

## The Role and Importance of Music Education in Youth Education

Yulyaxshiyev Sherahli Narzullayevich

Teacher of Gulistan State University

**Abstract:** This article provides analytical information on the role and importance of music in the upbringing of the younger generation, its development as a person, from ancient times to the present day.

**Keywords:** personality, upbringing, education, music, lessons, lessons, art, pedagogy.

In today's globalization process, to identify the existing problems in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of music education, including the insufficient use of interactive technologies in the teaching of music teachers today, along with this practical and creative aspect, to develop its theoretical and scientific basis. is one of their current needs. The first step in shaping the personality is to determine the place of music in the process of educating the younger generation. Music is an important factor in educating young people. They have more opportunities to have a great positive impact on their mental and moral development. It is no coincidence that music lessons are not first and foremost educational lessons. Students majoring in music education in the field of pedagogy of higher education institutions have the opportunity to get acquainted with the history of Uzbek folk music, culture and spirituality, various areas and genres of art, including forms of art. Tasks arising from mastering the subject - students demonstrate their knowledge in various areas of art.

At a meeting with the intelligentsia of the country on the topic "Development of literature and art, culture - a solid foundation for raising the spiritual world of our people," President Mirziyoyev said: the current problems awaiting their solution and the problem of their solution. An in-depth analysis of the activities of creative associations, the Ministry of Culture and its affiliated organizations and organizations, highlighted the need to increase the role and role of creative intellectuals in society today, in the reform process. The experience gained during the years of independent development, all the historical changes and innovations in building a great state with a great future have a great impact on the consciousness and pride of our people [1]. The great scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina describes music as the main tool in his idea of cultivating a harmonious personality. It is known from history that the art of music, music culture, traditional singing, maqom performance, which is the main link of our national spirituality, has always been recognized as a spiritual food in the daily life of our people. People sought refuge in music in their difficult days, and songs and music accompanied them in their happy days. After all, in today's era of globalization, it is natural to rely on our national musical culture, which is part of our great spirituality, inherited from our ancestors, to address our traditional songs, and most importantly, to use them in the harmonious upbringing of Uzbek folk music. All this plays an important role in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation, in the formation of the spiritual worldview of young people. Our traditional music and songs have always called people to faith, kindness and humanity. Even today, without losing its relevance, it remains a key factor in the formation of the consciousness of the working people, as a tool for the education of a harmoniously developed generation.

“Music is the language of the nation's spirit, music is the interpreter of the nation's feelings. Therefore, the services of music are invaluable not only in aesthetic education, but also in moral, spiritual, spiritual, and even religious education, ”said Ibrahim Haqqul, Doctor of Philology, literary scholar, in one of his literary conversations, quoting Ibn Khaldun. as an art thrives only in socially and culturally elevated environments. Only economically prosperous societies have a strong need for music. Music (mousiche in Greek - the art of muse) is an art form that reflects the range of human emotional experiences, thoughts, imagination through a sequence or set of musical sounds (tones, melodies). Its content consists of specific musical artistic images that represent changing moods. Music incorporates a person's various moods (e.g., uplifting, joyful, delightful, observant, sad, fearful, etc.). In addition, music vividly reflects the volitional qualities of the individual (determination, aspiration, thoughtfulness, composure, etc.), as well as his nature (client).

These expressive and descriptive possibilities of music have been highly valued, commented on and studied by Greek scholars - Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle and Eastern thinkers - such as Farobi, Ibn Sina, Jami, Navai, Babur, Kawkabi, Imam Ghazali, Kalabadi Bukhari and others [3]. The remarkable power of music to influence the human mind and emotions is due to its procedural-specific nature, which is in harmony with mental processes.

On the role and pedagogical significance of the art of music in the development of the human personality B.Asafev, Y.Aliev, O.Apraksina, T.Baklanova, L.Barenboym, O.Blox, N.Bryusova, N.Vetlugina, K.Golovskaya, N.Grodzenskaya, It is widely covered in the scientific works of D.Kabalevsky, E.Abdullin, L.Mazel, V.Medushevsky, N.Mikhailovskaya, E. Nazaykinsky, E.Nikolaeva, G.Novikova, K.Orf, V.Petrushin, O.Radshova [4] . H.Nurmatov, F.Juraev, R.Kadirov, K.Mamirov, S.Annamuratova, T.Tursunov in the 60-90s of the XX century on music education in Uzbekistan, O.Ibrokhimov, N.Toshtemirov, K.Panjiev and The goals and objectives of music education, types of musical activities, a number of traditional methods of music education are described in the research work of others [5]. However, relying solely on traditional methods and general didactic principles in revealing the educational potential of music education, which is associated with a strong emotional impact on the person, did not meet the requirements of the time. In the content of musical works, artistic ideas are presented in a generalized way and are formed in the process of interaction of musical images (such as comparison, collision, development). Depending on the characteristics of this process, the content of music can also have different - epic, dramatic, lyrical characters. Of these, the inner world of man is much closer to the "inner" nature of lyrical music, which tends to express mental states. The content of music is a unity of personal, national and universal artistic values, which is a generalization of the spiritual freshness, pace, social thought and experience of a particular nation, society and historical period.

