



 Research Article

MODERN MULTIMEDIA DESIGN AND EXHIBITION ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIVITY IN STUDYING THE ACTIVITY OF MUSIC MUSEUMS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, in studying the activities of music museums, modern multimedia design and improvement of the exposition environment are studied on the example of world and local museums. In this place, the specific aspects of museum expositions on the history of music are based on modern museum design devices, the descriptive conditions of the exposition environment, and the experiences of the promotion of music therapy, which is one of the types of art therapy, in the activities of the museum.

KEYWORDS

Museum, music, exposition, museum design, multimedia developments, exhibit, status, pentatonic, music globe, technical means, folk art, virtual design developments.



INTRODUCTION

Today, the organization of museum activities in the field of specializations on the basis of modern design is becoming more and more important in the field. This is certainly one of the important processes in the improvement of museum design, the application of new modern technologies and the improvement of museum activities in a new direction. It is known that it is very difficult for an ordinary viewer to familiarize tourists with exhibits in museums without the help of a guide. A number of new innovative technologies have become one of the main innovations in the life of the museum today, in order to fully convey the exposition on the history of music to the audience.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

At this point, it is worth saying that "Chinese archaeologists discovered a museum of ancient musical instruments on October 23, 2000. This museum was built 2,000 years ago, and this period belonged to the era of the Khan dynasty. Despite the fact that so much time has passed, the 150 discovered exhibits have been preserved in excellent condition. Ancient musical instruments found in China are dated. These are whistles and

flutes made of different types of wood. Archeological finds include spherical clay ocarinas (xyun), lithophones (xin), bronze bells (zhun) and other musical instruments from that period. Chinese music is one of the oldest in the world. It is based on the 5-tone method (pentatonic). Among the finds were such musical instruments: sisiansin, pipa, husin or erhu, di, shen, various types of flutes. The previous monument dedicated to the art of Chinese music is the book of songs "Shitzin". Chinese philosophers, theologians, and mathematicians were engaged in the study of Chinese music. Confucius paid great attention to music in his teachings and made a great contribution to the collection of ancient folk works. Ancient manuscripts also record information about the proliferation of musical instruments during the Zhou period. It includes various rattles, stringed instruments, flutes, and mouthpieces. Music has awakened love, mood, and joy in people's hearts since time immemorial. His magical melodies have always been pleasant" [1].

In many European museums, museums dedicated to the history of music have made extensive use



of programs with specially created multimedia design. The first and simplest option is the use of tools based on multimedia design in art exhibitions, where the program is a structural part of the musical instruments presented. Several such museums are considered in the article.

Founded in 1899, the Museum of Music in Stockholm is generally called the Museum of Music and Theater. This museum exposition was formed on the basis of gifts and consisted of more than 200 musical instruments. Since 1930, the museum has been included in the system of the Royal Swedish Academy and financed by the state. With the introduction of a new "National Music Collection" formation system in the museum, the museum was renamed as "Music Museum". The museum building is located in a building that is included among the important historical and cultural heritage objects of Stockholm. Since 1935, this monument has been museumized and taken under state protection. Musical instruments from the museum's exhibits are placed on a periodic basis, and various tones are integrated into them based on special software. The melody of the instrument selected by the multimedia programs is also referred to by

audio sounds. The museum also exhibited a music globe developed on the basis of a special exhibition design. It is possible to choose any country from this globe of ethnic music and listen to its national tune in a multimedia way [2].

