GETTING STUDENTS TO KNOW OUR NATIONAL MUSICAL HERITAGE IS THE CURRENT STATE AND NECESSITY OF FORMING THEIR CONCEPTS

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article discusses the current state and necessity of forming students’ understanding of our national musical heritage.

Keywords: Karakalpak, National music, heritage, thinking.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The role of music education in educating the younger generation in accordance with modern requirements, raising their knowledge and level, broadening their worldview, spiritual and moral consciousness, developing creative thinking, teaching them to understand the world and its events with aesthetic taste and beauty is special. is important.

The people of Karakalpakstan have a rich spiritual and musical heritage, which is so deeply ingrained in the daily life, way of life, customs, various traditions and national values of our people that it is difficult to imagine them apart.

One of the important means of spiritual and moral education of students studying in general education schools is the formation of their musical thinking through the art of music in the system of subjects taught. Thanks to independence, the attitude of our people to the art of music, its national heritage and rich traditions has changed. In particular, there is a growing interest in the study of the treatises of our great encyclopedic scholars on music and its implementation. A great way was opened for the mass study of folk songs, dances and music. It has become a tradition to show the rich musical heritage of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples in the form of "Shashmaqom". The works of “Khorezm maqoms”, “Fergana-Tashkent” maqom, the repertoires of many of our classical hafiz and mashshoks began to occupy a wide place. Epics written on dozens of different topics, representing the rich history, customs, traditions and traditions of the Karakalpak people, began to be widely displayed.

This invaluable musical heritage embodies all aspects of our national-moral culture, which must be passed on to the younger generation. The educational standards for secondary school students provide for music education on the basis of our national musical heritage.

The President of the Republic Sh.M.Mirziyoev touched upon this issue and noted its political significance: “We must never forget the fact that without the development of culture and art in our country, society will not develop. The level of development of our people is assessed primarily by our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people, our society. As we begin to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture.”
While our great scholars dwell on the spiritual and moral qualities necessary for our people as water and air, they are in their didactic works; honesty, integrity, purity, generosity, humanity, friendship, love of country, patience, diligence, passion for the profession, man-made blessings and care for nature, courage, kindness, faithfulness and other national and universal virtues instilled in every age. noted that upbringing is one of the main criteria.

In the implementation of this important pedagogical problem, along with all disciplines, the lessons of "Music Culture" have a worthy place. Because the musical instrument is more effective than any other means, it is a great force that can move the inner feelings, the emotional world, especially of the younger generation.

The types of activities used in music lessons and the specific features of music can provide a convenient opportunity for students to realize all the qualities of spiritual and moral education. Based on the views of pedagogical experts and great scholars on spiritual and moral education, we can conclude that when we say spiritual and moral education, we mean the younger generation moral, faithful, deeply aware of their national values, understanding the culture of the peoples of the world, independent thinking we imagine young people with positive phases such as smart, sensible, smart, knowledgeable.

In particular, we have developed criteria for the spiritual and moral upbringing of the younger generation through music:

**Module 1**

- actively participates in all available activities in music lessons;
- respects music lessons, music teachers and all people in the music profession;
- appreciates the talent of classmates and other teachers. He envies them.
- has a rich repertoire of songs about national independence;
- the Uzbek and Karakalpak people have a thorough knowledge of the national musical heritage and are well aware of their place in folk traditions;
- preserves musical instruments and everything in the group, takes an active part in growing flowers;
- has sufficient knowledge of Uzbek and Karakalpak hafiz, musicians and works systematically to improve their skills in continuing their traditions;
- has sufficient knowledge of the works that are popular in the world community and their authors. He treats them with respect;
- can perform works on one of the Uzbek and Karakalpak musical instruments or on the piano. Can sing in a pleasant voice.

It is natural that these criteria, in turn, help to develop all the spiritual and moral qualities that are necessary for students.

As a result of studying the literature on pedagogy, education, we have managed to identify a number of areas that embody all the moral qualities. We found it appropriate to define these directions in the following order:

1. Nurture feelings of love for the motherland. In doing so, we study the works about the motherland, its beautiful nature, unparalleled skies, boundless fields, flora and fauna, songs that glorify the spiritual and moral views of us working people. This direction also included moral qualities such as living in peace with other peoples, respecting their art and culture.
2. Nurture a sense of attitude to work. Knowing the vital importance of work. People in the music profession; to appreciate the work of composers, musicians, singers, and others, to preserve the words of the instruments, and to strive to preserve their own voice. Respect all other working people and strive to carefully preserve the results of their work. The desire to
live by honest work. Aspiration to knowledge, endurance, skill, learning, qualification and other perceptions.

3. Develop a relationship of respect and esteem for others. Parents, brothers, sisters and cousins, acquaintances, attitudes towards students, neighbors and others in general. Respect for the elders, respect for the younger. Paying attention to their different traditions, birthdays and holidays. Respect your peers, classmates, schoolmates, teammates, and more.

4. Fostering a sense of self-respect. In this direction, it is intended to what extent the student understands and follows his duty. The student's duty to his parents, his duty to his brothers and sisters, his duty to his relatives, his duty to humanity, his duty to his neighbors and strangers, his duty to his students, his duty to his classmates, his duty to his country and his people. including.

5. Devotion to the idea of national independence and religious beliefs, education of faith: this direction, in contrast to the scourge of atheism in the former Soviet Union, is to know the oneness of God, the difference between lawful and unlawful, to keep one's heart and body clean, i.e. theft, betrayal, prostitution. abstinence, shame, chastity, dishonor, avoidance of vices such as extravagance, envy, greed, usurpation, and lying. To take part in all events organized by our people, especially Muslims, to be with the people.

To refrain from succumbing to missionary currents in the years to come. At the same time respecting the customs and beliefs of people of other nationalities and other faiths, adhering to the characteristics of religious tolerance.

We have observed that there are enough materials for the implementation of the spiritual and moral education of students in the areas identified in the existing curriculum. At the same time, in today's intensive life, the flow of information and news is growing, many new works are being created, there is a need to use different methods to introduce new pedagogical technologies into the system of music education. This, in turn, necessitates the use of many new sources and materials, teaching methods, taking into account the need for students to form their spiritual and moral views in a new way in the process of teaching music lessons.

In order not to lag behind the times, a music teacher must work on himself, weigh the incoming didactic materials and use them effectively, change his style of work if necessary, create conditions for students to think independently, enrich the curriculum with new works, improve the quality of lessons. to make it more meaningful and to make the teaching process more interesting, it is necessary to constantly search for oneself.

As a result of studying the experience of "Music" lessons in general education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan today and analyzing the pedagogical knowledge recommended by advanced methodologists, it can be concluded that new methods are still among the didactic materials recommended by our pedagogical scientists and advanced methodologists, almost non-existent in schools. In particular, teaching methods based on the new pedagogical technology have not been sufficiently studied not only by music teachers, but also by many methodologists, and ways to implement it have not been developed.

This indicates that there are still serious unresolved issues in the field of music pedagogy, which is the main reason why the issue of spiritual and moral education of students is also self-limiting.
Such an acute problem and the spiritual and moral education of students through music is not a problem to be solved by a group of scholars, but requires the optimization of the efforts of every musician, every stylist and every music teacher to find a solution and make drastic changes in life.

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