



The role of music in the life of students and young people

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ABSTRACT

This article provides complete information about the history of Uzbek music, the impact of music on human life, the role of music in educating young people to be perfect people, and the analysis of interdependence of music and culture.

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O'quvchi-yoshlar hayotida musiqaning tutgan o'рни

АННОТАЦИЯ

Калит сўзлар:

musiq, madaniyat, ta'lim,
an'ana, o'quvchi, inson,
milliy san'at, asar, tahlil,
milliy, yo'nalish.

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek musiqasi tarixi, musiqa san'atining inson hayotiga ta'siri, yoshlarni komil inson qilib tarbiyalashda musiqaning o'рни, musiqa va madaniyatning o'zaro bir biriga bog'liqligi tahlili haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan.

Роль музыки в жизни студентов и молодежи

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

музыка, культура,
образование, традиция,
ученик, человек,
национальное искусство,
произведение, анализ,
национальное,
направление.

В данной статье дана полная информация об истории узбекской музыки, влиянии музыки на жизнь человека, роли музыки в воспитании молодежи совершенными людьми, а также выполнен анализ взаимозависимости музыки и культуры.

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A great attention is paid to the development of national culture in the construction of a new Uzbekistan at state level. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev noted, "The level of development of our people is primarily assessed by our national culture. In this sense, culture is an image of our people, our society. As we begin to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture." [1].

The Uzbek Center for Studying Cultural Heritage Abroad and Center for New History of Uzbekistan are being set up. Great attention is paid to the development of reading culture, 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 popularizing folklore and amateur arts, and developing innovative areas of culture and arts. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoev 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 Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, nation and people, the whole of humanity live in peace". [2]

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 "On measures to further development of art of Uzbek national makom", August 26, 2018 Resolution № PD - 3920 "On measures for innovative development of arts", Resolution № PD-4038 of November 28, 2018 "On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan", 2019 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 1019 of December 19, 2019 "On approval of the Program for improving the activities of museums in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021", November 23, 2019 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 26, 2019 "On approval of the activities of Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum and Treasury House-Museum" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers № 630 [3] of May 30, 2019 "On organization of activities of state museum-reserves "Sarmishsay", "Shakhrisabz", "Termez" and "Kokand" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 443 of April 21 [4], 2020 "On measures to further increasing the efficiency of fine and applied arts" Resolution № PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 "Culture Decree № PD-6000 of May 23 [5], 2020 "On measures to further enhancing the role and influence of arts in society" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 325 of June 9, 2021 and "Martyrs' Memory" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 357 of February 2, 2022 "On support of Moat Fund" Normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution № PD - 12 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] are becoming increasingly important.

Taste and culture of our people, demand and need for art is increasing day by day. Because art is an educator of human spirit. It is a fact that Uzbek national art conquers every heart, and our national status art is a vivid example of this. It includes urgent tasks such as ensuring the implementation of Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on State Policy on Youth, educating young generation in our country, widely involving young people in culture, art and sports, and improving their reading culture. Implementation of 5 important initiatives has been launched. For the first time, Uzbek youth forum was held in our country, where the President of Uzbekistan participated and gave a speech.

Shavkat Mirziyoev said: "I value highly you as the greatest wealth and priceless treasure of Uzbekistan". Therefore, every musician should study a piece of music, in order

to bring it to the attention of people, he should have a deep understanding of the piece he is mastering, and in this way, he should constantly search creatively. After all, a musician's art is popular, modern, and highly professional only when it is well received by audience and satisfies our creative people. Therefore, it is necessary to get acquainted with the history of our cultural heritage, the work of performing musicians, teachers, and learn from it. If we look at legacy of our scientists and poets who lived in distant past and wrote immortal works, we will find enough evidence for our opinion. For example, Abu Nasr al-Farabi in his treatise "Kitab al-musiqi al-Kabr" allocated a special place to musical instruments, in particular to chan, rubob, flute, and doyra. The works created by Al-Farabi became a basis for ideas and treatises of his contemporaries and later scholars on theory of music science.

