

Music is a Very Young Tree

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Аннотация – Ушбу мақолада мусиқа азалдан кучли восита сифатида таълим – тарбиянинг барча тизимларида кенг қўлланилганлиги, буюк олимлар, давлат арбоблари мусиқага инсонларнинг онги ва руҳиятига чуқур таъсир қилувчи, уларда юксак маънавий маданиятни шакллантириш ҳамда ривожлантириш воситаси сифатида қарашганлари ва бунга катта эътибор берганларликлари хусусида сўз боради.

Калит сўзлар – санъат, мусиқа, педагог, чолғу, рисола, таълим, тарбия, анъана.

Аннотация – В данной статье мы говорим о том, что музыка широко использовалась во всех системах образования- как мощный инструмент. С незапамятных времен великие ученые, общественные деятели глубоко воздействовали музыкой на сознание и психику людей, и уделяли ей большое внимание. как средством формирования и развития в ней высокой духовной культуры.

Ключевые слова – культура, музыка, педагог, музыкальные инструменты, книга, образований, воспитания, традиция.

Abstract – In this article, we say that music has been widely used in all educational systems - as a powerful tool. Since time immemorial, great scientists and public figures have profoundly influenced the consciousness and psyche of people with music, and paid great attention to it. as a means of forming and developing a high spiritual culture in it.

Keywords – Art, Music, Pedagogue, Musical Instrument, Brochure, Education, Upbringing, Tradition.

Have you ever wondered when and where the music originated? One of the narrations that has come down to us is the book which is named «Меҳтарлик рисоласи» (The book of Mercy), which is narrated by Tursun Bakhshi Jumaniyazov, (one of the old masters of the book): “After Allah created the body of Odam Ato from sand clay, the angel Gabriel, the angel Michael who helps to run the world, the angel Israfil, who will sound the trumpet in the Hereafter, and the angel of death, Azrael, were entrusted with the task of bringing life into the body”.

From the darkness of person's heart, the soul refuses to enter it. The angels think long and hard and finally decide to

bring the soul into person in an antique way. They bring from Paradise “dup” (Tursun Bakshi says it like “tut”) wood and made tanbur, dutor, nay (trumpet) and gijjak. But, despite they work hard, any sound appeared from these stuffs. Angels were exhausted and was going to sleep. Demon allayhula’na (condemned) said that, nothing will be better without my efforts and started his tryings. He placed inside the tambour, the dutor, and the gijjaks insert a piece of stick under their ears and make a hole next to the holes of the nay, from which the expressions "satan harrak" and "satan's hole" are derived. When the four angels woke up, the instruments sounded as if they wait their be touched.

After that Gabriel created something good and made the sound with angels. In this way the soul entered into Adam's body". So, the music became the closest thing to person...[1]

Music has long been widely used as a powerful tool in all systems of education. Great scholars and political leaders considered music as a means of shaping and developing a high spiritual culture, which had a profound effect on the minds and psyche of the people, and paid great attention to it. Through the art of music, we can understand the spiritual spirit and culture of a people or a nation at one time or another.

Music (Greek - mousiche - the art of muses) is a type of art that reflects the human emotional experience, the range of imagination through a sequence or set of musical sounds (tones, melodies). The art of music has long been a rich cultural heritage of nations, formed and perfected over time, and is being polished by qualified, talented artists from our national classical art to modern pop art. In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize the services of great teachers. After all, if there is no profession that can be learned and mastered without the help of a teacher, then the word educator fully justifies its meaning of "child leader". The term educator, first mentioned in ancient Greece, is so ingrained in our daily lives today that it is used at the beginning of every field and profession.[2]

In the process of living, human beings have different relationships with the outside world and interact with different people. In particular, the balance between mental state and physical condition, stability, harmony, health are inextricably linked. At the same time, the ability to control the internal situation caused by external influences is a product of great will. Music expresses the subtle feelings that a person cannot express in words and gives peace to the body. Pleasant music plays an important role in suppressing negative emotions and relieving fatigue. Therefore, listening to music helps people to overcome fatigue and stress. If you pay attention, people in a good mood listen to lively music and songs, while those who are in a bad mood listen to heavy music.

