

## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY IN FORMING A PERSON'S MUSIC CULTURE AND MUSICAL TASTE

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### ABSTRACT

This article presents arguments and real life examples about the advantages of forming musical culture in children from childhood, and through this, a high musical taste appears in a child. In addition, special attention is paid to the importance of the family in bringing up children familiar with music, opinions of experts in the field are presented.

**Key words:** child, early childhood, music, interest, art, motivation, parent-child relationship, musical instruments, needs, national values.

### ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada bolalarda musiqiy madaniyatni ularni bolalik chog'laridanoq shakllantirishning afzalliklari va bu orqali bolada yuksak musiqiy didni paydo bo'lishi haqida argumetlar va hayotiy misollar keltirilgan. Shu bilan bir qatorda bolalarni musiqa bilan oshno qilib tarbiyalashda oilaning muhim ahamiyat kasb etishiga ham alohida e'tibor qaratilgan, soha mutaxassislarining mulohazalari keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** bola, ilk bolalik davri, musiqa, qiziqish, san'at, motivatsiya, ota-ona va farzand munosabatlari, cholg'u asboblari, ehtiyojlar, milliy qadriyatlar.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье приведены аргументы и примеры из реальной жизни о преимуществах формирования музыкальной культуры у детей с детства и благодаря этому у ребенка появляется высокий музыкальный вкус. Кроме того, особое внимание уделено значению семьи в воспитании детей, знакомых с музыкой, представлены мнения специалистов в этой области.

**Ключевые слова:** ребенок, раннее детство, музыка, интерес, искусство, мотивация, детско-родительские отношения, музыкальные инструменты, потребности, национальные ценности.

In the 21st century, the task of systematically improving the knowledge, skills and abilities of students through the effective use of information communication and educational technologies, and their active involvement in educational processes, is

becoming an important factor in the socio-economic, scientific and technical development of our republic. As an important condition for the further strengthening of peace, tranquility and well-being in our steadily developing country, comprehensive development of the institution of the family, protection of motherhood and childhood, preservation of every family, a healthy spiritual environment in it, husband and wife, parents and children, mother-in-law - a number of programmatic measures are being implemented to create a feeling of kindness between the bride and the groom, and they are giving positive results in practice.

It is known that since the first years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in accordance with the provisions of the international legal documents containing the main ideas and rules of human rights - the United Nations "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and the "Convention on the Rights of the Child", strengthening the family, each of its A national legal framework aimed at protecting the rights of its members and creating opportunities for them to fully use their rights and freedoms in family relations has been created and is constantly being improved in line with the reforms implemented in our country.

Today's potential of scientific knowledge about music is formed in the process of opposite action in the upbringing of the child in the family and the role of the family in his perception of musical works. Understanding the modern problems of music education, their main causes and solution reserves depends on the specific features of raising a child in the family and is accompanied by an analysis of the historical experience of family education. Unfortunately, the number of fundamental works directly devoted to the problems of musical upbringing of a child in the family is very small, in contrast to general pedagogical and psychological studies related to various aspects of family upbringing of a child.

Music is one of the most sought-after art forms at the family level. At home, a person naturally engages in various musical and performance activities (singing, playing musical instruments, dancing, theater); satisfies his various individual-personal needs in communication with the art of music; replenishes musical audio, video, information funds, firstly, it allows to get new musical impressions, and secondly, to return to previously mastered musical works with a new level of information and content, in new "turns" of life experience.

The range of family relationships with music is very wide and diverse: from the "background" sound in everyday life at home (through radio, television, audio and video recordings) and outside (theaters, concerts) to communication with high examples of musical art (public holidays, holidays, etc.); from irregular, random musical impressions to the purposeful satisfaction of the needs of communication with certain directions, genres, styles; from consuming random musical information to

systematic musical self-education and systematic musical education in appropriate educational institutions.

The organizational and content diversity of family communication with music allows to distinguish the sphere of communication with music as an independent sphere of family life. On the one hand, this field can be considered as a component of a wider field of communication between the family and art in general. In particular, A.I. Mosin, thinking about the field of artistic interests of the family, singled out various aspects of the family's musical life, including musical and educational functions. Passes. Accordingly, it is possible to single out the musical-educational sphere, which is located at the intersection of music, upbringing, and education and communication spheres in family life.

Because of the functional approach, the musical life of the family can be interpreted in two ways:

1) In the context of tasks of musical art;

2) In the context of the functions specific to different areas of family life and the functions of family members at different stages of its life cycle. The paradigm of the functions of art (including music) has found a deep theoretical interpretation and is actively developing in art history research.

According to the definition of A.N. Sokhor, the task of art is "the action actually performed by him, the real form of his participation in the life of society. This is the role of art in society, which can be evaluated with objective data.

A. N. Sokhor distinguishes the semantically close concepts of "function" and "effect" of art: the latter, in his opinion, "refers not to the result, but to the process of art perception." According to Sokhor, "a work of art fulfills a certain task in society by affecting people in a certain way. The same influence is the basis for the performance of different functions, and vice versa, each function is based on different types of influence". Based on this, he interprets the function of the work of art as "the actual result of the whole system of its impact on the perceiver."

In our opinion, the hedonistic function of the art of music prevails in the family environment: at home, a person listens and plays music primarily because he likes it, and at the same time chooses the music he likes. Similarly, the aesthetic function of musical art is realized in the family, but within this function, we are talking about deeper and more conscious musical impressions, preferences and interests.

Depending on the considered functions of the family life conditions, it is possible to emphasize the superiority of the function of musical art in the family as an integration of personality change, as evidence of this; attention is paid to the content of the communicative function. The function of reflecting reality in the family

environment, in our opinion, creates a basis for the implementation of the moral and educational functions of the art of music, which are mainly performed spontaneously.

The analysis of the content of the main areas of family life and the corresponding functions of the family shows that each of them has positions that determine different aspects of the presence of music in family life to one degree or another. For some functions, the art of music and music education are effective means of implementation; others help to ensure the presence of music in the family and the material, economic and organizational foundations of music education. For example, family budget planning, reasonable home maintenance, home furnishing, and a strong family life help meet the various needs of the family, including problems related to the development of spiritual gifts.

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