

## CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSIC CULTURE COURSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

**Pulatova Shakhlokhon Abduvahid kizi**

Master of Namangan State University

**Annotation:** This article provides detailed information about the emergence of music culture, methods used by teachers to form music culture in the classroom, the essence of the content of other areas of music.

**Keywords:** music, gijjak, work, art, tradition, pedagogue, community, national culture, conservatory, composer, conductor, ethnographer, musicologist, composer.

## UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA MUSIQA MADANIYATI DARSLARINING O'ZIGA XOSLIGI

**Pulatova Shahlohon Abduvahid qizi**

Namangan davlat universiteti magistranti

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada musiqa madaniyatining paydo bo'lishi, o'qituvchilar tomonidan o'quvchilarga darslarda musiqa orqali musiqa madaniyatini shakllantirish metodlari, musiqaning boshqa yo'nalishlarining mazmun mohiyati haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** musiqa, g'ijjak, asar, san'at, an'ana, pedagog, jamoa, milliy madaniyat, konservatoriya, bastakor, dirijyor, etnograf, musiqashunos, bastakor.

## ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА КУРСОВ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В СРЕДНИХ ШКОЛАХ

**Пулатова Шахлохон Абдувахид кызы**

Магистр Наманганского государственного университета

**Аннотация:** В данной статье представлена подробная информация о зарождении музыкальной культуры, методах, используемых педагогами для формирования музыкальной культуры учащихся на уроках, а также сущности содержания других направлений музыки.

**Ключевые слова:** музыка, гиджак, произведение, искусство, традиция, педагог, община, национальная культура, консерватория, композитор, дирижер, этнограф, музыковед, композитор.

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been implementing a number of major projects to restore and study the rich cultural heritage of our people. In particular, the Center of Islamic Culture of Uzbekistan is being built in Tashkent, and the International Research Center named after Imam Bukhari is being built in Samarkand. The Uzbek Center

for the Study of Cultural Heritage Abroad and the Center for New History of Uzbekistan are being set up. Great attention is paid to improving the culture of reading, culture and art, and creative schools and centers named after our great artists are being established in the regions. Systematic measures are being taken to further popularize folklore and amateur arts, and to develop innovative areas of culture and the arts.

In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, “If culture and art do not develop in the country, society will not develop. It is important to develop the field of culture and arts, to increase the prestige of the Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize the potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity, live in peace”[1].

The origins of music go back to ancient times. Man was formed as a conscious, intelligent being, and as relationships and problems were restored, he began to discover pleasing ways and sounds. Since our earliest ancestors were mainly hunters, the first samples of music were created in this style. There are so many types it's hard to say. Only the people of a peaceful country can sing and dance. Otherwise, nothing will fit in your heart. It's good that the number of singers and bands is growing, you just need to listen to them and select them. There are a lot of young people who live with dreams, “I wish I could go on stage and sing a song”. Therefore, it is known from our history that our wise people from ancient times not only loved music and song, but also considered it an important part of their cultural life. It is a dream of parents to teach their children to sing in the family. It is a tradition in every home to have a musical instrument in the net of the house. Saying Allah to a child in the cradle, reciting the adhan in the child's ear when naming, circumcising the boy to the sound of trumpets and horns, let alone reciting the verses of the Holy Kuran with sadness. “A man who keeps his word will never go wrong”, said our wise people. The great power of music is appreciated in the most ancient and rare sources, as well as in the teachings of our encyclopedic scholars and sages. Music, by its very nature and emotional power, is considered to be an expression of language higher than wisdom and philosophy. Music and spirituality are intertwined. In today's society, we are trying to establish a high level of spirituality in the hearts of young people. But without analyzing the state of supply, demand, music promotion and advertising in the music market, it is difficult to achieve the desired result.[2]

First of all, when we talk about the demand for youth music, we need to know what kind of music young people are in demand for. Performers often say that they are performing because of demand. But we all know that there are very few works offered by professional musicians. After all, whatever we offer to the listener in the music market, he will look for a work for himself and buy from one of them. This is directly related to the promotion of musical works. It is clear what direction and content of music is being promoted today. Private radio and television stations have been leading the way in promoting some of the most controversial pieces of music. Of course, no one is going to define the repertoire they are airing today. However, despite the fact that these institutions are private, we believe that they are responsible for contributing to the decision-making process in our society.

