

THE SPECIFIC IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING MUSIC TO CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ANNOTATION

In the process of development, the child has a special relationship with the world of objects and events created by previous generations of people. The child actively masters all the achievements of mankind. It requires mastering the world of objects, as well as the actions that take place with them, language, interpersonal relationships, the development of motivations, the development of abilities, the direct assistance of adults. Basically, it is from this period that the child's independent activity begins to grow. The upbringing of children of kindergarten age is a period of improving their complex movements, developing basic hygiene, cultural and labor skills, developing speech, and forming the first buds of social morality and aesthetic taste. This article discusses the specifics and importance of teaching music to children in preschool.

Keywords: preschools, children, music education, creativity, aesthetics.

INTRODUCTION

Young psychological characteristics of preschool children. The period from 3 to 7 years is the age of kindergarten. Considering the rapid qualitative changes in the psychology of preschool children, there are 3 periods:

- 3-4 years small preschool period;
- Kindergarten age 4-5 years Preschool age (middle kindergarten age);
- 6-7 years old and older can be divided into older kindergarteners.

According to Lesgaft, a well-known Russian educator, the period of a person's kindergarten age is a period in which the child's future character traits are determined and the foundations of moral character are formed. One of the most striking features of kindergarten children is their agility and imitation. The basic law of the child's nature can be expressed as follows: the child requires continuous activity, but he gets tired not of the result of the activity, but of the uniformity and one-sidedness of the activity. From these words it is clear that a child of kindergarten age should not limit his activity, which is the basic law of nature, but organize it in accordance with the purpose.

Through interactions with adults and peers, the child begins to become acquainted with moral norms, understanding people, and positive and negative attitudes. The kindergartener is now able to control his body very well. Her movements are coordinated. During this period, the child's speech begins to develop rapidly. She needs to consolidate what she knows in order to keep up with the news. It is a characteristic of children of this age to listen to the stories they know over and over again and not get bored. The needs and interests of kindergarten children are growing rapidly. It's all about the need to reach out, to interact, to play. Kindergarten children need to interact with adults and peers who are close to them because they have

mastered speech and are very active. They began to strive for relationships in a wider circle than a narrow one. They now play as a team with their neighbors' children. The need to know everything is growing. One of the strongest needs of a kindergartener is that he sees everything as new and wants to know it in all its aspects. Curiosity also plays an important role in the lives and mental development of kindergarten children. Curiosity is one of the factors that motivate a child to do something, just like need. Therefore, it is a complex mental phenomenon associated with the process of curiosity. For the successful implementation of music education, it is important to study its psychological basis.

In our lives, music has entered every home. Since the theme of music has its own character and does not cover all aspects of man and reality, it primarily reflects the inner spiritual world of man, his feelings and moods. Unlike art and sculpture, music creates emotions and moods, not perceptions of the world. In music, emotions are not the real feelings of life, but are selected from them, cleared of random moments, and understood in terms of specific dreams. Music is able to reflect all the variations of the state of human emotions. It can express the most complex emotions, the most delicate feelings and moods. Music is about time, the process of changing, rising and falling.

Music, along with the emotional aspects of a person's inner world, can express the spiritual world as a whole, creating his mental and will power, a holistic image. It also has the ability to express the characteristics of the mental system, to create states of national spirit. In the works of great composers, the uniqueness of the features of the mental system, the state of emotions and the ability to reflect reality, which is characteristic of this or that nation, is obvious. Folk music plays an important role in the expression of national spirit in musical instruments. When children listen to a piece of music, they learn about the different sounds of music, the means of expression (tempo, rhythm, melody, measurement, register, dynamics, etc.), the difference in character and mood, the genre of the music, classical, pop or they become emotionally aware of being able to differentiate other music from each other, in other words, their musical tastes take shape. Musical taste, the degree to which extracurricular and extracurricular activities are organized in the formation of the musical worldview, children's living conditions, family environment and the family's attitude to music, the attitude of parents and other family members to music is also extremely important.

Musical melody is like human speech. A person expresses his emotional state to others through the tone of his speech, and the tone of speech is expressed through the loudness, lowness, vibration, and weight of the voice. It can be said that the enormous expressive possibilities of the tone of human speech create the natural conditions for a musical tone, in which the tone acquires a whole new artistic quality. The tone of human speech is the basis of the artistic language of music and serves as a means of expressing the composer's attitude to reality in music. Centuries of experience have allowed the tone of speech to develop a person's musical sensitivity and comprehension, the ability to comprehend music. The importance of curiosity in the development of the child is that the child tries to know as deeply as possible what he is interested in, and therefore does not get bored of doing what he is interested in for a long time. This, in turn, helps to develop and strengthen important qualities such as the child's attention and will. The child's abilities develop in the process of musical activity. It is the responsibility

of music educators to organize and direct this development, taking into account the psychological characteristics of young children. For example, if a child is not taught to distinguish pitch from early childhood, he or she will not be able to perform tasks that younger children can easily perform by the age of seven. Important features of musical development of preschool children are:

1. Their sense of hearing, their ability to hear music, develops;
2. The quality and level of emotional response to music of different character increases;
3. Singing develops simple skills and abilities used in musical-rhythmic performance.

Music education, like any other field, is a continuous process based on well-thought-out systems and plans, that is, in each lesson, a specific goal is achieved step by step. In the process, the music director acts as a leader and accompanies the children. Another important aspect of this process is to take into account the individual worldview and abilities of each child. While it is enough to reprimand some children, reprimanding some children has a negative effect and makes them more depressed. In order to bring up children as individuals, education must be combined with physical and mental training. To achieve this goal, well-organized musical activities are organized for children. Aesthetic education is aimed at preschool children to understand and feel beauty, to distinguish between good and bad, art forms and to approach them creatively. One of the most important aspects of aesthetic education is music. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to develop the general musicality of preschool children.

What is the basis of children's general musicality: music as a factor of aesthetic education of the child, the development of his ability to perceive beauty and comprehension. To address these issues, it is necessary to develop general musicality. Music affects a child's emotions and mood. As we introduce these works to children, we teach them to feel the music and to experience it with it. As we teach brotherly and foreign songs and dances, we also introduce them to the traditions and upbringing of these peoples. Rich genres of music — heroic imagery or lyrical imagery, humor or dance — inspire understanding by listening to the melody. Music serves to enrich the inner world of children. Education and upbringing issues are reflected in group singing, dancing and games, as children feel part of the process. Singing requires unity and solidarity. In the process of singing in a group, the child does not feel alone and gradually affects his individual development. Music has a positive effect on a child's overall cultural upbringing. The use of a variety of activities during music lessons (singing, listening, playing musical instruments, musical rhythmic movements) strengthens children's concentration, quick reaction and willpower: starting and ending together in the process of singing; you need to feel the tempo of the music during the dance and play.

CONCLUSION

Comprehension of music is carried out in harmony with the moral and intellectual development of the child, that is, it requires concentration, observation of music, its comparison and differentiation. After listening to a piece of music, the child makes his or her first impressions of the music: the general character of the piece, the lyrics, and the musical means of expression. The music director's help is needed to create this focus. Music affects not only the mood and aesthetic development of a person, but also the general organism. When a child listens to music,

sings, and dances, the whole body is involved (airways, muscles, blood circulation, nervous system, and other organs). With the development of music, children begin to feel the images of music, the additional images around them. This, in turn, is important for them to learn about their surroundings and to cultivate aesthetic appreciation. The reason for engaging children in music is that without engaging in music, the child can develop the skills of singing and music-rhythmic movements and acquire knowledge related to the field.

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