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INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON SPIRITUALITY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The article discusses the role of music in human life, its educational significance, and its role in the system of aesthetic education. Based on the opinions of famous scientists, it is shown that music is an integral part of the aesthetic education of young people in the family, preschool educational organizations, as well as in the school system. Taking into account that music is a powerful educational tool, it is emphasized that it is necessary to pay more serious attention to music lessons in preschool educational organizations.

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek people are the owners of traditions with a centuries-old history of development. The roots of Uzbek music go back to ancient times. In ancient times, many monuments of culture were written in the lyrics of the great Uzbek thinkers, poets-writers, great sages Al-Farabi, Abu-Ali ibn Sina, Navai, Jami, Nizami, and later Uzbek poets and enlighteners. In the works of Muqumi, Furqat, and Hamza, many interesting ideas about music education and teaching are expressed.

Muhammad Farobi, a scientist among the famous musicians of Central Asia, who attaches great importance to the development of music education, expresses many scientific and practical ideas on the issues of education and training of the young generation, ethics and aesthetics. He is also the founder of music theory. The famous Tajik scientist, musician, philosopher Jami's book "Risolai dar ilmi muzyka" has written about composition, rhythm and rhythm ratios.

Uzbek poet and thinker A. Navoi had a great knowledge in the field of music. His musical and aesthetic views are reflected in "Sabbai-Sayyor", "Mahbub-ul Qulub", "Khamisa" and other works.

The musical culture of the Uzbek people has developed on the basis of the traditions that have been collected over the centuries based on word of mouth. It has reached us through hafiz, musicians, bakhshis. It included the best examples of folk art and musical works played by professional performers. In recent years, the results of researches have shown that although there was a unique musical notation in the 18th century, not only musical folklore, but also professional music of the Uzbek people was mainly word of mouth until the 1920s. spread by passage.

Nevertheless, music occupies an important place in the life of the Uzbek people. The participation of the masses in the creation of culture was of different nature. First of all, the literacy movement spread widely because the population was illiterate. Ending the illiteracy of the people, creating a new system of public education, and moral reconstruction of the society are the main tasks. Teacher training in Uzbekistan was based on the system of public education. Educational and educational works, separation of religious institutions have been started. Also, 7 years of compulsory free education was introduced. Amateur "dukhovoi" orchestras spread widely among working and student youth. These orchestras were organized for the first time in 1918 under Uzbek general education schools. Later, music societies and private music lessons began to appear in other cities of Turkestan. The famous promoter of Uzbek music H.H. Niyoz, Abdulla Avloni in Tashkent, and Abduqodir Shakuriy in Samarkand were in schools in Kokon.

Hamza taught all subjects in the schools he opened and at the same time created textbooks such as "Light Literature" and "Reading Book".

A. Avloni's work is particularly noteworthy. In 1908, he opened a school for teaching children in the mother tongue in the Mirabad and Degrez neighborhoods of Tashkent, and later in September 1919, the Commissariat of Public Education was established in the Republic of Turkestan, which included several departments. Among them, the art department was particularly noteworthy. In turn, its internal department is divided into music (Muzo), theater (Teo), visual arts (iso).

The music department focused on the formation of music education and training in the Republic of Turkestan, introducing the young generation to the masterpieces of musical culture.

In 1921-22, factory and factory clubs and amateur clubs were established under educational institutions. That is why amateur "dukhovoy" (brass instruments) orchestras are widespread among young people. Because during the years of the strike, dukhova music had acquired a special symbolic meaning. During this period, Hamza became very active and taught singing in one of the mosques in Ferghana. In his free time, he worked with parents, teaching literacy and music. Interest in music

education is growing among the general population. Turkestan People's Conservatory was opened in 1917 as the first music school in Central Asia. In 1919, a conservatory was established in Samarkand. Later, people's conservatories and special educational institutions will be transformed into technical schools of music. In 1936, People's Conservatories were reorganized in Tashkent. In addition to special educational institutions, music schools and instructor courses for music teachers were opened. Preliminary curriculum and plans for Turkestan schools were created. Programs were created for seven-year secondary and three-year primary schools.

