

THE ISSUE OF RELEVANCE OF THE SUBJECT OF THE SCHOOL REPERTOIRE IN THE TRAINING OF FUTURE MUSIC TEACHERS

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Annotation. This article focuses on recommendations to students on the art of singing, ways to develop their performing skills, methods of teaching songs to students. In particular, information about the peculiarities of the science of the school repertoire, the role of the school repertoire in organizing lessons of musical culture, educational and educational possibilities of the school repertoire is covered.

Keywords: music, feeling, intuition, song, upbringing, aesthetics.

It is known that music has the ability to actively influence people's feelings and thoughts, their tastes and views. Education with the means of songs in the composition of the science of the school repertoire affects with such a clear goal that it helps to enrich the inner world of the student, to form his character, worldview, to cultivate good taste in him. The main weapon of upbringing with musical means is the studied songs and melodies in the composition of the science of the school repertoire. It is known to everyone that the emotional impact of melodies and songs in the repertoire is a means of forming high spiritual qualities of students.

Musical-aesthetic education should not consist only in the formation of musical tastes and abilities of students. The goal of any aesthetic education is to develop a person in general. In other words, it is called aesthetic education, not because it serves only the aesthetic development of each individual, but because it forms the entire spiritual world with the help of music. Musical-aesthetic education is the education of a person, not a musician.

Great pedagogue V.A.Sukhomlinsky also thought so. He believed that "music education is the upbringing of a person, a person in the first place, and not a musician" 2. So the melodies and songs in the science of the "school repertoire" evoke for students the uniqueness of nature, moral relations, not only the beauty around them, but also his vision of noble and high qualities in himself, as well as beautiful things.

Music is an art form that occupies a wide place in our cultural life, plays an important role in the development of the human personality. The importance of the Family, School, Society in the spiritual formation of each person is great. Because, the characteristics of human humanity make up a person in society. Music education occupies a special place in leading the younger generation to maturity, along with many factors of upbringing. Music education is one of the main and complex facets of the education of elegance and teaches a person to correctly perceive and appreciate the beautiful landscape around him. Music has the potential to have a strong influence on the human psyche, an important means of bringing it into the world of sophistication and moral ideological education. Music arms a person with high taste and gives him spiritual nourishment.

The subject "School repertoire" is of great importance in the organization of lessons of musical culture. When choosing a repertoire, it is very important to take into account the age of the students, their physiological characteristics, the degree of their ability to be perceived by the students in the selected songs, and their ability to sing it. For this, the music teacher must have mastered pedagogy, psychology, physiology teaching and methodology of music, school repertoire, as well as general and specialty subjects. A music teacher should be a person who is fond of his profession and children, is highly cultured, has a broad outlook. It is important that the melodies and songs in the school repertoire can quickly find their way into the child's heart, that it has a positive effect on the psyche, that good behavior and good manners, kindness, patience, respect for adults are composed through music.

In the family, it was considered a parental dream to teach a child to sing, to sound. The child gets acquainted with music through mother Alla and receives a lifelong feed from music. Because the child, not yet knowing how to walk, speak, hears music and expresses his attitude to music with different hand movements. As soon as he grows up and steps to the threshold of the school, his worldview begins to change. He also learns from the school's repertoire, along with various subjects taught at school.

According to this, the science of the school repertoire serves students to become the owner of a pure soul, a highly spiritual person, able to feel beauty.

The future development and development of our country depends on the knowledge and spirituality of our potential youth. Therefore, we should pay great attention not only to the knowledge and intellectual potential of our children, but also to the perfection of the culture of dress, spiritual image and musical and aesthetic education.

The main goals and objectives of the discipline of the school repertoire also consist in raising students, the younger generation as a harmonious person, educating in a moral and aesthetic spirit through the artistic and ideological content of musical works, vocational guidance, love of work, love of the Motherland, the formation of feelings of respect for adults.

When teaching students the school repertoire, the productivity of their ability to perceive music plays an important role. Musical perception-all types of activities carried out in musical training, especially those that form the basis of the activity of listening to music. Because the volume of the musical sound, not listening to its rhythmic image, is impossible to form imagination, and from the second side it will be much more complicated to sing it. Accordingly, it is not easy to understand the essence of the work by listening to music, since each musical work has its own character, rhythmic structure, character. All this is reflected through the means of expression of music and takes place in a continuous movement of development. Therefore, it is necessary to collect information about a piece of music, approaching the process of listening to music with special attention. The activity of listening to music can be studied in any musical process, including singing, performing rhythmic movements, jumping in musical instruments, and in the processes of music literacy. "To love music, first of all, you need to be able to listen to it..."- said the composer D. Shostakovich. Teaching to hear and listen to music sets a number of tasks for the teacher of the 1st grade. The teacher should explain what is the difference between and music from other types of art. In order to feel, understand, understand music, it is necessary to make it clear that it is important to be able to listen to it. In the process of listening to music, students need to know the means of expression of music - melody movement, rhythmic picture, the importance of the expressiveness of registers, pace, dynamics, lad paints (major and minor), etc.

The main methodological requirement in the lessons of musical culture is the application of the acquired musical knowledge directly in practice in the activities of singing, listening to music. The repertoire of songs in the program is given separately for each class. It is recommended to use various voice tuning exercises before teaching the song. Students are taught 2-3 hours, depending on the complexity of the repertoire of songs to be taught. For easy mastering of the given topics, it is required to perform the song expressively, draw pictures based on the topic, analyze them, use technical means, listen to the song on a tape recorder, use handouts and new pedagogical technologies. In order not to damage the sound apparatus when singing primary school students, the teacher should know their sound ranges well.

