

AL-FARABI AND IBN SINA'S CLASSIFICATION OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE THEORY OF "IYKUT" METHODS IN ORIENTAL MUSIC EDUCATION

Behruz Boltayev Hamidovich

Teacher of the Department of Music Performance and Culture,
Faculty of Arts, Bukhara State University

Annotation

Farobi was a great philosopher of his time, and his views, which earned the title of "second teacher" after Aristotle among Eastern thinkers, are also important in the conditions of our independence.

Keyword: Ikahot , iykut , Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi , Al-Khwarizmi, Al-Beruni, usuls, shashmakom, Samarkand, Bukhara, Sughdian, Buzruk

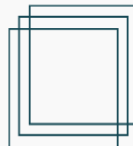
The greatness of the history of our people is determined, first of all, by a high level of spirituality and enlightenment. Our great ancestors, such as Al-Khwarizmi, Al-Beruni, Abu Nasr Farabi, Ahmad al-Fargani, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Imam al-Bukhari, Mirza Ulugbek, made a great contribution to the development of mankind, especially to the rise of spirituality and enlightenment.

Abu Nasr ibn Muhammad al-Farabi (870-950) occupies a special place in the development of the philosophical thought of the Central Asian peoples of the Middle Ages. He was born in the village of Farob on the banks of the Syr Darya and received his primary education in Shosh, Samarkand and Bukhara. Farobi then went to Baghdad to continue his education. As a result, he became a great scientist and a great philosopher of his time. Farobi lived and worked in Baghdad, spent the last years of his life in Aleppo and Damascus, where he died.

Farobi was a great philosopher of his time, and his views, which earned the title of "second teacher" after Aristotle among Eastern thinkers, are also important in the conditions of our independence.

Finally, one of the encyclopedic scientists, who made a great contribution to the development of natural science and socio-philosophical thought of the Muslim East, especially the Central Asian peoples of the 9th-12th centuries, the founder and emperor of the theory and practice of world medicine, hazrat fit-tib Abu Ali Hussein ibn Abdullah ibn Sina (Avicenna, Medhoy-Sina, Medisino, Medicine), (980-1037)

Abu Ali Ibn Sina was born in the village of Afshan near Bukhara, then studied and grew up in Bukhara. Ibn Sina is deeply familiar with all the advanced theories of his time, in particular with the scientific heritage of Ancient India, Greece, Turan, the Arab Middle Ages, Central Asia of the Renaissance, and generalizes them in his worldview.



Along with the works of the Eastern scientists of his compatriots who preceded him: al-Khwarizmi, al-Kindi, al-Razi, Farabi, and the works of Greek scientists: Galen, Hippocrates, Euclid, Archimedes, Pythagoras, Porfiry, Plato, Aristotle, he studies deeply. In particular, Farabi's work had a great influence on his philosophical and social views. As a result, Abu Ali Ibn Sina became a well-known encyclopedist, the author of many works in the field of medicine, philosophy, a number of natural and scientific sciences, social and humanitarian knowledge, as well as in the field of fiction with a philosophical content.

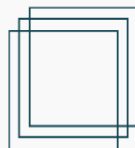
With these works, Ibn Sina makes a great contribution to the history of philosophical, natural science, socio-political and moral thought of the peoples of the Middle East, especially Central Asia. As a result, at one time throughout the East he was called "Sheikh-ur-raisi" ("Head of the scientists of the world").

No matter how many legends and myths have been distorted, it is seriously noted that the traditional methods belong to the works of scientists who kept the science of music close to themselves. In particular, in the "system of 12 initial usuls" created by Abu Nasr ibn Muhammad al-Farabi and Abu Ali Hussein ibn Abdullah ibn Sina, the "consent theory" is presented. In al-Farabi's methods, the number of points in mathematical solutions is called hafif and sakil, and in Ibn Sina, methods that are in harmony with the human heart are called "nuktahi jalibi" because they are derived from natural sound.

In the study of the genesis and historical evolution of the techniques used in the traditions of Bukhara and the Zeravshan Valley as a whole, the information contained in musical treatises and other ancient manuscript sources is of incomparable importance. At this point, the so-called "higher style" is Farabi's classic teaching method. Professor Abdumannon Nazarov, Doctor of Arts, Al-Farabi and Usul Tahlilimi Ibn Sina. The theory of Ikahot is transferred from the past to the present.

But this scientist opened the way to solving the study, even if he did not understand what the sample method was about and how it was solved in them. The so-called "high style" - the items used in this case by al-Farabi and Ibn Sina, from the Soghdian era to this period, belong to the regions of Bukhara and the East until the 19th century. achieved through a comparative study of methods widely used in the traditions.

In the author's study, al-Farabi's 12 original paths [based on evidence] are as follows. A. Erlange perceives originals as a comprehensive law characteristic of melodic systems. [In promoting the methods of Farabi, he scientifically classified new theoretical ideas in deep oriental methods and melodies, and Ibn Sina proves the influence of some methods on the mental state. Of course, in Farabi these methods are derived from derivative mathematical solutions, while in Ibn Sina they are associated with the natural movement of a person. It can be found today as one of the functions of rhythm and arrhythmia in medicine, especially arrhythmias.



In classical scientific language, this is called "mitral systemosis", and in our country it is called "quail singing". Its musical name is "suvoriyya" compared to the gallop or slow gait of a horse. In the 20th century, in the "Medicine" of the Russian medical scientist B. Bogolyubov - a manuscript dedicated to medicine, it is said that - "Although there is a beating of the valves of the human heart, and I can do it in the middle of the night when no one is around, with the help of special modern devices" it was difficult for me" put forward the idea. However, this shows that he did not know that Ibn Sina had found a solution to this problem 1000 years ago.

So, Ibn Sina for the first time, 1000 years before the 20th century, the Russian medical scientist S. Bogolyubov at one time in his "Fit-Tib-86" diagnosed "CORDEOLOGY", the human heartbeat and "VALVES" separately. worldwide importance due to the fact that he left it in his book. This information was known to the great German philosopher Hegel. Interestingly, none of the medical scientists in the world knows about this news!!!

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