Although music lessons were included as a compulsory lesson, in some cases it was a "free" hour, which the school administration used as they saw fit. Due to the lack of special textbooks and methodical exhibitions in many places, the hours of music lessons have been greatly reduced. It was necessary to look for effective ways of organizing music education. For this purpose, in the late 40s, the main task was to adapt the music program to schools and train teachers. The ground has been created for the further development of music education and the formation of professional music education. On January 7-11, 1941, the first pedagogical conference related to educational work was held in Uzbekistan. It was emphasized that there are not enough music teachers in schools, there is a shortage of children's choirs, and the need to pay serious attention to the training of teachers.

After that, intensive work was carried out in the field of music education. Music schools appeared. Technical and educational institutes, technical schools were established. Children's music schools, student palaces, amateur clubs, teacher training and retraining institutes, research institutes were opened. A serious restructuring of the music education system was carried out.

In the 1960-61 academic year, the Department of "Music theory and playing musical instruments" was established at the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizamiy. In the same year, a special "Faculty of Music" was opened, which trains music teachers.

Also, branches of music pedagogy departments at regional pedagogical institutes began to increase. In the 60s-70s and the beginning of the 80s, the number of music schools in the public education system increased even more. Young musicians perform children's music through TV shows "Art Festival", "Children's Music Week", "Young Performers' Auditions", "Do, re, mi, fa, sol", television and radio of Uzbekistan. regular work was carried out in the promotion of music education and training.

The Ministry of Public Education has done great work in the field of aesthetic education for pupils and students. In connection with the transition to the new program, collections, recommendations, "Musical Alphabet" and "Musical Textbook" were created for general education schools. Publishing of textbooks

on the subject of "Music culture" for grades 1-7 in general secondary schools of our republic has been set as the main task. After that, providing secondary schools with qualified personnel became the main issue, and it found its solution. Qualified teachers began to lead classes in general education schools to conduct classes according to the new program. In the 1985-86 academic years, music rooms were established, they were equipped with technical equipment and furniture, and those with special music education trained as practical students. It was decided to provide the classes with equipment and musical instruments. In 1986-87, a national seminar on music teaching methodology was held. A new program and textbooks were also published. This information has become the center of music culture and the means of promoting music education in distant regions and cities.

Thanks to their creativity, Uzbek children's music developed, and through music, the spiritual world of students was formed. "Uzbekistan is my country", "Fountains of inspiration" and "Song festivals" have become a tradition in our republic every year. D.Omonullayeva, Kh.Nurmatov, O.Ibragimov, O.Fayziyev, Sh.Yormatov, A.Mansurov, Q. Scientists, composers and experienced teachers such as Mamirov, N. Norkhojayev contributed. Nowadays, music culture plays an important role in the education of the young generation.

The methodology of music teaching, as a pedagogic science, summarizes the theoretical parts of the experimentally tested works and presents teaching methods that have given effective results in practice. The methodology is mainly based on the research results of pedagogy, psychology, aesthetics and art science.

The methodology describes the rules of music education, defines the modern methods used in the education of the future young generation. Methodology refers to the content of the teacher's methods of working with students in the educational process. Music teaching methodology requires the teacher to have talent, skills and passion, because art pedagogy and psychology is a difficult and very responsible field.

Currently, the methodology of music education is not a science that was formed suddenly, but until now, for the formation of this science, what we have listed and mentioned at the beginning of our words, has gone through the path of creative and complex development. A number of researches and training manuals of local scientists, methodologists, experienced teachers have become very important in the formation of music teaching methodology in our republic. The latest achievements of art pedagogy in the field of methodology required the preparation of students for pedagogical activities, arming them with methodical knowledge and skills, and long social work during practical training to achieve this

goal. It is known that the music teaching method is used in the school depending on the young physiological characteristics, skills and qualifications of the students. Here, the educational method, educational principles of educational materials (curriculum, program), general goals and tasks of educational work are important. Therefore, the methodology of music education is a science that teaches the content, tasks and methods of teaching students to the art of music, and implements the forms and ways of organizing educational processes. The word "methodology" is a Greek word that means "a way of research", "a way of knowing" and is considered to be separate parts of education, the sum of which is music. are called training methods. Music teaching methods are methods used by teachers to acquire knowledge, skills and abilities of schoolchildren, to develop their creative abilities and to form their worldview.

