

YOUNG CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS AND THE METHODOLOGY OF FORMING THEIR MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE

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Annotation: The article talks about mental development and behavioral characteristics during elementary school age. It was discussed how much attention should be paid to the age characteristics of students in music culture lessons.

Key words: age characteristics, physiological and psychological characteristics, musical knowledge, content of music lessons, musical activities, musical literacy, listening to music, group singing,

One of the important characteristics of a child of primary school age is the presence of specific needs. These needs, by their nature, are not only aimed at acquiring certain knowledge, skills and qualifications, but also reflect the desire to learn. These needs are based on the child's desire to have his own portfolio, personal school supplies, a desk for preparing lessons, a bookshelf, and to go to school every day like an adult. This need is of great importance in the formation of the child's personality, as well as in his socialization.

Children of junior school age are children from 7 to 12 years old, they are elementary school students. During these years, important changes occur in the life and activities of children. Consequently, changes in their psyche are also significant. 'ladi. A child entering school is a turning point in his life. As soon as a child enters school and begins to study, the main activity in his life becomes studying.

At school, the child systematically receives news, which is a source of knowledge on various topics that students are increasing day by day. As a result of the child's systematic acquisition of knowledge, the scope of his knowledge expands, mental processes develop, and at the same time, the child's emotional and volitional characteristics begin to develop again. The educational process at school itself makes new demands on the child's intuition, perception, thinking, speech and attention.

In addition to the above-mentioned diverse interests, individual interests of young students begin to emerge. Some students are more interested in painting, while others love music. One of the important features of a child of primary school age is the presence of specific needs. These needs, by their nature, are not limited to the acquisition of certain knowledge, skills and abilities, but also reflect the desire to read.

Children of junior school age are easily distracted, they cannot focus on one thing for a long time, they are impressionable and emotional. There are basically three types

of student activity in junior school age, they are physical, social and mental activity. . Physical activity is a medical need of a healthy organism to overcome various existing obstacles to movement. Psychic activity is the interest of a normally developing child in learning about objects in the world and human relationships.

Along with all the subjects taught at school, music culture lessons are of great importance in educating elementary school students to become mature in all aspects. Music expresses human feelings and desires in its own artistic language and actively influences emotions. Children of a young age get acquainted with the art of music in kindergartens, in the family, through programs broadcast on radio and television. Listening to cheerful tunes and songs, singing, performing dance elements, clapping and accompanying children's musical instruments in music culture classes will increase their passion for music even faster.

In young children, attention is not yet complete, they tend to be more active and play. Also, according to the psychological-physiological character of the first graders, memory, speech focus, attention, vocal apparatus are not fully developed, vocal cords are weak. Accordingly, the teacher should be able to make children more and more interested in music and maintain their mood throughout the lesson with open, sincere, sweet behavior and pleasant behavior.

In order to increase the interest of students in the lesson, it is necessary to encourage them for each achievement and to make sure that they can show their musical activity at the same level as advanced children. It is also recommended to work individually with students who have poor musical skills after class. The types of activities in the music lesson are often changed, the students do not get bored and tired, and at the same time, it increases the interest in the music lesson. The main goal of teaching music in the first grade is to arouse interest in music in students and form a musical impression, conscious perception of music as art.

The content of the lesson includes works with different characters, moods, therefore, in order to achieve the logical integrity of the lesson, the structure of the lesson, that is, the sequence of activities, finding ways to move from one work to another in order to keep the "emotional voice" in the lesson, important to identify. When planning the structure of the lesson, it is necessary to take into account the physical, emotional and mental conditions of the students. For example,

- ✓ Since the attention of elementary school students is not stable, changing the types of activities increases interest in the lesson;
- ✓ when learning a complex song or work, it is more appropriate to learn it over several lessons rather than reciting it in one lesson;
- ✓ It is not good to go directly to singing after performing difficult musical rhythmic movements, because singing requires quiet breathing and concentration.

According to the psychological and physiological characteristics of second graders, they are similar to first graders. Their attention is still not fully formed. Students of this age often switch their attention from one thing to another. Because they are more inclined to things with games. From this point of view, frequently changing the activities of the music culture classes and keeping them interested in music is the guarantee of the lesson. Due to the thinness and fragility of the vocal apparatus, and the full formation of the vocal folds, their voices sound in the falsetto system. In the first grade, students distinguish the tempo and solemn character of march music by stepping in accordance with the melody of the music, and in the second grade, they gain concrete knowledge about the genre of these musics and their types (sports, holiday, military).

In this way, the genre of song and dance is also studied. In the second grade, vocal-choir work consists of strengthening the knowledge and skills acquired in the first grade and correcting defects in singing. In the first grade, it is necessary to further develop the knowledge of singing in a choir, and in the second grade. Due to physiological growth, voice strength, range, and timbre change. Careful upbringing based on a certain system forms the style of singing in two voices.

In the second grade, it is necessary to expand the range of tunes and songs that students love. Pupils should choose musical works based on their life experiences and knowledge acquired in the first grade. It is necessary to familiarize them with the perception of our national music, examples of classical music, samples of Uzbek folk music, songs of Uzbek folk instruments, listening to music and singing songs. This will help our students to learn about their history, the connection between sciences, to love their Motherland, and to get to know national values and traditions. In the second grade, attention is paid to vocal and choral work, students perform musical rhythmic movements and accompany themselves with their voices and instruments.

According to their psychological and physiological character, third-grade students are quite different from 1st-2nd grades. They will have stable attention, strong memory, well-developed voice apparatus, fluent speech, vocal and choral skills, and knowledge of music. When creating a lesson plan for the third grade, it is especially necessary to take a creative approach, logically connect its structure, determine the order of works according to the class's capabilities, arouse children's interest in music, create artistic emotional experiences, and make a plan according to their voice range. During the educational process, students will gain knowledge about the vitality of music, its continuous development from simple to complex, the theory and genres, structure and essence of music, and its relationship with other types of art. From musical literacy, the ability to sing note-to-note is consciously developed. They can sing various exercises and songs by watching the teacher's hand movements and making them move their hands.

Listening to music plays an important role in expanding students' knowledge about music and developing musical skills. In each lesson, children should be given the opportunity to express their independent opinion in determining the character, content and means of expression of the work. 3rd graders should be able to accurately perform musical rhythmic movements, try to sing their songs in an attractive, cheerful, pleasant, pure intonation. Also, children should be precise, fluent, and in time with musical instruments. In the 3rd grade, the methods used in all elementary grades are used: visual, practical, oral, comparative, and optimal methods of music teaching.

According to their psychological and physiological character, students of the fourth grade are rich in life experience and interested in science. Attention will stagnate. They will be able to think about serious issues, listen to musical works that are larger in volume, and have the ability to search and observe. The teacher should think carefully about all these features and act wisely. He should make the most of every lesson. The purpose of this is to make children interested in the musical works of the program, the style of the lesson, and the art of music. The vocal and choral skills of 4th graders are not developed uniformly. Because in some primary classes, music specialists do not teach. Where the specialist works, the students will be able to sing in pure unison, bring the ensemble and songs to the standard, and sing in two voices. It is necessary to effectively use the piano instrument in the style of conducting when teaching songs. In order to sing with the rhythm of the voices, it is necessary to choose exercises from the pieces of the song and sing them.

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