logical idea, complete and perfect compositional structure in artistic works, and clarity of borders between musical genres. At the same time, in the Classical system, the mutual balance of reason and emotion and the principles of truth and beauty in creativity is important. In the 18th century, the Composer's style took shape in other European countries (Austria, Germany, Russia, etc.) and reached its peak (see the Viennese classical school). The Composer movement of this period developed in close connection with the ideas of the Enlightenment, and was distinguished by consistent



folkism in certain works, full reflection of life through the dynamic development of internal conflicts (i.e. Symphonism)[7].

Composer. The order system, which is the main style of architecture, is close to the order system of ancient architecture, and at the same time, it is noticeable that it is imbued with the spirit of the new era. This feature is a certain refinement, compactness and technology (stone, concrete, iron, etc.), use in the creation of columns and beams, without changing the proportions and forms, and the Composer. the interiors of the buildings are also unique. The shapes used in them, the colors are soft, and the divisions of spatial width are clear. Magnificent watercolor artist is also a Composer. widely used in interiors[16]. In it, the artists made good use of the illusory possibilities of perspective. These pictures were in harmony with the general ideological and aesthetic content of the building and served to further exaggerate the magnificence and elegance characteristic of Kompositor's architecture. Urban planning was developed and formed based on the features characteristic of the Renaissance and Baroque periods. The "Ideal city" guideline was developed (Versailles), a new style of planning was formed in the second half of the 18th century. In the construction of the city, work has begun to ensure the harmony of buildings with nature, to create wide open spaces, and to connect them along the banks of the river (Anhor). The expediency of shapes, the delicacy of compact decorations, harmony with nature was reflected in the work of "palladians" (palaces and villas outside the city and the city) in the XVIII-XIX centuries.

In the 30s and 50s of the 18th century, the Russian composer retained the main characteristics of the Western European composer, in which the ideas of enlightenment, themes of protest, and satirizing shortcomings took a large place[8]. Romanticism (French. romantisme) is a trend that appeared in the literature and art of Europe and America in the first half of the 18th century and spread throughout the world. Romanticism. derived from the Spanish word romance, which originally referred to a lyrical and heroic song, and later to large epic works about knights. The adjective "romantic" began to be used in the 17th century to refer to works imbued with the spirit of adventure and heroism written in Romance languages. English writers and literary critics used this word in the 18th century to discuss the literature of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance[17]. On the eve of the arrival of romanticism in England (the second half of the 18th century), all unusual, mysterious, strange and fantastic things (feelings, situations, adventures) that are considered an important element of poetry began to be expressed by the word romantic. In Germany at the end of the 18th century, and in France at the beginning of the 19th century, as well as in countries such as Italy, Poland, and Russia, Romanticism came into use as the name of a literary movement different from classicism. Romanticism is the result of the non-enlightenment movement that covered all European countries[9]. Dissatisfaction with the results of the Great French Revolution served as a social ground for the emergence of this trend.





Sentiment against the way of life in bourgeois society, the manifestations of selfishness and immorality among members of society, development in the fields of industry, politics and science caused new conflicts. They aspired not to partially improve life, but to completely eliminate all conflicts in it. The existence of a big difference between the ideal and the reality found its bright expression in Romanticism, and this situation determined the essence of the 2 orientations characteristic of Romanticism.

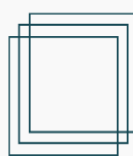
If in the work of some romantics, the idea that incredible, mysterious forces rule in life, and therefore one should accept fate, prevailed (W. Wordsworth, S. T. Coleridge, R. Southey, F. R. Shatobrian, V. A. Zhukovsky), others (J. N. Byron), P. B. Shelley, A. Mitskevich, M. Yu. Lermontov), the fight against the world of tyranny and violence and the mood of dissatisfaction with it are of leading importance.

Irony is one of the means of expressing the conflict between ideal and reality in romanticism (A. Musse, G. Heine, etc.). Initially, irony meant the recognition of the idea that any historical reality is relative, but later it was filled with the realization that romantic ideals will not come true[10].

The representatives of romanticism drew fiction, folk tales, natural landscapes, past historical days, life, customs and manners of distant peoples and countries into the frame of their images, against various situations in the society; they paid special attention to the depiction of great romantic passions and spiritual life. For this reason, the role and importance of religion, art and philosophy in romanticism increased to an unprecedented level.

Contrary to the principle of "imitation of nature" in the aesthetics of classicism, the romantics considered the creative activity of the artist as their main belief. An artist, a romantic. according to his aesthetics, he has the right to change the real world: he creates his own beautiful and real, therefore, real world; as long as art constitutes the highest quality in this world and expresses the essence of this world, then it is reality. A work of art, romanticism. according to aesthetics, a bamisoli is a living organism, and an artistic form is not a skin or a shell of the content, but a phenomenon that grows out of this content and is integrally connected with the content. Romantics passionately defended the creative freedom of the artist, denying the cases of standardization in aesthetics, the fact that art is surrounded by certain border pillars, even if it is for a good purpose. In addition, they developed their own new aesthetic laws and rules.

The classical music period has its own characteristics, and each composer paid attention to the main aspects of strict harmony and strict musical forms in the works he created, for example, when creating a certain work, the sonata allegro form begins in the tonic function and the tonal response begins in the dominant function. that period is a definite form of music[11].



Based on the above considerations, it can be concluded that:

- today our society is moving towards spiritual growth and renewal. The results of reforms implemented in all spheres of society's life lead to the level of development of the national-spiritual potential of young people, and this level to the national-spiritual level of family education, the preservation of our traditions in the family, culture, art, science and is integrally related to the development of education[12]. To develop the worldview and spiritual level of high school students (teenagers) of general education schools, to increase the sense of belonging and responsibility for the fate and future of our country in the hearts of the young generation, to develop a national awareness against foreign ideas. a system of works aimed at strengthening the immune system of spiritual and creative culture was formed;

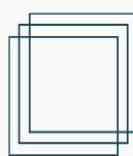
Conclusion. Many years of pedagogic experiences show that the influence of musical art, musical culture on the education and taste of young people is closely related to their ability to perceive music. This dissertation work of the student is related to such a problem, which is very relevant at the present time, to properly organize the perception of music, to inculcate the ability to apply the knowledge acquired in the extracurricular process during the course of the general education school, to the teacher in front of the teacher. is dedicated to the problem of developing methods of purposeful use of ways of raising young people in the right direction, and the student has achieved a number of positive results.

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