

https://doi.org/10.61796/ejlhss.v1i1.336

# Use Of Music Pedagogy Experiences In Improving The Professional Skills Of Music Teachers Of General **Secondary Schools**

## Ma'rufjon Ashurov Abdumutalibovich

Andijan State Pedagogical Institute, acting professor, independent researcher, Department of Fine Arts and Music Education (Uzbekistan) Email: marufjonashurov51@gmail.com

Received: Nov 18, 2023; Accepted: Dec 02, 2023; Published: Jan 02, 2024;

Abstract: This scientific article was published on the basis of the principles of using music pedagogy experiences in improving the professional skills of music teachers of general secondary schools at the end of the dissertation work.

**Keywords**: music pedagogy, music education, music literacy, music lessons, musical movements, independent singing. musical world, musical life

#### Introduction

Music plays an important role in the life of every person. It is not only a source of joy and pleasure, but also has a significant impact on the psychological and physical state of a person.

Music can evoke emotions, create a certain mood and influence our emotional sphere. It can be calming and relaxing, or energetic and inspiring. Many studies confirm

## Result and discussion The main part.

The music educator may also use group activities that help students develop collaboration, listening, and improvisation skills. Group forms of work contribute to the creation of a collective musical experience and the development of social skills.

One popular technique is the play-by-play method. This method consists in the fact that at the initial stages the student is given exercises, games and improvisations, which gradually turn into fullfledged musical pieces. It helps students learn basic techniques and skills in playing the instrument and introduces them to different styles and genres of music.

Another important aspect of music pedagogy is the use of a variety of modes of work in the lesson. The teacher can alternate individual lessons, group exercises and discussions, listening and analyzing music. This helps to diversify learning and keep students' attention throughout the lesson.

that music has a positive effect on our mood and well-being.

In music pedagogy, understanding the role of music in human life plays an important role. The teacher must take into account the needs and preferences of each student in order to create motivation and interest in learning and playing music. Knowing how music affects emotions and behavior helps educators create effective teaching strategies and approaches for each student.

The music educator may also use recording and listening techniques to allow students to analyze their playing and track their progress. This helps students self-assess their achievements and identify areas for further improvement.

Methods and techniques in music pedagogy are unique to each teacher; their choice depends on the individual preferences and characteristics of the students. It is important that teachers use effective methods and techniques to help their students develop their musical potential and achieve excellence in music learning.

Constant self-education. In music pedagogy, constant self-education is an integral part of professional growth and effective music teaching.

Music pedagogy involves the use of various methods and techniques to help teachers effectively teach music to their students.

Music pedagogy is constantly evolving, and it is therefore important to stay up to date with the latest trends, research and teaching techniques. A teacher should strive to constantly update his knowledge and skills.

One of the ways to educate yourself is to

participate in master classes, seminars and conferences. This allows the teacher to expand his horizons, exchange experiences with colleagues and gain new information about advanced methods of teaching music. It is also useful to listen to lectures and performances by invited experts and specialists in the field of music and music pedagogy.

Reading specialized literature is also an important aspect of self-education. The teacher should study new pedagogical approaches, theories of the development of musical abilities, research in the field of cognitive psychology and other relevant literature that will allow him to develop as a professional.

It is important to share experiences and discuss your work with colleagues. Participation in professional communities, consultations with specialists and exchange of experience will help the teacher expand their knowledge and skills in the field of music pedagogy.

To teach music effectively, you must be willing to adapt to changes in the educational environment. The teacher must be flexible and open to new ideas and techniques. Constant self-education will allow the teacher to remain in demand and successful in his profession.

Constant self-education of teaching staff in the field of music pedagogy is a key factor in achieving high quality education and developing students' musical skills.

Approaches to teaching music. There are a number of different approaches to music pedagogy that help teach music effectively and inspire students to explore the arts.

One such approach is the integrative approach. This approach is based on combining music with other subjects or areas of knowledge. A teacher can use music to teach history, literature, mathematics and other disciplines. The integrative approach allows students to see connections between different areas of knowledge and understand the role of music in a broader context.

Another approach is active music playing. This approach proposes a learning process that includes students' participation in musical activities. Students have the opportunity to perform music, compose their own works, improvise and participate in collective music-making. This helps develop skills in self-expression, creative thinking and musical communication.

