

Theoretical Foundations of Teaching Circle Performance in Disabled Boarding School Students

Alijanov Islomjon

Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, 1st year graduate student of music education and art

Abstract:

in this article, the proposals and recommendations developed in connection with the technologies of teaching circle performance to students of the boarding school with limited opportunities and providing additional information on this topic are described.

Keywords: music, troupe, instrument, style, song, composer, conservatory, score, lesson, practice, exhibition, tradition.

A child playing musical instruments - students' team is one of the types of executive activity. His role in the lesson - to reveal the student's musical ability and artistic development of junior high school students to enrich their experience, to arouse interest in executive activities. Performance of children's musical instruments in the classroom The application of the activity solves several educational and pedagogical tasks aims to:

- 1) students outside of class and during free time to encourage executive activity;
- 2) to help them develop artistic tastes and interests;
- 3) help to form interests in collective performance to give
- 4) to distinguish the timbres of instruments, in their sounding achieve that they can feel harmony;
- 5) musical abilities (timber, rhythm, sense of form, timbre, activation of melodic, harmonic hearing, memory) development;
- 6) about the importance of musical means of expression in students form the imagination.

It is naturally the simplest when working with elementary school students instruments may be used. These instruments have a pure, mellow sound and a beautiful, decorative appearance to attract students and to be comfortable in performance required. Body, neck, head in a free position during performance attention is drawn. Children's musical instruments are mainly divided into two groups, namely sound pitched (melodic) and percussive (melodic are divided into instruments).

1. Percussive (non-melodic) rhythmic instruments:

circle, safoil, box, drums, claret, harpsichord, blocks, tambourine, drum, morocco, triangle, rumba, wooden spoons, plates. That's it Here is a description of some of the instruments: Safoil is a resonating instrument with two wooden handles reinforced, consisting of two large coiled rings. Each 15 small rings are transferred to the big ring. These rings The sound of the instrument is hit on the right shoulder or with frequent movements in the air caused by the forward motion.

Box - boxes are made of different types of hardwood it can be large and it is beaten with wooden sticks.

Claves - two sticks made of rosewood, one a sound is produced by hitting one. When you catch them (head and index using fingers) the ends of the wood should be loose.

The drum is an iron cylinder covered with leather on both sides.

The sound is created by hitting the center with wooden sticks will be done.

Maracas are two plastic balls with stones inside moves. Because the sound of this instrument is heavier, the child is faster it's tiring. Therefore, it should be used with caution. By hand sound is produced by holding it and gently shaking it.

Triangles – hang while playing or in the left hand held by the strap and in the right hand with a metal rod hit Quickly hit the stick on the inner two sides of the triangle "tremolo" can be played. It has a "delicate", "shiny", short sound.

Cymbals – attached to the drum or held in the left hand stands up. With two wooden sticks together or individually can be played.

2. Melodic instruments: metallophone with pitch, xylophone, metallophone and xylophone alto (S1-S2), metallophone and xylophone soprano (S2-S3), consists of bells:

The main tuning key of these instruments is C major. Interchangeable plates play in close tonalities gives the opportunity. The lowest sound is always the tonic. Performance the instruments should be at the height of the student's waist. Sticks should be held lightly between thumb and index finger. Make sure that your hands are free from the elbows to the wrists is drawn. First, let the children make sounds with both hands is offered. The height of both hands should be the same must

Each instrument has its own staves:

- ✓ xylophone - played with hard cork sticks.
- ✓ performed with rubber sticks on the metallophone.
- ✓ in bells - played with wooden sticks.

From the first lessons, both groups, that is, rhythmic and it is appropriate to use melodic instruments.

The following are the methods of playing on melodic instruments can be cited:

- ✓ playing simple songs (consisting of one or two sounds);
- ✓ music in the form of games such as "echo", "birds singing". playing exercises.

A game, fairy tale, musical with its own content and rules Stories are a convenient form of work for students in creative activities is considered Students' musical ideas about the scale and rhythm of the song by performing various creative tasks in the process of singing develops rapidly. These include:

- ✓ rhythmic accompaniment to the song, introductory part "weaving";
- ✓ choosing instruments that match the character and image of the song and justify the opinion about it;
- ✓ a piece of accompaniment offered by the teacher choose the one that suits your mood, etc.

These types of tasks are mainly performed using rhythmic and melodic instruments is done. There are different ways to learn sheet music:

- ✓ note writing, rhythm writing;
- ✓ learning to play by listening;
- ✓ learning by watching and memorizing the performer's playing.

In order to speed up the process of remembering, any verbal analysis of the rhythmic appearance of the part helps. For example, whether the rhythmic movement accompaniment exactly repeats the melodic pattern or not does it appear to be independent, does it only show a strong contribution or do the contributions show a pulsation?

Perception of music in students performing musical instruments activates and deepens. Simple rhythmic scores about children's means of musical expression during performance, structure, form, musical development features of the work they will have basic knowledge about.

It should be noted that on the basis of teaching to play instruments art-challenging tasks for students from the first classes to give and activate musical creative thinking in them is one of the main pedagogical tasks of the teacher.

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