

**PROBLEMS OF PREPARATION FOR MUSIC CULTURE LESSONS AND
ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNICATION IN THE LESSON**

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Annotation

This article provides full information about instructions, pedagogical methods, and various methods for organizing communication with students for music teachers to organize music culture lessons well.

Keywords: music, culture, student, tradition, teacher, lesson, problem, communication, student, class, national, education, pedagogical skills.

**MUSIQA MADANIYATI DARSLARINI O'TKAZISHGA TAYYORGARLIK
KO'RISH MUAMMOLARI VA DARSDA MULOQOTNI TASHKIL ETISH.**

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Namangan shahar 11-sonli bolalar musiqa va san'at maktabi.

G'ijjak ixtisosligi o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada musiqa fani o'qituvchilarining musiqa madaniyati darslarini yaxshi tashkil etishlari uchun ko'rsatmalar, pedagogik metodlar, o'quvchilar bilan muloqotni tashkil etishlari uchun turli xil usullar haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: musiqa, madaniyat, o'quvchi, an'ana, o'qituvchi, dars, muammo, muloqot, o'quvchi, sinf, milliy, ta'lim, pedagogik mahorat.

**ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПОДГОТОВКИ К УРОКАМ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И
ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЩЕНИЯ НА УРОКЕ.**

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Аннотация:

В данной статье представлена полная информация об инструкциях, педагогических приемах и различных методах организации общения со студентами для учителей музыки, чтобы они могли хорошо организовать уроки музыкальной культуры.

Ключевые слова: музыка, культура, ученик, традиция, учитель, урок, проблема, общение, ученик, класс, народ, воспитание, педагогическое мастерство.

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. Mirziyoyev, “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 Mirziyoyev 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 national education and training system plays an important role in improving the quality and efficiency of classes held in educational institutions. Of course, this important psychological experience occurs first of all with the decision of every person and stratum of this nationality, as well as representatives of higher education institutions. National education is considered one of the most important factors in the music teaching methodology, and in pedagogical education, in order to create it, it is necessary to teach the rules of national feelings in the process of teaching young students. One of the philosophers said: “National feeling is where national self-awareness exists only when people feel that they belong to a certain ethnic group.” Only national devotees care for their nation, profession, specialty, work on themselves, and do not spare their lives. That is why we pedagogues need to inculcate in every soul the need to serve the motherland and the nation. Today, a child will accept what you teach, which means that the student will have as much knowledge as the teacher. For this, teachers and pedagogues need to constantly search for themselves, fully understand today’s news, widely use modern technological methods, and have high professional skills. There are different ways of conducting music lessons on demand. First of all, it would be appropriate if the specialist teacher, after selecting the students in the class, starts studying the abilities of the students.

For this purpose, the music teacher must start by teaching the song using instruments such as kashkar rubobi, dutor, circle, among our national musical instruments. At the same time, if there are 30 students in the class, it is necessary to divide them into three or four groups and then work with each group separately. From these selected students, 4 students with a solo voice will be selected, and if they learn the song from the set plan well, and then teach it to the students of the class, the quality of the lesson will be achieved. If there is no national musical instrument when teaching such a foreign song, students are divided into three or four students and taught the song by clapping. In this place, the students of the class who have a tendency to dance are selected separately from boys and girls, and at the same time, they form the style of learning to dance through the song that is taught. In performing these processes, first of all, performing voice adjustment exercises with students has a special place. It goes without saying that it is necessary to conduct a lesson under the sound of music from entering the classroom until the end of the lesson. The goal cannot be achieved if students in the class are not engaged in teaching or listening to some tune or song in the current conditions. During the lesson, it is possible to end the lesson by reciting or memorizing a poet's poem. This does not mean that the music lesson was passed well. Whether it is a specialist or a non-specialist who takes music lessons at school, he must have mastered a musical instrument in the process of training, even if it is average. At the same time, they develop a certain level of aesthetic pleasure and musical feeling. In this case, it would be appropriate to devote more of the lesson to singing and

listening to music. If the teacher learns how to play a musical instrument to a certain extent, even if he is not an expert, the lesson will certainly be more meaningful.[7]

Otherwise, without fulfilling these requirements, distracting the students with different thoughts, making poetry, saying all kinds of unnecessary things and distracting them during the whole lesson can have a negative effect on the students. In such cases, if music lessons are held, rarely, it is better to have a teacher who knows a certain art field teach the lesson until a specialist teacher is found. Now, as for the literature on music, everyone can say that the new edition of the music textbook manual on Latin graphics is enough for the elementary school student. These should only be used. In addition, I believe that the following important aspects of the national idea, which has become one of the most relevant topics today, should be used in the lessons:

- first of all, the national-spiritual wealth of the teacher-pedagogue should be at a high level when teaching young students in primary and upper grades;
- regardless of the topic of the song taught to the students, first of all, it is necessary to form their moral skills;
- it is necessary to inculcate in them the feelings of love, respect and reverence for the Motherland, to teach them how much they love their parents, respect the Motherland, the educational institution, teachers, and friends;
- emphasize the importance of following the dress code in each lesson;
- to ensure that educational tools are complete in the music culture class;
- respecting national heritage, values, traditions and customs;
- national educational traditions should be the highest goal of the lesson. One of the main issues is to strengthen the active performance of the elements of the musical language during the pedagogical lesson. The role of exercises in creating the inner vision of listening perception is great.[8]

The physical sensation of the sound apparatus and listening to the performance over and over again helps to retain the memory. On the other hand, intonation exercises serve to check internal perceptions. The teacher creates images of high and low levels. That is why solfeggio methodology is of great importance. Elementary music theory is a resource for intonation exercises. Many textbooks have exercises for each lesson. They organize model exercises, the teacher is given the right to add them. Since the melody is clearly rhythmic and beautiful, it is useful to repeat the forms from lesson to lesson. In the lessons, intonation forms are studied in a choral style, and the notes are played with their names. It is necessary to understand that it is necessary to rely on theoretical knowledge in the process of pedagogical training. Therefore, it is important to study the structures of given theoretical elements separately without performing them. Students should learn the theoretical concepts of tones and semitones and their location in the major scale based on familiar scales. In addition, it is necessary to practice verbal response, to find one or another step in the given tonality, to explain the signs that

appear in the tonality, and finally to compose a new gamma. For example, Iya Major. In order to develop speed and intelligence, such theoretical knowledge, chords, and new concepts should be studied regularly. But instead of thinking about the melody, students spend a lot of time singing the steps in the exercises, creating intervals and chords. Dividing gamma steps and singing sequence tonality is helpful in strengthening equalization skills and a sense of Iya Major tonality. Chanting the steps of gammas is based on inner impressions and inner abilities. Step-by-step movement depends on the stage of singing the gamma in itself.[9]

It is important to teach students to listen to the basic functions and to feel the stable and unstable steps in the chord. We can teach you to sing cleanly and pure. In the “National Personnel Training Program”, the requirements of the State Education Standard indicate that all subjects in secondary schools must be taught by experts in their field. “In providing national education to the youth,” said our head of state, “in order to teach them from the examples of our ancient and rich heritage, it is necessary first of all for the teacher to have a high morale and to be mature in his profession must be a specialist. It is clear from this that every person, realizing his nationality, should use all his creative abilities and use all his abilities to educate the young generation.

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