Sometimes we talk about the fact that young people do not like to listen to modern melodies, which are created in the style of classical singing or folk music, performed to the accompaniment of national instruments. But we don't think about why they're not listening.[3] The listener often enjoys listening to familiar music. So, it is important to create opportunities for young people to listen to more music in the above-mentioned areas. That is, radio and television should broadcast more of these works. In general, the promotion of high-quality music is not in demand today. You can also find out the number of instrumental concerts and the repertoire of concert organizations. If we pay enough attention to this issue, we will be able

to create more opportunities for the audience, especially young people, to grow their artistic and musical level, to develop their musical culture and spirituality. The sounds of music, expressing the most noble, lofty and delicate human experiences, are performed by any representative of the people or nation. The famous historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi wrote in his book *Zafarnoma* about the musical conferences held during the reign of Amir Temur: He, an Arab and a non-Arab, each sang a song with his own picture”. The realization of the goals and objectives of music education is directly related to the lessons of “Music Culture” in secondary schools. In the concept of music education, music is one of the most important disciplines in school. It is an equal subject in school to raise the quality of music education. This requires a modern student to have a positive attitude towards the lessons, to properly organize and manage the development of students’ musical activities.

“Music culture” has its own characteristics as a lesson. And every teacher needs to know these qualities. First, the theory of music history includes some exercises from various examples of performance, music literacy classes, music listening, music education and literature, children’s playing of musical instruments, elements of rhythmic movements, and activities of music creators. Second, music differs from other forms of art in its means of expression, the language. If fiction is expressed in words, fine arts in color, and dance in artistic movements, then the tone of the musical sounds is used.[4]

Sometimes we talk about the fact that young people do not like to listen to modern melodies, which are created in the style of classical singing or folk music, performed to the accompaniment of national instruments. But we don't think about why they're not listening. The listener often enjoys listening to familiar music. So, it is important to create opportunities for young people to listen to more music in the above-mentioned areas. That is, radio and television should broadcast more of these works. In general, the promotion of high-quality music is not in demand today. You can also find out the number of instrumental concerts and the repertoire of concert organizations. If we pay enough attention to this issue, we will be able to create more opportunities for the audience, especially young people, to grow their artistic and musical level, to develop their musical culture and spirituality. The sounds of music, expressing the most noble, lofty and delicate human experiences, are performed by any representative of the people or nation. The famous historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi wrote in his book *Zafarnoma* about the musical conferences held during the reign of Amir Temur: He, an Arab and a non-Arab, each sang a song with his own picture. ” The realization of the goals and objectives of music education is directly related to the lessons of "Music Culture" in secondary schools. In the concept of music education, music is one of the most important disciplines in school. It is an equal subject in school to raise the quality of music education. Of course, the media and the general public also take part in such events.[5]

This requires a modern student to have a positive attitude towards the lessons, to properly organize and manage the development of students' musical activities. “Music culture” has its own characteristics as a lesson. And every teacher needs to know these qualities. First, the theory of music history includes some exercises from various examples of performance, music literacy classes, music listening, music education and literature, children’s playing of musical instruments, elements of rhythmic movements, and activities of music creators. Second, music differs from other forms of art in its means of expression, the language. If fiction is expressed in words, fine arts in color, and dance in artistic movements, then the tone of the musical sounds is used.

**References**

1. Topildiev Odiljon Rakhimjonovich, Mirkhakimova Feruza Kholdorjon kizi. REFORM IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND ART IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Web of scientist: International scientific research journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 5, May., 2022.196-198 pp.
2. Toshpulatova I. "Traditional instrumental performance". Study guide. Toshkent 2017. - P. 124.
3. Begmatov S. "The art of memorization". Study guide. 2007. - P. 133.
4. Abdurahmanov R. Navoi and his musical world.- Tashkent 2012.- P.25. Tashmatova A. History of Performing Arts - Tashkent 2017, - P. 17.
5. Mirhakimova, F. K. (2021). The state museum of history and culture of namangan region past and today. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(8), 84-89.