

MUSIC CULTURE OF ANCIENT GREECE

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Abstract: *Greek music can be imagined through artistic (for example, “Iliad”, “Odyssey”) and scientific (Plato, Aristotle, Pythagoras, Aristoxenus) heritage and fine art monuments. In Greece, the art of music takes an important place in social life, its study is included in the system of youth education, and various singing and musical competitions are held. You can learn more about Greek music culture through this article*


Key words: *Greece, music, culture, art, “Iliad”, “Odyssey”, musical art, theater art, singing, musicianship, musical instrument, competition, choral singing.*

Аннотация: *Греческую музыку можно представить через художественное (например, «Илиада», «Одиссея») и научное (Платон, Аристотель, Пифагор, Аристоксен) наследие и памятники изобразительного искусства. В Греции музыкальное искусство занимает важное место в общественной жизни, его изучение включено в систему образования молодежи, проводятся различные певческие и музыкальные конкурсы. Из этой статьи вы можете узнать больше о греческой музыкальной культуре.*

Ключевые слова: *Греция, музыка, культура, искусство, «Илиада», «Одиссея», музыкальное искусство, театральное искусство, пение, музыкальность, музыкальный инструмент, конкурс, хоровое пение.*

The first examples of written artistic creation in Greece began to appear approximately 2700-2800 years ago. This literature played an important role in the establishment and composition of Roman culture in the 3rd century BC. The epics “Iliad” and “Odyssey” are the oldest examples of Greek written literature that have reached us. Such high-quality works of art appeared as a continuation of a long-term literary movement, as its mature product. In the “Odyssey” epic, great poets like Demodocus – rhapsodes told epics about bravery and enthralled the people of the circle. Scholars such as Plato, Herodotus and some contemporary writers report that a poet named Orpheus lived before Homer. However, not a single verse has been preserved in the pages of history except for the legendary narrations about the beautiful poems of this poet.





In addition to Orpheus, several other poets are mentioned in the legends that are widespread among the Greek people: Muse, Eumolpus, Tamir, Olen, and others.

As in the history of all nations, Greek literature was created on the ground of folk oral creativity. Although very few examples of Greek folklore have been preserved in the pages of history, it can be determined that the Greek people had a rich and colorful oral literature – tales, proverbs, riddles, songs – in the primitive tribal times. The existing oral literature of the primitive society expressed the understanding of the people of this society about nature.

Greek art arose on the basis of Mycenaean culture; The connection between the Mycenaean and the art of the 2nd-1st millennium BC is clearly visible in pottery and architectural paintings. The development of Greek art (11th-1st centuries BC) is historically divided into several periods, such as Homeric, Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic.

In the period of Homer (11th-8th centuries BC), pottery with painted patterns developed, the geometric style prevailed until the 7th century BC, and in its most advanced period (8th century), the decoration of domestic dipylon jugs and vessels served as monuments. It is distinguished by the clear rhythm of the pattern and the human form, the expressiveness of the lines. Sculptural decorations (lids, shaped handles) were also created on terracotta statues and vessels in a geometric style. Information about architecture is almost non-existent, except for some building remains, terracotta models of temples, and some information in written literary sources.

In the Archaic period (7th-6th centuries BC) polises were formed, cities were created, the main signs of urban planning were the holy place (acropolis) and public trade centers (agora), around which residential areas were placed, and cities were built. The leading place was occupied by temples (“houses of gods” with statues).

In addition to the synagogues, public buildings with various functions (theater, stadium, gymnasium, etc.) were built. When the buildings were made of stone, types of warrants were formed (see Architectural warrants), temples were decorated with reliefs and statues; fixed images of gods and heroes (Heracles, Theseus, Perseus, etc.) fighting with terrible creatures were created; their volume is in harmony with the architectural forms of temples. The sculptural friezes of the Ionic style temples are distinguished by their dynamics and complex composition. There is a transition from the initial unconnected low-shaped friezes to harmonious and multi-shaped integrated compositions, the reliefs on the early pediments (the temple of Artemis in Kerkyra o.) are replaced by round sculptures.





Greek music can be imagined through artistic (for example, “Iliad”, “Odyssey”) and scientific (Plato, Aristotle, Pythagoras, Aristoxenus) heritage and fine art monuments. In Greece, the art of music takes an important place in social life, its study is included in the system of youth education, and various singing and musical competitions are held. Various folk songs – genres such as georgic (related to agriculture), epithalama (sung at weddings), threnos (crying), embaterium (military), Apollo (pean), Dionysus (diphryamb, phallic) and others dedicated to the gods are widespread. . The poets (aed, rhapsode – Homer, etc.) performed their epic songs and epics by playing instruments (torlitirnama forminks, etc.). Several legends and legends about the magical effect of music on people, the activities of famous singers and musicians (Olympus, Marsius, Orpheus, etc.) have reache.Olympus discovered the ways of playing the avlos and the laws of harmony (enharmonics), Terpander from Lesbos discovered the kiphara. Thales of Crete, pupil of Olympus, introduced choral singing. Music, especially choral singing, has great social significance and has risen to the level of a symbol of patriotism. Along with military (march-like) tunes, lyrical genres (for example, Sappho’s love songs, Pindar’s hymns and odes, elegy) developed.

The musical culture of Greece was influenced by the musical traditions of the peoples of Asia Minor and the Middle East. In turn, Greek music and music theory developed in Eastern music science (Yunus al-Katib, Ibn Surayj, Ishaq al-Mawsili, Farabi, al-Kindi, Abul Faraj, Isfahani, etc.). Many treatises on music by Aristotle, Aristoxenus, Nicomachus, Ptolemy and others were translated into Arabic in Baghdad in the 9th century. Farobi developed the Aristotelian system, al-Kindi developed the ideas of the new Platonists.



Concepts established in Greek music theory (music, melody, rhythm, gamma, monody, harmony, diatonics, etc.) are also introduced in modern musicology.



The art of music appeared in ancient times. People who lived in the period of the primitive community system were able to distinguish between musical and noise sounds in nature, learned to sing, and created the first musical instruments. Until now, these words have been improved, and their performance styles have also developed and enriched. People who have musical abilities among the people enriched the art of music by creating wonderful pieces of music. It is reasonable to think that the art of music has developed in two directions since its inception. The first direction is folk music. The second direction is compositional creativity.

Folk music, first of all, fulfills the task of providing a person with mental relief, secondly, it forms a person's aesthetic attitude to the outside world (for example, flowers and nightingales, the color of rainbows, elegance in dance, etc.), and thirdly, it fulfills the tasks of educational influence. Also does. Folk music serves to perceive and enjoy the beauty of nature, social phenomena and human behavior. Folk music developed in a mass way, and most of them were created depending on working and living conditions and some ceremony. Work and ritual songs arise only in certain conditions and are taken from life itself. Folk music, as the most effective means of works of art, helps to inculcate events and



events in people's minds. This process is carried out by affecting the aesthetic experiences of a person

Imagining the gods in human form, in turn, brought mythology closer to real life and gave its images real life. In the "Iliad" epic, the author's attention is focused on the anger of Achilles, the main character of the work, and the rest of the events are contained in only 50 days. In order for the listener and reader to have a full impression, the author made digressions along the way and filled the main story with various events. The same harmony,

brevity is present in the epic "Odyssey". The main theme of the work is the return of brave Odysseus to his homeland, the hardships he experienced during each journey, the wonders and miracles he encountered.

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