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THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING CHILDREN'S CREATIVE THINKING THROUGH INSTRUMENTS IN MUSIC LESSONS

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Abstract

This article analyzes the issues of developing children's creative thinking through the use of musical instruments in music lessons from a scientific and pedagogical perspective. The educational, aesthetic and creative significance of music lessons organized on the basis of the rich musical heritage of the Uzbek people is highlighted. The possibilities of developing students' musical perception, independent thinking and creative abilities with the help of musical instruments are revealed. Also, the forms of organizing music lessons and their pedagogical effectiveness are substantiated.

Keywords: Music education, musical instruments, creative thinking, aesthetic education, musical perception, Uzbek musical culture, music pedagogy, children's creativity.

Introduction

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts[1]. In particular, on May 30, 2019 “On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay”, “Shakhrisabz”, “Termez” and “Kokand” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21, 2020 [2], “On measures to further increasing the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD-4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May

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23 [3], Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the field of fine and applied arts” of April 21, 2020, No. PD-4688, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures related to supporting the entrepreneurial activity and employment of young people, their social protection and meaningful organization of their free time” of April 20, 2021, Decree No. PD-6208 of. It is known that the 20th century was a period of sharp changes in the art of Uzbek music, “unconventional” compositional creativity and new forms of concerts appeared. In this regard, the concept of “variety” entered our circulation in musical culture. Music is a type of art that directly affects the human soul, and it is an important pedagogical tool for forming aesthetic taste in children, enriching the emotional world and developing creative thinking. The rich and ancient musical heritage of the Uzbek people - folk songs, makom art, traditional instrumental performance and folklore samples - serves as a solid foundation for educating the younger generation in the spirit of national and universal values. The fact that during the years of independence, attention has been paid at the state policy level to the development of national culture and art, its widespread introduction into the educational process, once again confirms the relevance of this direction.

The use of musical instruments in music lessons not only increases the musical perception and creative activity of students, but also encourages them to understand music practically and interpret musical images independently. In particular, instrumental performance plays an important role in the development of creative thinking in children, increasing students' interest in music and expanding their aesthetic outlook.

This article analyzes the issues of developing creative thinking in children through the use of musical instruments in music lessons from a scientific and pedagogical point of view. It also highlights the ways to effectively organize the musical education process, use various forms of training, and develop students' creative abilities based on the national musical heritage.

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The musical culture of the Uzbek people has been formed over the centuries-old process of historical development and has been continuously developing to this day. Throughout the historical process, folk composition, traditional professional music, classical music samples, as well as folklore and amateur performance, have been closely interconnected and improved. This musical heritage still occupies an important place in the spiritual and cultural life of our people today.[4; P. 12]

In recent years, attention has been increasingly focused on our national and spiritual values, customs, and traditions that are gradually being forgotten. At the state policy level, the preservation, restoration, and development of our national heritage has been identified as a priority task. Since the early days of independence, extensive work has been carried out to preserve and develop the invaluable spiritual wealth inherited from our ancestors, including musical culture, in accordance with the requirements of the times. The rich musical traditions inherited from the past serve as an important factor in this process.

It is known that traditional songs, chants, makoms and musical performances, which are an integral part of the spirituality of our people, have always provided spiritual support to people. In times of difficulty, people found solace through music, and during joyous occasions and holidays, songs and melodies served as a source of joy. Even in today's globalization, it is important to educate the younger generation based on the musical culture inherited from our ancestors in the process of understanding our national identity. This is an important tool in raising a harmonious generation.

Singing, music, dance and folklore performance are considered ancient art forms that are inextricably linked with the life and creativity of the people. The songs of our people, created in the traditional spirit, continue to be passed down from generation to generation without losing their relevance today. At the same time, the creation of works with new content, in line with the spirit of the times, remains an important task in the development of national ideology. In the conditions of a

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new society and a new life, fundamental changes are taking place in human thinking and worldview.[5; P. 27]

Musical culture is distinguished by its diversity. The rich musical heritage of the Uzbek people includes mature examples of folk art, complex melodic structures, folklore performance, developed instrumental and vocal works, maqom art and epic traditions. At the same time, the work of folk composers also plays a significant role in the development of musical culture.

Music is a powerful educational tool that touches the human soul, forms aesthetic taste and raises the cultural level. Musical education begins very early in a child's life - he first perceives musical sounds through his mother's ears. Mother's ears embody such high human feelings as patriotism, kindness and loyalty. Therefore, musical education plays an important role in raising the younger generation as a complete person.

Musical education is carried out mainly through music and art schools and extracurricular clubs. These institutions, along with meaningful organization of students' free time, are of great importance in developing their creative abilities. The processes of upbringing and education are inextricably linked, and a student whose upbringing is properly formed will also successfully master education.

The importance of musical education in raising the younger generation as a highly cultured person with a developed aesthetic taste is incomparable. In particular, Uzbek music has wide opportunities in this regard. The process of forming a musical-aesthetic taste in students requires adherence to the general principles of music pedagogy and the creation of special pedagogical conditions. The development of the ability to perceive music is one of the main factors in the formation of aesthetic taste. [6: P. 45]

Based on the requirements of art pedagogy, in the process of musical perception, imagery, integrity, harmony of emotional and conscious perception should be ensured. It is also important to develop the child's natural abilities and talents through pedagogical influences. The process of forming a musical aesthetic taste

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requires a conscious and active attitude and involves the development of individual aesthetic assessment skills in children.

In music classes with young students, it is important to activate their cognitive and emotional activity. This process includes several stages of organizing pedagogical influence: collecting musical impressions, experiencing various emotional states, enriching musical imagination and applying the experience gained to other works.

When organizing classes, various types of lessons are used in accordance with pedagogical goals. Including:

Traditional classes - involve the consistent use of all types of musical activity;

Core classes - one type of musical activity takes the lead;

Thematic classes - the content of the lesson is organized on the basis of a specific topic;

Complex classes - develop the creative thinking of students by combining different types of art.

These types of classes are of important pedagogical importance in developing children's musical abilities, forming creative thinking and improving aesthetic taste.

In conclusion, the use of musical instruments in music lessons is an effective pedagogical tool for developing creative thinking in children. Through the art of music, students' aesthetic taste, musical perception and emotional world are enriched, and their independent thinking and creative approach skills are formed. In particular, classes organized on the basis of national musical instruments enhance interest and respect for the national musical heritage in the younger generation. [7: P. 32]

The results of the study show that organizing music lessons based on modern pedagogical approaches, combining various forms of lessons, increases students' musical activity and expands their creative potential. Practical lessons with musical instruments have a positive effect on students' conscious perception of

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music, feeling rhythm and melody, and independent interpretation of musical images.

Also, the educational significance of music education is that it serves to form such high human qualities as kindness, aesthetic taste, patriotism and spiritual perfection in children. Therefore, further improving the practice of using musical instruments in music lessons, increasing the share of lessons based on the national musical heritage, and strengthening the methodological training of teachers are among the urgent tasks of today.

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