

## Folk Music as an Important Tool in the Moral and Aesthetic Education of Students

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**Annotation:** By its very nature, music vividly depicts people's lives, their attitudes toward reality, and various inner experiences through a variety of sound colors. Music enhances people's spiritual and moral world by influencing their emotions.

The article highlights the important role of folk music in the moral and aesthetic education of students.

**Keywords:** Music education, music methodology, Uzbek folk instruments, human emotions, labor, ceremonies, yalla, lapar, big songs, seasonal songs, folk holidays.

**Introduction.** Today's era requires a comprehensive study of the process of revival of our national values, our centuries-old artistic heritage and traditions. is of particular importance as an important tool in educating in the spirit. Folk music - labor, ceremonies, epics, yalla, lapar, big songs, seasonal songs (Navruz, folk holiday), which have been living for centuries in the history of our singing, contribute to the development of lyrical works and the art of singing. The master includes the work of composers. Most importantly, the inner experiences are clearly reflected in these works. Folk music plays an important role in the moral and aesthetic education of schoolchildren. That is why the Law "On Education" and the State Educational Standards Program pay great attention to our national music, classics, national values, Uzbek folk art, and include music in grades I-VII. The program is based on the principle of simple to complex, ranging from Uzbek folk instruments, folk melodies and songs to the history of makom art and shashmaqom songs. Today, in all secondary schools, one of the main issues is the moral and aesthetic education of the younger generation, the educational process. Such opportunities in the art of music serve as a unique resource for students to become well-rounded individuals. The relevance of my graduate work is that

in the lessons of music culture, by teaching Uzbek folk music, schoolchildren are interested in folk music, love, patriotism, respect for adults, morality, the ability to feel beauty and fostering feelings of appreciation.

### Part 1 The role of folk art in the moral and aesthetic education of students.

By its very nature, music vividly depicts people's lives, their attitudes to reality, and various inner experiences through a variety of sound colors. Music enhances people's spiritual and moral world by influencing their emotions. It serves as a tool for the development of noble qualities. Our national melody, which is an invaluable spiritual property of our people, is notable not only for its richness of words and melodies, but also for the unique way of life of the Uzbek people, national musical instruments, national values and cultural traditions. . Folk music is created in different working conditions, from historical events, in merry play - laughter or tragedy, it has been polished for many years and passed down from generation to generation, from mouth to mouth. The basis of any national music is folk music. Uzbek folk music, like other forms of folk art, is rich in simple, compact and perfect forms and a variety of genres.

Folk songs enrich the works of the ensemble not only by memorizing them verbatim, but also by adding something of their own to it in a creative way. It reflects the brightest examples of our national music, the deep thoughts and ideas of the people, rich in philosophical thinking. On the basis of folk music, we can clearly see the historical events of each nation, its struggle for freedom and happiness, a prosperous life. Is

Because our people begin to understand the "mother goddess", which is an elegant and relaxing form of music, when a child who has not yet spoken, is lying

in a crib. So folk music is the art that is closest to the human heart. Uzbek folk music is divided into two types depending on its artistic performance and performance students: I broad folklore, II professional singers, and modern music, such as composition and composition.

The first includes popular genres of folk music: lyric, ceremonial, labor, lapars, allas, terms, epic and children's songs.

The second includes master music genres with a certain level of musical knowledge and performance skills.

Uzbek folk music is also divided into four local styles, which are divided into four local styles: lifestyle, customs, holidays, various labor ceremonies, musical genres, musical instruments, performance skills.

1. Surkhandarya Kashkadarya local music style.
2. Bukhara Samarkand local musical style.
3. Khorezm local music style.
4. Fergana Tashkent local music style.

