

## PEDAGOGICAL CREATIVITY AND ITS SPECIFIC ASPECTS

**Kushinova Rano Sotiboldiyevna**

Teacher of Namangan State University

### **Annotation**

This article provides full information about the pedagogical skills of the music culture teacher, methods of increasing students' interest in music, and methods of developing children's creativity.

**Keywords:** music, education, upgrading, human, profession, teacher, man, national, culture, morality, art, lesson, and beauty.

## PEDAGOGIK KREATIVLIK VA UNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

**Qo'shinova Ra'no Sotiboldiyevna**

Namangan davlat universiteti o'qituvchisi

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada musiqa madaniyati o'qituvchisining pedagogic mahorati, musiqa adarslariga o'quvchilarni qiziqishini orttirish usullarini, balalarni kreativlikni rivojlantirish usullari haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** musiqa, ta'lim, tarbiya, inson, kasb, o'qituvchi, inson, milliy, madaniyat, axloq, san'at, dars, go'zallik.

## ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВО И ЕГО ОСОБЕННОСТИ

**Кушинова Рано Сотiboldiyevna**

Преподаватель Наманганского государственного университета

### **Аннотация:**

В данной статье представлена полная информация о педагогическом мастерстве учителя музыкальной культуры, методах повышения интереса учащихся к музыке, методах развития детского творчества.

**Ключевые слова:** музыка, образование, воспитание, человек, профессия, учитель, человек, народ, культура, этика, искусство, урок, красота.

The attention paid at the state level to the development of national culture in the construction of a new Uzbekistan is of great importance. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan According to Sh. Mirziyoev, "The level of development of our people is assessed primarily by our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people, our society.

As we begin to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture.”[1].

The Uzbek Center for the Study of Cultural Heritage Abroad and the Center for New History of Uzbekistan are being set up. Great attention is paid to the development of reading culture, culture and art, and creative schools and centers named after our great artists are being established in the regions. Systematic measures are being taken to further popularize folklore and amateur arts, and to develop innovative areas of culture and the arts. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoev said, “If culture and art do not develop in the country, society will not develop. It is important to develop the field of culture and arts, to increase the prestige of the Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize the potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity, live in peace”.[2]

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 “ On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national makom”, August 26, 2018 Resolution No. PD - 3920 “ On measures for innovative development of the arts ”, Resolution No. PD-4038 of November 28, 2018 “ On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, 2019 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1019 of December 19, 2019 “ On approval of the Program for improving the activities of museums in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021”, November 23, 2019 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2019 “ On approval of the activities of the Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum and the Treasury House-Museum” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 630 [3] of 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 [4] , 2020 “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [5], 2020 “On measures to further enhance the role and influence of the arts in society” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 325 of June 9, 2021 and “Martyrs’ Memory” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 357 of February 2, 2022 “On support of the Moat Fund” The normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution No. PD – 1 2 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] are becoming increasingly important.

The composition of musical pedagogical skills of a teacher of music culture includes artistic music and creative ability: he must have musical culture and pedagogical creativity, be able to solve educational tasks, and have an understanding of pedagogical technology. The composition of musical pedagogical skills of a teacher of music culture includes artistic music

and creative ability: pedagogical creativity of a teacher of music culture, ability to solve educational tasks, understanding of pedagogical technology. In the development of creativity in children, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- 1) encourage them to ask a lot of questions and support this habit;
- 2) encourage children's independence and strengthen their responsibility;
- 3) creating an opportunity for children to organize independent activities;
- 4) focus on children's interests.

The following factors hinder the development of creativity in a person:

- 1) avoiding risk;
- 2) allow rudeness in thinking and behavior;
- 3) underestimation of personal fantasy and imagination;
- 4) subordination to others;
- 5) think only of success in any case. Special attention was paid to the fact that one of the important factors affecting the methods and means of developing creative abilities of primary school students is teacher-student cooperation. It is known that the educational process has a two-way character and consists of equal relations between the teacher and the students. The teacher who leads this process needs to properly organize the educational process.

