



## THE TRADITION OF MASTER DISCIPLE IN MUSICAL THEATER

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### ABSTRACT

This article talks about the formation of musical literacy based on the tradition of teacher-student, and the development of new technologies in this process, as well as educational processes based on existing pedagogical technologies. In the article, special emphasis is placed on the concept of musical pedagogy, pedagogical approaches to the creative activity of a music teacher in the process of working with students.

### KEYWORDS

Teacher-disciple traditions, education, training, musical literacy, culture, teaching mechanisms.

### INTRODUCTION

In our holy religion, respect for teachers and coaches is immeasurable. teacher, coaching is a great honor. After all, the best representatives of mankind are prophets and those sent as teachers and trainers. Representatives of the teaching profession to society as necessary as water and air. These nobles can be likened to the sun. The sun The enlightenment of teachers benefits all mankind, as everyone benefits from their light. O'tkir Hoshimov is a teacher in "Inscriptions on the border of the notebook".

He compares the disciple to water. Charkhpalak through his hair raises the water. Water that goes up

does not go back. And Charxpalak he is not offended by this, he continues to raise another water. Our country is ancient if we look at the history of the culture, the family pays great attention to the upbringing of children directed. Among the famous scholars are Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmed Yugnakiy were characteristic of our people in their works who thought about raising children. During the study of folk pedagogy children in the works of scientists on child education and manners. The most effective method of educational work in education is much wider than the

form of a game we see used and instead games with music or performance It has been proven in many sources that the effect is stronger when mixed is also true.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS: Among the people, the manners, values and conditions of communication between teachers and students have been living, maturing and developing for millions of years in the form of such unwritten laws. There is no profession that has not matured under a mentor. The bond between mentor and disciple is very delicate, and can be broken by the slightest move, and even tied up again. In order to prevent such a situation from happening, first of all, the student must have unlimited love for his teacher, trust him, understand his every word and behavior, and follow him. It is customary for a student to complete what he has learned from his teacher and to please his teacher and receive his blessing before starting independent work. During the period when a student is learning a skill or a craft under the guidance of a teacher, it is required to carefully observe his every movement and work style, even the circumstances of what to put where, which side to pay more attention to. Usually, the teacher sometimes does not tell all the ins and outs of the craft, but shows it in practice. Mentoring is one direction in comprehensive education of young people. However, this tradition is expressed as a continuation of the educational and educational effects of social institutions involved in the education of young people in various contexts, such as family and school. That's why in mentor-apprenticeship activities, cooperation with the activities of communities such as family and school is carried out, and the influence of each other is strengthened.

The experience of social life confirms that the future socio-political activity of mankind is carried out on the basis of passing education from generation to generation. Such high-level endorsements represent the need for mentoring to be held in high esteem as well. The activity of the teachers is to set the time indicators in the students to be implemented on a national scale. In this process, the teacher's instructions play a key role in deciding how to allocate time. Being able to attract students to acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies in a meaningful way by teaching them how to use the goals, tasks, and tools in allocating any time makes the figure of the teacher even more prestigious. It is also necessary to emphasize that if only the material and economic side of the mentor-disciple tradition is paid attention to, the basis of this activity will not have any educational value. In ancient times, according to the national tradition, apprenticeship had its own rules of etiquette. For example, Husayn Voiz Koshifiy says: "If you are asked how many are the etiquettes of discipleship, say seven. First of all, having a good attitude towards one's work, that is, loving one's profession; to put faith in one's profession and believe in it; to be polite in front of the teacher, to leave one's bad habits; averting one's gaze from all things that should not be seen; do not listen to everything that cannot be heard; refrain from all unworthy deeds; not to deal with people who are against his teacher. If they ask how many are the foundations of discipleship, say six: honesty, loyalty, responsibility, listening to advice, not hurting, keeping secrets. When asked what is the best quality of discipleship, the answer is purity. If they ask what is the unique gem of apprenticeship, answer that it is pleasing colleagues and friends. A teacher's life is unforgettable. Because the life of the students he left behind also joins the life of the teacher. Hazrat Alisher