Each local music style has its own characteristics and traditions. It has been formed over the years and calls for the study and respect of the centuries-old musical traditions and national values of our people. For example: Surkhandarya Kashkadarya oasis - with the words of epic poetry, baxshi art, drums, sibizik, ghatir pay, chanqobuz;

Bukhara Samarkand oasis - maqom, shashmaqom mavrigi; men perform 2,3 dances to the accompaniment of a round accompaniment, with applause, musical art (women's art), instrumental words such as kayraktosh, zang;

Khorezm oasis - Suvaras, folk songs and lapars, games - dances, khalfach, epic and maqom, I will be in harmony with the art of music;

The Tashkent-Fergana oasis is characterized by kata songs, children's folklore, national, lapar, maqom, epic, yalla, and composition traditions of tanbur, sato, and neighboring musical instruments.

The most important type of folk music is folk songs. Ashula is the most developed genre of Uzbek vocal

music, which expresses the inner experiences, philosophical thoughts, the most delicate emotions. Ashulla is often used in musical performances, such as mola and kachirma. Another type of song is the big song. A great song is performed without accompaniment, it is performed by a performer, and the performer has a large or lipopcha in his slave. The tray makes the sound louder, directing the sound to one side and clicking without losing the method. a large song is usually sung by two or three or four singers standing up. Each singer takes turns reciting the beginning, the end, and then the end. Examples of such songs are "Let there be one", "There were many", "I am lost", "Intercession". The term "ashula" was first given in the form of "homug" in the 11th century scientific literature, in the "Dictionary of the Turks" by Mahmud Kashgari, which means "song". bidiradi. The performers of the song are called "guyanus", "ashulakash", "laparchi" and "ulanchi". The songs are sung in many places without any words (kaliq, kayrak, karsak, likobcha, sometimes dutar, doira, dombira). In Allah's prayers, the name of the child in the cradle is added, and the song itself is performed without the instrument. A mother wants her child to be happy and healthy in the future. Allah is said in a gentle, calm, lyrical tone. God, it's not just about putting the baby to sleep. According to Ibn Sina, a child who hears Allah will grow up healthy, well-mannered and well-developed. The mother goddess expresses her hopes for her brother, and the tattoo vibrates at the same time. It reflects the situation of shaking the cradle.

Lapar is a royal and dancing melody, usually performed solo, in pairs, and sometimes in public. Occasionally there will be a round of applause from the audience. This includes such popular works of our people as "OMON yor", "Ililla yor", "black hair". Lapars are sung in a humorous and humorous way. An example of this is our famous lapars Tamara, Tumiod Otaboyeva.

Yalla is a genre of cheerful, danceable singing and dancing. Yalla is usually performed with a vocal ensemble and dance. The performers are divided into dance and vocal ensembles and perform to applause. One of the peculiarities of this genre is that sincere love is sung with passion and enthusiasm. Yalla

embodies the image of a loyal companion who knows the value of independence and destiny. M: Examples are Namangan apple, yali-yali, Bogmacha bilagim, Fabrika, and apple pomegranate.

The national anthem is more about content, morality, and humanity. They are small in range and compact in finger-length poems. Bakhshis sing such songs to the accompaniment of drums. M: It is possible to cite the team "Nasihah" performed by Chori Bakhshi.

Seasonal ceremonial songs - various rituals and customs of the Uzbek people have been formed over a long period of time. 'will be held. From ancient times the following ceremonies have been performed for four seasons.

Religious melodies - from the time when the Uzbek people converted to Islam, the recitation of surahs and verses of the Holy Qur'an has been created by reciting them for moral education.

It is advisable to start with elementary school to study folk music.

- a) Students should start with small folk melodies, national instruments, and children's folk songs.
- b) In order to develop the skills of understanding Uzbek folk melodies, there should be a live performance on the national instrument, a picture of the instruments, a picture of the performers, an exhibition of the melody, an exhibition of pictures and the content of the work.
- c) In order for students to understand the melody correctly, they need to tell a short, concise story about the work and then analyze it with the children.
- g) Musical rhythmic movements in accordance with the content of the work, the use of methods of educational dialogue, the development of a creative attitude to the work.

