

## METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING MUSIC IN THE MIDDLE CLASS

**Mukhammadiev Muslimbek Rustam ugli**

Teacher of Namangan State University.

[muhammadiyevmuslimbek5@gmail.com](mailto:muhammadiyevmuslimbek5@gmail.com).

### Annotation

This article provides detailed information on how music teachers can increase students' interest in music lessons through a variety of methods, how to use visual methods in music lessons, and how to sing songs.

**Keywords:** chorus, vocals, melody, song, method, tradition, teacher, school, student, music, skill, interest, ensemble, exhibition, science, sound, sound.

## O'RTA SINFLARDA MUSIQA O'QITISH METODIKASI

Muhammadiyev Muslimbek Rustam o'g'li

Namangan davlat universiteti o'qituvchisi

[muhammadiyevmuslimbek5@gmail.com](mailto:muhammadiyevmuslimbek5@gmail.com).

### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada musiqa o'qituvchilarning maktab o'quvchilarning har xil metodlar orqali musiqa darsiga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini oshirish, musiqa darslarida ko'rgazmali metodlardan foydalanish usullari, qo'shiqlarni kuylash usullari o'rgatish haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** xor, vokal, kuy, qo'shiq, metod, an'ana, o'qituvchi, maktab, o'quvchi, musiqa, malaka, qiziqish, ansambl, ko'rgazma, fan, ovoz, tovush.

## МЕТОДИКА ОБУЧЕНИЯ МУЗЫКЕ В СРЕДНЕМ КЛАССЕ

Мухаммадиев Муслимбек Рустам оглы

Преподаватель Наманганского государственного университета.

[muhammadiyevmuslimbek5@gmail.com](mailto:muhammadiyevmuslimbek5@gmail.com).

### Аннотация

В этой статье представлена подробная информация о том, как учителя музыки могут повысить интерес учащихся к урокам музыки с помощью различных методов, как использовать наглядные методы на уроках музыки и как петь песни.

**Ключевые слова:** хор, вокал, мелодия, песня, метод, традиция, учитель, школа, ученик, музыка, мастерство, интерес, ансамбль, выставка, наука, звук, звук.

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been implementing a number of major projects to restore and study the rich cultural heritage of our people. In particular, the Center of Islamic Culture of Uzbekistan is being built in Tashkent, and the International Research Center named after Imam Bukhari is being built in Samarkand. 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.”[1]

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 maqom”, 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 [2] 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 [3] , 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 [4], 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 - 112 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [5] are becoming increasingly important.

Adoption of the above-mentioned normative legal acts is a complex measure to raise the spiritual and educational level of the people in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to strengthen the material and technical base of cultural and art institutions, to support the industry.

Secondary school begins in the fifth grade. Grade 5 students are psychologically and physiologically different. Vocal chorus will develop skills and abilities. They will be able to sing in pure unison, sing two-voice exercises, and sing in an ensemble. They will also be able to think independently about the song and the work they are listening to. The range of sound (Do1 - Fa2) will be developed to a certain extent, they will be rich in life experience. They are curious about science and take their hobbies seriously. The children's attention span is much more stable. Able to listen to and sing larger music. Demonstration plays a key role in music lessons. The teacher should sing the song expressively and teach the students the following methods: Complete understanding of a musical phrase from beginning to end. Must be able to sing according to the note. It is advisable to have a knowledge of music literacy, composition, notes, measurements, ensemble, choir, orchestra. In music lessons, the teacher should use as many visual aids and techniques as possible. Students need to be aware that music is related to other disciplines. Fifth graders should be involved in clubs based on their interests and abilities.[6]

As students work on singing in unison in fifth grade, they should be gradually prepared to sing in unison. From the second half of the school year, it is a good idea to start with very simple exercises, singing, and easy-to-sing melodies. Even the simplest and most complex exercises need to be learned and sung, mainly through solfeggio, because in the process, the names and heights of the notes are also understood. Before you start singing in two voices, you need to identify the name of the notes and the pitch of the sound by showing it on the blackboard or on posters, repeat it aloud several times, and then sing. Such questions enhance students' harmonious reading and create a sense of conscious mastery of intervals. Singing two-part songs should start with the (echo) form, then move from the small canons to the larger a cappella, developing students' ability to listen to each other and sing. When choosing a two-song song, there are two sound elements, so it's a good idea to choose a small piece. There is almost no difference between the voices of girls and boys in fifth grade. The tone of each voice should be clear, distinct, and independent. It is especially important that the low voice is juicy, pleasant and memorable. The range of vocal parts is especially convenient for singing songs that do not exceed the volume of sextas, septima, octaves.[7]

Songs written at a moderate tempo are useful and easy to sing. The melodies of the two songs should be light and easy to imitate. The teacher's two-voice rehearsal of Uzbek folk songs improves students' pronunciation, intonation, and memory. When two voices are sung, one sound is prolonged and the other is moved, which also develops children's hearing. You can then sing in parallel, in opposite directions, and in a more complex way. In order to sing in two voices during a music lesson, children's voices do not have to be high-pitched and low-pitched, but can be approximate. Because singing the second and third voices makes children read more music. Therefore, it is necessary to alternate voices and sing. For this, of course, pure unison is achieved first. Then we move on to two-part works. Fifth graders are more

likely to be taught two-voice songs because their voices are louder, their vocal apparatus is formed, and they have singing skills.

The following songs are taught in the fifth grade: “National Anthem of Uzbekistan”, poem by A. Aripov, music by M. Burhanov. “Children’s eyes”, poem by Kambar Ota, music by M. Otajonov. “Birds in flight”, poem by M. Mirzaev, music by R. Abdullaev. “Sumalak”, poem by T. Bakhramov, Sh. Yormatov’s music. In the fifth grade the following works are heard: “Boychechak”, Sh. Yormatov reworked for choir. “Song of the Harvesters”, vocal symphonic suite G. Gulom’s poem, music by S. Yudakov.

Excerpt from the opera “The Case of Maysara”, music by S. Yudakov. Figaro’s Wedding, V.A. Mozart’s music. Excerpt from the musical drama “Otmagay tong”, “Tahir and Zukhra”, music by T. Jalilov.

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