Navoiy, Ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulug'bek, our grandfathers live in our hearts with their achievements, achievements, and students they left behind and will live forever. We can give an example to all of us of the teacher-student relationship between Abdurahmon Jomiy and Alisher Navoiy. Alisher Navoiy's life and work show that he was a devoted student of Abdurrahman Jami. He continued his tradition in "Xamsa". He enriched Jamiy's work "Nafahot ul uns" and wrote a new work called "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat". In his epics and many other works, he mentions the name of his teacher and shows respect to him. The ode "Tuhfat ul-afkor" is dedicated to Abdurrahmon Jomiy. The loyalty of Abdurahmon Jomiy and Alisher Navoiy to Xoja Ahror Valiy, who lived in Samarkand, is very exemplary. It is known from history that the teacher-student relationship of Xoja Ahror Valiy served to ensure a great positive atmosphere, peace and stability, and the inviolability of citizens' rights in the political and cultural spheres at that time. He was able to show respect and loyalty to his teacher both in life and at work. The work "Makorim ul-axloq" written by Alisher Navoiy's student Xondamir was written as a symbol of the student's gratitude to the teacher. Kamoliddin Behzod was another student of His Highness Navoiy, whose services are incomparable in bringing out the talent of the future artist and in developing him into a great artist. In history, we can cite many examples of the development of the master-disciple tradition. The teacher-student relationship between Qozizoda Rumiy and Mirzo Ulug'bek is another proof of our words. Ulug'bek expresses his gratitude to Qozizoda in his "Zij" and refers to him as "ustozim"(my teacher). He raised a great scientist like Ulug'bek. The literary and scientific heritage left by Rumiy in Qozizoda is considered the golden property of today's generation. Abu Iso Muhammad al Termiziy studied various fields

of science - ilm al-qiroat, ilm al-bayon, fiqh, history, especially the science of hadith, which he was interested in from a young age, from the great scholars of his time. famous muhaddis. Imam al-Buxariy, Imom Muslim, Sayyid Is'hoq ibn Muso, Imam Abu Dovud Qutaya, Mahmud ibn G'aylon and other scholars can be named among his teachers. Al Termiziy, who was known as a mature muhaddis's scholar of his time, mentored many students. His students in hadis science include Makhul ibn al-Fadl, Muhammad ibn Mahmud, Anbar, Hamad ibn Shokir, Abd ibn Muhammad an Nasafyun, al-Haysam ibn Kulay al-Shoshiy, Ahmad ibn Yusuf an-Nasafiy, Abul Abbos. can be recognized. The demands of our time make music lessons more lively, interesting, upbeat Adding a new pedagogical technology for them to pass in the spirit will give a good result. Such lessons help to determine the level of knowledge of the student, evaluation and encourage, work as a team and respect each other's opinions gives ample opportunities for listening. Students have musical taste and musicality lays the foundation for the formation of worldview. Teaching process to students to be considered as a person with various pedagogical technologies and modern methods in application due to independent free thinking, to work on oneself, to research teaches. Realizing the responsibility of a creative approach to every issue, scientific research conducting work, analyzing, and using it in scientific literature is the most important, strengthens his interest in study, science, pedagogy and his chosen profession. Much depends on the teacher's life experience, observation, and musicality it also depends on their knowledge. Lessons are based on these qualities of the pedagogue relies on initiative and creativity. That is, the teacher is educational to the program changes may be made as necessary. Of course, these are changes it should

come from his personal positive experience. Music for this moving the teacher according to all his life connections and demonstrations should become a part of his life. The art of music enriches the moral outlook of young people and enriches their life it awakens a desire to build on the basis of the laws of beauty. Music for young people great educational effect. This is the content analysis of the best musical works shows that they contain not only inner experiences, but also the character and life of different people emotions are described. Musical skills of future music teachers formation requires repeated repetition of certain actions related to the perception and performance of music. Deep understanding of the essence of exercise, movements they should be done freely, artistically and creatively. A progressive experience the increase of music lessons does not tire the students, on the contrary, it is in them serving to disperse fatigue by organizing emotional - interesting situations does. Important moral-spiritual qualities of students in creative-cognitive activities is formed and becomes a component of his spiritual life. In regulatory documents the role of the teacher in the implementation of the above tasks is clearly defined. However, the solution to the problem of professional training of a music teacher for this activity there are many unsolved issues. Music-pedagogy of pedagogical institutes study of students who entered their faculties, most of them into the teaching profession showing low interest. Therefore, it is the main task of pedagogical education not to direct them, children to musical education, but to teach them continues to be interested in the profession. As a result, most of the graduates are music there are a lot of difficulties in organizing classes for this purpose in a higher educational institution they realize that things can be learned, but they haven't. Preparation of future music

teachers for traditional educational activities, youth teachers to what extent music creates emotional upliftment in children doing, the importance of collective silence and silence in music lessons and its creation they face problems. Music lessons are fun for students it is rare to have. They are why music is so important in human life they need to know how to gain importance. Otherwise, to their music lessons "interest" gradually fades. Currently, the issue of developing creative abilities is musical became one of the important problems of pedagogy. A positive solution to this issue as one of the ways to improve the associative thinking of students in the following years special attention is paid to development. However, the activities of music teachers analysis shows that there are a number of problems in this work. In music studios The importance of developing musical perception is great, because the main of the studios task is to teach students to understand and love music. Future music preparation of teachers for spiritual and educational activities is the main part of the educational system is one of the goals. This is what we can say from the above comments it is possible that the role of the science of music culture in the education system is very important.

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