



**IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FORMATION OF HEARING ABILITIES OF NATIONAL MUSIC IN STUDENTS**

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**Annotation.** This article comprehensively examines the effectiveness of the use of pedagogical technologies in the formation of National Music hearing abilities in students, as well as the current issues posed to today's pedagogue in the formation of National Music hearing skills.

**Keywords:** pedagogical technology, education and upbringing, communicative didactics, communicative activity, the principle of communication, the level of communication. In musical education, musical fairy tales, students learn national and classical music auditory skills, interactive education, pedagogical technologies.

An educational institution is it a school, a college, a higher educational institution where the main objective is to provide knowledge to the student or student. In addition to providing knowledge, the teacher organizes the interesting and meaningful passage of the educational process, in search of the most convenient, effective ways to provide knowledge. Such activity itself can be called educational technology. "Educational technology (other-Grech.from. technique-art,crafts-skill; λóγoς-word, education)- a special set of forms, methods of education and means of education" in 1 or in pedagogical technology, it is necessary to make sure that this process gives results, along with the introduction into its activities of various ways and methods of pedagogical education.

In music education, too, the use of active teaching techniques such as" the main signs of pedagogical technologies: conceptuality, systematicity, didactic goals, innovation, acceptability, correction, reproduction, management, efficiency "in the formation of musical trends in students, together with the teacher's conversation, mental attack, presentation slides, fragments of an educational film, music video, listening to audio recordings, serve to achieve high efficiency" . This interactive method of education, in addition to serving to further increase the physiological, psychological, mental abilities of students, forms trends in them, such as the mutual differentiation, classification, analysis, study of a large number of types of national music "in comparison with traditional education: the teacher's activity gives way to the activities of students, and the teacher's task is to create The teacher denies the role of a kind of filter, transmits educational information through it and acts as an assistant in work, which is one of the sources of information. Interactive education-refers to another logic of the educational process: not from theory to practice, but to its theoretical understanding through the formation of a new experience. The experience and knowledge of the participants in the educational process serve as a source of their mutual education and mutual enrichment"4 . This makes it possible to put a number of inclinations in one system in the educational institution. As a result, the mutual classification of transformational trends affecting the perception of national classical music, while preventing blind followings to various musical genres, led to the formation of its own views on the advantages, achievements and disadvantages of one. Below we give examples of such interactive techniques: chain: "worm line", a method in which the execution



of a song is performed alternately, alternately. It helps to activate the attention of each singer, to be able to attract the attention of the next participant in time. Small-performances: during the training, each participant participates alone or as a soloist in an ensemble (duet, trio). Thus, the strengthening of personal qualities of the leader, albeit in small forms, helps to overcome the feelings of fear that occur in front of the viewer. Quiz: in the form of "musical Test", video questions or "musical battle" of two teams. Theatrical production: the study of musical fairy tales through numerous musical characters. It is then performed in costumes, ornaments and related musical design (Phonogram or instrumental song). Examples of musical fairy tales: "Emerald and expensive", "Egrivoy and true". Educational expedition. Group visits to theaters, musical concerts and museums. Further analysis of impressions in the class, drawing conclusions. Public performance: the result of active work in the lesson - performance at events, concerts and competitions. Obviously, adaptation to concert conditions: stage space, sound quality and psychological pressure from the viewer. Creative task.

Not every holiday passes without leaving a trace in the "children's team". Obviously, in preparation for this thematic event, in the design of the music hall and in the conduct of similar topics, each student tries to show his individuality, shares thoughts in the preparation process"

