

CLASSICAL MUSIC AND YOUTH EDUCATION

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DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00393.8

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the significance of the content of the new education provided in the state educational standards established in our country in developing individual qualities such as observing, creative thinking, initiative, literal and musical taste as well as increasing knowledge and skills. The future of the younger generation depends in many ways on the teacher's potential, professional training, teaching and educating students, and passing on this musical and cultural heritage to the next generation as we inherited it.

KEYWORDS: *Music, Classic Music, Competent Generation, The Youth, Music Culture.*

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of updating the educational system in our country and responding to world standards did not happen by itself, such processes took place thanks to advanced pedagogues, scientists, methodist teachers and world-wide pedagogical achievements. It is for this reason that education is currently in its reform phase, as a result of which new thinkers in various fields, rapid information technologies, and computerized teaching models have been created.

The main task is to form creative teachers responsible for the education of the next generation is being put in place. Current experience shows that no matter how much the educational content is updated, perfect educational programs, textbooks, educational process pedagogical skill of the teacher in ensuring its effectiveness, new education learn technologies and use them effectively and appropriately in the educational process depends on getting it. Uzbekistan is great in strengthening the foundations of our independence one of the urgent tasks is to put the educational work on the right track in the process of becoming a state is happening. After the independence of our country, the Uzbek people lost their culture and has the opportunity to develop his art in every way, to enrich it with new content it has been. December 31, 1996 "Development of musical education in the Republic, culture and on improving the work efficiency of art educational institutions" and on July 28, 2008 "Strengthening the material and technical base of children's music schools and Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 25, 2020 "On the state program for 2009–2014 on improving the efficiency of their work activities".

"The role and influence of the sphere of culture and art in the life of the society of the President on measures to increase" decree No. PD–6000, on January 18, 2021 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "The State of Youth in Uzbekistan on approving the concept of policy development until 2025" decision No. 23, to further strengthen the attention to our youth, to educate them in culture, art, wide involvement in physical education and sports, from information technologies in young people formation of usage skills, promotion of reading

among the youth of our country emphasis was placed on the issues of increasing the employment of women. Various conflicts have intensified. In today's changing world, it is more important than ever to strengthen the spiritual immunity of our youth and spend their free time meaningfully. In this case, time has shown its power. Therefore, 5 important initiatives proposed by the president became important. It is known that the head of the state has 5 important steps to start work in the social, spiritual and educational spheres on the basis of the new system had put forward the initiative. The first initiative is to promote youth education in music, painting, literature, to increase their interest in theater and other types of art, to develop their talent serves to release, which is a more obvious example of attention to art takes maqam art, which is considered the leading genre of Uzbek classical music, is also far away have a history, and today have the responsible task of teaching them to the younger generation together with teachers, music teachers. Children's music and art teachers of schools also occupy a special place. Status art in our life aimed at increasing the position of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 17, 2017 "On measures to further develop the art of Uzbek national status" which is an integral part of the cultural heritage of our people, in the decision PD-3391. Maqom art has its ancient history, deep philosophical roots, unique artistic style and rich. At the same time, it occupies an important place in our spiritual life with its creative traditions. At this time, our people, first of all, educating our young generation in the spirit of high human feelings, it is mentioned that the wide possibilities of maqam art are not used enough in the formation of his aesthetic taste and thinking. According to the characteristics of this process, the content of the music is also different – epic, dramatic, lyrical characters. Among these is the inner world of a person, the spiritual lyrics, which tend to express situations, are much closer to the "inner" nature of music. The meaning of music is the unity of personal, national and universal artistic values consists of spiritual freshness, speed, social characteristic of a certain people, society and historical period thoughts and experiences are expressed in a generalized way. Music forms of each era meeting the spiritual and educational requirements, and at the same time most of the human activities aspects (certain collective activities, ethical and aesthetic interaction of people, communication processes). Music, especially human moral and formation of aesthetic taste, development of emotional feelings, creative abilities its role as a motivational tool is very important. A person's musical activity is mainly carried out in 3 stages: creation, performance and listening (learning). At each stage, the content and form of the work has a different appearance. At the creative stage, the artistic idea and form are born together in the mind of the author. Performance form and content in the process of the performer's worldview, aesthetic imagination, modified according to personal experience and skills. Music lovers also perform accept the given work based on their personal taste, life and artistic experience they do. Thus, musical activity has a creative nature at all stages. New provided by the state education standards established in our republic the content of education is in them, along with the development of musical knowledge and skills of students individual such as observation, creative thinking, initiative, artistic and musical taste also aims to develop qualities. The future of the young generation in many ways to the teacher on his potential, professional training, teaching students and depends on upbringing. The great poet Alisher Navoi, a great thinker, taught music in his works deeply studying its aspects, he said: "Music is an important basis of society's life. Only music brings clarity, balance and a sense of freedom to a person's heart brings him and makes him happy". Every nation has its own national art of music, music is a part of every historical period students should have a clear understanding that it is an artistic reflection. On this basis a brief history of Uzbek music, musical instruments and genres of Uzbek folk music, statuses, classical songs, and modern songs can be compared.

