

TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE THE SYSTEM OF MORAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS THROUGH FOLK SONGS

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Annotation: Folk songs are diverse in form and genre, including alla, song, ashula, yalla, lapar and children's folk songs. For example, the first song you hear in your life is God. The good hopes of mothers are an expression of their sweet dreams about the future of their children. It is one of the oldest and, at the same time, the most popular areas of national music, deeply ingrained in the life of the people. It is no exaggeration to say that in our country it is difficult to find a person who does not have a dutar, doira or other musical instrument at home and does not feel the life-giving effects of music in his life [1]. In order to increase the effectiveness of music culture lessons in secondary schools, the teacher should use a variety of interactive methods in advanced pedagogical technologies, especially computer technology. From time to time it is advisable to listen to samples of melodies and songs on tape or audio and video recordings. recommended. Everyone knows the saying, "It's better to see once than to hear a thousand times." If the oral mastering rate is 10%, teaching will be ineffective [7].

In folk songs, we often see simple and clear comparisons: "Because of the jeweler's attitude to words and images, the idea in each quartet is as dense and mature as the pomegranate seeds. The people do not start a speech from afar, they do not make a profit, they do not stiffen their necks, but they say something and take it from their souls: 'will be sharp. That's why it's easy to remember and spread quickly. Another feature of light, popular songs is that they are sung with melody. People want not only a song to be sung, but also a play to be performed".[4]

Keywords: song, music, melody, aesthetic education, moral education, musical melody, alla, lapar, baxshi, folklore, dance.

1. INTRODUCTION

The influence of music on our national spirituality is so great that science has already proved that it can cure patients. Abu Ali Ibn Sina attached great importance to the power of music and argued that some mental illnesses could be treated through music. The great philosopher Abu Nasr al-Farabi, in his book *The Great Music*, expressed his valuable views on the types of tones of music theory, their causes, and their spiritual and psychological impact on man. The world-famous writer Chingiz Aitmatov writes in his novel "Kunda": "Life, death, love, passion and inspiration are all told by music, because we achieve the highest freedom through music. we have struggled throughout our history, but we have only achieved it through music. " The masterpieces of music created by our people find a certain dedication in every second - in education, work, social relations. National music teaches to understand and appreciate the surrounding beauty, equips it with delicate taste and free thought, expands the spiritual world. It is no coincidence, therefore, that music is called a languageless philosophy

Folk music is a great spiritual treasure of any nation. The most popular, educational and influential folk songs in its composition, with their ideological and artistic content, expressing all aspects of people's lives, are an important tool in shaping the spiritual, moral, enlightenment and aesthetic worldview of the younger generation. is calculated. [3]

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Folk songs are diverse in form and genre, including alla, song, ashula, yalla, lapar and children's folk songs. For example, the first song you hear in your life is God. The good hopes of mothers are an expression of their sweet dreams about the future of their children. This is what the great scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina writes about the magical power of Allah. "There are two things a child needs to do to strengthen his client. One is to shake the baby slowly, the other is the musical god necessary to put him to sleep. Depending on how much you take these two things, your child's body will develop a talent for physical education and music for his or her spirit. "

Singing is the most common and productive genre in the art of singing, with four finger-weight poems. Uzbek folk songs have a long history. Many of the songs in Mahmud Kashgari's *Devonulugatit Turk* (translated into Arabic as "she'r", "qasida", "ramaz").) can also be accessed. The songs collected by the scholar confirm that they served as a basis for the emergence and development of Uzbek written literature.

Yalla and lapars, with their cheerfulness, cheerfulness, sense of humor, and dancing, create a cheerful mood in people, refresh their spirits, and inspire them to work and create. In folk songs, various aspects of people's lives find their artistic expression. It is no coincidence that the word folklore means "people", "wisdom". From time immemorial, folk music associated with each profession, type of work, nature, seasons, family rituals, seasons and ceremonies has been embodied in folk wisdom by various professionals. Such musical works evoke in students a sense of respect, esteem, and inheritance for the history, language, customs, and eternal values of the people to whom they belong. Children's songs, on the other hand, are formed in harmony with the mental world of children and the worldview of adults (poets, composers), and most of them are performed through certain movement games. "Zuv-zuv boragay", "Oq terakmi kok terak", "Argamchi", "Chillak", "Lanka", "Halinchak", "Ramazan", "Kim aldi-ya, shuginani-ya" , Songs like "Oyijon" are among them. By teaching such songs to young students, it is possible to ensure the quality of education, enrich its content and shape the spiritual, artistic and aesthetic maturity of students. Another important point is that most children's folk songs are performed through the performance of any movement games, which has a positive effect on the formation of such qualities in children as ingenuity, resourcefulness, agility, purposefulness, willpower.