In history, many scholars have paid special attention to the science of music, as well as creativity in various fields of science. For example: Aristotle, Pythagoras, Farabi, Ibn Sino, Urmavi, Maraghi, Jami, Navoi, Kavkabi, Husseini, Darvesh Ali Changi, Kamil Khorezmi and others. Special chapters in Farabi's Kitab ul-Musiqi al-Kabir (The Great Book of Music), Abu Ali Ibn Sina's Kitab-ush-Shifa, Donishnama, Abdulkadir Maraghi's Maqasid-ul-Alhan (Purposes of Songs)

,Urmavi's "Risolatush-sharafiya", Qutbuddin Sherazi's "Durratut-taj" musical treatises, Abdurahman Jami's "Risolayi musiqiy" ("Musical Science Treatise"), Kavkabi's "Risolati Musiqit" that is, "Risola dar bayoni duvozdah maqom"("Treatise which is devoted to the Explanation of the Twelve Maqoms"), Husseini's "Law-Science and Practical Music"("Practical and theoretical laws of musicology"), "Tuhfatu-s-surur" by Darwish Ali Changi ("Gift of Joy") works are among them. Kamil Khorezmi's "Tanbur note line" contains notes of maqoms. Each scholars gave information about the practical and theoretical aspects of musicology of the period in which he lived, about musicians and their inventors, musicians, singers, composers and musicologists in their works. Those who read these works will have a broad knowledge and imagination about the activities of representatives of art and culture, who lived and worked several centuries ago.

In our country, since 1991, special attention has been paid to the restoration of traditions and values. New tasks arose before the social sciences, including the musical sciences. In particular, a lot of work has been done to acquaint the younger generation with the origins of our national art, to study, study and promote the invaluable works created by our ancestors. Especially, the bold participation of our youth in prestigious international festivals has increased. Many of them perform various melodies on our national instruments and receive the applause of foreign art lovers. Each of them is the pride of our Motherland, our people.

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Man always strives to learn something in life, to teach what he knows to his children, students, friends and acquaintances. The meaning of life is also to live by teaching what you know, what you don't know. In vain, Hazrat Navoi;

In the way of truth, who taught you the letter, with resentment, It's not easy to make a living with a hundred ganj, "he said, not praising the science teacher so much. In

addition, the fact that our people say that "Master is as great as your father" confirms that from time immemorial we have a special recognition of science and its owners. It is natural for a student who values a teacher who teaches a letter to be respected. That is why the tradition of "Master-Apprentice" has been passed down from generation to generation. Many sciences known to us from history are formed on the basis of folklore, national traditions and attitudes. Discipleship is one of such beautiful and unique traditions that has come down to us. What makes it different from others is that it is connected with our centuries-old national values, Uzbek customs, and delicate upbringing. That is, a student who has learned some knowledge from his teacher, who has acquired a profession, has not risen from the status of a student until he receives the white blessing and blessing of the teacher. Only when the teacher was convinced that the student had acquired a sufficient level of knowledge, and when he saw that he could continue his profession and teach it to others, did he trust him and pray for him. Discipleship requires hard work, perseverance, patience, and, of course, unconditional respect for one's teacher.

Today, in all areas, this direction is developing in a modern, as well as popular style. In particular, in the field of art, the tradition of "Master-Apprentice" has a special place, which is an important tool in teaching students the masterpieces of folk art, training, exchange of experience. It should be noted that in our rapidly developing world, this tradition is constantly evolving. We can see this in the pedagogical experience of teachers who are trying to adapt to the development of technology, trying to use audio and video devices in their lessons. After all, today's student is not yesterday's student, but a person living in the flow of information of the 21st century, breathing through thousands of pieces of information per day, aware of the latest mobile communication systems. Lack of such skills is bound to make the teacher "stuck" in the eyes of the student.

As long as there is music, life goes on. Life without music can be compared to a colorless world. In the chirping of birds, in the flow of water, in the blowing of the wind, in the movement of cars, everything has its own tone, even silence. So music is with us in our good and bad days. Honored Artist of Uzbekistan, famous composer Usta Usmon Zufarov said: "Many people think that music is a melodious voice. In fact, music is a young tree. If the musician is the root of this tree, the musician is his body. Musical melodies are the fruit of this tree." [4]

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