The goal of the modern pedagogical education system is to achieve general and professional development of a new category of music teacher. Because the educational institution places high demands on the music director regarding his professional qualifications and personal qualities. Any pedagogic profession is a complex and exciting process, therefore, regardless of the field of this profession, it puts many demands on the music director. The goal of all areas of education is to educate a well-rounded person. But in this regard, in educational institutions, the main role is played by the sciences belonging to the aesthetic category - music, fine and applied arts, literature and their interrelationship. In particular, music lessons in educational institutions, music leaders should also have special knowledge, skills and qualifications, pedagogical skills and pedagogical skills. It is known that music lessons include four musical processes: The teacher actively participates in the lesson. Education and upbringing of students, carrying out educational and methodical work, participation in organizational work, active participation in social life are the main aspects of a teacher's activity. Providing knowledge to students occupies an important place in the work of a pedagogue. It is required in today's educational process to deliver the knowledge system that meets the requirements of the time to the students, to interest them in learning, and to achieve the student's activity in acquiring knowledge. The process of knowing is very complex. There is no end to knowledge. A person goes from knowing less to knowing more in life. First, the characteristics of a thing or phenomenon are reflected, then its essence is reflected. The need to know should be formed in every person.

How to create a technological map of the lesson depends on the teacher's experience, goals and discretion. No matter how the technological card is structured, it should reflect the lesson process as a whole, as well as a clearly defined goal, task and rewarded result, and the technology of organizing the lesson process should be fully expressed. The structure of the technological card saves the teacher from writing an extended outline of the lesson, because all aspects of the lesson process are reflected in such a card. The technology card prepared by the teacher for each topic of the subject, each lesson, allows him to imagine and understand the subject as a whole (one semester, one academic year) according to), the beginning of the whole learning process, from the goal, helps to achieve the result. In particular, the construction of the technological card based on the possibilities and needs of the reader-student brings him as a person to the center of education. this makes it possible to increase the effectiveness of teaching. In the process of teaching, students are treated as individuals, various pedagogical technologies and modern methods are used to enable them to think independently, freely, to research, to approach each issue creatively, to feel responsibility, to conduct scientific research, to analyze, to make effective use of scientific literature; most importantly, it strengthens interests in study, science, pedagogy and the profession of his choice. Achieving such a result in practice requires the use of innovative and information technologies in the educational process. They are very different. We will dwell on some of them and give a guide on how to conduct them. The modern methods presented in this manual, or the technological trainings that help to increase the effectiveness of teaching, help students to form logical, intellectual, creative, critical, independent thinking, to develop their abilities, to become competitive, mature specialists, and to be necessary for specialists. helps to cultivate professional qualities. It is necessary for the student to acquire knowledge actively. This process is influenced by the student's life experience, existing knowledge, the system of knowledge presented, and his attitude to studying science. In this field, the opportunities of students will not be the same. Students with extensive knowledge, rich life experience, who have mastered study skills, work successfully in their studies. The acquisition of knowledge is influenced by the student's previously acquired educational skills and qualifications. According to psychologists, knowledge acquisition is the introduction of newly received information into the system of information previously available to the student. The wider the student's knowledge, the easier it is for him to accept new information. It is also necessary to pay attention to the fact that the teacher must restore the information of the student about the new subject, create a basis for mastering the subject. Especially when starting a new topic, asking students interesting questions and creating problematic situations increases interest. The teacher should use methods of work that bring maximum benefit to the student. From a psychological point of view, the student's cognitive process includes perception, perception, memory, thinking and imagination. Sensation and perception are the first, simplest stage of knowledge. In perception, the characteristics of the impressions of the external world are



reflected separately in the brain. In perception, a complete image of this impression is formed in the brain. Perception is a complex reflection stage in relation to intuition, which is influenced by a person's age, education, life experience, speech, attitude to the object of perception, mental state, etc. The inner world of a person is formed on the basis of intuition and perception. Memory ensures that these perceived and perceived impressions are stored in the brain. Memory is the settling, storage and later restoration of the impressions of the external world in the human mind. Great attention should be paid to each stage of memory in the educational process. It is useful to focus on the memorization stage. Because a well-remembered impression remains in the memory for a long time. [7]