The constructivist approach teaching music involves the active

participation of the student in creating his own musical experience. The teacher acts as a mentor and facilitator, creating an environment where students can explore and discover music for themselves. Students can choose musical projects, ask questions and search for answers on their own.

A cultural approach involves exposing students to different musical cultures and traditions. Students study the music of other countries and eras, analyze and compare different styles and genres. This approach allows students to expand their musical horizons, develop tolerance and respect for different cultures.

An individual approach to teaching music takes into account the individual characteristics of each student. The teacher adapts lessons and materials for each student, taking into account his age, level of training, musical preferences and goals.

Combining different approaches can create a learning environment that stimulates students' interest and imagination, develops their musical abilities and helps them become competent and emotionally connected to music.

Individual sessions. One-on-one lessons are one of the most effective approaches to teaching music. They allow the teacher to achieve maximum adaptation to the student and adjust the educational program to his individual needs and abilities.

One of the main advantages of individual lessons is the student's opportunity to receive individual attention and correction from the teacher. The teacher can work directly with the student, pay attention to his technique, correct mistakes, improve expressive playing and develop strengths. This helps to achieve high results in learning music.

An important element of individual lessons is the development of an individual educational program for each student. The teacher takes into account the level of training, musical preferences, goals and characteristics of each student. This allows us to create optimal conditions for the development of students and ensure their progress and success.

Individual lessons also provide opportunity for flexible organization of time and pace of learning. The teacher can adapt lessons to the rhythm and ability of the student, ensuring gradual progression and progress. An individual approach allows the student to feel comfortable and guarantees his motivation and participation in learning music.

In one-on-one lessons, the teacher can also develop not only instrument performance skills, but also other aspects of music, such as music theory, aural awareness, composition and improvisation. helps students well-rounded This become musicians.

One-on-one tutoring can create a positive atmosphere and student-teacher relationship that

promotes effective learning. A teacher can become a mentor, encourager and mentor to his students by surrounding them with support and positive energy.

Individual lessons provide a unique opportunity to develop musical abilities and achieve high professionalism in each student. They are a fundamental component of effective music teaching.

Group classes. Group lessons are an important and effective approach in music pedagogy. They provide students with the opportunity to develop not only musical skills, but also social and cooperative skills.

One of the main advantages of group classes is the opportunity to play music together and perform collectively. Students can play together, form ensembles and orchestras, creating beautiful music together. helps develop listening, rhythm, coherence and interaction skills.

Group activities also help develop students' social skills. In the group, they learn to work as a team, respect other opinions, listen to and support their classmates. Group dynamics stimulate the development of tolerance, teamwork and emotional intelligence.

Group classes also allow you to become more familiar with different styles and genres of music. Students can perform music from different eras, genres and cultures, which broadens their musical horizons. Collective performances also promote the exchange of experience between students and between the teacher and students.

Group classes can be conducted in the form of group lessons or master classes. This allows the teacher to work with several students at the same time, providing each with individual attention and support. Discussing and sharing ideas in a group also helps students develop analytical thinking and critical perception of music.

Group activities may also include creative projects and assignments where students can collaborate to create music, compose their own pieces, and share their creative ideas. This encourages students to express themselves, develops their creativity and helps them become active participants in the musical process.

Group lessons in music pedagogy are an effective tool for developing not only musical skills, but also the social and cooperative skills of students. They create a positive and inspiring learning environment and unlock the potential of every student.

Using modern technologies

teaching. Modern technology plays an important role in music pedagogy, helping teachers teach music effectively and inspire students to achieve excellence.

One of the main advantages of using modern technology is access to a variety of online resources. Students can use websites, apps and programs to learn music theory, performance practice, arranging and composition. Online resources also provide access to recordings, sheet music and videos to enrich students' musical experiences.

Technology also allows students to record themselves playing and listen to their performances for self-monitoring and self-assessment. This helps students develop auditory perception, analytical thinking and improve their playing technique. They can also share their notes with the teacher or other students for feedback and discussion.

Virtual instruments and music production programs are another tool that can be used in music pedagogy. Students can experiment with different sounds, effects and genres, and create their own compositions and arrangements. This promotes the development of creative thinking, expression and musical self-expression of students.

