



Increasing the efficiency of music education with the help of innovative technologies

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ABSTRACT

This article provides full information about the requirements for improving the pedagogical skills of a music teacher, methods of using innovative technologies and various methods for effective organization of music culture lessons by teachers.

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Innovatsion texnologiyalar yordamida musiqiy ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish

АННОТАЦИЯ

Калит сўзлар:

baholash, nota, musiqa,
madaniyat, dars, o'qituvchi,
talab, qiziqish, metod, fikr,
o'quvchi

Ushbu maqolada musiqa o'qituvchisining pedagogik mahoratini oshirishga kerak bo'ladigan talablar, o'qituvchilari tomonidan musiqa madaniyati darslarini samarali tashkil etishda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish usullari va turli xil metodlar haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan.

Повышение эффективности музыкального образования с помощью инновационных технологий

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

оценка, заметка, музыка,
культура, урок, учитель,
спрос, интерес, метод,
мнение, ученик.

В данной статье представлена полная информация о требованиях к повышению педагогического мастерства учителя музыки, методах использования инновационных технологий, а также методах эффективной организации уроков музыкальной культуры учителями.

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A great attention is paid to the development of national culture in the construction of a new Uzbekistan at state level. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev noted, "The level of development of our people is primarily assessed by our national culture. In this sense, culture is an 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 Studying Cultural Heritage Abroad and 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 popularizing folklore and amateur arts, and developing innovative areas of culture and 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 Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, nation and 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 № PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 "On measures to further development of art of Uzbek national makom", August 26, 2018 Resolution № PD - 3920 "On measures for innovative development of arts", Resolution № 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 № 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 of July 26, 2019 "On approval of the activities of Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum and Treasury House-Museum" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers № 630 [3] of May 30, 2019 "On organization of activities of state museum-reserves "Sarmishsay", "Shakhrisabz", "Termez" and "Kokand" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 443 of April 21 [4], 2020 "On measures to further increasing the efficiency of fine and applied arts" Resolution № PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 "Culture Decree № PD-6000 of May 23 [5], 2020 "On measures to further enhancing the role and influence of arts in society" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 325 of June 9, 2021 and "Martyrs' Memory" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 357 of February 2, 2022 "On support of Moat Fund" Normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution № PD – 12 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] are becoming increasingly important.

Musical education plays an important role in everyone life. Artistic imagery, creativity and inspirational music are a unique concept. It forms children's non-traditional thinking, sense of creativity and ability to reflect the world, independent life position. Several factors can be used as a basis for using an innovative program in music lessons. It creates an opportunity to determine the main ideas in the process of teaching children of primary school age. Education of children of primary school age needs to be updated according to many criteria today. In organizing the educational process at music lesson, the teacher should first of all influence on emotional (psychological) atmosphere.

A teacher and students enter into a friendly and creative relationship during training. First of all, a teacher should study deeply general psychology of students. It is the most effective way to create a creative atmosphere in class through “teacher-friend” and “teacher-partner” formula, to pass a new topic with pleasure. Until the end of the lesson, it is absolutely impossible for the teacher to speak only by himself and not encourage students to communicate. It is necessary to understand that music lesson is an example of creativity and ensure that such lesson for children of primary school age is held in technically equipped classroom (computer, audio system, console, microphones, etc.) in a bright room. This kind of modern music lesson is a 21st century music lesson.

Innovation is a Latin word that means “introducing, implementing, changing”.

1. Modeling
2. Demonstration
3. Working in small groups
4. Brainstorming
5. Critical thinking
6. Debates
7. Be focused
8. Everyone teaches everyone
9. Role playing games
10. Study of a specific situation
11. Modified word a
12. Game

Traditional lessons methods

1. Making an oral presentation (story) of educational topic
2. Interview (question and answer)
3. Work with the textbook
4. Demonstration
5. Practical training
6. Textbook lecture
7. Teaching the program

Non-traditional lessons methods

1. Conference lesson
2. Seminar lesson
3. Teaching with the help of technical means
4. Artistic reading
5. Think
6. Teaching with the help of toys
7. Taking classes related to the profession
8. Conducting an experimental lesson
9. Discussion lesson
10. Getting written work [7]

Another main requirement for the lesson is that all didactic tasks should be solved in lesson itself, and homework assignments should be a logical continuation of knowledge students have acquired in the lesson. It is necessary to pay special attention to the fact that in organization of extracurricular activities conducted among elementary school students who are gaining knowledge and skills in general secondary schools, meaningful and

purpose-oriented practical activities based on information technologies in training, music perception and music literacy activities lead to practice of all other activities with mutual connection.

