



FOLKLORE ART, AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE STUDY OF NATIONAL VALUES

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Annotation: this article examines folk art in the education of young people, the role of folk songs, human qualities, spiritual worldview, deep philosophical and social thinking, as well as decisions aimed at the development of folk art in our country and valuable ideas about the interaction of mudhas with moral education, spiritual maturity of the individual.

Keywords: music, folklore, elegance, morality, song, fairy tale, saga, lazgi, Shashmakom, askiya, pilaf.

The traditions of high spiritual perfection embodied in folk creativity are today the national basis for raising and bringing up the younger generation. When it comes to the death of folklore in raising human spirituality, in fact, this process begins with the birth of a child. Allas, erkalamaiar, sayings, riddles, quick sayings, fairy tales and songs told by our mothers serve the formation of the language, worldview of the child. And folk game is one of the important factors for the child to grow up both mentally and physically. The child grows up within these ancient traditions and values. The term folklore was proposed by the English archaeologist William Toms in 1846, boiib, representing the notion that he (from English folk — "folk", lore — "knowledge", "wisdom"). In fact, by folklore, all samples of art created by the people are architecture, embroidery, hookmaking, Zoroastrianism, music, dance. Examples of oral literature are understood. Each specialist working in the arts refers to the type of his choice as "folklore". Folk melodies in music, folk dances in choreography, knowledge and skills in architecture related to such directions as construction-repair, ardos, decor, design, and direct works themselves, folk epic and fairy tales in oral creativity, Proverbs, apishmak, lof, askiya and anecdotes are examples of folklore. The art of folklore is considered one of the elements of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Since the beginning of the current century, the concept of "Intangible Cultural Heritage" has also been used to mainly approach the unified principles developed internationally. In this regard, the relevant convention adopted by the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and culture (UNESCO) is considered a priority document, and the countries that recognize it will have the appropriate rights and obligations in this regard. Uzbekistan has also been included among the member states of the process under Law No. 122 of December 12, 2007" on ratification of the International Convention on the protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris, October 17, 2003)". To date, according to the recommendations of Uzbekistan on the representative list of UNESCO's intangible cultural heritage of humanity, the following 8 objects included: Shashmaqom (together with Tajikistan, 2008); Boysun cultural environment (2008); Navruz (with Azerbaijan, India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Turkey, 2009, in an updated line — up that also added Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan to these countries again 2016); Big song (2009); Askia (2014); Palov culture and traditions (2016); Khorezm dance-Lazgi (2019); Miniature art (along with Azerbaijan, Iran and Turkey, 2019). Since the years of independence, a lot of our unique masterpieces have been restored and adopted by our state due to the great emphasis on national values and examples of folk oral creativity, the work of industry selflessness. In particular, over the past years, about 40 decrees and resolutions aimed

at further development and improvement of the field of culture and art have been adopted by our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, and about 90 resolutions and orders have been adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers, providing great care. In these documents, special attention is paid to folk oral creativity and its exaltation, and the strengthening of its legal framework pleases us all, of course. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to further develop the art of happiness" of May 14, 2019 PQ-4320, PF-5841 of October 3, 2019 "on measures to further increase the role and influence of the field of Culture and art in the life of society" decrees PF-6000 of May 26, 2020, "on measures to hold the International Festival of velvet arts" of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 946 of November 22, 2018, "on measures to hold the International Festival of on establishment of activities" No. 732 of September 5, 2019, "On measures to organize the activities of cultural centers "and "on approval of regulatory legal documents on the activities of cultural centers" dated March 30, 2019 263- and the signing and implementation of resolutions No. 264, the holding of international festivals in the field of folk art such as "luminous Navos", "Silk and spices", "Boysun spring", "dance Magic", "The Great Silk Road", as well as various competitions, "round tables", "teacher lessons", scientific conferences are organized, books are published, articles are printed, TV and radio shows and broadcasts are clear examples of active practical work in this area. Such reforms carried out in our country are the most correct decision to educate the younger generation on patriotic ideas, to study, respect national values and traditions, and to continue the folk art, which has long been living and developing with the Uzbek people for years.

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