



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02282.5**

## METHODS OF USING INFORMATION ABOUT THE ART OF MUSIC IN THE TEACHING OF HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN TO STUDENTS OF 6-7 GRADES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

**Zilola Azamovna Zakirova\***

\*Teacher,  
Faculty of National clothing and arts, music education,  
Termez State University, UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*This paper discusses the information used as additional materials in explaining the reality of music to students in the teaching of history lessons in grades 6-7 of general secondary schools and the didactic aspects of educating students in the aesthetic spirit on the basis of this information.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Music, Instrument, Musician, Melody, Ensemble, Method, Teaching, Lesson, Genre, Heritage.*

### INTRODUCTION

Today, the prestige of the science of history in educating the younger generation as a perfect person is growing significantly. The science of history not only forms in students the skills and abilities about our past, but also has a special place in the formation of the younger generation as a patriotic, hardworking, spiritually mature person. Especially in today's globalization, the information conveyed to students through history textbooks is also important in protecting the minds of young people from mass cultural threats.

History not only informs students about the social, political and economic life of our country, but also plays an important role in raising their cultural level. Today, every nation and state wants to be proud of how much it has contributed to human civilization in its past. Furthermore, inculcating in the younger generation the important aspects of human civilization enriched by the spiritual riches of their ancestors not only instills in them a sense of national pride, but is also an important factor in educating the younger generation in the moral and aesthetic spirit. We are convinced once again that the science of history has a special place in the spiritual education of

young people from this point of view. In the criteria of the formation of human civilization, the traditions of urbanization, architecture, religion, art and statehood play an important role.

In this article, we will try to explain the methods and recommendations for the use of music-related resources and materials in explaining topics related to cultural life in the process of teaching history lessons to secondary school students.

We know that music is one of the earliest discoveries of mankind in primitive times. For example, primitive people sent a "signal" to their relatives when something dangerous approached them, or when they called each other somewhere, hitting something and making a noise. The teacher also used certain attributes to explain to the students that in the performance of archaic rituals related to the pursuit of evil spirits, the sound of knocking on something and dancing in front of the fire in the same way as that primitive music. For example, if you can vividly demonstrate the unique sounding situations by hitting a stone, a wood, a wood, this process will be convincingly preserved in the minds of students. As humanity progresses, so do its tools of labor, its clothing, its means of subsistence. This situation can be justified by a lot of information by teaching history to 6th graders in schools [1]. In this class, students can be reminded that our ancestors have a very ancient history in the art of music by showing the statues of women playing the oud in the Ayritom frieze and the drum statue in explaining the culture of Bactria in ancient times. In addition, it is worth noting that the oud and drum instruments were not imported to our country, but these musical instruments were the invention of our ancestors [2]. Explaining Amir Temur's centralized "founder of the state" in the history of Uzbekistan to 7th grade students, Amir Temur was informed by his priest Sayyid Baraka about the presentation of the state flag and drum in the village of Biyo, near Termez. it is possible to note that the drum is not only a musical instrument but also one of the attributes recognized as one of the state symbols, and this information can also be explained by linking this information to the statue of the instrumentalists depicted in the 6th grade Ayritom frieze [3]. Also, when explaining the theme of cultural life in Movoraunnahr and Khorasan in the IX-XIII centuries to 7th grade students, it should be noted that during this period, the art of music in our country was very developed, holidays, weddings, folk festivals and other ceremonies. During this period, musicians made extensive use of oud, tanbur, kobiz, rubab, nay, trumpet, trumpet, neighbor, law, and many other stringed, percussion, and wind instruments. , students' interest in the subject will not only increase, but they will also be eager to play these words. While covering this topic, the teacher has to give information about "Shoshmaqom" formed on the basis of folk melodies. Then, by explaining to students that "Shoshmaqom" is a classic song of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples, it should be noted that the culture, history and traditions of these two peoples are common. He also noted that Shoshmaqom melodies are not the work of one or two musicians, but that this classical melody is a product of folk art, and that this invaluable heritage has come down to us through the traditions of teaching and learning.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The fact that the great composer of the XX century, academician Yunus Rajabi wrote the note "Shosh maqom" also enriches the students' perception of "Shosh maqom. Also about the students' "Shosh maqom" knowledge and the melodies that formed the basis of Shosh maqom in further expanding their skills were "Rost", "Khusravoniy", "Boda", "Ushak", "Zerafkanda", "Buzruk", "Sipohon", "Navo", "Basta", "Tarona" transition plays an important role [4].