In particular, Darvesh Ali Changi, a famous musician and music theorist of the 17th century, glorified music and musicians and their performance art in his treatises. Great artists and poets noted that chan soz was performed with love and appreciation among the masses, and the performers showed high skill. The listeners, in turn, received spiritual nourishment from the melodies played by the instrument, found ointment for their pain, and added joy to their joy. In all eras, poets and scientists have devoted separate pages in their works to creative power of art, to harmony of melodies with strings of human heart.

Haji Abdulaziz Rasulov, well-known askiya artist Yusufjan Khevan Shakarjonov, master circler Usta Olim Komilov, dutor artists Abdusolat Vahobov, who contributed to the development of our art. Zikhan Madrakhimov, the famous singer and school teacher Mukhyiddin Koryakubov (1896-1957) are proof of our opinion. Later, a number of musicians who received the name of masters of performance art in Uzbek folk instruments took an active part in musical life of our republic and created a ground for realization of a new era and new creative ideas. Based on traditions of our musical history, in 1920s and 1930s, the art of performance and solo musicianship in ensembles of Uzbek folk instruments developed widely, especially in Fergana Valley, Samarkand and Tashkent cities. The famous musicians who were named "master" by our people - Olim Komilov, Akhmadjon Umurzakov, Yusufjon Shakarjonov, Abdukadir Ismailov, Rozimat Isaboev, Matyusuf Kharratov, Tokhtasin Jalilov, Rizki Rajabi, Yunus Rajabi, Jorabek Saidaliev, Abdumutal Abdullaev. Arifkharmon Tashmatov, Khairulla Ubaidullaev, Arif Kasimov, Muhammadjon Mirzaev, Ayub Kadirov, Kamiljon Jabbarov, Nabijon Hasanov, Saidjon Kalonov, Fakhridin Sadikov, Ganijon Tashmatov won the love of the audience. Their exemplary performing activities and training in the field of musical education created the ground and became the foundation for the development of performance in modern Uzbek folk instruments.

Each teacher made their unique contribution to preservation of our rich national musical heritage, formation of our modern music culture, formation and development of musical art - traditional and new styles of performance. At the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek music art and culture began developing rapidly. In the 1920s, it achieved certain achievements in the field of music education, particularly in the field of performing arts on Uzbek folk instruments.

Traditional methods of mastering Uzbek folk instruments - performance of musical works is based on rich oral traditions delivered by direct performance, and student almost memorized it. Therefore, tradition of mentor-apprenticeship among folk musicians has created a great opportunity for formation of skilled musicians as a way of teaching young people how to perform music. Scholars of "Shashmakom" Ota Jaloliddin Nosirov, Ota Ghiyos Abduganiev (1859 -1927), as well as performers of Uzbek and Tajik folk music, tanbur and

dutor, singing and Uzbek composition. who have made a significant contribution to its development. Master artists who learned from each other and taught each other enjoyed each other's magic of performance. Over the years, the art of performance on folk instruments has developed in a new direction according to the needs of the times. As a result, the ground was created for formation of a new generation of masters in art of musical performance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.[7]

