





importance of music's inner perception, no matter how good the skills, There is no sense of music and no good musical effect.

The aesthetic ability of music is the synthesis of people's ability to distinguish and evaluate the aesthetic value of music works. That is, people's perception, appreciation, evaluation and creativity of the beauty of music art. The emergence and development of music aesthetic ability are closely related to people's ideological consciousness, aesthetic taste, artistic accomplishment, cultural level, music knowledge, auditory ability and so on.

The broad aesthetic of classical music includes :1, Formal beauty. The basic elements of music are: the level of sound, the length of sound, the strength of sound, timbre. In musical form, There are rhythm, tune, harmony, speed, mode, curved, texture and so on. Classical music usually uses complex, searchable melodies to complete works, Use a rich variety of intensity, more harmony color to increase the expression of music, Use various modes to explore more musical possibilities. 2. Emotional beauty. By creating a musical piece, Transmit your feelings, The human language is not connected, But the emotions are the same, So music knows no boundaries, People in any country, Can roughly understand the same music works convey the same general feelings, For example, the world-famous Beethoven's 《Symphony No.5 in C minor, Op.67》, First movement, The theme at the beginning of the music was what Beethoven called "the knock on fate ", It's the first theme of the movement, Play with great strength in the chord and clarinet. Everyone heard the first four, Should be able to feel strength and authority, Set the tone and color of the whole song. The style is beautiful. The composer's own growth process, the experience of the spiritual world and the background of the times, Will have a great impact on the style of the work, There were a lot of musical styles in classical music, The first was the music of the Baroque period, Baroque was meant to be "an unwound pearl ", The music of the Baroque period is complicated, Rich decorative sound, In polyphony, Structural neatness specification. For example, Vivaldi's "Four Seasons ", Bach's " Gothenburg Variations ". The second is the 18th century classical music era, Haydn of Austria, Mozart and Beethoven of Germany are representative figures. The music of this period has both the characteristics of the Baroque period, And has a strong philosophical nature, The expression of feelings tends to be rational, More calm. Advocating stability, discipline, logical balance, And though it's too routine, But there is no lack of beauty. Enjoy the work of this period, What the audience enjoys is a harmonious, elegant, balanced and unified beauty. This period established important musical forms such as sonatas, concertos, symphonies, And chamber music developed during this period, After the development of music played a very important role. The third was the romantic school of the 19th century, The representatives are Chopin of Poland, Schumann of Germany, Mendelssohn, Schubert of Austria, Liszt of Hungary and so on. Romantic music, with its own unique style of active freedom, And classical music school rigorous, dignified style in sharp contrast. Romantic music is the richest period in European music history, The tradition of classical music, And bold innovation, The music of this period likes title music, Pay more attention to expressing people's spiritual realm and subjective feelings, The performance of natural scenery is also more prominent, The use of national and folk music is paid more attention to and frequent. In the middle and late 19th century, the national music school appeared to revitalize the national music. Mainly instrumental sketches, For example, Nocturne, Etudes, Narrative, Fantasy, Prelude, No-word and various dance music - Mazuka, waltz, Polka and so on. Of all the instrumental sketches, Piano sketches are the majority.

Each type of classical music will bring people different music feelings, different situations and inner world. form different stimuli to the human senses.

Conclusion. Classical music has several stages to improve the aesthetic appreciation of music. First, the accumulation of rich and large amounts of excellent music materials, classical music is usually the best choice, because after many years of history, the selection of classical music that can be spread to the present is the crystallization of human wisdom and the treasure

of human civilization. Listen to a lot of excellent classical music, accumulate the feeling of excellent music. Second, learn a certain basic knowledge of music, mentioned earlier that music has formal beauty, if you want to understand the beauty of music, you must understand the level of sound, the length of sound, the strength of sound, timbre. In the form of music, there are rhythm, melody, harmony, speed, mode, music, texture and so on. Learn to write the basic knowledge of music, can understand the direction of music, understand the structure of music, can better understand music. These all need systematic study, so popularizing basic music education is very important. Third, music aesthetics is highly subjective, which is related to the age, experience, education and imagination of the listener. So not only to strengthen the cultivation of music, but also to improve themselves and find themselves.

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## **ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ КЛАССИЧЕСКОЙ МУЗЫКИ НА ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ СЛУХ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА «ИЗОБРАЗИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИСКУССТВО»**

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Современное поколение детей, прошедшее социализацию в условиях всеобщей компьютеризации, не способно адекватно и эмоционально воспринимать классическую музыку. Проблема воздействия классической музыки на эмоциональный слух младших школьников – это актуальная проблема современной действительности. Исследование значимо не только для учителей музыки, но и непосредственно в особенности для учителей начальных классов, так как они в конечном итоге должны не только достичь образовательных, воспитательных и развивающих целей, что является основной задачей процесса обучения, но и мотивировать детей к изучению других дисциплин через музыку.

*Цель данного исследования* – изучить процесс воздействия классической музыки на эмоциональный слух младших школьников при изучении учебного предмета «Изобразительное искусство».

В.П. Морозов определяет эмоциональный слух как способность человека к адекватному восприятию эмоционального состояния, как одну из характеристик слухового восприятия [4]. Б.М. Теплов говорит об эмоциональном слухе, определяя его как понимание эмоционального содержания музыки [1].

«Только музыка, – писал К. Маркс, – пробуждает музыкальное чувство человека; для немзыкального слуха самая прекрасная музыка не имеет никакого смысла» [2].

Музыкальные произведения, а именно классические, имеют уникальную способность воздействовать положительно на эмоциональный слух человека — изменять его настроение, снимать напряжение. Очень важную роль в восприятии музыки играет постижение содержательных функций тех выразительных средств, которые применены композитором. Слушание музыки должно быть целенаправленным.