



THE ROLE OF UZBEK FOLK MUSIC HERITAGE IN YOUTH EDUCATION

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Abstract

National folk music in its content is a powerful means of education, expressing people's life, lifestyle, customs and traditions. The article discusses the possibilities of using examples of Uzbek folk music heritage in the education of the young generation and some problems in this regard.

Keywords: Makom, young generation, education, folk music, material heritage, classical and status, folklore, aesthetics, ethics.

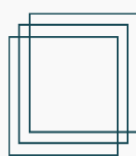
In connection with the achievement of independence of the Uzbek nation in the development of the present period, restoration of national values, traditions and ceremonies, studying and enjoying one's own history, spiritual and cultural heritage, including musical heritage, and young people issues of mastering them are widely awaited by the generation. In particular, in this place, it is appropriate to conduct a deeper scientific and practical study of folk music and apply it in life. Uzbek folk art (speech, music, dance, performance, domestic, visual and decorative arts) - public art; It is a component of folk artistic activity, it is distinguished by its specific features (popularity, oralism, traditionalism, artistic expression, functionality, locality, syncretism) and composition of genres (practical, non-practical). Artistic works created orally by the people (masses) and passed down from generation to generation, polished by the performance of talented representatives of the people (composer, singer, guyanda, drummer, singer, yallachi, halfa, bakhshi), for example, songs and tunes (vocal and instrumental tracks) related to the art of music constitute the creation of Uzbek folk music. Its creation and spread is connected with a living oral tradition. As the Republic of Uzbekistan stabilizes its independence in the arena of the world community year by year, its prospects largely depend on the development of today's generation into educated, spiritually mature people. Although education is a product of people's social consciousness, it is also a criterion that determines the level of consciousness and its development. For this reason, it is impossible to change the mind without fundamentally reforming the educational system. "law and the adoption of the National Personnel Training Program, the wide-scale works and reforms being carried out on education and upbringing, and the radical renewal of their content and essence are a clear proof of our opinion. Also, recently, the youth's getting enough knowledge, their creativity many regulatory documents were adopted regarding the development and demonstration of freedom, talent and skills.



After we gained independence, special importance was given to the restoration and development of our moral values, status songs that define our national mentality. The development of maqam art and the consistent continuation of the centuries-old creative traditions of our people are directly related to the large-scale process of spiritual and spiritual revival taking place in our country.

The history of Uzbek singing art is very old and it is connected with the process of formation of humanity. Folk songs go back to the labor processes of our ancestors in primitive times, ritual melodies and sayings performed in imitation of various natural phenomena, games and actions related to them. Therefore, the most ancient examples of musical art were created in connection with the impression received from the outside world and became an art form in which a holistic artistic image is created through human thinking. , their relationship to various events, human qualities are reflected. In folk songs, the inner experiences of a person's spiritual world, happy and sad events that happen in his life, happy or joyful celebrations, labor hardships, love sufferings are embodied in clear artistic images through emotions. According to the sources, the first experiments in recording folklore songs were carried out from the 11th century. Folk songs reflect the life and lifestyle of working people, children. It embodies people's general understanding of the world, social-historical, political, philosophical, artistic-aesthetic and musical views. All this shows the deep nationalism of the content and idea of folklore songs. Folk songs, by their nature, are the artistic and musical creations of the Uzbek people and are the result of the creation of a community created over the centuries. The role of music, especially Uzbek music folklore, created from a series of people's heartaches, joys, sorrows, and hopes, is incomparable in the development and formation of the student's personality. Folk songs are created by the people and reflect the customs, beliefs, dreams, and nature of their tribe and clan.

Folkloric songs and their types form part of folk art. The songs have their own characteristics both in terms of content and artistic form. Its samples were first created by talented individuals individually or with the participation of a team, and then passed and became popular among people in the style of oral tradition, without being written down in special records. At the same time, the folk songs and their types, formed over the centuries, have been inherited from generation to generation and have been preserved in the memory of the social consciousness until us. Each song is created in certain historical conditions and the content of the folk songs is artistically mastered by the lyrical mood of reality, that is, the reaction to the events and facts is expressed through emotions and mood. Based on this feature, great thinkers expressed their opinions about the song.

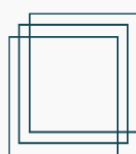


Some of the images and lyrics of the songs are very ancient and apply to many peoples. In it, the wealth of people's thoughts and emotions, along with the poetry that lives in the soul of many people, is brightly and subtly reflected and affects the happenings by attracting the attention of many people. Thoughts and feelings in these songs are connected with the character of the people's worldview, different conditions, social and domestic life of the times.

In the past, people used to worship certain things, see what happened as fate, and similar ideas and religious beliefs supported by the ruling classes. In the works expressing such ideas, the thoughts specific to that period are interpreted, the spirit and mood of the people are shown. He created all the economic and social conditions for the flowering of the creativity of working people. Of course, you should take these into account when studying folklore. However, the ideological layers alien to the people, which have left their mark in folklore, and historical restrictions do not deny the ideological essence of the works of real oral creativity, that it is literally folk-like in nature, and that it has been truly folk art in its entirety. can't Collectiveness, orality, traditionality, changeability, variability are among the main features of folklore, and it has its own social essence and artistic system. It is known that folklore works that appeared for the first time in ancient times were created and performed by a team, and later they were created by talented people. In their work, they told the story of their tribe and traditions, wishes, beliefs, their relationship with nature, and their worldview. These works, which were liked by the members of the tribe and clan, became the creation of the community by word of mouth. Maqom san'ati - yosh avlodning orzu-armonlari, iymonu-e'tiqodini, toza ruhi va xotirasini, ezgu niyatlarini o'zida mujassamlashtirgan qadimiy an'analarini ifodalovchi tarbiyaviy vositadir. Ular milliy ma'naviy tarbiyada qudratli qurol, yoshlarni ma'naviy jipslikka birlashtiruvchi omil hisoblanib, o'zbek millatining ma'naviy dunyosini ifoda etadi.

Every nation, nation and ethnic group has its own traditions, customs, traditions and ceremonies. It is one of the ways of behavior that is passed down from generation to generation, from era to era, accepted by a certain social group. This rich heritage of ours is distinguished from other nations by its meaningfulness, education, and longevity. Life is embedded in people's lives because it contains good intentions, striving for a goal, faith and all dreams, pure spirit and memory, good intentions of society, ancient traditions.

The old, extremely rich and beautiful traditions of Uzbek folk music are first of all brightly and profoundly expressed in its indigenous and semi-local styles. In fact, in some cases, it is not for nothing that the local style of music is compared with the concepts of "dialect", "dialect" in linguistics. However, in contrast to literary studies, the common qualities of all existing "musical dialects" in turn create such a collective concept as "national musical style".



A number of specialists engaged in initial scientific research in this direction, recording and collecting various old samples that make up our vast, multi-layered musical heritage, responded in time to the methodological differences observed in their work. They paid special attention, they collected interesting information about it for the first time and made deep scientific observations.

In conclusion, it can be said that the musical heritage of the Uzbek people has a very rich and ancient history. Its wonderful traditions retain their artistic and aesthetic value even today. These traditions are an integral part of modern Uzbek music culture.

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