The famous composer, virtuoso pianist, a bright representative of romanticism in music, the founder of the Polish National School of Composers, Frederic Chopin Museum was established in 1954 and is located in the center of Warsaw. The exposition of the museum was created on the basis of classical design, and it consists of more than seven thousand objects. Photographs, manuscripts, Chopin's autographs and sketch plans are presented in the main exhibition environment against a black background. Today, a part of the collection of unique exhibits belonging to Chopin's work was included in the representative list of UNESCO in 1999. Dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Frederic Chopin, a multimedia exhibition with a special modern design was organized in the museum. The exhibition is divided into parts based on five special designs, and the composition of the exhibition solution changes based on the demand of the audience. Through the multimedia program, you can get acquainted with Chopin's



personal diary from 1848, periodicals in which articles on the composer's life and work were published, as well as his personal letters. The museum also has a special hall with high-end technical means of modern design, where music festivals are also organized in a unique atmosphere. For this reason, the museum is one of the modern biographical museums in Europe. The multimedia exposition in the museum consists of tactile screens, where the solution of views based on the real historical period is displayed on a virtual basis. A special electronic ticket serves to enter this legendary world. The high-tech presentation of the exposition attracts every viewer. The museum is so comfortable that the visitor can individually choose the route according to his interest through the electronic ticket and get information about the exhibits with the help of audio guides. The exhibition design is divided into fifteen sections, each of which is a separate small museum. The museum also has a special room for children. Its exposition is equipped with musical instruments intended for children with special design developments. On the walls of the exposition, special screens are placed, where you can see the landscapes of the village of Jelyazów Wole near Warsaw, where Chopin spent his childhood, and the interior of

country-style rooms, and move from the present real time to the virtual 19th century [3].

"Isfahan Music Museum" in Iran is one of the specially designed museums in the Middle East region. It was organized in Isfahan by two famous Iranian musicians named "Mehrdod Jeyhun" and "Shahriyor Shokrai". The museum has a new and very beautiful architecture. As the name suggests, here you can get acquainted with various musical instruments. More than 300 musical instruments are stored in Isfahan Music Museum. It contains very modern halls, each with tools and related concepts. Among the various halls of the museum, it is possible to mention the hall of local musical instruments, the hall of national musical instruments, the hall of famous Iranian traditional music, the hall of foreign musical instruments, etc. One of the most prominent halls of the museum is called "Hall of Special Tools". The tools of this hall are also unique in terms of their construction type and function. Or it is included in this section as a special tool due to its design type and patterns. Among the special instruments in this museum, you can see tambourine, violin, tabac, dulcimer, gong, harp, string, flute and others. One of the most attractive places of the museum is called "Music Hall". In this section, besides getting

acquainted with musical instruments, visitors can also watch live music performed by museum staff. Through this, art therapy courses were formed in the museum based on the tones of various classical musical instruments.

In Uzbekistan, a special music museum was established in 2018 in the city of Shahrissabz as part of the first international Maqom festival as the first unique "Maqom Museum" dedicated to the centuries-old musical heritage. Shoshmaqam is a product of the cultural and historical development of the peoples of Central Asia [4]. It is known that the era of rush was closely related to the era of Amir Temur. During the Timurid period, the art of music developed rapidly and experienced a real renaissance. There are also many sources on the development of musicianship and singing, musicology and composition. According to them, by the 17th-18th centuries, groups of dancers and musicians were formed in Shahrissabz in collaboration with Bukhara and Samarkand art masters, who danced to the tunes of "Shashmaqom". Maqom differs from other types of musical creativity in its artistic excellence, melodic and form structures, modes and method systems, as well as scientific and practical foundations. Maqom is a joint

artistic masterpiece that embodies the arts of music, poetry and dance.

In Uzbekistan, maqom works and series - Bukhara "Shashmaqomi", "Khorazm maqomlari" and "Fergana - Tashkent maqom yollari" series, as well as its local variants - "Tashkent irog", "Koqon irog" i, "Samarkand Ushshoggi", Fergana "Surnay status roads", Khorezm "Dutor status series", "Feruz" series and others. In November 2003, "Shashmaqom" was recognized by UNESCO as a "Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity". In 2008, he was included in the World Representative list. In a word, status art is a huge intangible cultural heritage of our people. Preserving, enriching and passing on this heritage to future generations is a priority. The Maqom Museum, established as a branch of the Museum of Material and Cultural History named after Amir Temur in Shahrissabz, undoubtedly serves this purpose. The exhibition design of the museum was created by "CITY SIZE" LLC, and the scientific concept was created by art critic Shakhlo Abdullayeva. The organization of the exposition in a small space and the use of installations allow the visitor to experience the world of music in an artistic way [5]. Colors such

as white, gray, black, blue, and brown are widely used in the exhibition design.

