

# POPULAR FORMS OF MUSICAL EDUCATIONAL WORK

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## Abstract

The article discusses the role of music educators in mass musical activities in identifying children with musical abilities, further developing their existing knowledge, and awakening and improving their musical and aesthetic feelings.

**Keywords:** Mass musical work, children's opera, children's Olympiads, musical performance, artistic amateur, musical lecture.

## Introduction

Massive forms of extracurricular and extracurricular musical and educational work involve a group of children who do not have special training, extensive, special abilities, and whose musical knowledge and skills are not sufficiently formed. Mass forms of musical education for children are understood as educational and educational activities that are carried out regardless of the level of musical abilities of schoolchildren. They are held periodically and are not based on a specific curriculum. Mass extracurricular and extracurricular musical work includes lecture concerts, group viewing of musical (including opera) performances, organization of mass music holidays, festivals, carnivals, and competitions. In the process of such activities, music educators should help to identify children with musical abilities and further develop their existing knowledge, awaken and improve their musical and aesthetic feelings.

Mass forms of musical and educational work outside the classroom and school can be carried out in the following main areas:

### 1. Concerts and Musical Events:

- Organization of various concerts in schools and communities.
- Musical performances with the participation of students or pupils.

### 2. Musical competitions:

- Musical competitions of various levels, for example, in vocal, instrumental, or ensemble performance.
- Encouraging students to demonstrate their talents.

### 3. Musical education:

- Conducting music courses and seminars in organizations or communities.
- Master classes by teachers.

### 4. Festivals and challenges:

- Music festivals, their organization and holding.



- Music conferences in Uzbekistan and internationally.
5. Interest groups:
- Organizing various groups for students interested in music.
  - Clubs focused on folklore, classical or modern music.
6. Creative projects:
- Encouraging students to write songs, create musical compositions.
  - Musical programs and multimedia projects.
7. Excursions:
- Conducting excursions to musical countries, concerts or studios.
  - Introduction to musical culture and history.
8. Internet and Online Platforms:
- Online music lessons, master classes and webinars.
  - Forums and platforms for sharing experiences.

### Research Methodology

The first steps in implementing this work were children's amateur art competitions, which were held since the second half of the 1940s and covered a large number of children. In the process of conducting competitions, choirs were organized in many secondary schools. These events contributed to the popularization of the art of choral singing among schoolchildren. The Uzbek and Russian children's choirs, organized under the leadership of EA. Gudkova in the Palace of "Adolescents and Children", were among the first targets of these competitions. The Uzbek children's choir also included children from orphanages. This team participated in the staging of E. Schwarz's children's opera "Heaven". Since 1954, children's Olympiads have been held regularly every year. All these events have made a huge contribution to the development of children's choral performance. In the 1960s and 1970s, children's mass amateur art activities flourished. Many competitions, festivals, and Olympiads began to be held. Often, the events were presented with elements of musical performances. Currently, competitions and Olympiads are held annually in 12 genres for amateur art students in pedagogical universities. Those who succeed in these competitions are awarded diplomas of the I, II, and III degrees of the Ministry of Public Education of Uzbekistan. Competitions are held in three stages:

- 1st stage - by districts and cities;
- 2nd stage - by regions;
- 3rd stage - by the Republic. The republican competitions are held at a high level in terms of musical performance and ideology.

Each participant of the competition enjoys the positive influence of art due to their active participation in musical and singing performances. However, the educational value of the competition is not limited to this, it also attracts many listeners to musical culture, has a significant impact on their spiritual and aesthetic level.

### Analysis and Results

Amateur art circles are actively working among the broad masses of working people. They give concerts in collective farms, factories and factories, as well as in various enterprises and



organizations of the national economy. Lecture concerts for children and adolescents are of particular importance in mass musical education. The Uzbek Philharmonic, as well as specialized music schools, have made a great contribution to the organization and meaningful holding of such concerts. In particular, great importance is attached to the promotion of examples of choral art in the system of musical lectures (lectories) organized by the Philharmonic for schoolchildren. Popular children's songs, choral works by M. Burkhonov, S. Yudakov, F. Nazarov, B. Gienko, B. Umidjonov, D. Saydaminova and other composers were performed in lecture-concert programs such as "We Know How to Sing", "Composers of Uzbekistan", "Poets and Composers of Uzbekistan - for Children", "Musical Forms and Genres", "Let's Talk About Songs" and "The Best Songs of the Year".