Video conferencing and online music learning platforms are expanding the boundaries of education. Students can study with a teacher at a distance and have access to teachers who specialize in certain instruments or styles of music. This is especially important for students who do not have access to quality music education in their area.

The use of modern technologies in music teaching expands the capabilities of students and teachers, making learning more accessible and interesting. It is important to know how to effectively use these technologies and integrate them into the educational process in order to achieve maximum results in teaching music.

Organization of the educational process. The organization of the educational process in music pedagogy plays a critical role in effective music teaching and achieving student success.

The first step in organizing the educational process is to determine the goals and objectives of training. The teacher must clearly define what core competencies and skills for musical development are to be achieved. A program should then be designed that will effectively guide students toward achieving these goals.

A variety of methods and approaches to teaching music allows us to adapt lessons to the individual needs and capabilities of each student. The teacher may use a combination of group and individual lessons, an integrated approach, or active music-making, depending on the student's level of preparation and goals.

Regular practice plays an important role in

organizing the educational process. The teacher should encourage students to practice regularly and independently work on the material. Setting clear and achievable goals for each practice session helps students structure their learning and make gradual progress.

An important aspect of organizing the educational process is feedback. The teacher systematically and constructively evaluate students' progress, point out their strengths and offer recommendations for further improvement. Feedback must be clear, supportive and motivating to help students continue to improve.

Organization of the educational process also includes the use of a variety of educational materials and resources. The teacher must select high-quality sheet music, recordings, books, online resources and other materials that will be suitable for the level of students and help them develop.

Finally, to successfully organize the educational process, the teacher needs to stimulating and supportive create a environment in the classroom. Students should feel comfortable, inspired and motivated to learn music. Positive energy, understanding and support help create a positive learning environment.

Organization of the educational process in music pedagogy is a fundamental aspect of effective music teaching. It helps structure learning, keeps students motivated and ensures their progress and success.

### Conclusion

Lesson planning is an important component of organizing the educational process in music pedagogy. It allows the teacher to structure the material, determine the goals and objectives of the lesson, and select appropriate methods and resources to achieve these goals.

Before planning a lesson, the teacher must determine its main topic and goals. Goals may be related to the development of specific skills or theoretical knowledge, as well as the formation of an emotional connection with music. Defining clear goals helps the teacher select appropriate material and teaching methods.

After determining the goals, the teacher develops a lesson plan, determining the sequence of activities and materials. It is important to consider the time allotted for each activity to ensure smooth progression through the lesson and achievement of your goals.

A lesson may include various types of

activities, such as introduction to new material, practical playing of an instrument, theoretical explanations, listening to recordings and discussion, creative tasks and others. A variety of activities helps students understand the material from different perspectives and further stimulates their interest.

#### References

- 1. Branovsky Yu.S. Molchanov A.S. innovations Pedagogical information (Introduction to pedagogical informatics): Textbook. - Stavropol: SGPU, 1996.- 221 p.
- 2. Kogan L.N. Artistic taste. M.: Education, 1981.
- 3. Konen V.Ts. The birth of jazz. M., 1984.
- 4. Krasnov S.V., Artemkina E.V. Problems of introducing modern information technologies in the educational process of a university // Vestnik Volzh. un-ta. Ser.: Informatics.-2000.- Issue 1.- p. 190-191
- 5. Krasnova G.A. New information technologies in education // Problems of theory and teaching methods.- 2001.- No. 5.- p. 39-42.
- 6. Lomakina N.S. Formation of listening musical culture of teenage schoolchildren. Abstract of the dissertation for the scientific degree of candidate of pedagogical sciences. - M., 2006.
- 7. Lorenz A. Development and distribution of Internet education throughout the world // Higher education today. - M., 2002. - No. 7/8. - p. 42-45
- 8. Markhasev L. In the light genre: Essays and notes. - L., 1986.
- Mozgot V.G. Formation of an individual's artistic taste. - Rostov-on-Don: R.G.U., 1992.
- 10. Polat E.S. New pedagogical and information technologies in the education system. - M.: Academy, 1999.-223p.
- 11. Ryzhov V.P. Music as an information system // Music in the information world. The science. Creation. Pedagogy: Collection of scientific articles. Rostov-on-Don: Publishing house of the Rostov State Conservatory named after. Rachmaninova, 2003.- p.79-101.
- 12. Shkolyar L.V., Krasilnikova M.S., Kritskaya E.D., Usacheva V.O., Medushevsky V.V. Shkolyar V.A. Theory and methods of music education for children. - M., FLINT -SCIENCE, 1998.