The museum exposition consists of several sections dedicated to Bukhara Shashmaqom (Bukhara-Samarkand local style), Ferghana-Tashkent maqoms (Fergana-Tashkent local style), Khorezm maqoms (Khorazm local style) and Kashkadarya-Surkhandarya local style. and the history of the emergence, development and spread of maqam music art is covered in the exposition.

The main part of the exposition is the musical instruments used in the art of maqam: tanbur, dutor, sato, oud, Kashgar and Afghan rubabs, changi, kanun, doira, gijjaks, tor, trumpet, flute, kushnay, bolabon, nagora, accordion, piano. Most of them belong to the 19th and 20th centuries. Equipping the museum, creating its exposition, and preparing sketches and project-estimate documents were carried out at the expense of the Culture and Art Development Fund.

People's Artist of Uzbekistan Izro Ashirovich Malakov, who works in the USA, donated more than 60 unique exhibits to enrich the "Maqom Museum" fund. These unique exhibits are of scientific importance related to the work and

activities of the creators of status art who worked in the oases of Bukhara, Samarkand and Kashkadarya in the 19th-20th centuries. Among the exhibits there are also materials related to the lives of young American and Canadian artists who are currently working in the field of status [6].

There is a frieze depicting musicians in the exposition of the museum, and this frieze is a monument of the 1st century BC. The frieze was found in 1937 during archaeological excavations in Ayritom district of Surkhandarya region.

The museum consists of five sections, the first section is called the history of music. The exhibits in the department show that our ancestors' knowledge of music dates back to ancient times. For example, the painting depicting a woman playing a harp is of great interest to many. The Zoroastrian monument is a copy, the original is kept in the State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg. Such historical objects show that the science of music was formed in our country many centuries ago.

The second section contains information on the status of Bukhara, the next section on Ferghana-Tashkent status, the fourth section on Khorezm status, and the fifth section on Surkhandarya-

Kashkadarya status formed in the 20th century. Each section contains ancient and modern musical instruments, audio albums, sheet music, music literature, and even clothing specific to the region, so that everyone who comes to the museum has a wide knowledge of the art of the region. can get Also, new literature published under the heading "Masters of the status art of Uzbekistan", including scientific research and scientific-educational literature published in Uzbek, Persian, Arabic, English and Russian languages, is available for young professionals. serves as a guide [7].

Old gramophones, plates, Uzbek, Tajik, Uyghur, Afghan and other Eastern peoples musical instruments of the 18th-20th centuries in the general hall of the museum will surely surprise everyone. Especially, the Afghan rubobi, dutor, string and other musical instruments made by master Usman Zufarov based on the drawings of Matniyoz Yusupov, Yunus Rajabi, who contributed to the development of the art of music, are of interest to both foreign experts and local tourists.

One such instrument is the oud, a musical instrument with a small slit and necked fretboard covered with a thin cover with a large resonator.

In the 8th-10th centuries, the oud, which was made with a delicate taste, was considered the king of musical instruments with a widespread modern appearance in the East. This instrument is distinguished by its uniqueness and sonorous tone.

CONCLUSION

In the solution of the museum concept, the development of music is developed on the basis of an integrated solution that illuminates the images, material and intangible culture exhibits, and the biographical history of artists. From the fragmentary images of the music art of the ancient times, to the early Middle Ages, medieval and modern musical instruments, the audience is presented with excellent insights. Based on the design, various musical instruments are selected in the exhibition complex according to their content and are displayed based on their interrelationship. The design of the Maqom Museum was also developed on the basis of a thematic exposition complex, in which not all the objects that illuminate the history of music and Maqom, but the exhibits that fully show the essence of their time, depending on their

importance and uniqueness, are included in the exposition. placed.

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