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**МУЗИЧНА ТА ХОРЕОГРАФІЧНА ОСВІТА
В КОНТЕКСТІ КУЛЬТУРНОГО
РОЗВИТКУ СУСПІЛЬСТВА**

**Матеріали і тези X Міжнародної конференції
молодих учених та студентів
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Рецензенти:

Мартинюк Тетяна Володимирівна, доктор мистецтвознавства, професор, завідувач кафедри-професор кафедри мистецьких дисциплін і методик навчання Університету Григорія Сковороди в Переяславі;

Білова Наталія Костянтинівна, кандидат педагогічних наук, професор, професор кафедри музично-інструментальної підготовки Державний заклад «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К.Д.Ушинського».

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Thus, the prospects for the development of electronic musical instruments are not only technically impressive but also open new opportunities for creativity, education, and cross-cultural interaction. At the same time, it is essential to consider social, ethical, and environmental challenges to ensure the sustainable growth of this industry in the future (Collins, 2017).

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Zhai Xiaohao

*graduate student of the Department of Music art and choreography,
South Ukrainian National Pedagogical
University named after K. D. Ushynsky
Snizhana KLIUIEVA
Candidate of Philosophical Sciences,
Associate Professor of the Department
of Musical Art and Choreography*

ARTISTIC-AESTHETIC TASTE AS THE FOUNDATION OF PERFORMANCE CULTURE

Abstract. *The article examines the significance of aesthetic taste as the foundation of performance culture, its role in shaping musical interpretation and expressiveness. The main aspects of this concept are analyzed, particularly its influence on technical execution, emotional depth, and innovation in musical works. Aesthetic taste is not limited to technical precision but includes a deep understanding and feeling of music, allowing the performer to convey its emotional and philosophical essence. The article also explores the interaction of taste with music education, cultural environment, and social factors, and discusses the contemporary challenges faced by musicians in the era of technological innovations. The importance of developing aesthetic taste for preserving the*

emotional depth of performance in the world of modern technologies is also highlighted.

Key words: *artistic-aesthetic taste, performance culture, musical interpretation, technical execution, emotional expressiveness.*

ХУДОЖНЬО-ЕСТЕТИЧНИЙ СМАК ЯК ОСНОВА ВИКОНАВСЬКОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ

Анотація. У статті розглядається значення художньо-естетичного смаку як основи виконавської культури, його роль у формуванні музичної інтерпретації та виразності. Аналізуються основні аспекти цього поняття, зокрема його вплив на технічне виконання, емоційну насиченість і інноваційність музичних творів. Художньо-естетичний смак не обмежується лише технічною точністю, але включає глибоке розуміння і відчуття музики, що дозволяє виконавцю передавати її емоційну та філософську сутність. Стаття також досліджує взаємодію смаку з музичною освітою, культурним середовищем та соціальними факторами, а також розглядає сучасні виклики, що постають перед музикантами в епоху технологічних інновацій. Висвітлено значення розвитку художньо-естетичного смаку для збереження емоційної глибини виконання у світі новітніх технологій.

Ключові слова: *художньо-естетичний смак, виконавська культура, музична інтерпретація, технічне виконання, емоційна виразність, інновації в музиці, музична освіта, культурне середовище.*

Artistic and aesthetic taste is the foundation of any artistic activity and occupies a central role in the context of performance culture. This concept determines how deeply and accurately a performer is able to perceive, interpret, and express the artistic ideas embedded in music. It is not just the ability to technically reproduce a work, but also the capacity to penetrate its emotional and philosophical essence, conveying its inner meaning. In this context, artistic and aesthetic taste not only defines the individuality of the musician but also their ability to communicate with the audience through art (Kivy, 2002).

First and foremost, artistic and aesthetic taste can be characterized as a set of personal preferences shaped by the cultural environment, education, emotional experience, and knowledge of the performer. It entails the ability to evaluate artistic works not only from a technical or formal perspective but also to understand their emotional, cultural, and social significance. In the musical context, this means that a performance should not only be technically precise but also expressive, allowing the listener to feel not only the sounds but also the ideas embedded in the music. Thus, artistic and aesthetic taste is a crucial part of performance art because it influences how a musician perceives music, how they interpret it, and how it is transmitted through space and time. It shapes not only the

internal attitude toward musical works but also the external perception of how they are performed (Budd, 1998).

Music, especially classical music, often does not provide specific instructions on how to perform it. Therefore, the interpretation of the performer becomes a defining factor that breathes life into the piece. Artistic and aesthetic taste allows the musician to decide how to highlight accents in the music, how to vary tempo and dynamics, and how to create contrasts and tonal transitions. For example, works by Bach or Beethoven may have different interpretations depending on the musician's emotional perception, their attitude toward the music, and how they feel the spirit of the era in which these works were created. Artistic and aesthetic taste helps balance technical mastery with emotional expressiveness. An important aspect of performance mastery is not only the ability to reproduce the score accurately but also to add one's own emotional nuance. Moreover, it is taste that determines how skillfully a musician can use technique to achieve the maximum emotional effect. A high level of artistic and aesthetic taste enables the performer not only to convey the inner world of music but also to interact with the audience. It is not just a technical act but a communicative one, where every gesture and nuance matters. A good performer can elevate the listener's experience beyond mere sound perception, allowing them to experience the music on an emotional level. This creates a unique bond between the artist and the audience, where both parties interact through art. A performer with a developed artistic and aesthetic taste does not simply repeat known interpretations of classical works, but is also capable of introducing new elements into their performance. An innovative approach to performance can manifest in the choice of unexpected tempos, new interpretations of orchestration, or even extravagant changes in sound textures. However, it is important to note that innovation in music should not contradict the essence of the work but rather highlight its depth and universality (Zbikowski, 2002).

One of the foundations of developing artistic and aesthetic taste is education. Without sufficient technical and theoretical preparation, it is impossible to achieve a high level of musical interpretation. Music education is not limited to knowledge of notation but also includes the study of music history, analysis of styles and epochs, and the development of auditory perception. Moreover, working with repertoire is important because a rich and diverse performance experience allows for the formation of a unique artistic and aesthetic taste. An artist's taste, like any other, is a product of the cultural environment. Upbringing, cultural influences, literary, theatrical, and visual trends can significantly affect how music is perceived. Taste changes depending on the era, cultural events, and even personal experiences of the performer. Classical music may be performed with the same compositions, but the emotional perception of these works can differ depending on when they are performed. Personal experiences of the performer, their inner world, must also be considered when forming artistic and aesthetic taste. Music reflects the emotional state of the person performing it. Just as in any other art form, the emotions of the performer can serve as bridges that lead to emotional identification

with the music in the listener. Sometimes, the ability to convey these emotions depends on the musician's ability to transform personal experiences into a universal musical expression (Hatten, 2004).

Contemporary music stands at the crossroads of technological innovations, the globalization of cultural influences, and aesthetic transformations. These changes pose new demands on the artistic and aesthetic taste of performers. On the one hand, new technologies such as artificial intelligence, synthesizers, and digital platforms for creating and distributing music provide new opportunities for musicians. On the other hand, these technologies can lead to a decrease in the emotional depth of performance, as music becomes less "alive" and more mechanical. Modern musicians must learn to work with new instruments while maintaining a deep emotional connection to traditional forms of musical art. The development of artistic and aesthetic taste becomes important not only for technical preparation but also for the development of the musician's emotional intelligence (Adorno, 1990).

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