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THE ROLE OF MUSIC IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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ABSTARCT:

This article describes the achievements of music in our country in the post-independence years and the impact of music on the education of children, adolescents and young people, developing methods with the help of musical tones and classical music in the education and upbringing of young people.

KEYWORDS: Music, education and upbringing, aesthetic consciousness, independence, young generation, cultured, highly educated, classical music.

INTRODUCTION:

It is known that the Uzbek people, which has a long history, has a rich educational heritage and has passed on to future generations such universal qualities as humanity, humility, diligence, friendship, kindness, brotherhood, and decency. The educational works of Eastern thinkers are part of such a rich heritage. But until independence, we did not make enough use of this rich heritage. After the independence of our country, the attention to the above has increased. In particular, it is no exaggeration to say that the demand for the study of music and all its aspects has increased. After the independence of our country, as in all areas, there was a need for many reforms in education. Aesthetic education is very important in the development of the education system in Uzbekistan, the implementation of well-thought-out plans, and most importantly, in the upbringing of the younger generation.

The importance of music education in educating the younger generation as highly cultured, aesthetically developed people is invaluable. In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, in the emergence and formation of music and aesthetic culture in students, serious attention was paid to the issue of musical literacy and making students get interested in music lessons creatively. It depends on the students' complete mastery of each piece they listen to. It is known that music and upbringing are an important part of society. It has the ability to have a powerful effect on the human psyche and express their feelings in a unique artistic language. In short, it is through the art of music that a person learns about life, expands his imagination, forms a commitment to our ancient and national traditions, and at the same time develops aesthetically. The art of music educates people, encourages them to do good deeds both to themselves and others.

The role of music in educating young people is invaluable. But today, young people's interest in music is causing some problems. Many young people imitate foreign music and make their appearance Western. As if they are forgetting our national songs. Indeed, we do not see any young people now singing tanovor, munojot or makom songs. In order to avoid such situations, it is necessary to listen to national melodies and teach folk songs in music culture classes. Currently, a number of effective educational work is being carried out in our country, exemplary work has been done to train highly qualified, well-educated specialists with a modern way of thinking.

From the first days of independence, all spheres of national policy have been focused on raising the culture and spirituality of our people, in particular, the role of national music, especially, the rare musical masterpieces of Uzbek people, is invaluable in focusing on the education of the younger generation and expanding their worldview, strengthening their free thinking skills. The masterpieces of our national music and our traditional songs have long been revered among our people, passed down from generation to generation orally. These include our classic melodies and songs, especially o'lan, lullabies, yalla, aytishuv and teginma sung by ordinary people. They need to combine love, respect and reverence for the Motherland. Teaching them to respect their homeland, their school, their teachers and their friends as much as they love their parents; respecting for national heritage, values, traditions and customs; national educational traditions should be the highest goal of the lesson. Music education is one of the main parts of general education and teaches to consciously perceive the beautiful things around you.

Music shapes a person's spiritual outlook. Among the many means of moral education, the art of music has a special place. The art of music is so powerful that it has an emotional impact on people's minds. Human life is unimaginable without the art of music. Art not only nourishes people spiritually, but also plays an important role in their physical development. It is important to understand the role of music in moral and aesthetic education and its importance in educating the younger generation. Music is a powerful tool to know life and educate people. The art of music is a specific type of human activity whose function is to provide aesthetic service to society, in this sense nothing can replace it. Regarding music, Ibn Sina emphasized its educational value. The great scholar notes that in order for a person to develop in all respects, it is necessary to

influence him through physical exercises for mutual physical perfection, music and other arts for his spiritual development.

Every song or action studied in Uzbek singing has an ancient history of our people. It is through songs that people's lives are sung, their way of life is reflected in various actions. One of the advantages of using Uzbek folk songs in music culture lessons is that songs and movements sung in ordinary folk language are quickly formed in the minds of young students. Today, the development of music and its focus on the state has opened the door to great opportunities for the future of talented youth.

Due to the independence of our country, in the developing democratic environment, there is a growing interest in the study of our historical culture, our values, especially our national music. Indeed, national music education in schools is one of the key factors in raising a spiritually, morally and physically healthy generation. We, music teachers, have to pay attention to create new methodological developments in schools based on the requirements of the "State Education Standard" and our many years of experience recognizing the importance of national music education in shaping the national thinking of the younger generation.