The formation of national and classical musical auditory concepts in students today in the formation of transformational trends affecting musical perception, the development of Student – Teacher – Student cooperation, the ability to creative activity, tolerance to the opinions of others, the ability to communicate, find and find compromises are important results of Education. The main goal of the interactive methodology is to develop the skills to independently find learning in trends through interactions. At the same time, attention should also be paid to the exchange of students' interaction with each other. After all, in the expansion and development of musical views, musical thinking in young people through interaction, the same trends as above play an important role. The main methodological principles of interactive learning in students: careful selection of work materials and teaching methods; comprehensive analysis of specific practical examples of musical activity, application of Comparative and auditory analysis; continuous visual interaction with all students providing communication; active use of technical means, including handouts and didactic materials in the form of tables, slides, educational films, rollers, video clips, video equipment, with the help of which the material under study is described; constant support of the teacher's interaction within the active group, rapid intervention of the teacher in the discussion in case of unforeseen difficulties; Important situations and circumstances in determining the process of pedagogical training for pedagogical technology: preliminary determination of the tasks faced by the student or student in the process of obtaining knowledge, determination of the content of education (curriculum, program, subject essence, availability of educational and methodological resources) at each stage of teaching, determination of the level and volume of knowledge and concepts, their – preparation of forms and means of Education (additional resources, question and answer, discussion, test questions, exhibitions, hearing using technical means, listening resources); planning tasks assigned to the student in addition to lessons and extracurricular activities for an objective assessment of the knowledge and skills acquired by the student in accordance with the criteria for assessing the quality of the result and level of The following should be paid attention to the use of pedagogical technologies



in the formation of National Music hearing skills of students in pedagogical higher educational institutions to prepare future teachers for pedagogical activity:

1. To study the experience of new and effective work Secrets of teachers operating on the basis of a technological approach;
2. The search for more effective ways to work on the basis of a technological approach to increase the activity of educators in the technological approach and, on the contrary, to identify the causes of the problems that are hindering in it;
3. To study the lessons of experienced teachers in their activities, identifying their shortcomings and achievements in their specific methods of supporting advanced pedagogical technologies, their differences and similar aspects.
4. In addition, today's educator in the process of musical transformational trends should pay special attention to the following in the formation of National Music hearing skills of students and the use of pedagogical technologies: 1 - modern approaches and innovations in teaching the subject of musical culture. Music Culture Organization of the lesson on the basis of modern requirements. Innovations applied in the teaching of the subject of musical culture. To give an idea of innovation. To study the possibilities of applying innovation in the science of musical culture. Their organization on the basis of modern requirements for classes in musical culture. 2- Foreign advanced experiments in teaching the subject of musical culture. The content of music science in developed countries, advanced experience in its teaching and technological methods of their use. 3- methods of integration in the organization of lessons of musical culture. The inextricable connection of the science of musical culture with other sciences. Examples of links between music, painting, history, literature, geography, physical education, Nature, Physics, Computer Science, Mathematics and other general education disciplines. Activities aimed at the formation of competencies and the orientation of students in the profession in the lessons of linking music culture and other disciplines. 4- the use of modern information technology programs in music culture lessons. Didactic tools, educational and methodological materials and resources prepared on a computer using practical programs. The use of electronic educational literature on Science, Teaching Systems, multimedia and other software in the course of the lesson. Work and effective use of Power Point, Sibelius, Audacity, software in music culture science classes.
5. Observation and analysis of music culture lessons. Preparation in the organization of lessons of musical culture. Analysis of the lesson based on open, visual, sample, reporting lessons and requirements for them. Music culture is the observation, analysis, discussion and evaluation of open lessons.

By improving the technologies for the formation and development of national and classical music hearing skills in students, we provide a wide range of opportunities to preserve, develop in New conditions and enjoy our national music heritage, which is passed down from generation to generation. In order to support the activities of composers, composers and musicians, to identify talented performers from among amateurs, to conduct various levels of contests, to develop traditional

music genres in New conditions, to promote such as further development of the tradition of "teacher-disciple". The measures taken by our state are considered as an integral and integral part of the further development of national culture and art, socio-economic development of the country, based on the requirements of the strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, and in combination with national and world best practices, socio-political, emphasizing the priority of culture, ensuring a higher level of quality of life of society, achieving the solidarity of citizens in it, the formation of spiritual, responsible, independent thinking creative youth. In conclusion, it should be noted that in the process of listening and learning our heritage of national music to the younger generations, today's educators will organize classes, introducing all the achievements of Education, will ensure that not only national music has taught our heritage, but will also reach future generations in a way that has preserved it.

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