

## IN THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL UPBRINGING OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION THE PLACE OF FOLK SONGS

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of Uzbek folk songs in society, as well as the impact of folk songs on the education of students.

**Keywords:** Folklore, education, spirituality, students, genres of folk songs, alla, yalla, badik genres, songs of applause, magic of words, a sense of patriotism, nation, national spirit, succession.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье обсуждается роль узбекских народных песен в обществе, а также влияние народных песен на образование студентов.

**Ключевые слова:** Фольклор, образование, духовность, студенты, жанры народных песен, алла, ялла, жанры бадиков, песни аплодисментов, магия слов, чувство патриотизма, нация, национальный дух, преемственность.

### INTRODUCTION

Resolution PQ-3907 on measures to bring up young people spiritually, morally and physically harmoniously, to raise their education system to a qualitatively new level, the formation of a harmoniously developed generation in our country, the spiritual and moral development of youth. and measures are being taken to raise them to be physically healthy and to make them active participants in the ongoing reforms.

Significant changes are taking place in all aspects of our lives, including the education of the younger generation. Great work is being done to revitalize and enrich our spirituality. Today, we all know that the socio-economic development of our country depends on the efforts of the younger generation. The younger generation and their future can also be guided by a serious focus on education.

In short, the art of music teaches, describes, and expresses life. Therefore, music serves as an effective tool in the comprehensive improvement of the spiritual and moral world of students by cultivating aesthetic ideas in them, in the formation of their noble qualities. As students' lives experience develops, their sense of homeland begins to become a daily habit. The transformation of patriotism into a religion determines the expression of inner spirituality in the heart of every person.

When we say national patriotism, we mean faith, honesty, love, consequence, compassion, honor, devotion to the motherland, loyalty to the motherland, moral and spiritual values, ideas and views ingrained in the blood of the Uzbek people. index is understood. Cultivating a sense

of patriotism in general education schools is the basis of music education. The national basis of music education plays an important role in this.

Although Uzbek folk music is presented in a certain order in the program of music culture, national music is recommended in each lesson, taking into account the local styles of our rich musical culture. Excerpts from folk melodies and songs are especially useful as vocal choir exercises. These qualities of music are used in each class, taking into account the age characteristics of students, life experiences, level of musical knowledge and skills.

In the middle grades, there is a period when students' scientific worldviews are formed in the process of studying specific subjects that enrich their life experiences. Accordingly, the works studied are becoming more and more serious in terms of genre, size and artistic content.

Tones of folk music A variety of musical works created by Uzbek composers, dedicated to glorifying the beauty of our Motherland, our native Uzbekistan, have a great educational value. Patriotism begins, first of all, with love and respect for the kinship, the people, the motherland, where the umbilical cord blood was shed. In the formation of patriotic feelings, the state symbols of Uzbekistan - the flag, coat of arms, anthem, the Uzbek language, the constitution - strengthen the confidence of students in their country and in themselves. The songs included in the program have a variety of vocal and musical features. The basis of music education for students is singing, because the task of developing their ability to music, increasing their love and interest in the art of music is successfully fulfilled in the process of their own activity.

The masterpieces of music created by our people find a certain sacrifice in every second - in education, work, social relations. National music teaches the surrounding events to perceive and appreciate beauty, armed with delicate taste and free thought. Expands the spiritual world. That is why it is not in vain that music is called a languageless philosophy.

Uzbek musical culture is ancient and inherited. It describes the national spirit of our people, the highest human qualities, the struggle for independence and independence. It is a unique tool for conveying our great spirituality to the younger generation, for the formation of national thinking. Uzbek music is a broad, comprehensive concept that includes two layers of musical heritage: folk music and professional music and modern. The purpose of Uzbek music is to bring the younger generation to the level of a cultured person who can inherit our national musical heritage. It is well known that the art of music is an inexhaustible source of aesthetic perception, a fascinating world that captures the human heart and soul. One should always strive for beauty and follow these rules of beauty in daily life. Music education is very important in secondary schools. By introducing the younger generation to the musical traditions of the Uzbek people, we will develop their delicate feelings and raise the level of our music education. Students learn the art of national music through music. The Uzbek people have a centuries-old tradition of development. The roots of Uzbek music go back to ancient times. Many monuments of ancient culture in the lyrics of the great Uzbek thinkers, writers, poets Al Farobi, Abdurahman Jami, Nizami, and later in the works of enlighteners Muqimi, Furkat, Hamza, many interesting ideas in the field of music education. Farobi, one of the most famous musicians in Central Asia, who pays great attention to music education, expresses many scientific and practical ideas on the issues of educating the younger generation. He is also the founder of music theory. Well-known scientist, philosopher, musicologist Jami's book "Risolai dar ilmi

musiqa" tells about the proportions of composition, mood and rhythm. The Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi also had a great knowledge in the field of music. His musical and aesthetic views are reflected in such works as "Sabbai-Sayyar", "Mahbub-ul qulub", "Hamsa". [1]

