



International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

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IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 16th Nov 2020. Link

[:http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-09&issue=ISSUE-12](http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-09&issue=ISSUE-12)

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V09/I12/29

Title: **THE COMBINATION OF MUSIC AND FINE ARTS**

Volume 09, Issue 12, Pages: 178-180

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THE COMBINATION OF MUSIC AND FINE ARTS

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Annotation: This article discusses the interrelationships between the visual arts and music, their interconnectedness from time immemorial, and the interaction between color and tone in the visual arts. Emotional artists, who have a wonderful ability to hear and see artistic images in music, are inspired by the composers' musical works.

Key words: music, tone, fine arts, performance, artistic expression, meaning, essence, painting, musical instruments, paintings and sculptures, composers and musical works.

Music complements, develops and deepens the emotional content of the visual arts. Understanding the meaning of creativity, revealing the content of the artistic image is the main goal of working with children.

The connections between art have a significant impact on the artistic usefulness of important and clear creative outcomes. For example, the combination of literature with fine arts led to the creation of a new type of art - book illustration, and the interaction of music and poetry - romance and song.

Art and music are not naturally related to each other in painting and architecture or in painting and literature. As can be seen, "music and painting do not unite at all at a glance, they are very far from each other: one art is spatial, the other temporary, one plastic, the other healthy, one pointing to sight, one pointing to hearing, and so on."

At all times, art has been an important component of the life of human society, the human way of existence. Through art, an aesthetic attitude towards man, nature, society is brought up, a sense of beauty

arises, a sense of unity with the surrounding reality. It plays a huge role in the transmission of moral values. In the most general sense, art is understood as a form of social consciousness, the material embodiment of which is a product designed to deliver aesthetic pleasure.

At the same time, in different ways, both arts begin to do the same thing: to create artistic images that reflect real life. We are interested in fine arts and music not in their abstract comparison, but in their interaction and synthesis. Fine art always inspires musicians. Throughout all periods of human existence, musicians and musical instruments have been the favorite subjects of painting. "Good painting is music, it's melody," says the great Italian artist Michelangelo Buonarroti.

Music itself is excellent at painting and drawing. However, artists often tried to depict the musical forms themselves. This turned out to be possible because similar patterns often operate in musical and pictorial compositions. For painting, for example, the concepts of rhythm, movement are important, for music - color, symmetry.

We are talking about the line in the visual arts, but also about the melodic line in music, about the proportions here and there. Painting, mixing white and black, yellow and red colors, creates images that match the originals. Music, mixing simultaneously high and low, long and short sounds in different voices, creates a single harmony.

It is no coincidence that in every picture depicting people playing or singing on any instrument, the music “shines”. Many artists didn’t think about it at all, although they often referred to “musical” themes. The earliest depictions of people playing music date back to ancient times. In Egypt, all musical ensembles are captured on the walls of temples - boys and girls play kifar, lute, obo. In ancient Greece, not a single image of the singer Orpheus was completed without a lyre, which he certainly held in his hand. In the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, paintings and statues with many angels appeared. The Saints played the organ. Or in front of an astonished crowd, lost musicians played their masterful music from bagpipes, trumpets, violas. A special phenomenon among musicians is color hearing, in which some sounds and tones of a piece of music are associated with certain colors.

Lessons combined with listening to music and drawing are organized as follows: children are asked to listen to a piece of music or an opera (ballet) that they have listened to and analyzed in previous lessons. The children remember the music, share their impressions, and then “draw it”. Sometimes children reflect the music they first met in the same lesson in pictures, but in this case a conversation about music and its analysis begins in front of the picture. During the drawing process, the music sounds like a necessary emotional “charge”.

It is no “background”: it is familiar to children and embodied in the picture, it reminds itself, continues to excite, awakens associations. In their paintings, children embody not only the mood of the music, its general emotional taste, but also the peculiarities of tone, rhythm and timbre.

When inviting children to depict a performance or a piece of opera (ballet) in a picture, their age should be taken into account. Young preschoolers still do not have the same skills and abilities in visual activities as older preschoolers, making it difficult for them to draw a portrait or a detailed plot. So it is better for them to suggest that the themes and images “draw” music that best suits their capabilities. At the same time, children can embody colors, more complex themes, and images if they are immediately told that they can simply “draw music” by conveying his mood using color, its various combinations and shades. As a rule, they accept this assignment and convey the musical mood and the impressions they receive from it with colored spots, transitions of colors and shades, color saturation or transparency. At the same time, both young children and preschoolers are guided by the teacher that they can draw this or that fairy-tale image, plot, etc., or simply “music”.

The musicality of a work of art should be sought where it seeks to overcome the initial chaos of being, where, in search of the only possible artistic integrity, the master discards everything superfluous, where each paint “sounds” in its own way, forming with other colors its own unique harmony of only this picture, only this emotional state.

This connection between painting and music is, of course, metaphorical, but that it exists, every artist will confirm.

Speaking of the “musicality” of the pictures, I would like to emphasize once again that this concept is conditional - the pictures themselves do not make a sound, even if they are depicted by people playing any instrument. However, a good picture, like good music, evokes in us the emotions that the artist possesses, creating a certain mood. This is achieved by special expressive methods specific to painting. First of all, according to the pattern and color - their melody and melody, harmony creates a sincere chord. Stripes and colors create a certain rhythm, similar to music. The color, achieved by composers and performers of musical works, requires unique subtlety of working with shadows.

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