It is essential that students from the first grade acquire the skills to sing according to the note. To do this, it is necessary to monitor the movement of the Singing Melody according to the note. First of all, students are given small musical notes that are easy to make. To sing according to the note, it is important that they are well versed in the Note system and can easily find them on the Note line. In order for singing according to the note to have a good effect, giving the melody familiar to the students, previously worn or listened to, gives them comfort in their observation of the act of the melody. The measure of the melody before singing, in which the notes of what length (whole, half, quarter, nymphorak..) is determined by the participation, the pace, tonality of the melody.

Then it is necessary to perform voice adjustment exercises in this tonality. In this way, through this method, it is possible to adapt The Voice of the pupils to tonality. Stagnant and unstable stages of tonalities in the performance of exercises are determined and sung. In addition to the exercises given in the textbook, the use of various visual aids also plays an important role. Then one of the visual weapons - posters with a musical melody-will give a good result. It is advisable to hang the poster where it will be visible to everyone. Under the guidance of a teacher, students sing all the notes of the melody in a fold. The teacher

then shows the song by singing it with its tone and measure, while the students watch it by looking at the note. Then all together they sing the text of the song, looking at the note, and at one time they control the rhythm by playing a low chapak on themselves.

Singing as a team is the most popular form of active involvement of students in the art of music. Every healthy reader will be able to sing. Singing is the most natural and accessible means for the reader to express aesthetic need, emotion and mood. As the reader performs a song, positive emotions are formed in it, such as excitement, pleasure, high spirits, cheerfulness, mobility. It is known that two aesthetic tools - music and artistic-combine in the song. Therefore, singing as a team under the tutelage of an experienced teacher - serves as an important tool in the musical and aesthetic education of students. Singing activities Rivage students ' melodic, harmonic hearing, lad feeling, singing skills in pure intonation, and musical ability. In the process of performance, students with different voices and musical hearing come together as a team. They observe the performances of his and his comrades, enjoy singing together. Attention, observation, discipline and other educational characteristics are formed in them. In students of grades 3-4, in the process of singing, the sound apparatus of students develops better, their breathing deepens, blood circulation improves, their figure is smoothed out, in a word, they develop, train both spiritually, morally, morally, aesthetically and physically.

Conducting when singing depending on the Note will help you not to get out of the rhythm of the melody, develop a sense of meter, correctly count the length of the notes. Mastering the skills of solfedgio is of great importance in the cultivation of musical literacy of students, in their practical work. Solfedgio refers to singing tunes that are mostly unfamiliar looking at the note from the first time. To sing an unfamiliar melody according to the note, it is necessary that the melody of the written melody can be thoughtfully imagined. That is why growing musical literacy and having enough experience in music requires a long time and regular work. This is achieved in the processes of growing musical literacy, acquaintance with musical literature, mastery of vocal choral skills. Students gradually begin to understand the height, oldie, metrorhythmic features of musical speech, as well as musical perception, musical thinking, musical memory, musical emotions begin to appear in them. The teacher will be able to achieve the goal that he pursues to students only in grades 5-6, while starting classes in the qualification of solfedgio from the 1st grade.

In the process of mastering musical-theoretical knowledge, the following activities are carried out to play an unfamiliar song melody according to the note: the teacher writes note examples on the board. Then, based on the teacher's questions and students ' answers, the song melody is analyzed. The analysis is carried out in accordance with the musical-theoretical knowledge that students previously acquired, their age. The elements that the students do not understand are explained by the teacher and the students focus on the main topic. In the process of analysis, the following are determined:

1. Tonality of the work, will;
2. Measure of the work;
3. Dynamic characters found in the work;
4. The rhythmic structure of the melody (stretch of notes, pauses, from what feeling the work begins, etc.);

Sentences in the work, tacts that are convenient for breathing. It is after this that it is possible to move to solfedgio, that is, to speech. In elementary grades, exercises for solfedgio are mainly given in do major tonality. Because this tonality is the easiest and most comfortable to sing. Exercises for Solfedjiolash can be found in solfedgio textbooks. Such textbooks contain everything from easy examples to complex exercises, where the age and level of assimilation of students will be taken into account. As students move from class to class, the exercises that are given to them also become more complex in terms of tone, measure, volume and other characteristics. In some cases, the rhythm of the exercises is fast. In these cases, the teacher should accelerate the exercises slowly, first starting at a slow pace. If the teacher has a metronome, then he can easily achieve the intended tempo. Singing a musical at a moderate tempo first allows you to better hear the melody, count correctly, take the breath correctly, conduct accurately. When choosing exercises for solfedgio, the teacher should take into account the voice range of students,

breathing skills. When speaking, without shouting, without straining the voice, at the end of each sentence, it is up to the teacher to control the singing with a gentle voice, taking a breath. Solfedgio exercises start in the second half of the 1st grade and continue until the end of the 7th grade. When teaching students to sing, it is of great importance to achieve that they acquire the skills of solfedgio. This process is one of the leading factors in increasing the musical level of students.

It is difficult for a person to become a mature person, a perfect person without acquiring high qualities and values, without forming in himself a feeling of love for a person, without being beautiful, decent, humane.

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