

# EDUCATION OF THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL PERSONALITY OF STUDENTS THROUGH THE STUDY OF UZBEKISTAN FOLK MUSIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

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## Abstract

This article discusses in detail the issues of educating the spiritual and moral personality of students through the study of Uzbek folk music and cultural heritage.

**Keywords:** Tradition, music, culture, creativity, personality, morality, education, process, event, student, activity.

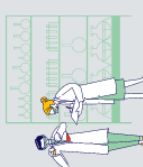
## Introduction

Traditions have long been the best instructive life lessons in human life. We will not be mistaken if we call them guidance lessons for our generations and ancestors. Traditions are a heritage created in the process of the historical formation and development of the people.

It is known from history that our musical culture, which is the main link of our spirituality, our traditional songs, makom performances, national Uzbek pop music and folklore art, have been recognized as spiritual food in the daily life of our people. The state program for the implementation of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for the period of 2022-2026 in the "Year of honoring human dignity and active neighborhood" on additional measures for the further development of the sphere of culture and art.[1] No matter what the event was, music adorned them. Even in difficult times, our people sought salvation from songs and music, they always accompanied them.

Zero, today, on the day of our blessed independence, at a time when we are realizing our identity, our national musical culture, a child of our great spirituality, inherited from our ancestors, is directly related to public holidays, ceremonies, weddings, and celebrations created by the people. When organizing extracurricular activities in secondary schools, it is necessary to work without deviating from the above considerations. In addition, it is necessary to check the octave of some frets in each string.[2] In Uzbekistan, the rules of faith, honesty, morality, and decency have always been honored, so these rules must be followed in the framework of the event being held.

If we can instill the concepts of loyalty to traditions in the minds of young people, if we do not allow them to imitate Westerners, if we follow the national education system, the value of our values in our country will continue to increase. The development of such spiritual and aesthetic qualities as humanity, kindness, faith, love for the Motherland, and loyalty in them places a high responsibility on the shoulders of every educator.



The pedagogical significance of these factors, taking into account their specific features and circumstances, increases our national values, and plays an important role in the study of the system of traditions among young people. Since the Uzbeks are a childish people, they always call and advise, no matter whose child they are.

In the hearts of our hardworking, honest, faithful, and pious people living and working in our heavenly land, there is a lot of love and affection for the younger generation. In the heart of every person lies the desire to find recognition for their labor and at the same time see the results of the prosperity of the country in which they live. Music, with its unique nature, has the power to greatly influence the spiritual world of young people.[3] For this, national values must be preserved, passed on to the next generation, and they must love and appreciate our independent Motherland.

When we discuss measures to promote, teach, and develop children's folklore, we should remember this: when we say folklore, we should not be limited to singing with a hoop, spoon, or plate, wearing beautiful hair, embroidering and making ornaments, or using the movements of some national games.

To further improve folklore art, we need to organize circles in places and teach forgotten songs, forgotten national games, and most importantly, our national heritage that our youth have forgotten. The principles that form the worldview of the choral culture are especially important today, when universal spiritual values are being revived.[4]

Currently, many events and competitions are being organized in different regions to develop folklore art and bring it to the world. Working with the younger generation, our real goal is to see the development of our students in the future, to see them apply the knowledge and lessons they have learned from us in practice. Usually, the events that are held also have a high educational value. Each event has its own purpose, a great idea, and accordingly, melodies and songs that give it an artistic quality.

All forms of music, dance, folklore performance are used in the process of events. In particular, in addition to all events held in secondary schools, namely new year, defender of the fatherland day, International women's day, Navruz, Independence Day, there are also the main holidays and events of the public education system, which include the first bell, teacher and mentor day, the "Alifbe" holiday, and the last bell. Music and singing activities have been of special importance in compositional creativity since ancient times.[5]

The following are organized according to the content and structure of cultural and educational evenings:

- Theme evenings;
- Leisure evenings;
- Question and answer evenings.

Regardless of the theme of all evenings, their basis is the aesthetic views of human and social issues, labor and social life, patriotism, friendship and the common interests of the people.

Among the events held in secondary schools, holidays and events related to Uzbek children's folklore are significant. These events use songs that express "Beshik song's", "Season and

ceremonial songs”, “Songs inviting to play”, “Songs related to agriculture”, “Songs related to livestock farming”, “Labor songs”.

Therefore, the first creators of folklore were also children?! As a result of children's games, movements, and songs, folklore developed. The more students are taught new songs, the more interested they become in music, and the more diverse the level of events held will be. In conclusion, the main idea and ultimate goal of holidays and events held in secondary schools is to strengthen education in young people, which includes appreciation of art and music, and instilling in them moral skills and, most importantly, patriotic ideas. Again, the level of implementation of the events depends on their organizers.

The Uzbek people have a very ancient and rich cultural history. The origins of their traditional music, performing arts and speech date back to the pre-Christian era.

Since ancient times, the peoples living on the land of Uzbekistan have had highly developed cultural traditions. The teacher also examines each child's musical ability.[6]Figurines of musicians and singers, dancers, and musical instruments found as a result of archaeological excavations, as well as examples of fine art, have survived to us for centuries.

It is known that the cultural development of each nation, regardless of the era to which it belongs, is closely related to the achievements of this people in the economic, social, spiritual and educational spheres.

The traditions of Uzbek musical art are considered to be a system of values that has acquired its own unique character due to its ancient foundations and historical roots connected with the musical talents of our most ancient ancestors who lived on the territory of our country.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, attention to Uzbek musical art, among all types of art, became one of the important directions of state policy. The Law “On Education”, the “National Program for Personnel Training”, and the introduction of State Educational Standards place a great responsibility on the shoulders of teachers of musical culture. As indicated in the state educational standard, in musical culture classes and extracurricular activities, special importance is given to Uzbek national musical art, in particular folklore, and a wide place is given to performing local-style dances and songs, singing and listening to folk songs.

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