It should be noted that for each class it is important to clearly define the educational, moral and spiritual goals of musical materials. Folk music, melodies and songs not only inspire students with subtle pleasure, but also teach them to cultivate morality and a deeper sense of human qualities.

Each nation has its own music, which reflects the brightest examples of national music. National upbringing is an inexhaustible source of musical understanding, because it is a diverse, fascinating world that directly captures the human heart and mind.

Restoration of the originality of our national culture in independent Uzbekistan, artistic and moral education and development of students in secondary schools is one of the urgent tasks today. National music is a charming world that captures the human heart and mind. One of the most important tasks of music education is to teach interesting, engaging and entertaining songs to students in music culture classes. Every folk music reflects national traditions, customs, rules of etiquette, historical events. It is important to study folk music in secondary schools. Because folk music is the basis of professional music.

Uzbek folk music is taught in music culture classes from primary school to seventh grade on the basis of the DTS program. The melodies and songs included in the DTS program are appropriate for the age of the students. It helps to learn more about Uzbek folk melodies and songs, musical instruments, and the work of composers. The use of folk instruments in conjunction with the piano plays an important role in shaping the national basis of music education. From the 4th grade onwards, students begin to learn the basic features of folk music in music culture classes. From the 4th grade onwards, students will be interested in science based on life experiences, participate in clubs with their favorite activities, and develop their worldviews. Accordingly, the studied work should be appropriate to their age, sound range in terms of genre, size and art. Every teacher should make effective use of our national music and organize music culture lessons. In this case, it is advisable to sing excerpts from folk melodies and songs, especially as a vocal-choral exercise, and by this means to absorb the sounds of national music into the feelings of the child.

Uzbek folk songs are gradually becoming more complex, starting with simple small songs. Examples of such songs are "Chamanda gul", "Boychechakk",

"Lola", "Choriy chambar", "Yomgir yag'alak", "Yalama yorim".

These songs instill in children spiritual purity, love of nature, respect for adults, morality. Another example of this is "good boy" N.Norkhojayev "Wise boy", "We are soldiers", "My homeland" Sh.Yormatov "Flower mother" Ye.Shwars "Don't leave my teacher" Sh. Works such as Yormatov's music play an important role in educating students morally and aesthetically.

Works for listening to music also start with simple small-scale works and then gradually become more complex. M: "Doloncha", "Dutor bayoti", "Andijan polka", "Lola raqsi", "Qari navo", "Ferganacha", "Sharob-I", "Navruz ajam", "Munajat" including.

Pupils listen to meaningful merry music with pleasure and play music and dances, which arouse their interest in Uzbek folk songs, gain their love and moral education. Creates a foundation for shaping. That is why music is an effective tool for the comprehensive development of children's spiritual and moral world. Students will be interviewed (question-answer) and analyzed to understand what they are listening to and to express their thoughts and impressions. Then the play will be heard again. If possible, if the music teacher first listens to the work on the national instrument (doira, rubob, dutar) and then on the magnetic tape (or vice versa), the students will have a deeper understanding of the musical work. values are achieved. If students listen to a piece of music using a variety of musical movements, or imitate it and play it on a dutar, rubob, doira, gijjak, or draw a story and draw a picture according to the content of the melody, the effect of the work on the students is long. time will be saved and they will be able to enjoy music and cultural food. The songs, chants, and melodies recommended for teaching in general education schools in each classroom should be carefully thought out and delivered to the students. Singing is a practical and effective way for children to develop a sense of music. Singing and listening carefully to each piece of music teaches students to visualize images through musical sounds and to evaluate music correctly. Performances in music culture classes should be educational. The work that children listen to or sing

according to their age should be close to their inner world and influence their morals. Children should listen carefully to cheerful and sad music, as well as festive and uplifting music. The musical pieces that are listened to and sung each school year become more complex in form and content. Modern music culture needs to be armed with a variety of forms and media, handouts and non-traditional style lessons, visual aids and technical means.