In order to increase the effectiveness of music culture lessons in secondary schools, the teacher should use a variety of interactive methods in advanced pedagogical technologies, especially computer technology. From time to time it is advisable to listen to samples of melodies and songs on tape or audio and video recordings. recommended. Everyone knows the saying, "It's better to see once than to hear a thousand times." If the oral mastering rate is 10%, the lesson will be ineffective. Classes should be visualized. Teaching aids are visual aids that help to increase the effectiveness of teaching. Techniques of Education (TE) - facilitates the visual presentation of educational material, its systematic delivery; allows students to understand and remember the material well. When using it, students can re-read the learning material they are learning, change the speed of its presentation, that is, choose the desired mode based on their perceptual abilities [6]. Auxiliary Learning Tools (ALT) - graphs, charts, samples, etc. et al. Teaching materials (TM) - teaching materials, exercises to reinforce the mastered teaching materials. These help to activate students' independent work.

The INSERT table provides a systematization of the information received during independent reading, the lectures heard; confirmation, identification, deviation, observation of the received information. Helps develop the ability to link previously learned information. The process structure of the organization of educational activities

Learn how to fill in the insert table. They fill in separately. They systematize the information obtained during the reading process - "enter" in the columns of the table according to the following symbols in the text:

“V”- according to the information I know;

“-“ - contrary to what I know;

“+” - new information for me;

“?” - I don't understand or the information needs to be clarified and completed.

Insert table

V	+	-	?

It is planned that the 7th grade students of the secondary school will get acquainted with the pamphlets created by Eastern scholars in the 3rd quarter and gain a general understanding based on them. In order to increase the effectiveness of music culture lessons in secondary schools, the teacher should use a variety of interactive methods in advanced pedagogical technologies, especially the use of computer technology. recommended. Criteria for measuring the effectiveness of pedagogical technologies used in music education are developed based on the content of state standards and curricula of education in the field.

3. RESULTS.

The conditions for the formation of the above principles are the stage of musical education of students, taking into account their specific features, the development of creative activity of students, the form of communication with the student in the classroom, ethnopsychological features of communication and folk pedagogy. methods and increases the efficiency of the process of forming students' musical aesthetic taste. In the process of applying these effective pedagogical methods, it is important to take into account that the development of the components of musical perception is aimed at solving the task of forming an emotionally conscious and effective practical attitude to music. This process involves the transition from clearly expressed emotional perception to a more perceptual stage of perception. Of course, the process of musical aesthetic taste is connected with the general laws of musical perception, but at the same time it has its own peculiarities. The process of forming a musical aesthetic taste implies a conscious active attitude. This attitude should be raised to the level of individual aesthetic evaluation of the process of perception. Therefore, in music lessons, which are directly related to the formation of musical aesthetic taste of young students, it is necessary to strengthen the cognitive and sensory activities of children, which are aimed at developing general and special skills and the organization of pedagogical influence. linadi. Collection of musical impressions on the stage of organization of pedagogical influence; allowing students to experience a variety of emotional states; a return to emotional musical imaginations; Conditions such as encouraging the process of applying the “listening comprehension” or “performing comprehension” experience to other works are also included. We have tried to identify ways of pedagogical influence in accordance with the principles and conditions of formation of musical abilities of young school students. Because each type of training helps to solve certain pedagogical tasks.

I would like to highlight the following types of training:

1. The traditional type uses all known types of musical activity in a certain sequence;
2. Column tour - one of the priority types of musical activity.

3. The thematic type is composed of a specific topic.
4. The complex focuses on a particular topic, even if it is based on materials from a variety of art forms.

The basis for determining these criteria are the two aesthetic principles of the selection of works, as well as the peculiarities of Uzbek folk and compositional music. In older classes, they love to listen to and understand Uzbek folk songs. A variety of songs in the genres of song and yalla, lapar and national anthem are especially interesting. Our schools do not pay much attention to the successful solution of aesthetic education, which is an important part of educating the younger generation.

Music education is one of the most basic and complex complexes of aesthetic education, which requires teaching children to understand and perform works of music from an early age. Therefore, for the purpose of aesthetic education in all schools and out-of-school institutions, special attention is paid to creating conditions for children to engage in art music, painting, sculpture.