The professional music culture of the Uzbek people has developed on the basis of folk and creative musical works and traditions passed down by word of mouth. He came to us through the hafiz, the musicians, the bakhshis. It includes the best examples of folk art, as well as music performed by professional performers. Recent research suggests that the 18th century had a distinctive musical notation. In the 1920s, professional music spread by word of mouth. People's holiday ceremonies, for example, the equinox in the spring - Navruz are widespread. Medieval writers also attempted to connect music with the structure of the universe and the myths of death and resurrection in nature.

### SONGS AND MELODIES OF UZBEK FOLK MUSIC ACCORDING TO THEIR ARTISTIC CONTENT AND VITAL PLACE

1. Seasonal melodies
2. To labor songs
3. Divided into daily tunes.

To labor songs:

- Goodbye
- Chiray-chiray
- Turey-turey
- Double driving
- Urchuq
- Very small
- Charxim throws ropes and others enter.
- I sewed a doppi
- Nahori nashta
- Small - small
- Charxim.

Seasonal ceremonial songs:

- Slow wife
- Choy momo
- Boychechak
- Sumalakjon sumalak
- Ramadan, yo ramazon
- Purple
- Chittigul
- Nowruz has come
- Rope
- Horn oils
- Lola

Family ceremonial songs:

- God
- Yor-yor
- Happy wedding
- Hello bride
- Wedding songs

Religious ceremonial songs:

- Sadr
- Zikr
- Martians

Children's songs:

- Boychechak
- White poplar or blue poplar
- Chamanda gul
- Kovushim
- Who cares
- Rainy weather
- Lolacha
- The stork came
- Yallalar
- Gods
- Lapars
- Counts

Magical songs are performed when summoning rain: Slow Woman, Suzma Woman and songs sung during lunar eclipses.

Almost all genres of folk songs are sung with finger-weight poems that belong to the folklore. The song has a lyrical tone, expressing God's love and dreams for his child.

Lapar-horn is a dance-style melody, usually performed by two singers, or sometimes by a group or soloist. Examples of such popular songs are "Omon yor", "Qora soch", "Imilla yor". Sometimes lapars are sung with humor and humor. For example, "Oyijon", "Qilpillama" lapars are among them. Yalla is a genre of cheerful dance to the accompaniment of a group of singers. Examples of such genres are "Yali-yali", "Yolvorma jonim", and "Bogmacha bilagim".

The professional (master) genre of Uzbek folk music is created by professional composers and composers with a certain knowledge and skills.

The art of music has played an important and significant role in the life of the Uzbek people. The culture of the masses can be defined by the art of music. The literacy movement has been widespread in Uzbekistan since the beginning of the 20th century. Educational work has been started. A 7-year education has been introduced. Amateur Duhovoy orchestras are popular among working and student youth. These orchestral ensembles were first introduced in 1918 in Uzbek secondary schools. Later, music societies and private music classes began to be organized throughout the country. Later, music societies and private music classes began to be organized throughout the country. The famous propagandist of Uzbek music H. Niyazi, Abdulla



Avloni in Tashkent and Abdukodir Shokuriy in Samarkand worked at the school in Kokand. Hamza taught in the schools he opened.

National universal values in the formation of spiritual and moral education of the younger generation.

In our country, taking into account the universal values and the foundations of our national culture, opportunities are being created for the formation of the content of education and national ideology. "The future begins today," said the wise man. The future of the young generation determines the criteria of the spiritual and spiritual process that makes them human. In this regard, it is especially important to increase the effectiveness of education and bring it up to world standards, to enrich education on the basis of best practices, on the basis of new pedagogical experiences. Raising a harmoniously developed generation will make them proud to love their nation more, and will lay the groundwork for them to learn and apply the ideas and teachings of the future.