Music lesson serves to form spiritual, artistic and moral culture of students, to implement education of national pride and patriotism, develop creative skills, sophistication and artistic taste, expand the range of thought, educate independence and initiative. Accordingly, the room reserved for music lessons should be spacious, the light should fall on children from the left side, and the air should be fresh. The room must be equipped with necessary items. There should be a music track on equal half of the board. In the room, there should be a musical instrument, if possible, a piano, as well as a tape recorder or diskette recording device, and a set of magnetic tapes and diskettes with recordings of works for listening to music and group singing for all classes.

In addition, the room should have a closet for placing and storing posters, tests, control work, solfeggio and singing sets. In order to create acoustic conditions, the corners of the classroom are covered with curtains-screens made of fabric. Portraits of children's composers, national symbols, and curtains that do not block light should be hung on the walls of the room. All equipment in the classroom should be placed in its place and look so beautiful that when the student enters the classroom, he feels as if he has entered a concert hall. But the room should not be overdecorated. Music lesson should be clearly and orderly organized from time the students enter the class until the end of the lesson and when they leave the class.

If possible, when the bell rings, it is better for children to line up in front of the classroom door and enter the classroom to the sound of music. Each student comes to his permanent place and waits without sitting until the teacher stops playing and greets the students.[8]

After music stops and a teacher gives permission to sit down, the students sit down and music lesson begins. It is also worth mentioning that it is not a permanent rule that children enter regularly the classroom to the sound of march (music), only this method forms children to walk correctly to music of march. When topics to be learned are easy, it is possible to learn to walk properly to music, during free time from class and during morning physical training. In upper grades, entering and leaving the classroom will be like normal lessons without music.

It is important to determine the place of each child in class. If a teacher is not familiar with the students' musical abilities, at the beginning of school year, he should place short children in the front row and tall children in the back rows.

During the lessons, a teacher places children with insufficient ability in the front row close to him, and the stronger students between students with insufficient musical ability, the able ones helping the less able ones and being the leader. At music lessons, children need sit and practice mostly. However, it is also appropriate to sing while standing up in the development of vocal and choral skills. This will give students a break, because sitting all time during the lesson will tire children. From the first lesson, a teacher explains to the children the need to maintain peace during the lesson and observe the rules of sitting and standing in the lesson.

He also monitors that this rule is not violated. Students should raise their hands and answer the questions given by the teacher only when allowed. Students should always remember that they should start and stop singing only at teacher's signal. A teacher should

place the instrument, especially piano, in such place that teacher's playing can see all the children. If students deliberately distort the song, try to break the order, a teacher should not make the slightest mistake in taking measures against these children.

A teacher should be very demanding, but at the same time, his demands should be fair and treat students impartially. However, it is not appropriate to be overly demanding and push children seriously and in fear. Sometimes a teacher may not "notice" a little fun of children, he may deviate a little from the lesson and joke with childish words in order to give children some rest. The volume of teacher's voice during the lesson is also important. It is a big mistake if a teacher gets angry about something, talks rudely, quickly and rudely, shouts a little, even hits the table with his fist and says that he can scare children and establish good discipline in this way.

This false demand destroys teacher's reputation and extinguishes the students' love for science. A teacher should remember to reduce punishment for student's deliberate indiscipline as much as possible. Punishment makes children angry; they try to get on teacher's nerves. These actions do not lead to good. Discipline and order are always good in class of a teacher who knows how to control himself, is consistent, who speaks to children slowly and in a friendly spirit without ever shouting, and who strives to achieve consistent fulfillment of his requirements. Discipline in classroom is often caused by a teacher not knowing how to conduct lessons.

Therefore, a teacher should find mistakes he made in the course of the lesson, and look for the right methods to use in lesson. If a good creative situation has been created in the class, violation of discipline by some students will anger most students. For example, when children are singing their favorite song, one of students suddenly deliberately start song early, or makes a mistake in words, or shouts in a low pitch. A teacher is forced to stop choir and destroy creative spirit of children. In this case, it is natural that a class angrily reprimands a child who violates discipline.

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