

# THE IMPORTANCE OF FOLKLORE MUSIC IN MUSIC CULTURE LESSONS

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**Annotation:** The topic is called the importance of folklore music in music culture lessons. The analysis of the reasons for their existence is to provide children with in-depth knowledge about the historical reasons for the emergence of this valuable cultural wealth of our people, focused on nationalism, and their educational significance.

**Аннотация:** Тема называется значение фольклорной музыки на уроках музыкальной культуры. Анализ причин их существования призван дать детям глубокие знания об исторических причинах возникновения этого ценного духовного богатства нашего народа, целенаправленно о национализме и их воспитательном значении.

**Key words:** Music, genre, art, methodology, folklore, classical music, "Shoshmaqom"

**Ключевые слова:** музыка, жанр, искусство, методика, фольклор, классическая музыка, «Шошмаком».

Restoration of the originality of our national culture in independent Uzbekistan begins with the artistic and moral education of students in secondary schools. Current music education shows that music culture lessons are important in the study of our national musical heritage. Music is an art form that has a wide place in our cultural life and plays an important role in the development of human personality. Music education is one of the main and complex aspects of fine arts education, which teaches to correctly perceive and appreciate the beautiful things around us. It is known that music equips a person with a high taste and forms a spiritual worldview. Music has the power to have a powerful effect on human emotions, bringing students into a world of sophistication and educating them morally and ideologically. Uzbek folk music is very old. Evidence of this can be

found in the historical literature and archeological finds of our ancient musical culture. The basis of every national music is folk music. Folk music is created from different working conditions, historical events, polished for many years and passed down from generation to generation. Each nation has its own music. It will feature the brightest examples of national music. At the heart of folk music are the historical events of each nation, the struggle for happiness and prosperity, sung through melodies.

The term Uzbek music is a broad concept that encompasses two main layers of our national music - folk music and professional music, which is the work of master artists. There are also 4 local styles in Uzbek music. These are: 1. Kashkadarya - Surkhandarya 2. Bukhara - Samarkand 3. Khorezm 4. Fergana - Tashkent musical styles. Each local musical style has its own characteristics and traditions. These traditions have been formed over a long period of time and are characterized by the way of life, work, rituals, holidays and customs of each nation.

Regular study of folk melodies and children's songs in the primary school program, learning to understand the music of fraternal peoples on the basis of skills of understanding Uzbek folk music, teaching students to listen to the melody and she. Learning to understand and comprehend the content of r can use artistic images typical of the art of singing.

In the study of folk music in grades 4-7 it is necessary to explain various pedagogical activities, conversations, stories, questions and answers, short conversations, essays, work with textbooks, effective use of additional literature. It is known that students in grades 6-7 are particularly receptive to information and are interested in understanding the essence of new issues. Therefore, in the study of each work, the short-term interesting information of the reader about the musical culture of the nation that owns the work, the nature of the work, the artistic and ideological content is of great importance.

Conversation and question-answer methods in the study of the work strengthen the creative attitude of students to the work. Folk music is a mirror of the period. Therefore, it reflects the essence of the period he created, the tragedy of that nation, the history of the struggle for freedom, the dreams and aspirations for happiness. That is, folk music has its own artistic language.

Folk musicians have created simple, concise and deep thoughts, melodies of folk epics and poems in accordance with the artistic, ideological and poetic tone. Therefore, it is advisable to connect folk music with the materials studied in literature classes, especially in grades 4-5, where folklore is widely studied, and the teacher it must take advantage of this opportunity. It is also important to clearly define the interrelated goals in the syllabus materials for a class, and to take into account each specific opportunity. As students in elementary school learn about their characteristics for music genres, in 4th grade they are first introduced to the basic features of music art, its simplest and most popular genres, and the difference between professional music and professional music created by a composer. , to explain that the folk music genre has a long history of development as artistic folklore, to sound in a simple, fluent, bright tone, melancholy and cheerful charm, as well as to ask and answer questions about famous folk singers. This means that in Grade 4, students need to be able to think in a way that is a little bit faster, with a strong sense of discussion. In the upper grades, folk music is studied in a more serious way, and listening to music plays a key role.

Linking the lessons with the conversation about Uzbek folk music, the richness of the means and expressions of the types and genres of Uzbek folk music, the fact that the work is a source of inspiration for creative people. It is very useful to explain to the readers that lib came, that the events in the history of our people are reflected to a certain extent in melodies and songs of different genres. Students will listen to examples of Uzbek folk songs based on their experience in understanding Uzbek folk songs.

Students will learn about folk songs and their interrelationships after Uzbek songs: Turkmen, Azerbaijani and other songs. Brief information about the musical culture of this people is comprehensive. they understand deeply. Extracurricular activities on listening to songs on the theme "Dances and melodies of fraternal peoples" broadened and strengthened the knowledge and impressions gained by students in the classroom. As a result, students gain an understanding of the difference between professional music and folk music. The most important part of the study of folk music in the upper grades is the acquaintance with the works of "Shashmaqom" and its famous teachers, teachers Holim Ibodov, Abdulaziz Abdurasulov, academician Yu. Rajabi, a bright symbol of the brotherhood of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples. The fact that "Shashmaqom" was formed on the basis of Tajik and Uzbek folk music over a long period of time, explains that they have been passed down from generation to generation, improved and become folk classical music, the maqom series are also present in Turkish and Uyghur, Iranian peoples. It is also necessary to dwell on the commonalities in which the features of similarity and commonality are ideological goals.

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