The Uzbek people are a great nation that has made a great contribution to world historical development with its ancient science, literature, art and culture.

For us, independence is first of all to take our own destiny into our hands, to realize our identity, to restore our national values and traditions, to maintain peace, tranquility and stability in every home on this precious land.

In fact, it is impossible to strengthen and stabilize independence without solving the problems directly related to culture and enlightenment, without achieving that the ideas and concepts of independence are deeply embedded in the minds of the people and become their beliefs.

National revitalization is a very broad, deep, complex historical process, which involves all spheres of our nation's life - economy, politics, spirituality, science, language, history, traditions, crafts, architecture, and directly related to human development. covers all relevant issues.

Music plays an important role in the development of our national spirituality. It is one of the oldest and, at the same time, areas of the national music art, widespread among the people and deeply embedded in their life. Music also reflects reality. The influence of music on our national spirituality is so great that science has already proved that it is possible to cure patients with it.

In particular, in the national culture, music reveals the world of high feelings and exciting ideas. It makes people spiritually rich and perfect.

A child can feel music even before he knows how to hold a pencil and read and write. Often these first impressions influence the formation of attitudes towards music. Therefore, in the main areas of reform

of general education schools, attention is also paid to music education. Music, first of all, softens children's emotions. It awakens many human qualities in them, like the feeling of musical works. Of course, literature, history, psychology, sports, and other fields play an important role in the development of human qualities. Therefore, poetry and music always live side by side. It is born under the influence of nature, moreover, it is formed in kindergarten and school. Music lessons educate students not only in terms of sophistication, but also in a broad sense, spiritually and morally. It would be good if our songs and statuses, which are passed down from generation to generation, have survived the ravages of time, embody the dreams and aspirations of the people, and have a wider place in the programs of all kinds of schools and pedagogical institutes. . Chingiz Aitmatov, the greatest writer of our time, the world-famous writer, writes in his novel "Kunda": "music tells everything about life, death, love, joy and inspiration, and we achieve the highest freedom through music, for this freedom, from the times when our minds were enlightened, to the whole world." we fought throughout our history, but we achieved it only in music."

The masterpieces of music created by our people find their devotees to a certain extent in every second - in education, work, and social relations. National music teaches to perceive and appreciate the beauty of the surrounding phenomena, equips with a delicate taste and free thinking, expands the spiritual world. That is why it is not for nothing that they say that music is philosophy without language.

Music can soften a person's heart, awaken feelings of love and compassion that indicate faith. At the same time, the content of statuses includes the task of artistic expression of the ideas of Sufism in accordance with the ideology of the great state. Naturally, the research of these complex scientific issues is entrusted to fully mature musicologists.

Human education and development has been one of the most urgent problems of any society. Because the formation, development, prosperity of the society depends on the education in this society.

Education is a continuous process, which consists of regularly influencing the spiritual and physical development of a person in order to prepare him for socio-economic production relations. Therefore, educating young people and mobilizing them to strengthen our independence is an important example. In our independent republic, special attention has been paid to the issues of spirituality and culture. A number of things have been done by our president in order to improve human spiritual maturity. In particular, on November 28, 2018, President Sh. Mirziyoyev decided to approve the concept of further development of culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the same year, by the decision of the President Sh. Mirziyoyev, a new department "Training of pedagogues of vocal and instrumental performance

(currently called "Musical pedagogy")" was opened in the Faculty of "Musical Pedagogy" at the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan, and students who were hungry for knowledge were accepted.

In order to further develop the perspective of our Uzbek national music culture, which has an ancient and rich experience, a lot of educational and educational work is being carried out in our department in order to satisfy the need for music of students in music schools and to supply them with knowledgeable and talented teachers. The goals and objectives of our department of musical pedagogy are to bring up the young generation as heirs to our musical heritage, who value young people and are hardworking people. For this, the main task is to develop the musical talents of each student, especially to increase the love and passion for the national music art, to create the necessary knowledge and practical skills in music, and to create the necessary conditions for the professional development of talented students.

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