

**THE ROLE OF THE OPERA GENRE IN THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION
OF STUDENTS**

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Abstract: This article is about the role of the opera genre in the spiritual and moral education of students, and the formation of emotional experiences, thoughts, imagination and worldview of students through the opera genre. Opera occupies a special place as one of the main factors in the spiritual and moral education of students.

Keywords: opera, music, education, education, genre, work, emotions, imagination, worldview, composer, note, libretto, aria, humanism, high national pride, culture, spirituality.

INTRODUCTION

Through music, high refinement - refined feelings, healthy taste, love for the homeland, humanity, high national pride, national honor are formed in the hearts of young people. Gradually, an intelligent, tasteful, cultured, spiritual generation is growing in our homeland. Our president, who deeply understood this situation and was able to see far ahead, emphasized that "today, the art of music has a greater and stronger influence on the development of our young generation in the spirit of high spirituality than other types of art."

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Music education is one of the main and complex tools of general education, teaching a high perception and appreciation of the beautiful things around. Music not only equips a person with high taste, but also shapes their spiritual worldview. Music has a strong influence on human emotions, has the ability to bring students into the world of elegance and is an important means of moral and aesthetic education. Our great encyclopedist Abu Nasr Al-Farabi said, "This science is useful for all of us." We can quote the words of our grandfather Sheikh Sa'di: "Music is the companion of the human soul." Music is a means of actively developing emotional feelings that quickly affect a person. Therefore, the main goal of music education is to educate students in musical culture, which is a component of human spirituality. It is no exaggeration to say that the spiritual and moral education of young people through singing songs to students at school and listening to opera and ballet works is one of the most urgent problems of today. Although the role of music in moral and aesthetic education has been sufficiently covered in literature on philosophy, musicology, and the performer, the role of opera and ballet genres in the spiritual and moral education of a person has not yet been scientifically covered. In our opinion, the reason for this is the complexity of the opera and ballet genres and the multifaceted nature of their influence on the human mind. In this work, we try to highlight the educational aspects of opera and ballet art and its role in the development of a new person. Based on the above considerations, we have determined the topic of our graduation thesis as follows: "Musical pedagogical features of teaching students to perceive the genres of opera and ballet".

Opera is the largest genre of musical art. It is created on the basis of a libretto, that is, a poetic dramatic play, which meets the requirements of the composer. Opera is also a theatrical performance, all stage decorations, costumes, dance movements, etc. serve to reveal the theme of the work, the period of the events taking place. In opera, events, spoken words, sung songs, everything is based on music.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Opera appeared in Italy at the end of the 16th century. Opera is derived from the Latin word and means the product of labor, a work, therefore, students should be taught that in order to see the product of labor, one must always be in creativity and work. Depending on the subject and musical language, it is mainly divided into two types, namely serious operas and comic operas. Opera is a mixed (synthetic) genre, which combines several art forms. It combines the following types: In it, dramaturgy, music, visual arts and dance art forms are inextricably linked in a holistic stage process. But music occupies a leading place among them. The literary basis of the opera is the embodiment of the events in the libretto with the means of musical dramaturgy, primarily in the forms of vocal music. The emotional experiences of the heroes are mainly expressed in complete musical scenes such as arias and cavatinas performed by solo singers.

The choir acts as an explanatory tool for the events taking place, with the help of which scenes of folk life are embodied. The orchestra also plays a large role in the opera: it accompanies vocal cycles, reveals the content of the situation in independent instrumental parts. The structure of the opera depends on its ideological purpose, plot features and styles, and the composer's creative thinking.

Starting from the first half of the 1930s, the first Uzbek operas began to emerge. These are the opera "The Storm" by S. Vasilenko and M. Ashrafiy. The opera "The Storm" is a large work in five acts. The libretto of the opera was written by Kamil Yashin. It clearly expresses the opposition of two systems, the friendship between the peoples. The main character in the opera is the people. The people, led by Boron, fight against the tsarist regime. In the opera, many folk songs are used, such as "Gul oyini", "Girya", "Chamanda gul", "Tanovor", "Aq aydin kechalar", "Ferg'onacha", orchestrated by composers, enriching the content of the work. The opera "Boron" uses Hamza's songs "Ishchi bobo", "Biz ishchimiz", "Hoy sharqlar" (Worker's grandfather), "Biz ishchimiz", "Hoy sharqlar"). Although there are not many arias in the opera "Boron", the arias that exist are among the most significant musical works in illuminating the characters of the characters. The early Uzbek operas developed as a result of the creative cooperation of Uzbek and Russian composers, as well as the local theme of Russian composers who worked in Uzbekistan. XX Since the 1940s, a new era has begun in the direction of Uzbek opera art. Operas on various themes began to appear one after another. S. Vasilenko and M. Ashrafiy created this opera for six months and completed it on March 25, 1939. This opera, written and completed over such a long period of time, can serve as a catalyst for the formation of spiritual values in young people. The opera "The Storm" staging of this work has become a symbol of the strengthening of brotherhood between the two (Russian and Uzbek) nations and the creative cooperation of the two composers S. Vasilenko and M. Ashrafiy. [4.62] The birth of the Uzbek opera is a requirement of the time and is another big step in the cultural development of our republic. Since the first days of independence, special attention has been paid to the education of youth, in particular, to raising a healthy and comprehensively developed generation, along with other priority tasks. One of the decisive tasks has been to educate the hearts and minds of young people in the spirit of harmony of national and universal values, to educate them to be intelligent, physically and spiritually developed in all respects, possessing modern knowledge and skills.

The art of music is an important tool in the moral, cultural and educational education of a person. Therefore, in all eras and societies, great attention has been paid to the art of music and its development.

Uzbek musical culture has an ancient and rich heritage. Its content reflects the life of the national spirit of our people, their high human activities, artistic spirituality, struggle for independence and independence, and their dreams and hopes. The goal of music education is to educate the younger generation, schoolchildren, to the level of cultured people who can inherit our national musical heritage and perceive the universal wealth of music. For this, students need to study the art of

music in all its elegance and beauty, to understand it artistically, to sing, dance and acquire creative skills in collective singing, dancing and other creative activities. Developing students' musical talent, increasing their love and enthusiasm for the art of music, forming the necessary knowledge and practical skills in music, expanding their knowledge of music, including the ability to analyze opera works and correctly understanding their content and essence, requires great skill and the use of effective methods from the teacher. Students should be able to listen to and In the process of experimentally studying the methods of teaching perception at school, we came to the following conclusions:

The use of the educational potential of opera genres serves as an important factor in the formation of a spiritually mature person. In the process of singing samples from children's operas, students embody the essence of the content in the lyrics, become more familiar with beauty, in short, all the positive qualities inherent in humanity. The scope of opera genres is quite wide, its educational potential plays an important role in the spiritual development of a person and gives good results. The listened opera and ballet works help to form the artistic aesthetic thinking of students.

CONCLUSION

The aesthetic culture of students develops through the study of opera works. The study of opera and ballet genres plays an important role in the formation and development of the musical culture of the younger generation.

The main task of modern music education and music education teachers is to form a high spiritual aesthetic approach in our youth, to use the most advanced modern achievements of musical education, to promote the Uzbek opera and ballet genres along with classical works, to develop their interest and love for the art of music. Music has the ability to calm the soul, give peace of mind and strength to live. Therefore, in the spiritual and moral education of students, I consider it the task of any teacher to form feelings of kindness, humanity, culture, spirituality and, most importantly, patriotism in their hearts through the opera genre.

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