Forms of music meet the spiritual and enlightenment requirements of each period, but at the same time are common to many aspects of human activity (certain collective activities, the ethical and aesthetic interaction of people, the processes of communication). The role of music, especially as a means of shaping a person's moral and aesthetic taste, developing their emotional feelings, and stimulating their creative abilities, is very important [6]. However, music as an art form differs from speech in that it has unique characteristics (e.g., artistic-aesthetic goals, content and form being acquired as artistic value, especially the organization of musical sounds in certain musical systems). Although each individual musical sound has a primary expressive capacity, the temporal ratios of the musical sounds are reflected in the high-pitch relationships in the fret structures, the musical rhythm, and the meter. In the musical culture of most peoples of the world, including Uzbek music folklore, traditional music and composition, the basis of the fret is diatonic in various

forms. Along with diatonics, chromatics is widely used in compositional music (especially in the twentieth century).

The main artistic medium in music is melody. In the oral tradition (monodial) styles of music, melody is the only and complete musical expression of an artistic image. Elements of harmony and polyphony also play an important role in polyphonic compositional directions. The development of melodies (themes) in a musical work constitutes its composition (form). The form of music serves as a material embodiment of the content of the work and a means of creation. The form of musical works is characterized by regularly recurring content and elements, which to some extent contradict such features as variability, mobility in the artistic content. Such dialectical contradictions within the framework of interaction and unity are always resolved differently in the process of creating and performing a piece of music. The interrelationships of stable and unstable elements of music in different peoples' musical cultures and traditions are also unique. Works of compositional art in the written tradition, aimed at the expression of individual artistic images, are based more on the rules of musical development, that is, complete, holistic and stable forms. Therefore, in composing music, note writing plays an important role in the expression of these forms and in keeping them in an objective state.

Music has a special place in human culture and collective life. It performs certain functions during leisure and entertainment times, various ceremonies, celebrations, feasts and feasts, religious and official events, public and military marches, sports exercises, and the labor process. Therefore, musical works are divided into several styles, types and genres according to their content. Genres such as Allah, zikr, marsiya, sarbozcha, waltz, marsh, messa are everyday in life and so on. conditions. The functions of aesthetic interaction play a key role in singing, benches, instrumental melodies, maqom tracks, concerts, miniatures, romances and others. The genres, in turn, combine into types of music such as religious music, youth music, domestic music, popular music, military music, chamber music, symphonic music, choral music. Historical, national, local, personal musical styles also include musical elements such as musical thinking style, tone, rhythm, form and reflect the commonality of works of different genres belonging to a certain period or national culture (Avant-Garde, Baroque, Classicism, Music in the Oral Tradition, Romanticism, Sentimentalism) [7]. Human musical activity is mainly carried out in 3 stages: creation, performance and listening (learning). At each stage, the content and form of the work will have a unique look. In the creative stage, the artistic idea and form are born in the mind of the author. In the process of performance, the form and content are changed by the performer in accordance with his worldview, aesthetic imagination, personal experience and mastery. Music lovers also accept the work based on their personal taste, life and artistic experience. Thus, musical activity takes on a creative nature at all stages. The importance of music performance in different (compositional and oral traditions) styles varies. In a professional culture system, music is often expressed through the activities of artists who perform works of art. That is why most musicians (musicians, singers) are real partners of composers and composers. They interpret in front of the audience the works they have mastered in the process of teacher-student relations or learned using the notation. In the system of musical folklore, patterns of music emerge as an artistic product of the public consciousness and are performed as an amateur singer, musician, or collective. Music performance is performed by means of musical instruments as well as human voice. These are manifested individually, in the form of compounds such as ensemble, choir, orchestra.

In conclusion, it can be said that music is a separate product of human thinking, the content and essence of which is manifested only in direct communication with the work, that is, in the process of mastering its resonant tone. In this regard, modern music education methodology recommends a

number of methods that help students develop knowledge of music and music, skills of emotional perception of large-scale musical works, enrich emotional and musical experiences, expand worldview. These are the method of thinking about music, the problem method, the perspective and retrospective method, the method of musical generalization, the method of creating an artistic context, the method of life associations, polyphonic methods. In music education, the study of musical works, the use of methods and technologies that encourage young people to see not only the "text" of the work, but also the creator of the music, to feel the intonation of the work. At the same time, pedagogical technologies at the level of private technology meet the requirements of the principles of music education, and they serve to accelerate the development of goal-oriented creative musical thinking in students. Most importantly, it encourages students to acquire new knowledge based on the use of pedagogical technologies in the educational process.

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