

Askarova Sohibakhon Mukhammadzhonovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute (Kokand, Uzbekistan)

Kusherbayev Zhanbolat Asetovich

Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai (Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Annotation. In today's rapidly changing world, when such global problems arise as the attack of various ideas and information, the issues of moral education of the younger generation through the transfer of knowledge using various means and methods, the organization of music classes in the moral education of children, constitute the main content of this article. Also, the influence of musical art and songs on the worldview and morals of children in society is considered through the works of great scientists, shown by experimental works, and a conclusion is presented.

Keywords: moral education, art, music, singing, worldview, folk art, aesthetic, behavior, knowledge, power.

Introduction. The great role of art and literature in moral education affects the whole life of a person. In this case, art cannot be replaced by a school subject or a textbook.

The moral education of the student's personality is successfully carried out directly through music, folk songs, which are an example of folk singing art, its most eastern genre.

The art of music has manifested itself as an instrument of divine power, which for thousands of years has been instilling high and pure feelings in the hearts of people, filling their spiritual world and always calling for goodness and purity. Based on this, our great-grandfather Alisher Navoi called the art of music the power and happiness of the soul.

Talking about the reasons that gave rise to music science, Farobi draws attention to the moral and educational aspects of music. "This knowledge is useful in this sense," he writes in *Ihsa al-Ulum*, "it regulates the behavior of people who have lost their balance, improves imperfect behavior and maintains its balance. This science is also useful for the health of the body, because when the body is sick, the soul is sick, and when the body is oppressed, the soul is also oppressed. Therefore, the body is treated by healing the soul by the influence of sounds, and the soul is treated by regulating its forces and adapting to its substance."

Farobi psychologically and aesthetically justified the fact that musical works are closely related to the psyche and spirituality of the human body. The idea that music improves human behavior is a great innovation in the history of musical and aesthetic thought, in which special attention is paid to the educational and spiritual significance of music [3. -16 p].

It is desirable to have an in-depth mastery of the moral norms characteristic of this society during the educational process. Music education has great potential in this regard.

Doctor of Historical Sciences Khodjiakbar Khamidov says the following about singing: "Singing is an important part of the socio-economic and ideological life of Uzbeks, ... (it) satisfies not only the spiritual needs of the people, but also people's views on the existing social system, ... state structures, the hardships of life were also expressed in them. At the same time, songs were also a daily way of life for people.

Songs have also gained a reputation as a means of bringing people together. They have become a necessary part of weddings, large ceremonies, public elections and holidays. In them, people increased their social value as a force capable of making profound changes in their mental state" [2. -79 p].

The great scientist Abdurakhman Jami emphasizes that the diversity of music is an expression of a person's spiritual needs, and secondly, through aesthetic pleasure and presence, a person, in turn, becomes spiritually perfect. Using the example of music, Jami admits that "Pleasure for the soul comes from

understanding and knowing something. If something is quickly perceived by the mind and makes it think and think deeply, then it is considered the most delicious [2. -26 p].

Methods. The appeals, advice and instructions contained in the thoughts and melodies given in folk music and songs are the product of his life conclusions, rechecked and polished as a result of his age-old experience. Every word spoken by the people is a "bullet" and it is natural that a person who does not listen to him will suffer in life.

Music education plays a special role in the ability of students to find their place in the classroom, school team, family, neighborhood during the period of study at a comprehensive school. Content-based music lessons, extracurricular activities, and a shared musical environment are also important resources for strengthening student morale.

Knowledge, talent, enthusiasm, propaganda, kindness and teacher advice play a leading role in turning music lessons into a real educational tool.

The great power of the art of music is that it can penetrate into the inner world of the student and awaken his emotions. Psychologists say that music can penetrate the largest, thinnest layer of neural networks in the hemispheres of the human brain, which cannot be affected by any other means. Huge reserves of human strength are stored in these layers, and good music can activate these mental forces and emotional reserves [3.-813 p].

