DEVELOPMENT OF MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF CHILD'S ONTOGENESIS INCLUDING PRENATAL AGE

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Abstract: *the article is devoted to the current topic of the impact of musical art on the development of the child in the prenatal period. The period when the psychophysiological foundations of the child's personality are laid, affects his life in the future. The use of international and domestic studies on prenatal education allows you to create an active sound environment that stimulates the psychophysiological development of the child by means of musical art. The main purpose of the article is to study theoretical and experimental research of scientists, the result of which is aimed at the formation and development of the musical intelligence of the child. Expanding and deepening research on the patterns of intrauterine development of a child.*
Keywords: *musical intelligence, genetics, ontogenesis, prenatal and postnatal periods, perinatal psychology.*

РАЗВИТИЕ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА НА РАЗНЫХ СТАДИЯХ ДЕТСКОГО ОНТОГЕНЕЗА, ВКЛЮЧАЯ ПРЕНАТАЛЬНЫЙ ВОЗРАСТ

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Аннотация: *статья посвящена актуальной теме воздействия музыкального искусства на развитие ребёнка в пренатальный период. Задачами статьи является обзор исследований, посвященных формированию и развитию музыкального интеллекта на разных стадиях детского онтогенеза. Использование международных и отечественных исследований по пренатальному воспитанию позволяет создать активную звуковую среду, стимулирующую психофизиологическое развитие ребёнка средствами музыкального искусства. Основная цель статьи является изучение теоретических и экспериментальных исследований ученых, результат которых нацелен при формировании и развитии музыкального интеллекта ребенка. Расширение и углубление исследований закономерностей внутриутробного развития ребенка.*
Ключевые слова: *музыкальный интеллект, генетика, онтогенез, пренатальный и постнатальный периоды, перинатальная психология.*

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Introduction. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, it was mentioned that science and education are of paramount importance for increasing the intellectual and spiritual potential of not only young people, but also our entire society. Where science does not develop, there is regression, the backwardness of society in all spheres. The great thinkers of the East said: "The greatest wealth is reason and science, the greatest inheritance is a good upbringing, the greatest poverty is the lack of knowledge" [1].

Recently, special attention has been paid to the factors influencing the development of the child. In recent decades, conflicts in the relationship between mother and child have begun to be recognized even during the period of his life in the womb. The study of these problems led to the identification of a new area of knowledge - perinatal psychology.

This direction "studies the circumstances and patterns of human development in the early stages: in the prenatal (antenatal), perinatal (intranatal) and neonatal (within the first month after birth) phases, and their impact on the entire subsequent life of a person" [2, p. 6].

Over the past decades, as a result of research, a lot of information has been collected indicating that, in parallel with the physiological development of the fetus, emotional and psychological maturation occurs in the womb.

Main part. The article examines the phenomenon of a child's musical intelligence. Musical intelligence is considered as a set of mental and physiological processes that occur in a child's body before and after birth.

The main purpose of the article is to study theoretical and experimental research of scientists, the result of which is aimed at the formation and development of the musical intelligence of the child. Expanding and deepening research on the patterns of intrauterine development of a child.

The first factor contributing to the formation of musical intelligence is the heart rate of the mother's heart. The second factor is the mother's voice, which has a whole range of factors that have a direct impact on the formation of prenatal musical intelligence.

The English ethnographer J. Fraser in his book "The Golden Bough" personified a pregnant woman, comparing her to a fruit-bearing tree with a caring attitude towards it. Without exposing him to any shocks and negative factors. These precautions were taken so that the tree did not become sterile due to the shock or did not bear fruit too early [3, p. 30]. For most peoples, caring for a pregnant woman had a beneficial effect on the child and on its intrauterine development. Even the ancient Greeks guessed that the influence of the environment on the child is of great importance. A pregnant woman should be in a state of inner freedom and happiness, stimulating it with the help of external factors - music, painting, poetry. Thus, the more meaningful and interesting life is, the better the infant's musical intelligence develops.

Professor G.I. Brekhman notes that the development of genetics makes it possible to suggest that the information contained in genes contains memory not only about the structure of the human body, but also about the psychological structure of previous generations. The information received by the fetus is formed in the memory of the brain.

The term "ontogeny" was first introduced by the German naturalist and philosopher E. Haeckel in 1866. In ontogeny, there is a process of realization of genetic information received from parents. Ontogenesis (from the Greek "ontos" means "existing", and "genesis" means "origin") is the individual development of an organism. The process of formation of a living organism before birth and to death.

Human ontogenesis is divided into two parts:

- prenatal (intrauterine) and postnatal (extrauterine). The prenatal period is now called the period of early childhood, from conception to the first days of life. And prenatal education is education before birth.

