



Application of Music Pedagogy in Practice

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Abstract: After a brief look at the history of pedagogy, we will return to the issues raised at the beginning. How to become a highly qualified pedagogue? Can it be studied? Graduates of the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan have high pedagogical skills in the system of music education. In this example, we decided to consider some issues related to their pedagogical training.

Keywords: software, material, component, complex, product, technology, development, graphics, animation, sound.

In accordance with the state standards of higher special music education and the qualification description of the graduates of the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan, along with their main specialties such as composer, performer, musicologist, sound director, they have the qualification of a teacher in these areas of music education. is also given. It is known from the experience of pedagogical practice in the system of higher music education that this qualification description of the future musician-pedagogue does not always have the necessary educational and educational basis. As stated in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", "National Program of Personnel Training", improving and updating the system of music education in this direction, the republican music education with professional pedagogical personnel We help to develop and strengthen the education system at the level of new world education standards.

Summarizing the research data, it can be noted that the main effort in this direction is to further improve and strengthen the quality of professional pedagogical training of conservatory graduates. This was helped by the inclusion of subjects on the theoretical foundations of pedagogical education in the curricula. These are psychology, pedagogy for the undergraduate level; pedagogical technology and pedagogical skills, musical psychology, musical pedagogy for the master's degree; psychology and pedagogy in the fields of musical art for graduate students and assistant trainees. One of the practical achievements of the pedagogical education process was the bringing of the pedagogical practice to the level of State certification and the establishment of the Pedagogical Practice Studio at the conservatory.

Also, the series of methodical and applied sciences - the methodology of teaching various subjects, pedagogical and executive practice was also improved. The students of the conservatory are conducting many interesting coursework and scientific works on the issues of musical pedagogy, psychology, teaching methodology. Some of the works presented at higher educational institutions and republican student scientific conferences and Olympiads received high marks.

Thus, it can be noted that the content of pedagogical education of conservatory students has a solid educational basis consisting of three didactic foundations - pedagogical theory, methodology and practice. However, their pedagogical specialization is still not sufficiently taken into account by the students of the conservatory, whose main professional direction is unquestionably the art of music.

According to the monitoring results of the department of music pedagogy, this situation is especially noticeable in the initial stages of teaching. Tests, surveys, questionnaires conducted by



pedagogues (T.E. Solomonova, M.Yu. Artashevskaya, R.G'. Kadyrov, V.P. Sradjev) show that only 6% of all students who have just entered the conservatory consciously prepare themselves for pedagogical activities, and the rest do not even think about pedagogical specialization. However, most of the graduates of the conservatory (93 percent) are engaged in pedagogical work.

The musical culture of the Uzbek people has a centuries-old history. Information in historical literature and archeological findings testify to this. The music of the ancestors of the Uzbek people is closely connected with the creativity of the sister nations (Uzbeks, Tajiks) who lived in Central Asia. These musical works expressed unity in themselves until the 10th-11th centuries, and later served as a common basis for the formation of musical cultures. Information about them is given in "Avesta". Avesta hymns are performed in recitative form. Hymns consisted of half-prose, half-weight narratives with busy and repetitive refrains that could be sung as a chorus. People's holiday ceremonies, for example, the spring celebration of days and nights - Nowruz, are widespread. The writers of the middle Ages also showed their desire to connect music with the creation of the universe, with myths about death and resurrection in nature. Even the Arabs who brought Islam to Central Asia in the 7th century were not left behind by the musical culture of our ancestors. Since the source of music dates back to ancient times, they started from a time when musical notes and even examples of calligraphy did not exist. The period up to the IV-VII centuries is characterized by the high level of development of culture and art, including the integration of the Turks and the peoples of Eastern Iran. Borbod Marvazi, a great singer and musician of Central Asia, famous throughout the East and later described in classic works of Eastern literature, creator of dozens of melodies, became famous throughout the world. Borbod lived in the city of Marv and served in the Khysrav palace of the Sassanid dynasty of Iran at the beginning of the 7th century. According to historians, Borbod created hymns and historical songs, songs about military victories. He wrote music for the epic "Khisrav and Shirin" by Nizami, a classic poet of Azerbaijani literature. He wrote songs dedicated to the thirtieth day of the month, 365 days of the year. Borbod also invented musical instruments. He was also a poet, performer, singer, and dancer. He gained wide fame in the Arab countries of Barbados with the nicknames Barid, Rakhlanas, Fakhlpaz, Bakhlabad. Abu Nasr Farabi divides music into music that relaxes a person, awakens human emotions and, most importantly, develops the thinking of the great nature of a person. After the famous Greek philosopher Aristotle, Abu Nasr Farabi made a name for himself in the East with his knowledge and breadth of thought. Farabi is called a great thinker - "Teacher Sani" - "Second Teacher". He knew more than 70 languages.

