

# Promotion of Our Uzbek National Musical Culture in Preschool Educational Institutions.

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**Abstract**-In this article, I talked about the profound impact of our national and classical music on children's minds, and also mentioned some fantastic methods of teaching, such as national musical instruments, photos, and films to introduce children to kindergarteners.

**Keywords**-Innovation, National Status Art, UNESCO, Shashmaqom, Fargona Tashkent status, Turgun Alimatov, National music in kindergartens, Shashmaqom in the world community. Khorazem maqom ways.

## 1. Introduction

The art national maqom, which is an integral part of the cultural heritage of our people, plays an important role in our lives with its rich history, deep philosophical roots, unique style and creative traditions. Unfortunately, in recent years, the interest in our national status art, the demand for it is declining day by day.

Over the past period, certain work has been done to develop our national status art. In particular, the publication of the Uzbek notation "Shashmaqomi" and the recording of their songs and musical instruments on magnetic tapes performed by master artists is a clear proof of our lyricism. The fact that "Shashmaqom", the flower of maqom art, is recognized by UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage of mankind and included in its Representative List is a proof that our national musical sanctuary has gained great fame not only in Eastern countries, but also around the World.

At the same time, we must first develop our national musical art in order to understand ourselves, develop our national musical art, increase the musical aesthetic taste and thinking of our people, especially the younger generation on the basis of human feelings. The more we enjoy this priceless heritage of our people, especially our youth, the more we will have a powerful enlightening weapon in the development of noble human qualities in our society in raising our national spirituality.

This begs the question. What measures should we take to pass on our national art to the next generation? It is not in vain that our wise people say, "The child is known from the beginning" The child's first interests begin in kindergarten. Our goal is to form our national musical culture in children, to instill in them the national traditions and customs of the Eastern mentality, our nationality in their hearts. So what should we do to inculcate our national musical culture in the child?

Resolution of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev dated November 17.2017 NPP3391 "On measures to further develop the art of Uzbek national maqom". In addition, the decision of September 9, 2017 No. PP 3261 "On measures to radically improve the system of preschool education" is one of them. First of all, in pre-school educational institutions, Shashmaqom, Ferghana-Tashkent maqom and Khorezm maqom, which are not much bigger than the age-old Mushkilot, prose and maqom appendices, play lighter melodies to children during lessons, interest them in national words. Necessary. For example, "Sokinomai savti kalon", "Guluzorim", "Nasri segoh" "Munajat mug'olchasi" as well as Uzbek folk melodies and songs "Qari navo", "Bilak uzuk", "Sarbozcha" Small works such as, for example can be played in a low volume during a daily session or during their leisure time, which can help them to improve their health and psychological well-being. In addition, it is important to explain the exemplary life of our teachers, such as Hoji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov, Ota Jalol Nosirov, Yunus Rajabi, who are great representatives of the art of maqom, and how important their traditions are in the lives of children. I think that their way of life can serve as an exemplary school in the development of respect for the elder and the younger in the spirit of honor. The immaculate consciousness of a child, like a white sheet of paper, absorbs all the events around him, the impressions behind them. His respect for his parents, grandparents, his love for them, his attitude towards the environment and society are improving day by day, and his consciousness is becoming more and more formed. The main purpose of this is to determine whose descendants they are.

## 2. Main body.

So how do we distribute a child's time during the day? We teach him what news during his training. To do this, we need to take into account the average time when a child comes to kindergarten and in what mood.

Let's start with the smallest group of children aged 2,5-3 most of them do not come in a good mood when they come to kindergarten. For them, we should listen to cheerful and understandable folk melodies and music that will lift their spirits during breakfast. For example: "Ahangaron", "Flower Dance", "Ufori Segoh" or other songs of the same size. The children of the middle group are mostly 3-4 year olds. It is advisable to listen to them at breakfast, which is almost the same as a small group of children, because the difference between these children is not so great, so it is better not to increase the volume of our work. A large group of children. These are 4-5 year old children who try to expand their horizons and quickly absorb the events around them. It is a little easier to involve children of this age in something. Most of them go to kindergarten. They are in a good mood when they arrive, so they also have "Old melody", "Dutorim" We should hear folk melodies and songs such as "Ko'ngil taronasi". Pupils of the preparatory group. These are mostly children ages 6-7. They are little more playful and playful, and their imagination is mostly in games with their peers. When they come to the kindergarten, they are in a good mood. Therefore, at breakfast, we play songs that are bigger, such as "Diyorimsan", "Bilak Uzuk" "Shaydo denglar", and after breakfast the children start their lessons. The duration of each session in kindergarten should not exceed an average of half an hour. At the same time, we give children an understanding of the traditions of the teacher-student from a theoretical point of view point of view. That is, the teachers named above need to be taught life paths in a variety of fun ways. Songs like "Guluzorim", "Eshvoy" "Soqinimai Savti Kalon" until their lunch time. It is not necessary to force the child to listen, but when it is in the classroom or when the children are playing with each other, it just sounds in Children's rest time. At this time the child is a bit quiet.

At this time, the child should be allowed to listen to some quiet music. At the same time, we should play T.Alimatov's melodies in tanbur and dutar in a low voice, because each melody in it forms foreign ideas in the "mass culture" in parentheses in shaping the child's worldview. The melody written at the end of the 19th century has a negative impact on the child's future. In response, we need to make the most of each child's time, controlling what he or she is doing every second. Another aspect of the issue is the need to increase the national musical literacy of both preschool educators and music teachers.

### 3. Conclusions Acknowledgements.

It is interesting to tell the child What kind of melody or song he she will play during the holiday or what kind of teachers, artists, hafiz she will give to the child during the lesson to explain how important the

traditions of the teacher-student will be in the future.

He must teach him clearly. President Mirziyoyev has declared this year the Year of "Development of Digital Technologies". As the First President I.A.Karimov said "There is a priceless blessing called a child. As long as there is a child, mankind will always live with kindness, dreams and aspiration."<sup>1</sup> So, since our future, our national traditions, our future belong to these small souls, we must pay great attention to their education and upbringing. "Education is for us either life or death or salvation or destruction or happiness or disaster".

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