For example, “Shashmaqam” is a symbol of eternal brotherhood of the Tajik and Uzbek peoples, that many musical instruments are the same and can be used by other peoples about, compositions created on the basis of folk music, modern music and. It is necessary to introduce and compare the music of the peoples of the East. Classical music has its value mature model with a deep meaning that has not been lost, has a long history work. The series “*Khorezm status*” was invented by Kamil Devoniy at the end of the XIX century in the “tanbur line” script (the tablature notation was present in the works of the XII–XIII centuries in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations perfect performance was established in Khorezm (these records V. Belyayev, on the part of I. Akbarov, they copied it into modern musical notation; later Azod Bobonazarov, Botir Rakhimov, Rustam Boltayev as a result of scientific and creative research “Tanbur line” inscriptions got a new vision). In the 30s of the XX century, series of “Dutor status” began to appear in Khorezm, and in 1939, was first established by Elena Romanovskaya in 1939. Classical music has two forms. One of them is instrumental music, and the other is the way of singing. The composition of instrumental music ranges from the simplest to complex folk tunes includes status samples. Among them, the status of the instrument at the same time, there are many traditional classics. Uzbek composers of classical music created in different periods. Classic tunes are Uzbek folk instruments from time immemorial: tambour, dutor.

It has been performed in tunes such as rubob, doira, chan, and trumpet. Such tunes include “Choli–iraq”, Works such as “Munajat”, “Tanovar”, “Jonon”, “Mirzadavlat”, “Rohat”, “Aliqam bar” are included.

The composers who performed and created the tunes are Usta Olim Komilov, Yunus Rajabiy, Turgun Alimatov, Muhammadjon Mirzayev, Komiljon Otaniyozov and others. National and classic music is very rich in history and human inner experiences, psyche, lifestyle and only it also has a wonderful charm that can be perceived in the melody. Thoughts on some of them was conducted. Uzbek national and classical music oases in terms of dialect and type there are too many. Students talk about folk songs, statuses, classical folk music to be able to think, listen to music independently and perceive it perfectly, familiar with the structure of music, new songs, music literature, music literacy need.

It is necessary to take care of their voices and give a methodical and correct referral. Readers, Uzbek people songs, statuses, classical songs, yalla and lapars, local folk music get acquainted with their styles, learn the content and history of the structure. Classical songs, they will sing and enjoy the masterpieces of Uzbek folk music. It’s certainly good to introduce and educate about music. But there is a category of music to listen to for every age group. Classical or upbeat music for a young child it is natural that you will not understand it if you hear it. In addition, very loud sounds, frenzy music, foreign music and songs that the child does not know the meaning of (even each of a mature person) not only affects the ability to hear, but also mental disorder and causes tension.

Therefore, listening to music suitable for every age desirable. Especially with music that excites the brain of a student who is just forming do not harm. The most important thing to do for this is to develop musical taste in the student, forming the ability to choose. These differences in the perception of music are life, upbringing, musical level of development of abilities, musical hearing ability, musical art set of lenses related to the willingness and desire to understand and has subjective reasons. If the student does not have natural musical ability or does not have enough music. A student cannot become a musician if he does not have the ability to perceive.