People always express their thoughts briefly and succinctly, clearly and vividly, and beautifully at the same time. He can express what he wants to say, sometimes in a very simple way, sometimes in a veil of meaning. But in each case, they have seized it, despite obstacles we can scarcely imagine. " Chunochi: Just as no white or red apple ripens on the same tree, two good people are rarely together in life. In life, the whole rule of two-and-a-half is paramount. If Mobodo falls into two good places, he will not even know how his life went. This deep philosophy of life is expressed by the people in such simple and powerful mysteries. Every word, every detail has a special meaning in such songs, which have been passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth, from generation to generation. In folk songs, we often see simple and clear comparisons: "Because of the jeweler's attitude to words and images, the idea in each quartet is as dense and mature as the pomegranate seeds. The people do not start a speech from afar, they do not make a profit, they do not stiffen their necks, but they say something and take it from their souls: 'will be sharp. That's why it's easy to remember and spread quickly. Another feature of light, popular songs is that they are sung with melody. People want not only the song to be sung, but also the play to be performed." That is why folk songs have always been popular and popular. That's why artists have always resorted to folk songs. Hafiz, who sang folk songs, was also very popular. The love for folk songs has never faded. Even during the Shura period, they were sung and listened to with special affection. Although some of the songs have been adapted to the spirit of the times and subordinated to the dominant ideology, they have retained their charm and impact.

In grades 5-7, music lessons are based on the following curriculum:

Fifth grade 1 hour per week

Subject name	Allocated hours
Theme of the year: Composing music genre	34 hours
Uzbek Folk Orchestra. Choral art.	9 p.m.
Symphony orchestra. Vocal symphonic genres in music.	7 hours
Stage music works. Ballet and dance. Drama and comedy in music	10 hours
Musical fairy tale performances for children.	
The art of opera. Opera genre in Uzbek music	8 hours

Sixth grade 1 hour per week

Subject name	Allocated hours
Theme of the year: Classical music.	34 hours
The concept of classical music.	9 p.m.
Classical music of the peoples of the East.	7 hours

Modern music and its main features.	10 hours
The concept of European classical music.	8 hours
<i>Seventh grade 1 hour per week</i>	
Subject name	Allocated hours
Theme of the year: Local styles of folk music. A general understanding of status.	34 hours
Musical styles of Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Bukhara, Samarkand oases.	9 p.m.
Musical styles of Fergana-Tashkent and Khorezm oases	7 hours
Shashmaqom	10 hours
Khorezm authorities. Fergana - Tashkent status roads	8 hours

4. CONCLUSION.

It is no secret that a decade ago there was a big difference between today's approach to the issue of educating young people. Therefore, defining a clear goal of education is one of the first issues of pedagogy. The purpose of educating the younger generation in what spirit is determined by solving the problem. Education is a vital and continuous concept of social life that has a historical character. In ancient Greece and Rome, the peoples of Central Asia achieved great success in this direction, the goal of which was to develop in the younger generation a good citizen, patriotism, courage, loyalty and friendship. This period brought to the world of great thinkers. In educating our youth, first of all, the legacy of Eastern thinkers should serve as a program. Thanks to independence, our rich spiritual values and traditions have been revived. We have reached the days we have all dreamed of. The future of Uzbekistan, of course, depends on today's youth. To do this, it is necessary to provide the younger generation with modern knowledge at the level of world standards, to bring them up in a comprehensive spirituality. If we talk about the modern concept of education, it is developing on the basis of high universal values. This is stated in the Law on the National Training Program and the Law on Education. These laws are based on the analysis of the experience of lyceums and world achievements in the education system, and the ability to independently pursue the goals of independence in the creative and socio-political life of a high general culture. is aimed at forming a new generation of achievable goals. The goal of the national program is to radically reform the education system, to free it from the ideological views and potential of the past, to create a national structure for the training of highly qualified personnel that meets the highest spiritual and moral standards at the level of developed democracies.

When it comes to teaching and educating the younger generation in the process of implementing the system of continuing education, this is a very complex and multifaceted task, which can be carried out only by qualified teachers. possible. That kind of teaching is a great art. In this art, this or that pedagogue cannot easily achieve on his own. To do this, the independence of the teaching profession, that is, the desire of a healthy generation to become a true coach, the desire to be a true coach, the rapid and deep understanding of the requirements of the times, the consistent implementation of their scientific, socio-political level and pedagogical skills. can be achieved only by true patriots and hard-working people who are carefully armed with their mother and ideology. Pedagogical skill is not an innate talent or a bottom-up trait, but a product of research and creative work. At the heart of this multifaceted pedagogical activity is creative work. That is why pedagogical skill is not a standard way for teachers to work, but it is formed and developed in the process of creative work of each teacher. In the process of education, the teacher and the students need a lively language, a sincere relationship of communication, cooperation in achieving the main goal. Therefore, it is necessary to organize the lessons in such a way that under their influence,

students should develop and form different views on the science of music, scientific thinking and beliefs. The effectiveness of the educational process depends on the scientific potential of the teacher, his reputation in the eyes of young people, his personal qualities, scientific talent, experience and skills in the field of education, as well as friendly relations with students, depends on.

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