

EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF TEACHING THE HISTORY OF TURKISH ART AND CULTURE TO STUDENTS.

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**Abstract:** In this article, by teaching Turkish folk culture and art, students can look at the music and art of the brotherly nations with respect, and through this, create a sense of creativity and internationalism.

**Keywords:** music, theater, architecture, stage, creativity, talent, melody. visual arts, education.

Uzbek and Turkish peoples have been friendly and harmonious with each other since ancient times. We can know this from written sources. Our ancestors were brothers and sisters. a country rich in art and culture, people familiar with art will disappear before our eyes. Today in Uzbekistan, the classical music of Eastern countries is taught in the 6th grade in the subject of music culture in secondary schools. Directly from the novel Music Culture Teacher, Turkish folk music, art, architecture and theater are given detailed information. One can talk for hours about Turkish folk music, theater and fine arts. If we take a look at the history of Turkish music, we will be sure that it is a magical world.

**Turkish music-** Turkish classical music is related to the activities of lovers who started creating in Anatolia from the 15th century. They continued the traditions of the Turkish bakhshi (ozon) and performed various terms and songs in the form of badiha accompanied by saz, baglama, kobiz. In the professional music of the oral tradition, maqams play a central role. Also, the fasl (vocal piece) genre with the form of a series is widespread. Of the sounds, flute, tambour, oud, and law are widely used. Among the genres of religious music, there are forms of sayings such as ilohiya, sharqiya, mavlaviya. Composers include Maroki, Ismaildada Effendi, Hafiz Post, Sultan Salim III (Ottoman ruler), Kvntemir son, and other famous composers. Polyphonic composer music was established in Turkey after the establishment of the republic. Ahmed Adnan Saigun, who conducted many researches on the basis of polyphonic music on folk music and national melodies, made a great contribution to popularizing music on a global scale. "President's Symphony Orchestra" plays a big role in the wide spread of composer music. This orchestra gave concerts in USA, Europe and South Korea. Istanbul, Izmir, Antalya and Chukurova state symphony orchestras also operate. Apart from them, there are private ensembles such as Bilkent Symphony Orchestra, Borusan Istanbul Philharmonic Orchestra, Oqbank Orchestra. Narimon Altintog Tufakchi, Ahmed Ghazi Aykhan, Musa Eroqli, Belqis Aqkala, who are creating folk music, are popular among the people. From the 1960s, there was an interest in rock music trends. Currently, artists such as Ibrahim Tatlisas, Sezan Aqsu, Nilufar, Teoman, Karam Gorsev, Ilkhan Ershakhin, Nukhet Ruajan are popular in jazz. Composer, musicians are trained in Istanbul (1923), Ankara (1936), Izmir (1951) conservatories. The opening of Ankara Operetta Theater (1928), Opera Theater (1950) and Istanbul Opera Theater (1960) became important in the development of musical art. The academic ballet school opened in Istanbul in 1948 (in Ankara since 1950) prepares national personnel. Since 1998, the General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet has been holding international festivals and international music festivals in Istanbul every year.

**Theater-** Theater art has a long history in Turkey. Traditional forms of folk art - puppet theater and tent theater (karagoz), middle-game performances performed on the squares became the basis of professional Turkish theater. During the Tanzimat era, the garb-style theater began to operate. During this period, Turkish writers also started writing plays. Ibrahim Shinasi's comedy "The Poet's Marriage" was a turning point for Turkish theater. Professional and amateur theaters began to be established after 1908. Theater buildings were built in Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa, Adana and Ankara. In 1914, a theater named "Dorulbadiyai Osmaniya" was opened in Istanbul. He gave a great impetus to the development of Turkish

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theater art. Muhsin Ertuğrul, who has been the director of this theater since 1927, also created the first children's theater. The State Theater, founded in 1949, has 18 permanent stages in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and Bursa, and stages about 100 plays a year. The first private theater named "Small Stage" was opened in 1951. After that, private theaters such as Chiyir stage, Chontak theater, Muammar Karacha theater, and Istanbul operetta started working. Since 1982, Hodi Chaman Yeditepa Players, Enis Fosforoğlu Theater, Khodri Maidan Cultural Center, Ankara Art Theater have been operating in Istanbul since 1982.

**Fine art** - Qad in the territory of Turkey. Monuments of Eastern, Hellenic, Roman, and Byzantine art have been preserved. Fine art developed in the miniature genre in the Middle Ages. This art flourished in the 16th century. Artistic weaving, carpet weaving, carving, and wood carving developed. In the 17th and 18th centuries, easel painting appeared. Modern fine art was formed from the 19th century. In the 1910s, a group of artists - Ibrahim Challi, Hikmat Onat, Nomiq Ismail, Avni Lifij, Faykhaman Duran - studied in Europe and created works in the direction of impressionism and symbolism. In 1929, the society of artists called "Independents" was established, in 1933, "Group D" was established. Painters Zaki Faiq, Izer, Nurullan Berk, Elif Nasi, Kemal Tollu, Abidin Dino, and sculptor Zukhtu Muridogli left impressionism and created a new direction. The new method was to adapt the important elements of traditional culture with the ideas of 20th century European art. In 1936, the "Sanoyi Nafisa School" in Istanbul was transformed into the "Academy of Fine Arts". Various currents and trends have developed in Turkish art. In 1949-50, a creative group called "New Group" was established. This group became the most skilled group after Group D. Artists of this group experimented with new methods and new technical tools. The members of the group worked on the themes of social life until 1955. In the 1950s, the first abstract artists began to create in Turkish art. Among them were artists such as Adnan Koker, Lutfu Gunay, Semey Arel, Sabri Berkel. Murad Morova, Zahid Buyukishlayen, Ismat Dogan, etc. are the famous artists of the present time. Since 1977, new works have been exhibited at the Art Festival called "New Tendencies" held every year in Istanbul. Monumental sculpture and graphics are also developed. Kuzgun Ajar won prizes in international competitions in the field of abstractionism. Early education in the field of sculpture was carried out by foreign artists and in foreign art educational institutes. In 1937, the German sculptor Rudolph Belling headed the sculpture department of the Turkish State Academy of Arts and trained many students. He is the author of most of the majestic monuments in Istanbul. The largest sculpture exhibition was held at Istanbul Technical University under the leadership of R. Belling. These are the artists who are introducing Turkish art to the world. pottery, carpet weaving, jewelry, woodcarving, and embroidery are highly developed in the field of applied decorative arts. In music culture lessons, the music culture of each nation and people is taught, the main task of the science teacher is to show children respect for the music art and culture of the brotherly nations. teaching to look should be the creation of a sense of creativity and internationality.

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