

DEVELOPING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS PERFORMING PERFORMANCE SKILLS

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Annotation: This article discusses undergraduate students' skills in developing piano playing skills. The course also provides theoretical and practical information on piano performance.

Keywords: bachelor, piano, musical instrument, skill, education system, methodology.

“People of culture and art are active, new and creative have to live with ideas and initiatives» Sh.Mirziyoyev.

On March 19, 2020, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. A meeting was held on the formation of marriage, the promotion of reading among young people, the employment of women. It is known that the head of our state has put forward five important initiatives to organize work in the social, spiritual and educational spheres on the basis of a new system. The first initiative will help young people to develop their interest in music, art, literature, theater and other arts. Today, more than 800 cultural centers, 312 music and art schools cover 130,000 boys and girls, most of which are equipped with textbooks, music sets, musical instruments and equipment. It was noted that In this regard, one of the urgent tasks of each of us today is to help creative people and support their talents.

The art of music and instrumental performance, which are the purity of the human race and the richness of the spiritual world, play an important role in ensuring the maturity of any society. There is a wide way to restore our national values. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov wrote in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force" that "the sounds of music, regardless of the people or nation, express the most noble, lofty and delicate human experiences." Therefore, the role and significance of our

national musical works in Uzbek music, the stages of development to this day are important.

Uzbek piano music covers a quarter of a century. However, in a very short period of time, he underwent a fantastic development process and managed to create mature Uzbek samples that correspond to the masterpieces of European monumental piano. Today, a number of new works in the field of music are presented in our country. Our young people are also making unprecedented strides in this area.

Piano performance is one of the most popular forms of music. It is a well-known fact that every nation has its own national instruments. Today, it is one of the most popular musical instruments in the world. One of them is a piano. Along with all the famous composers of the world, Uzbek composers have created brilliant works for this instrument. They are loved and performed by young performers.

Piano is one of the most popular forms of music. It is a well-known fact that every nation has its own national instruments. Today, it is one of the most popular musical instruments in the world. One of them is a piano. Along with all the famous composers of the world, Uzbek composers have created brilliant works for this instrument. They are loved and performed by young performers. Sitting on the piano, performance. As you know, when learning to play any instrument, it is important to first sit up straight in front of the instrument and master the skills of keeping the body, limbs free. The acquisition of these skills will help to create the right executive position. There are three main points in piano performance: the foot position, the sitting position on the chair, and the hand position.

One of the most important parts of the educational work in the piano classroom is the cultural and educational activities of students. One form of educational work is the discussion of a student concert. At the same time, the student becomes critical of the performance and begins a certain level of preparation for independent teaching activities. The level of performance of the learning process in a piano course is mainly related to the organizational aspects of

the lesson. Carrying out educational work determines the content, form, method of the educational process. The level of mastery of students is mainly related to the fact that the curriculum is structured in a goal-oriented manner. It should define specific pedagogical tasks: individual aspects of the student, the level of preparation, the sequence of study of musical material, and so on. The repertoire of performances should include Uzbek and classical works, as well as works of foreign composers in various forms, content, style.

The main purpose of this manual is to develop in students the skills of independent practical work on the piano, the development of executive skills necessary for professional activities. Speaking of modern musical instruments, one of the most widely used musical instruments is the piano. Learning about how the piano came to be may be of interest to music listeners who are not experts in the field. The piano is a stringed instrument with a stringed meaning, invented in Italy by Christopher Bartalameo (1709-1711).

In fact, the history of this musical instrument dates back to ancient times, to ancient Greece. During the time of Pythagoras, the founder of the theory of reproduction, there was a musical instrument called the monochord. It consisted of a long, thin box that was pulled tight over a musical instrument. The box is made of special wood, so the sound is loud and has its own timbre. The string is attached to the box with a non-moving harp, and there is another movable harp, which is moved on the net to reduce or increase the volume of the music. Over time, one string was added to the other. This instrument is performed on the instrument with a special nail (mediator), and sometimes with a special stick or hammer on the strings.

Over the centuries, this instrument has evolved. The box is enlarged to a right-angled position with a keyboard on one side. Now the player was pressing the key, and the metal plates attached to it made a sound by scratching the strings. This instrument became known as the clavichord. It was performed while standing on a table. The clavicord appeared in the twelfth century, and for five centuries masters living in several countries tried to improve it. A few strings have been added to

each key to make the music sound louder and louder, and the box has been enlarged. Over time, several keyboards were added to the keyboard, and each keyboard served to expand and amplify the sound range. These movements also failed to amplify the sound of the instrument. The clavicord was made of precious wood and was used to decorate the hotels of the rich.

In late 17th-century France, the lower white keyboards were made of black wood and the upper ones were made of ivory. The reason for this was that in those days, more and more women played keyboard instruments to enjoy the seductive hand movements of ladies playing white keyboards on black keyboards. However, the lines between the black keyboards were mixed up, making them invisible and difficult for the player. By the 18th century, the color of the keyboards began to be arranged as it is today.

Simultaneously with the clavicord, another similar keyboard instrument began to develop, which was called by different names: keyboard, chembalo, virginel, harpsichord. The latter became so widespread that similar instruments of various kinds were given a common name.

The masters of the keyboard instrument were in search, and in 1711, Christophore Bartalameo, a master from Padua, Italy, invented a new musical instrument. The sound was made with wooden hammers. Now the instrument is called Piano because of its ability to play the instrument hard and soft. The most important part of this instrument is the muffler. If there were no silencers, the strings would vibrate more than they should and only noise could be heard instead of music. The piano is equipped with two pedals, one to stop the sounds and the other to play. By the 19th century, there were two main types of piano instruments: the piano in the horizontal form and the piano in the vertical form. The Grand is used in large concert halls to play a full-volume powerful musical melody in a concert, while the piano is used in small, empty audible rooms.

Currently, the piano is used in music culture classes in secondary schools, in the teaching of all folk instruments in music and art schools, colleges of arts and culture, music in higher education. tools are widely used.

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