Restoration of the originality of our national culture in the independent Republic, artistic, moral education and development of students in secondary schools is one of the urgent tasks today. A spiritually mature nation will have the opportunity to properly assess and further develop its values. Thus, the growth of the spirituality of the society creates the conditions for the widespread use of values and paves the way for the further development of values. Based on the definition of values, universal values can be defined as follows. Universal values are a form of value related to ethnicity and characteristics that are important to a nation. Universal values are reflected in the way of life, spirituality and culture of the nation. In the process of education, universal values represent a socio-historical phenomenon. Spirituality is a complex of national traditions, educational traditions, moral beliefs, beliefs, cultural and educational processes. "High spirituality is an invincible force," said President Islam Karimov in his works. [3]National education reflects the essence of life, internal connections and relationships. Today, it is necessary to bring up not only educated young people, but also creative and talented students. National education develops students' various abilities during their school years. The system of looking at nature and society will be formed, and the forces of physical strength will be further strengthened.

One of the important features of the art of music is that it expresses a person's feelings and experiences in a unique artistic language. Creates an engaging, engaging, enjoyable environment for students. It is important to cultivate in them a sense of national upbringing. In the lessons of music culture in secondary schools, the education of universal values is formed with the help of songs. possible. "Hello school" Sh. Yormatov's music, "Pakhtaoy" music by F. Nazarov, "My Uzbekistan" Sh. Songs such as Ramazanov's music, "Oy Vatanim" by E. Schwartz, "Ex dreams" by N. Norkhojayev instill in students a love for the motherland and respect for national values.

In music culture classes, universal values develop students' worldviews and musical tastes.

1. Universal values instill in students a devotion to national songs. It develops their musical ability, rhythmic rhythm, and musical reading and taste.
2. Fosters in students a sense of love for our national heritage, folk songs, folk sayings and, through it, the Motherland.

3. Through the songs of Allah, lapar, and national songs, students develop their artistic abilities.

The melodies of the music are taught in the style of rhythm and rhythm. In the formation of the national basis of music education, it is advisable to use the Uzbek national instruments in conjunction with the piano.

In particular, playing the circle, singing songs, performing elements of national dances, and engaging in creative activities will introduce students to the world of magical music. In this process, students directly experience the positive traditions of Uzbek folk music culture. At school, students learn about musical aesthetics through examples of folk music.

At present, all secondary schools introduce children to folk music on the basis of the DTS music program. In order to develop education in the national spirit, Uzbek folk music will be introduced from the first grade. For example, the first songs to listen to in the first program are "Dutor bayoti", "Andijan polka", "Ferganacha", "Olmacha anor", "Allama yorim".

Folk music quickly reaches the minds of children, entertaining them. It evokes creative experiences. Because folk music has its own artistic language. It reflects the brightest examples of our national music.

Folk music is performed in the simplest, most compact, fluent, bright tone. That's why a baby in a crib falls asleep when it hears a song of God, because in this melody the words, melodies, and proportions are performed orally. That is why melodies are interconnected. For centuries, Uzbek songs have been a source of inspiration for our people during labor, weddings and wrestling holidays. We need to use various methods and innovative technologies to convey the popular genres of Uzbek folk music to children in an understandable, fast and expressive way. Music is an important art form that is closer to people than any other art form. Our people have always had a rich musical heritage. We have invaluable values, our eternal heritage, and the art of classical music, which is a slogan for the good of the world. At all stages of the development of society, the meaning and direction of education are determined on the basis of the harmony of universal values. Bringing up mentally mature, morally clean, physically strong students with a sense of national responsibility will lay the foundation for the country's independent and sustainable development. National education cannot develop in isolation from universal values.

Schools of teaching methods are being developed. Nowadays, the task of cultivating a person's spirituality requires raising the quality of music education in schools to a qualitative level.

Today, the goals and objectives of music education are very important. The goal of music education is to educate the younger generation as a young, valued cultural person who can inherit our musical heritage. To do this, to develop the talents of each student in music, to increase their love and passion for the art of music, to create the necessary knowledge and practical skills in music, to create the necessary conditions for the musical development of gifted students. 'liq. [4]Achieving the goals and objectives of music education is directly related to music lessons in school.

In the concept of music education, music at school, along with other disciplines, has a special significance. It is an equal subject in school to raise the quality of music education.

The art of singing has permeated all segments of the Uzbek people. It has accompanied the feelings of our people, such as sorrows, joys, and aspirations for the future.

Uzbek folk melodies and songs are so diverse that through them it is possible to develop the spiritual and moral world of children in all respects, to develop their noble qualities. Examples of such works are "Alla", lapar, lyrical terms, children's songs, "Rain oil", "Lolacha", "Boychechak", "The stork came", "Slow wife", "Lola I" , "Lola II", labor songs, great songs, lyric, epic songs, classics. Uzbek folk songs have been created by hardworking people for centuries, passed from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation, from teacher to student, and have not lost their value and fans today.

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