It should be noted that the art of music developed along with the science of poetry and musicology. In addition, it is useful to explain to students that Abu Nasr al-Farabi, known as the "second teacher", wrote a separate pamphlet on music called "The Book of Music" [5]. When informing 7th grade students about the history of our national culture, especially music, it is worth noting that along with "Shosh maqom" there are also Khorezm maqoms, Fergana, Bukhara and Khorezmian ways of performing maqom. In particular, the significant development of the art of maqom during the years of independence, the organization of the festival of maqom in 2018 in Samarkand on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is also possible to enrich the students' perception of this art and increase their interest in the status and its performance [6]. The first renaissance of the Eastern Renaissance in the IX-XII centuries and the second renaissance in the XIV-XIV centuries, the third renaissance put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev. It is somewhat easier to convey the content and essence to the minds of the students. During the course, it is worth noting that in the XIV-XV centuries in the region were created new melodies and songs, musical instruments and rare works on music theory, many skilled musicians, musicians and hafiz. It is necessary to explain to the students the names of Abduqadir Nayi, Kulmuhammad Sheikh, Hasan Udi, Shahquli Gijjaki, Qasim Robbani, who lived and worked in this period [7]. It is useful to remind students that during this period, along with talented musicians, such thinkers and poets as Ulugbek, Navoi, Jami, Binoi were engaged in the art of music and contributed to its development to a certain extent. The sultan of Movoraunnahr, the great astronomer Mirzo Ulugbek wrote five pamphlets on music, as well as composed melodies "Bulujij", "Shodiyona", "Akhloqiy", "Tabriziy", "Usuli ravon" and "Usuli otlig". expands.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It should be noted that the nickname of Alisher Navoi, a great representative of classical Uzbek literature, who played an important role in the cultural life of the XIV-XV centuries, is associated with the music "Navo" or "Kuy". It should be noted that Alisher Navoi himself was a skilled musician, and the song "Isfahani" was composed by Alisher Navoi. It should be noted that the great composers of this period, Abdurahmon Jami and Kamoliddin Binoi, created a work on the theory of music, which reached a new stage of development in the organic connection with music and poetry. It should also be noted that the results of the work done during the years of independence to find, study and promote the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors in the wider public and international arena, in particular, to study and pass on the rich musical heritage of our ancestors. , 2002 Boysun Spring Open Folklore Festival but, the fact that for some reason the festival was suspended but re-organized in 2019 has led to the revival of folklore and folk melodies, songs, lapars, sayings and poems in our country. It is also possible to dwell on the development of the art of baxshi in our country. It provides information about the activities, repertoire of epic schools such as Sherabad, Shakhrisabz, Kamashi, Bulungur, Narpay, Khorezm, the life and work of bakhshi poets, connects them to the Internet and releases video and audio recordings of bakhshi poets. it can be argued that the creator also has a unique voice. At the same time, the students will be able to listen to the melodies "Horse driving", "Kelin oy", "Ghazaloy", "Balkhuvon" and other drums, as well as charnkovuz melodies. It is much easier to embody the real reality in the minds of students by connecting history with the times. Therefore, in 1999 the 1000th anniversary of the epic "Alpomish" was celebrated, in 2000 the honorary title of "People's Bakhshi of Uzbekistan" was established. It should be noted that in 2021, the II

International Festival of Bakhchisarai was held in Nukus, which can further increase the interest of students in this art [8]. It should also be noted that a school of baxshichi was established in Termez, a list of those interested in this art was formed, and he studied at the school of baxshichi.

### CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the effectiveness of the lessons will be further enhanced by the use of crossword puzzles, cases, brainstorming, demonstrations, fish skeletons, pyramids in the history lessons for students of grades 6-7.

### REFERENCES

1. Sadullaev A, Kostetsky V History, textbook for 6th grade general secondary schools. - Tashkent, 2017, P-186.
2. Tursunov S, Qobilov E, Murtozoev B, Pardaev T. History of Surkhandarya - Tashkent: Sharq, 2004, P-86.
3. Muhammadjonov A, Sulstonov F. Textbook of history of Uzbekistan for 7th grades of secondary schools, -Tashkent: "Sharq", 2019. p. 112-113.
4. Musaev N, Azimov H. Cultural Studies, Textbook, - Tashkent, 2011, pp.147-149.
5. Xayrullaev M. From the history of cultural heritage and social, philosophical thought, - Tashkent, 1995, p.43-46.
6. Voice of Uzbekistan newspaper, December 21, 2018.
7. Hamidov H. Problems of history, formation and development of Uzbek spiritual culture (on the example of the history of traditional Uzbek singing) history fan.dok ... diss. Own RFA Institute of History - Tashkent, 1997, p.60-62.
8. New Uzbekistan newspaper. September 18, 2021.