He divides music into two types in his book on music "Kitab-ul muzikai al-kabir". 1-Practical music - creating and performing a piece. 2-Scientific music - teaches the analysis of this performed work. He was born in 83 AD in Shosh-Tashkent, in a place called Farob (O'tror), in the family of a military serviceman. He studies various subjects such as mathematics, logic, medicine, music, law, linguistics. In addition, he creates musical instruments and plays tunes himself. Abu Ali ibn Sina was born in the year 980 (melody) in the family of a small official in the village of Afshona near Bukhara. Later, when his family moved to Bukhara, he attended primary school in Bukhara. His innate ability, sharp mind, and strong memory were combined. It took place in Bukhara, which is considered to be the center of Bukhara. By participating in scientific discussions of scientists from different countries of the world, young Ibn Sina deepened his knowledge of various sciences. He begins to deal with all subjects independently. Later he moved to Khorezm to Urganch. In Khorezm, he began to engage in scientific work with a number of scientists, Abu Raykhan Beruni, at the "Ma'mun Academy" 15. Creates a major work called "The Laws of Medicine". He also writes a book about treating patients with music. Therefore, he studies medicine, philosophy, physics, economics, literature, and mathematics. In these works, Ibn Sina writes about the importance of sophistication and moral education in the study of knowledge and human maturity. In Mahmud Koshghari's work "Devon ul lug'atu-turk", he wrote that the genre of



song is widespread among the people. He said that the musicians used various stringed and percussion instruments such as oud, tanbur kobiz, rubob, barbat, tambourine, argon and ganon. and gave information about wind instruments. In short, in all times, the human child's spiritual passion for songs and music began and was formed in the family environment. Our ancestors were supported by music even in the most difficult times. The content of "Shoshmaqom", a unique masterpiece of our Uzbek musical culture, reflects the love, joys, sorrows and sufferings of our ancestors for thousands of years. Presenting such masterpieces to young people today can be the basis for them to become well-rounded people. In the system of enlightenment ideas of one of our grandfathers, Abu-Nasr Farabi, the role and role of music in the education of a child and a person is specially recognized. It mentions the society of music in human life and exclaims: "O world of music, I'm glad you're here, what would be the situation of a person if you weren't there?" Abu Nasr Farabi expressed his valuable opinions about the types of tones in music theory, their origins, and their spiritual and spiritual impact on a person in the "Big Book of Music". Farabi was not only a theoretician in musicology, but also a practitioner.

He himself gained fame as a well-known musician, a great musician and composer, and an inventor of a new musical instrument. Reflecting on the amazing magical power and miraculous effect of music, Farabi says in his work "On the Origin of Sciences 16"; "This science is useful in the sense that it brings order to a person who has lost his balance, perfects a nation that has not reached perfection and maintains its balance." In particular, in the national culture, music reveals the world of high feelings, pleasure and exciting ideas. It makes people spiritually rich and perfect. Abu Ali ibn Sina attached great importance to the influence of music and put forward the idea that some mental illnesses can be treated with the help of music. Abu Ali ibn Sina's musical and educational views also describe music as a powerful tool that affects the spiritual, physical, and cultural nature of a person. It is necessary to educate a child's sense of music from a very young age. This puts forward the idea that it strengthens his mental state. In the famous book "The Laws of Medicine", two things should be used to strengthen the child's client. One is rocking the child slowly, and the other is a musical lullaby that has become a habit to put the child to sleep. He wrote that depending on the amount of intake of these two, the child's body sometimes needs education and his soul needs music. Thus, scientists and thinkers have applied music not only as a means of effective influence on people, but also as a separate science according to its essence, goals and tasks in society. is the basis for the creation of popular folk music pedagogy.

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