For example: important dates in the life of each person are always clearly remembered - birthdays, the first day of going to school, the birth of a child, receiving an award, etc. Because such solemn (some sad days) have a strong impact on a person's personality and are deeply rooted in memory. This feature of memory should be used in the educational process. It is necessary to explain the vital and scientific importance of the material delivered to the student, create problem situations, and pay attention to using the material in effective ways. For a long time, knowledge was imparted based on memory in the educational process. Such teaching is called traditional teaching.

Each teacher can change the methodology of the lesson process, which can be conducted using new pedagogical technologies, based on the conditions of his subject (educational subject) and the opportunities and needs of students, or based on these In the process of teaching, he can create his own author's technologies. When using the recommended number of new pedtechnologies and interactive methods, the teacher should first thoroughly familiarize himself with the purpose, content, methods of application and conditions of these technologies, and based on the characteristics of his subject, learn to use the principles in full, partially or only. It is necessary to plan. Otherwise, it may not achieve any results in improving the effectiveness of the lesson. Each subject has its own characteristics. The main features of music culture and art classes are related to the following activities:

- acquisition of singing skills by singing vocal-choir exercises; -
- learning and singing songs;
- listening and perceiving a piece of music;
- musical literacy (reading sheet music and identifying simple melodies);
- performing dance and rhythmic movements according to the description of the musical piece;
- to acquire knowledge, skills and qualifications about music, its creators, performers and listeners. [8]

Most of these musical activities, which are components of the lesson process, are performed on the basis of familiarization (listening) with musical works and their practical performance. It can be seen that listening to music, practicing and singing songs, performing dances and rhythmic movements according to the description of the music tone are performed

simultaneously with the participation of all students in the class. When a piece of music is playing, everyone's attention is on it, they are busy with emotional feeling, perception and aesthetic enjoyment of it. Consequently, it is not possible to work in groups during these processes. When explaining topics such as musical literacy, i.e. elements of musical notation, soloism, soloism, accompaniment, musical ensemble, they are divided into groups, "Boomerang" technology, "Bliss-game", "Networks" method (Cluster) , the principles of "Scarabey" technology ("Brainstorming") and other interactive methods can be used. The teacher looks for ways, methods and tools that are convenient (optimal) for the purpose of the lesson and the planned tasks for various musical activities. Based on the analysis and generalization of the experiences gathered in the process of organizing non-traditional and traditional lessons based on innovative pedagogical technologies, the simplified procedure for using them can be explained as follows.

## References

1. O.R Topildiyev - CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF..., 2021 - masterjournals.com. THE PROCESS OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH. 78-82 pages.
2. O. R. Topildiev - Theoretical & Applied Science, 2019 e library. ru. FORMATION OF TOLERANCE IN THE YOUTH. 267-270 pages
3. ABDURAUF, A., FERUZA, M., & AMIRBEK, A. (2020). The Formation of Museums and Innovative Achievements in Uzbekistan. JournalNX, 6 (05), 14-16.
4. Topildiev Odiljon Rakhimjonovich, Mirkhakimova Feruza Kholdorjon kizi. REFORM IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND ART IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Web of scientist: International scientific research journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 5, May., 2022.196-198 pp.
5. Mirhakimova, F. K. (2021). The state museum of history and culture of Namangan region past and today. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(8), 84-89.
6. Mirhakimova, F., & Aliyeva, N. (2020). ARCHITECTURE OF THE ISMAILI SAMANID PERIOD. Интернаука, (18-3), 12-14.
7. Omonullayev D., Nurmatov K., Mamirov K. and others. "State educational standard and curriculum of general secondary education". – Tashkent. - - P.52
8. Tursunov I., U.N. Nishonaliev. "Course of Pedagogy". – Tashkent. - P.41.