- Chatterjee, P. (2020). The Indian response to COVID-19: The role of the public sector. Journal of Public Affairs, 20(4),https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.218
- Chugh, S., & Sharma, S. (2021). Public sector response to COVID-19 pandemic in India: An overview. Indian Journal of Public S102 65(Supplement), S106. https://doi.org/10.4103/ijph.IJPH\_361\_2
- Das, S., & Mukherjee, A. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic in India: An overview of the public hea lth https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2020.567333
- Garg, S., Basu, S., & Rustagi, R. (2020). Public sector response to COVID-19 pandemic: Lessons learned 19. Press Information Bureau. (2020). PM announces from India. Journal of Public Affairs, 20(4), e2191. https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.2191
- 5. Ghosh, A. (2021). COVID-19 pandemic in India: A public health crisis in the making. Social Work in Public Health, 36(3), https://doi.org/10.1080/19371918.2021.1886244
- Government of India. (2020). COVID 19 Strategic https://www.mohfw.gov.in/pdf/COVID19StrategicR esponsePlan.pdf
- Government of India. (2021). COVID-19 India. https://www.mygov.in/covid-19/
- 8. Government of India. (2021). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. https://www.mohfw.gov.in/
- **9.** Gupta, S., & Mehra, A. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic in India: Challenges and opportunities. Journal of Medical Systems, 44(7), 123. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10916-020-01594-2
- 10. Hussain, A., Singh, A., & Hussain, S. (2021). Public health response to COVID-19 pandemic in India: A review. Journal of Family Medicine and Primary 10(3),1249-1255. https://doi.org/10.4103/jfmpc.jfmpc\_1770\_20
- 11. Iyengar, K. P., Jain, V. K., & Vaishya, R. (2020). Pitfalls in telemedicine consultations in the era of COVID 19 and how to avoid them. Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews, 797-799. 14(5), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2020.05.006
- 12. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. (2021). COVID-19 India. Retrieved from https://www.mohfw.gov.in/
- 13. Ministry of Home Affairs. (2021). Guidelines for phased reopening (Unlock 5). Retrieved from https://www.mha.gov.in/
- 14. Ministry of Human Resource Development. (2020). Guidelines on online classes. Retrieved from https://www.mhrd.gov.in/

- 15. Mishra, S. K., Tripathi, T., & Oneeb, A. (2020). Mental health in the era of COVID-19 outbreak. Psychiatry Research, 291, 113265.
- 16. Nayar, P., & Raman, R. (2020). Public health and economic impact of lockdown in India due to COVID-19. Indian Journal of Community Health, 32(2), 274-279.
- 17. Pandey, S., & Yadav, K. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic and mental health consequences: An integrative review of literature. Asian Journal of Psychiatry, 53, 102188.
- response. Frontiers in Public Health, 8,567333. 18. Patwardhan, P. (2020). COVID-19 in India: A pandemic amid multiple crises. Global Public Health, 15(9), 1417-1421.
  - comprehensive package of Rs 20 lakh crore. Retrieved from https://pib.gov.in/
  - 20. Ray, D., Salvatore, M., Bhattacharyya, R., Wang, L., Mohammed, S., Purkayastha, S. & Ghosh, S. (2020). Predictions, role of interventions and effects of a historic national lockdown in India's response to the COVID-19 pandemic: data science call to arms. Harvard Data Science Review, 2(2).
  - 21. Reddy, K. S. (2020). India's COVID-19 crisis: the way forward. Nature Medicine, 26(7), 1014-1015.
  - Sarkar, S., Chandra, P., & Jha, A. K. (2020). Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on mental health in India. Evidence-based Mental Health, 23(3), 61-62.
  - **23.** Sharma, D. C., Singh, A. D., & Bhatt, P. (2020). Economic impact of COVID-19 lockdown in India: empirical evidence. Journal of Public Affairs, e2443.