Enjoying our classical and modern values in music culture classes is essential for the lessons to be effective. During the lesson, students should not only listen to the music and sing songs, but teachers' conducting interesting open dialogues on the topic of "Ethics, human beauty" and on the rich history of musical culture of the Uzbek people, organizing topics to encourage students to think deeply about the rich heritage of our great ancestors will have effective results in shaping in our youth a sense of appreciation for our ancestors and the rich heritage they left behind.

In the course of the lesson, especially by teaching songs that glorify Uzbek customs, the ideas of national mentality are formed in the minds of young people, reflecting on their traditions, dressing, and Uzbek cuisine. It is necessary to use national values wisely and develop the ability to feel the national tones, especially, in the process of spiritual upbringing of young people. If we want to glorify Uzbekistan, its ancient history and bright future, to keep it in the memory of generations, we must first of all bring up our great composers, great writers, great poets, great creators. As the great writer Cholpon said, the idea that a nation lives if literature lives is a clear example of this. Therefore, the art of music plays an important role in educating the younger generation. It is no exaggeration to say that the art of music is one of the rarest monuments of the national identity of our ancestors.

It should be noted that the Uzbek folk, classical songs and hymns are based on folklore or texts related to classical poetry. Poetic works created by representatives of classical literature are highly valued by our people as examples of high creativity.

In the course of research on the pedagogical basis of the organization of music and aesthetic education and upbringing through classical music, we are convinced that there are serious and unresolved issues in the organization and teaching of classical music in secondary schools. These include, but are not limited to:

1. Inadequate training of teachers in Uzbek classical and makam music in secondary schools;
2. Lack of special methodology to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the process of theoretical and practical study of classical music;
3. Lack of special sound library, visual and technical aids due to the priority given to

singing and listening to classical works in school education;

4. Lack of popularization of experiments on pedagogical, methodical, didactic organization of lessons on classical music and creation of special methodical manuals.

Solving these problems creates an opportunity for the works of acquainting students with the art of Uzbek classical singing in secondary schools, and instilling in them a respect, love for national folk music, a desire to study them, and thus educating them in the spirit of national ideas and ideology to be effective.

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LEXICAL DEVICES USED IN LYRICAL WORKS IN THE TEXTBOOK

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ABSTRACT:

Poetry is an exciting rhythmic speech, arranged in a certain order in terms of melody, as an expression of emotions. Rhythm (consistent and uniform repetition of similar small passages) and rhyme (melodic words at the end of verses) are a certain means of regulating the poetic speech in terms of tone. When reading a poem, it is important that young students are excited by the poetic depiction of natural and social events. In the primary grades, stories, fairy tales, ie poems and lyrical poems written in the form of poems are taught.

INTRODUCTION:

A poetic story is a subject in poetic tales, that is, a system of events and the nature of its development. Lyrical poetry "reflects life through the spiritual experience, thoughts and feelings that are born in a person under the influence of a life event. The peculiarity of the lyrical scheme is that it "helps to more effectively express a person's emotional speech." The main type of work in poetry reading lessons is expressive reading. Only when the student understands the main content of the poem can he read it expressively. In the analysis of a poetic story can be used, mainly the types of work used in the analysis of the story, fairy tale, parable. Reading and analyzing lyrical poetry requires great skill from the teacher. However, in most cases the poem is approached from the point of view of a simple text. In this case, it is forgotten that the art of poetry is associated with emotion, it is not understood

that the meaning of poetry is hidden in the context of lines and words.

MAIN PART:

As a result, students are not able to grasp the essence of imagery in poetry. However, it is hard work to read the hidden meaning of any work. Without it, even the goal of literary education will not be achieved. After analyzing many of the poems studied in the primary grades and practicing expressive reading, the task is to recite expressive memorization. Poetic speech is easily memorized, arouses aesthetic feelings in the child. Children quickly and easily memorize simple rhythmic and resonant poems written in a clear, childlike language appropriate to the level of young students. Younger students are taught how to memorize poetry. To do this, the teacher divides the poem into several equal parts with the students. Students are told to pause at the end of each line, not to have a punctuation mark at the end of the line, and not to lower the sound at a rhythmic pause like a full stop, which allows the unfinished idea to continue. are memorized in turn. Epic (real) poems or literary tales in a poetic style are like stories that summarize an event that has happened or may happen in people's lives. It is a poetic speech with the melodic arrangement of the means of expression of events, the consistent and uniform repetition of small parts, and the use of melodic words in the verses. Therefore, in the study of such works, the method of working on poetry and storytelling is used. Students are specially prepared to read epic poems, which give an idea of the period in which the events described. Particular attention should be paid to the extent