Since the 1930s, Uzbek music culture began to sprout in all directions. In particular, Uzbek State Philharmonic was established in 1934, Tashkent State Conservatory (now State Conservatory of Uzbekistan) and many other cultural and art institutions were established in 1936. Services of Professor Ashot Ivanovich Petrosyans, the artist of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in reconstruction, improvement, creation of family types of Uzbek folk instruments are incomparable. As a result of innovations introduced to Uzbek folk instruments under the leadership of A. Petrosyans together with music masters, an opportunity was created to master musical works and compositions of all nations except Uzbek folk tunes. The path opened to performance of the works of world composers - in the development of new Uzbek art, and brought a new style to performance of art of folk instruments - current mixed with the spirit of times. As a result of improvement of words, it was possible to enjoy musical culture and professional musical creativity of all peoples of the world. It enriched the way of increasing sounding power of instrument and bringing the performance skills to the high level. He prepared the ground for promotion of musical instruments and Uzbek music culture among peoples of different nationalities. Promotion of national music culture and art of performance on folk instruments in many foreign countries is also important. Master musicians in world most famous and largest concert halls: People's artists of Uzbekistan Turgun Alimatov, Mukhammadjon Mirzaev, State award laureates Bakhtiyor Aliev, Khahramon Dadaev, honored artists of Uzbekistan Fakhridin Sadikov, Ahmad Odilov, Temur Makhmudov, honored artists of Uzbekistan Fazil Kharratov, Abdusalam Mutalov, Odil Kamolkhojaev, Tahir Rajabi, honored cultural worker of Uzbekistan Fazilat Shukurova, professor Rustam Nematov, etc. They also skillfully promoted the art of professional performance through television screens and radio waves. Such meaningful and bright creative flights of musicians encouraged the composers of Uzbekistan to create original works for folk instruments. Composers I. Admoni, S. Boboev, I. Khamroev, A. Otajonov, M. Tojiev, N. Zokirov, M. Nasimov, T. Toshmatov, S. Varelas, T. Azimov, B. Gienko, M. Bafoev, R. Abdullaev, H. Rakhimov, A. Mansurov, M. Otajhonov, O. Abdullaeva works of well-known and famous artists are recognized as good by experts and listeners.[8]

Ayub Kadirov, Sayidjon Kalonov, Mirza Toirov on the flute, Fakhridin Sadikov, Fazil Kharratov on the flute, Ari Bobokhanov, Muhammadjon Mirzaev, Rifatilla Kasimov, Tahir Rajabi on dutor, Mahmudjon Yunusov, Zahidjon Obidov on kashgar rubabi, Ganijon Toshmatov, Obid Kholmukhamedov, Murad Toshmuhamedov, Abduhoshim Ismailov on gijjak, Kahramon Dadaev, Gafir Azimov, Odil Kamolkhojaev, Talat Sayfiddinov and others on drum and percussion instruments. We can see on the example of many others. In addition to training young people in professions, carefully arming them with worldly knowledge, raising them to be polite and pleasant, humble and sweet-talking, tasteful and resourceful, cultured and all-around well-rounded people today has risen to the level of matter of state importance. After all, as the President noted: "In future, Uzbekistan should impress the world not only with its highly developed economy, but also with its educated, spiritually mature children. Among many factors and means of education, music occupies a special

place in leading to high spirituality and perfection. Music is a separate world by its nature. Miraculous sounds, charming melodies, strange feelings, strange emotional experiences are characteristic of this music. Music and song are born with a strong bond of passionate emotions and colorful life impressions. It flows from hearts to tongues, from tongues to hearts again as a peaceful warmth. Such strange effect of words and melody awakens feelings of nobility, purity and goodness in hearts, stimulates the development of creativity, helps the growth of consciousness and thinking, helps to deepen self-awareness and broader understanding of life. This situation, in its turn, creates an opportunity for every teacher-coach to carry out his great educational work. When the tune is played, melodies flow through universe and they introduce sweet sensations. Until that time, mankind has created a number of musical instruments with his intelligence: dutor, flute, chang, rubab, tanbur, gijjak each of which emits its own melody, and melody is created by a composer.

Music is a truly powerful art form. Creators create artistic images with the help of sounds on the basis of divine law, so that the inner world of a person, all of their parts, is embodied in their perfect works. In our daily life, music can be a companion that relieves fatigue when we are tired and fills our hearts when we are depressed. Music bewitches a person, encourages goodness, kindness, sweet dreams, turns people away from bad paths, makes them think, cry, laugh. Music is a helper, a companion to human life, it is permissible to compare music to light, burning lamps.

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