Results. Musical art has its own power, which no other subject or art form has. The stock of "weapons" capable of having a strong influence on a person, the unique professional characteristics of musical art, the "arsenal" of instruments includes timbre (color), high and low sounds, a variety of rhythm (method), harmonic structures, a variety in the structure of intervals and chords, dynamic timbre, etc. are with nothing an incomparable means of influence that excites a person and works wonders in the world of his feelings.

Music plays an incomparable role in the formation and development of a student's personality, especially folk songs, which are created from a series of human emotional experiences, joys, sorrows, dreams and hopes.

Folk songs are an art form that has been rooted in the blood of the Uzbek people from generation to generation, and that is why a person listening to folk melodies, lamentations and other national decorations cannot be indifferent to it, he directly follows it. He sings and dances, that is, the music takes him into his magical world.

Discussion. In the lessons of "Musical Culture" in secondary schools, the author of the work and his written works are mentioned to consolidate musical knowledge and skills, but most of this knowledge is not firmly assimilated by children. In turn, incomplete assimilation of knowledge affects the educational process.

We conducted a study in two classes on topics distributed by quarters. As experimental, we took the 7th "a" and 7th "b" classes. In grade 7 "a" we explained the given topics in quarters and conducted a continuous lesson, and in grade 7 "b" we gave in-depth knowledge on the same topics, that is, the students were divided into groups, and the teacher asked questions on the topic. The students, divided into groups, expressed their opinions independently, the correct answer was chosen and the winning group was encouraged. At the end of the quarter, these knowledge were given answers to questions of test control, control of written works, rhythmic dictation, methods of execution and were passed from both classes in the form of an exam. The results showed that according to the following indicator.

High level. He knows musical instruments, songs and epics that determine the perception and enjoyment of beauty through musical education.

Middle-level students who have some understanding of the above topics, but do not have a complete understanding of them.

Low level. Students with almost no knowledge of music education.

To determine the level of answers to the questionnaire questions, the answers of the students of the experimental and control classes were determined based on the following table.

13	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 02 in February-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Table 1

	The direction of classes	Number of students	Response level	Answers to questions (questionnaires)							
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Experimental class	26	Tall	20	20	18	19	19	18	20	19
			Average	3	4	6	5	5	5	4	4
			Low	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
			Total	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	Control class	26	Tall	12	14	14	12	12	13	14	14
			Average	8	5	4	5	6	4	4	5
			Low	6	7	8	9	8	9	8	7
			Total	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26

As can be seen from this table, the knowledge, understanding and skills of the students of the experimental class we worked with are much higher than in the control class.

In particular, when we compare the students who answered one with another, the difference between the two classes of students is clearly visible.

During the lesson, it is good to focus students' attention on a specific topic and use different forms and styles.

Table 2

N	The direction of classes	Number of students	Response level	Answers to questions (questionnaires)							
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Experimental class	26	Tall	20	20	18	19	19	18	20	19
2	Control class	26	Tall	12	14	14	12	12	13	14	14
3	Difference	26	Tall	8	6	4	7	7	5	6	5

The number of correct answers in the experimental class ranged from 18 to 20 compared to 12-15 in the control class. As a result of the comparison, it was found that the number of excellent students in the experimental class ranged from 4 to 8. Based on this, our research work was more productive than the control class.

During the lessons, it is good to educate students by focusing their thoughts on a specific topic and using different forms and methods.

At the end of the study, when the control questions were offered to the students of the experimental group, we saw that their worldview, consciousness of musical art, moral qualities in a person had changed

in a positive way. Based on the methodology of the special lesson and its content, the skills of using modern songs, the performing manner and skills of the students who took part in the experimental work, as well as the indicators recorded by them in the experimental process, justifying the level, the growth of their moral and aesthetic education using new pedagogical technologies was revealed.