We need to introduce students to the world of great music, to understand that Uzbek folk music is very rich in genres, meaningful, meaningful, and one of the main tasks today is to cultivate morality and culture.

The age of the rapid scientific and technological revolution, in which we live today, is also reflected in folk art.

The great changes taking place in the socio-political, cultural and economic life of our country require special attention to the education of a new person, to the arts, literature, including the art and science of folk art. also set very important tasks.

## **Part 2 Ways to introduce folk music to music culture lessons.**

Folk music, like other forms of folklore, is an art form that has many historical facts, from artistic and ideological content to simple, concise, and perfect forms.

The brightest colors and subtleties of the national music are reflected in the deep thoughts and ideas of the people, rich in philosophical and social thinking. At the heart of folk music can be seen the events of each nation, its struggle for happiness.

The rich music created by our wise people is our great spiritual wealth, which is also an invaluable source for the moral and ideological aesthetic education of the younger generation. Because the baby begins to perceive the most elegant and relaxing form of folk music - the mother goddess in the crib before she speaks. So folk music is the closest thing to the human heart. Therefore, a special place in the music programs of secondary schools of the Republic is given to folk music. Folk music materials are required to be included in each class's annual curriculum.

Because folk music is the basis of professional music, and every composer can create a new work of high art and polyphony only as a result of the appropriate use of folk music styles and elegant melodies. Proof of this is the fact that the major and minor modes of modern music, which are common to all nations, were formed only as a result of the high development of folk music lessons and were determined by the emergence of classical music.

Regular study of selected folk songs and children's songs in the program in the primary school, learning to understand the music of fraternal peoples on the basis of skills of understanding Uzbek folk music, teaching students the melody of the song and poetry. learning to understand and comprehend the content correctly can use artistic images specific to the art of singing.

In the study of folk music in grades 4-7 should be explained various pedagogical activities, conversations, stories, questions and answers, short conversations, essays, work with textbooks, effective use of additional literature. It is known that students, especially in grades 6-7, have a strong perception of information and are interested in understanding the essence of new issues. Therefore, in the study of each work, the short-term interesting information of the reader about the musical culture, the nature, artistic and ideological content of the work of the nation, which is the owner of this work, is of great importance.

Conversation and question-answer methods in the study of the work strengthen the creative attitude of students to the work. Folk music is a mirror of the period. Therefore, it reflects the essence of the period he created, the tragedy of that nation, the history of the struggle for freedom, the dream of happiness. That is, folk music has its own artistic language.

Folk musicians have created simple, concise and deep thoughts, melodies of folk epics and ghazals in accordance with the artistic, ideological and poetic tone. Therefore, it is expedient to link folk music with the materials studied in literature lessons, especially in grades 4-5, where folklore is widely used, and to study folk music. it must take advantage of this opportunity. It should also be noted that for a class, the program

materials should clearly define the interrelated goals and take into account each specific opportunity. As students learned their characteristics for music genres in the primary grades, in 4th grade they were first introduced to the basic features of the art of music, its simplest and most popular genres, and the difference between professional music and professional music created by a composer. , to explain that the genre of folk music has a long history of development, as well as artistic folklore, to sound in a simple, fluent, bright tone, melancholy and cheerful charm, as well as to ask and answer questions about famous folk singers. This means that in 4th grade, students need to be able to think in a way that is a little bit faster. In the upper grades, folk music is studied in a more serious way, and listening to music plays a key role.

**Conclusion.** Linking the learning sessions with the students' conversations about Uzbek folk music, the richness of the means of expression of Uzbek folk music types and genres, and the fact that it is the national pride of our people. It is very useful to explain to the readers that the source, came, that the events in the history of our people are reflected to a certain extent in melodies and songs of different genres. Students will listen to examples of Uzbek folk songs based on their experience in understanding Uzbek folk songs.

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