

PREPARING FUTURE MUSIC TEACHERS FOR CONDUCTING ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the difference between the art of conducting and other types of art, and the history of its origin. The art of conducting is distinguished from other forms of art by its will, creative desire, harmony and unity with the team, enthusiasm and, most importantly, enough energy for the whole team.

Keywords: Thought, duet, trio, quartet, sextet, septet, octet, concertmaster, chieromony, battut, oratorio.

INTRODUCTION

It is known from history that mankind has been striving for development since its creation. Human development is reflected in every historical period. So, we have no choice but to admire the miracles created by human thinking. Now, if we look at the musical activity, the man with his entrepreneurship tried to take the stones, wood, and animal skins used in hunting animals, create noise-surran weapons and turn them into music. Slowly, the music began to appear. Percussion sounds, string sounds, wind sounds, the precursors of bowed sounds appeared, improved, and got their current forms and possibilities. Because it is a technical age, we have reached the point of electric words. So, after the previous words were created, they improved, the number of performers increased, and conditions for joint performance appeared. In the palaces of nobles, rich people, princes, kings, festivals, gatherings, assemblies, ensembles and orchestras were formed from many people, and the compulsion to accompany the games emerged. Previously, duets, trios, quartets, quintets, sexisted, septets, and octets appeared, and then ensembles and orchestras began to appear. At first, the concertmaster led the ensemble performance. Later, as a result of the development, the songs and works became more complex and larger, and after they began to move to different speeds, different tunes, and different counts, it was necessary for a manager to be a separate leader. For this reason, the need for a conductor was felt, and the art of conducting appeared in this way.

The art of conducting is distinguished from other forms of art by its will, creative desire, harmony and unity with the team, enthusiasm and, most importantly, enough energy for the whole team. After getting acquainted with the history of the art of conducting you will understand that simple stick movements are actually the most complex and difficult form of musical performance. Conducting is considered one of the youngest types of musical performance, and only in the second half of the 19th century it rose to the level of the art of managing an independent musical team. Its roots go back to the distant past, as evidenced by the ancient images that have reached us, the leader of the first musical group in the time of Ancient Egypt and Ancient Greece saw metro - rhythm (musical scale), method, melody direction based on hand and finger movements. He called this demonstration Heromania. In the 16th century, the conductor hit the remote control with a battut (stick) and used the method of showing the contributions of the musical scale. The invention of notation, the

emergence of new genres - opera and oratorios, played an important role in the history of conducting. In the 16th century, the harpsichordist was responsible for leading and managing the performance, and he mainly controlled the performance with his hands, played his instrument, and helped to keep the music method and rhythm (measure) at the same time. Claudio Moteverdi (1566 - 1643) was an Italian composer and leader of the Cappella. A little more broadly, mainly in Germany, performance management was entrusted to the organist, including I. S. Bach, G.F. It is possible to mention Handel and others. From the end of the 17th century to the beginning of the 18th century, two systems (Systematic) Conducting - a harpsichord player and a violinist - a concertmaster, and then a three-system conductor - a third leader, stand in front of the performers, and perform the performance with hand movements and hand movements and paper. tutami, or iron (jezl) went to control while holding a stick. By the 18th century, when the management of the team performance was entrusted to one person, the foundation was laid for the emergence of the art of individual independent conducting. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the first conductors began to work on concert stages, and then in opera theaters. If the conductors started their activity, who is the conductor? The question arises. Conductor - French "Driger" - has the dictionary meaning of directing, directing. Conductor - according to his position, has a very important place among musicians who perform music, because his music is an orchestra or a choir. Conducting means inviting the orchestra or choir to perform as you wish. That is why it is very important for the conductor to know the work and its poetry well, to be able to feel the composer's purpose, style, inner experiences, delicate feelings, and the period in which he lived. The beauty, smoothness, delicacy of the movements, the attractiveness of the conductor - the ability to charm others with his sensitivity - is a characteristic of the conductor. Usually, the conductor conducts rehearsals for concerts or plays with creative teams on musical works, and then leads their performance for the audience. The contribution of the Conductor in revealing the essence and content of each work, in interpretation, in conveying the main idea to the listeners is extremely great. The main tasks of the conductor are embodied in these words. Therefore, the profession of conductor is complex and honorable. In the middle of the 19th century, the great composers F. Medelson, G. Berleoz, F. Liszt, and R. Wagner led the art of conducting. The names of the first conductor composers - G. Spontiv, K. M. Weber and L. Shpor are associated with the use of the conductor's baton. The main place in the history of conducting art belongs to K. A. Kafosu (1775-1840), the conductor of the imperial theater in St. Petersburg. In the 30s and 40s, musical life flourished, symphonic orchestra groups were formed. The work of modern conductors is lively and productive, among them A. Chernushenko, V. Minin, B. Tevlina, V. Popov and others can be criticized. Thus, the art of conducting has developed year by year and reached the current level. Many professional orchestras, commercial orchestras, orchestras of folk instruments, symphony orchestras and even small children's orchestras have been created. The art of conducting will never fade because this profession is responsible and honorable.

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