A student's inability to perceive music well enough not being able to remember the music he heard at all, not feeling the rhythm at all, is understood as not being able to distinguish between high and low sounds satisfactorily. For such students, something else that suits their interests and abilities it is recommended to engage in training, that is, to participate in clubs in other fields will be done. Music, especially national music, has a significant impact on student education. They form a high level of artistic, aesthetic pleasure and taste, and music creates beauty plays a leading role in perception. For example: among foreign composers the world famous composer is Austrian Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Mozart's talent for music was evident from the age of 3, his 8-year-old sister. He was able to play back Anna's tunes without mistakes. Mozart loved to sleep—it was very difficult to wake him up. Only one method is perfect worked: as soon as the chord was played, the composer instantly woke up and started improvising started. In addition, Beethoven's head in a large basin filled with ice water only after immersion did he start making music. This strange habit belongs to the composer. So determined that he did not want to leave her for the rest of his life. It is a proof of the influence of music on human mind and thinking. Medium three historical periods are distinguished in the evolution of the authority over the centuries: from the VI–VII centuries to the beginning of the 13th century, the 13th–15th centuries and from the 16th to the beginning of the 20th century”.

For example, the art of music differs from other forms of art in terms of perception, that is, it differs from other types of art in its means of expression, i.e. “language”. Fiction with words, visual art with colors, dance art with movement is expressed, and music is expressed by means of the tone created in musical sounds. If we perceive the above types of art through sight and hearing, music is only attention we express by listening. Therefore, he is more mature than blind people we know from history that musicians have matured. First of all, they should have complete information and understanding about national and classical music must “Classic music” is the rarest work of a skilled musician, singer and composer. Exemplary maqams include large-scale complex melodies and chants. They are diverse in content and form. It is known that our country is a dialect.

It is divided into 4 large oases. These are: Bukhara–Samarkand, Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Fergana–Tashkent oases. Dialect is not only linguistic, but also musical it is also reflected in the melodies. Our legacy of classical music will be created in the future is a treasure trove of melodies for all musical works. Great folk arts scholar Yusufjan Khevan Shakarjonov: “Our national music art is unique and its vein is Khorezm, its body is Bukhara, and its kings are Fergana”, they described.

There is a great meaning in these words of the teacher. Muhammad Ibn Al Khorezmi, who lived and created in the 10th century, wrote a work about music. He added some of the main chapters to his encyclopedic work called “Mafotikh ul-ulum”. The 36th chapter of the “Nightmare” work, published in the 11th century, also refers to the art of music is dedicated, in which the author of the book Kaikovus's instrument and what a tune to the hafiz about the choice and when and where to perform and about the manners and cultures of the artist. His advice indicates that the development of musical art was at a high level during that period. At the end of the 14th century, in the 15th century, such as Fergana, Tashkent, Bukhara, Kesh and Khiva Cultural life, including music, also exists in other provinces and cities of Movarounnahr culture developed.

Most of the series of our national musical instruments differ sharply from the national musical arts of the world in terms of the uniqueness of the traditions of solo and ensemble performance. The founder of Eastern music science is recognized all over the world our

compatriot Abu Nasr Farabi, one of our great scholars Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abdul Kadir Maroghi, Abdurakhman Jami, Alisher Navoi, Zainulobiddin Husaini, Kavkabi Bukhari, Darvish Ali Changi and others are unique theorists of oriental importance and the author of classical musical works, developing aesthetic views are widely known as It is known from history that the musical heritage of the Uzbek people was passed down from mouth to mouth, from teacher to student, from father to son, from mother to daughter, and limited by circumstances (family ceremony, seasonal ceremony, labor songs and religious sayings, free theme lapar, yalla, terma, classical singing, mixed and epics, shashmaqom, Tashkent–Fergana status, Khorezm status, etc. works in musical genres, ensuring the traditional and sustainable nature of music is coming. Today, they form the basis of our national spiritual music values does. Masterpieces of the nation’s spiritual culture in Uzbek classical music has been collected, and the awareness of national identity and national consciousness in the current period of independence plays an important role in development.

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