Based on the results of our observations and analysis of data from scientific sources, we came to the following conclusions:

- Compliance with the rules of the art of group singing during music lessons has a good effect on the formation of moral and aesthetic education of students.

- During music lessons, the regular development of concepts such as musical learning, musical perception and musical thinking will positively help students improve their ability to expressively sing modern songs.

- Thanks to the use of innovative technologies in the educational process, students have the opportunity to develop the skills of pure and expressive performance of modern melodies and songs.

- It is confirmed that with the help of effective methods of singing development, it is possible to increase the activity of students in the skillful performance of modern children's songs.

Conclusion. The modern young generation, along with meaningful songs about the Motherland, school, independence, Uzbekistan, wants and strives to perform modern works expressing the subtle feelings of the human heart, inner feelings, friendship, striving for beauty, reaction to reality.

We, teachers, should teach children to sing songs that affect the spirituality, culture and language of the child.

It can be seen that songs are not only a world of aesthetic appeal, but also a huge educational tool. Because human emotions are based on spiritual and moral concepts, feelings and conclusions.

REFERENCES

1. Rakhmonovich, E. M., Elyorjon, I., & Sanjarbek, A. (2022). Terminology As An Informative Part Of The Language. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1591-1594.
2. Askarova, S. "DEFECTS IN THE VOICE OF PUPILS AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.11 (2022): 418-420.
3. S. N Anvaronva. Developing the Intellectual Power of Preschool Children Through Developing Technologies //Eurasian Research Bulletin. – 2022. – T. 7. – C. 30-33.
4. Sulstonova Nurkhon Anvarovna, "Issues of Education during the Oriental Renaissance." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION* 1.5 (2022): 301-305.
5. Rasulova, Saida Sabirovna, and Orif Tursunovich Tillahojayev. "PECULIARITIES OF TRAINING MUSIC TEACHERS FOR INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES." *Academic research in educational sciences* 2.Special Issue 4 (2021): 14-17.
6. Tillaxo'jayev, O. "FORMATION OF INTERNATIONAL VIRTUE IN STUDENTS THROUGH STUDYING THE LIFE AND CREATION OF COMPOSER SULAYMON YUDAKOV." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.11 (2022): 122-127.
7. Askarova, S. "Great Song Genre in the Ethno Music of Uzbek Folk Music." *JournalNX* 7.05 (2021): 131-134.
8. Muhammadjonovna, Asqarova Sohibaxon. "THE ROLE AND ROLE OF MUSIC IN THE FORMATION OF THE SPIRITUAL AND AESTHETIC PERFECTION OF YOUNG STUDENTS." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.03 (2022): 106-109.
9. Asqarova, Sohibaxon, and Muslimaxon Muhammadjonova. "O 'YIN TA'LIM JARAYONINI TASHKIL ETISHNING PEDAGOGIK VOSITASI SIFATIDA." *Scientific progress* 2.2 (2021): 317-321.

10. Askarova, S. "DEFECTS IN THE VOICE OF PUPILS AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.11 (2022): 418-420.
11. Askarova, S. "SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF STUDENTS'SINGING SKILLS DURING ADOLESCENCE." *Open Access Repository* 9.11 (2022): 216-218.
12. Asqarova, S. "XOR VA XORSHUNOSLIK FANI DARSLARIDA KOMPETENSIYALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH." *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research* 2.7 (2022): 62-65.
13. Shodiyeva, G., and O. Sobirova. "UZBEK NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE LATE XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURIES." *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education* 14.7 (2022).
14. Eminjanovna, Shodiyeva Gavhar. "IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FORMATION OF HEARING ABILITIES OF NATIONAL MUSIC IN STUDENTS." *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603 11.12 (2022): 47-50.
15. Eminjanovna, Shodiyeva Gavkhar. "The role of national music in education of youth." *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL* 11.2 (2021): 1285-1288.
16. Shodiyeva, G., and O. Sobirova. "UZBEK NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE LATE XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURIES." *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education* 14.7 (2022).