The prenatal (intrauterine) period of development has relatively recently come to be considered one of the most important stages of personality development.

G.G. Filippova [9, p. 4-17] combining the problems of perinatal psychology and medicine, says that the somatic and mental state of the child depends significantly on the characteristics of his development in the perinatal period and early childhood. Ibn Sino wrote: "In order to raise a worthy person, from childhood it is necessary to adhere to two things: the first is to gently rock the child, the second is to sing lullabies to him before going to bed."

Many studies have been devoted to the problem of the child's musicality, both in Russia and abroad J. Kries, H. Michel, N.A. Rimsky-Korsakov, B.M. Teplov, D.B. Kabalevsky, N.A. Vetlugina, V.N. Shatskoy and many, many others. The topic of a child's musicality becomes interesting for psychologists and teachers in the prenatal and perinatal period, in connection with the emergence of new scientific research and data on the neurophysiological capabilities of the child in the prenatal period.

In the world famous theories of personality, such as Z. Freud, J. Watson, S. Rubinstein, the phenomenon of personality was considered after birth. Z. Freud paid close attention to the events of the period of prenatal ontogenesis, which left a deep imprint on the entire subsequent life of a person [6, p. 11-24]. Z. Freud wrote about this: "Between intrauterine life and early childhood, there is a much greater continuity than the impressive caesura of the birth act allows us to believe." Z. Freud drew attention to the events of the period of prenatal ontogenesis, which leave a deep imprint on the entire subsequent life of a person. Many discoveries have confirmed Freud's conjectures about the continuity of prenatal and postnatal life. Some scientists [8, p. 37-43] emphasize the decisive role of the genetic component in the embryonic development of a child, noting that the brain reacts to tactile, sound, taste stimuli, while forming a number of reflex reactions. Thus, this suggests that the creature registers, remembers the first information in the tissues of cells, in organic memory at the level of the incipient psyche.

However, the opinions of scientists differ. The famous Russian psychologist L.S. Vygotsky, for his part, categorically denied even the very existence of the psyche in the prenatal period of childhood ontogenesis, believing that only embryology should deal with this period [4, p. 20].

The origins of perinatal psychology go back centuries. The prenatal period was perceived as the basis for the formation of a future personality, on which the ideal of a person for society is created. There was "embryonic pedagogy" aimed at establishing solid foundations of maternal-child attachment and raising a healthy generation. For a pregnant woman, certain conditions and rules were created, testifying to the concern for the formation of the mental and physical health of the unborn child, on the development of positive character traits in him.

Today, views about the mental life of the fetus are changing. According to IV Dobryakov's definition, perinatal psychology is "a field of psychological science that studies the emergence, dynamics and features of the earliest stages of human ontogenesis from conception to the first years of life after birth in his interaction with his mother" [7, p. 272].

Based on the theoretical and experimental studies of scientists, we came to the conclusion that a person is a self-developing being, all information is stored in his soul during the period of the disembodied state, as well as during the prenatal period of development.

American psychologist Howard Gardner (2007), the author of the now classical theory of multiple intelligences, views musical intelligence as an independent autonomous, he claims that we have multiple intelligences. In addition to linguistic (poetry), logical-mathematical, spatial intelligence (for example, chess), we also have interpersonal (social link) and musical intelligence, which is embedded in a person from birth and has a very high "natural strength" [5].

For most of human history, musical intelligence has been more important than logical-mathematical intelligence, Gardner argues. But in other cultures, other types of intelligence are valued, in particular, Western society highly values linguistic, logical-mathematical and intrapersonal intelligences. In Nigeria, there are musical and bodily-kinesthetic intelligences.

The specificity of musical intelligence lies in the fact that it covers almost all voluntary and involuntary spheres of life.

Based on the opinions of most researchers, music affects the body by three factors: physical, physiological and psychological.

Physical factor - provided by the effect of sound.

Physiological factor - determined by the neurophysiology of hearing.

Psychological factor - includes a variety of psycho-emotional elements.

Musical intelligence is the ability to recognize and use voice and rhythm, sensitivity to sounds. This form of intelligence is not only possessed by composers or rock singers, but everyone who can sing and dance. Citing the results of his research, Howard Gardner argues that babies adjust to the volume and melody humming by their mother, and at four months they guess the rhythmic structure.

Conclusion. Thus, the more stimulation a child receives through music, the more conditions are created that promote intellectual growth, the more intelligent person he will become. The more the child receives information through music, the better his studies will be in the future. A state in which musical education before and after birth will be considered a national priority can be considered a country with a high level of modern civilization. Science makes a clear conclusion that the early years of a person's life are of the utmost importance, and how he spent them will determine what his whole life will be like.

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