The State Conservatory of Uzbekistan has also been holding lecture concerts and 185 musical meetings for schoolchildren of different ages for many years. M. Artishevskaya, who has been responsible for these works for many years, as well as many other musicologists of the conservatory, have been giving lectures about music in an interesting and understandable way for children. During these events, samples of musical works of the peoples of the world and Uzbekistan have been performed.

The musical culture of the Uzbek people, which is a combination of folk and professional creativity, has developed on the basis of a tradition accumulated over centuries through oral transmission. It has come down to us through hafiz, musicians, bakhshis. It includes the best examples of folk art and musical works performed by professional performers. In recent years, the results of research have shown that since the 18th century, a specific musical notation has appeared, but not only musical folklore, but also professional music of the Uzbek people, until the 1920s it was mainly transmitted orally. Despite this, music occupied an important and significant place in the life of the Uzbek people. The participation of the masses in creating their culture was of a different nature. Initially, the literacy movement spread widely, since the population as a whole was illiterate. The main task was to eradicate illiteracy among the people, create a new system of public education, and spiritually rebuild society.

### Discussion

In public music work, music educators use several basic methods to identify children with musical abilities:

1. Experimentation and supervision: Observation of children's performance skills in music lessons, assessment of their voice, rhythm, and musical expression.
2. Musical tests: Children's musical memory, differentiation of sounds, and understanding of rhythm are studied through specially prepared tests.
3. Performance tests: Children are asked to perform selected works. In this process, their stage presence and behavior can be assessed.
4. Group and team activities: Inviting children to participate in ensembles or choirs allows them to demonstrate their musical abilities.
5. Teacher experience: Teachers use sensitivity and intuition to assess children's abilities, based on their own experience.



6. Conversation with children: Conducting open dialogue with children to determine the level of interest in music, understanding their interests and motivations.

Through these methods, music educators identify children with musical abilities and create opportunities to support and develop them.

In popular musical works, the following methods can be used to awaken and improve children's musical and aesthetic feelings:

1. Organizing musical events: Concerts, festivals, and music competitions give children the opportunity to listen to and perform music of various genres. This experience awakens their aesthetic feelings.

2. Selecting musical works: Selecting musical works that are interesting and meaningful for children expands their senses and increases their interest in musical aesthetics.

3. Music and art integration: Combining music with visual arts, dance, and drama enriches children's aesthetic experiences and develops their creative thinking.

4. Performing activities: Involving children in ensembles or choirs develops their musical expression skills and aesthetic feelings.

5. Musical games and interactive activities: Through games, children learn about music in an interesting way and experience aesthetic experiences.

6. Musical listening lessons: Analyzing musical works and holding conversations about their content, forms aesthetic feelings in children and develops musical thinking.

7. Emotional approach: Encouraging children to express their feelings while listening to musical works increases their aesthetic sensitivity.

Summary. Amateur art is the pursuit of artistic activities not on a professional level, but as a form of interest, hobby, and creative expression. Amateur artists work to showcase their creativity, implement new ideas, and express their feelings through art. Key aspects of amateur art:

1. Creative interest: Amateur artists develop their creative interests through their hobbies.

2. Practice and experience: They improve their skills by studying and practicing art.

3. Social connections: Amateurs provide opportunities to form communities and make new friends through creative activities.

4. Goals and motivation: Amateur artists often pursue activities based on their goals and interests.

5. Art activities: Amateur artists have the opportunity to participate in concerts, exhibitions and festivals and showcase their creativity.

6. Curiosity and learning: Within the framework of amateurism, there are opportunities to learn new methods and approaches, expand musical or artistic knowledge.

Amateur art unites people through art and creative expression and provides teamwork, creative development and interesting experiences.

Out-of-school music education includes children's music schools, children's creative centers, student palaces, children's theaters, museums. Children attending these institutions are also under the supervision of a teacher, and it is necessary to ensure their active participation in the musical life of the school. The role of a music teacher in school life is invaluable. In addition



to music lessons, he should prepare events in accordance with the needs of the time and develop students' interest in art.

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