Theoretical Fundamentals of Al-Farabi in Improving the Methodology of Directing Students for Creative Activity

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Abstract

This article provides information about the decrees and decrees of the President. Implementation of the main missions of an entirely new professional education requires the development of creative activity in the training of future teachers in conjunction with modern teaching technologies and the creation of technologies and methods for its pedagogical study and bringing it to a new level. The work done for the development of art in our country. Further development of the views, works and creative abilities of one of our great scholars Al Farabi in the world of music. The formation of independent and critical thinking is the development of personal creativity.

Keywords: Education, science, modern profession, intellectual, multimedia, national culture, World Skills, UNESCO, Great Silk Road, professional education, intelligence, literature, ingenuity, method, pedagogue, technology, selectivity,

INTRODUCTION

In order to improve the education and science of our country, to further increase the respect for teachers and educators, scientific and creative intellectuals in our society, to develop the professional skills of students, to expand the participation of the private sector in the system:

The main directions of further development of education and science in the new period of development of Uzbekistan are as follows. Training of a new generation of high intellectual and spiritual potential capable of coming up with new initiatives and ideas for the development of the country, the necessary skills for graduates of educational institutions to become modern professionals and knowledge formation;

Establish a national education system that can withstand today's fierce global competition, improve textbooks and manuals in line with modern requirements, create a new generation of them, optimize curricula and standards, complex creation and publication of new generation textbooks together with the teacher's manual, student exercise book and multimedia application;

Introduce a system for assessing students' literacy, competence, and personal qualities, as well as their interest in the profession, in addition to their knowledge of the subject; The procedure for assessing the professional skills of students in vocational education institutions on the basis of World Skills standards will be gradually introduced, and competitions for working professions "World Skills Uzbekistan" will be held: district (city) employment centers, vocational organization of special "situational rooms" for vocational guidance of students of secondary schools in training centers and nearby vocational schools, the development of electronic programs and visual aids for foreign vocational education institutions to organize the training of mid-level personnel on the basis of joint educational programs in cooperation with educational institutions of the countries, to make science the main driving force of the economy, to expand the scope of scientific research, to innovate talented young scientists stimulate the activities, further strengthen and develop the capacity of existing scientific organizations jlanish; We have set great goals for the introduction of highly effective
international practice in the education system, the implementation of systematic work to include the country's educational institutions in prestigious international rankings.

Education is a systematic process aimed at providing students with in-depth theoretical knowledge, skills and practical abilities, as well as the formation of their general and professional knowledge, skills and abilities, the development of gender, race, nationality, language, religion. equal rights to education are guaranteed to everyone, regardless of social origin, beliefs, personal and social status: support for innovative activities in educational institutions and the use of innovative technologies in educational programs is done without.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4038 of November 28, 2018 approved the concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the "road map" for its implementation. The program of renovation of museums was adopted. KhorezmLezgisi, an example of ancient and unique art of the Uzbek people, has been included in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, the National School for the Restoration of Cultural Heritage and Art, as well as the national republican competitions in instruments, national dance, makom were resumed; Fifth, the International Festival of Maqom Art, the International Festival of Bakhchisarai Art, the SharqTaronalari International Music Festival, the Great Silk Road International Folk Art Festival and the International Festival of Dance Magic. An effective system for the further development of unique examples and traditions of Uzbek classical and folk art, as well as cultural dialogue has been established.

The implementation of the principle of consciousness and activity in education is also based entirely on the psychological foundations of the learning process.

For this:
The child's conscious mastery of learning materials should stimulate the learning process.

Singing or listening to a piece of music, and its artistic aesthetics, enjoyment, and comprehension, and, above all, the ability to attract the child's attention, create in him the ability to arouse interest, consciousness, and activity.

Conscious perception of music, in turn, requires artistic memory and logical memory.

Consciousness and activity in music lessons are especially necessary for the formation of vocal-choral skills.

Consciousness and activism in choral singing, listening to music, and music literacy activities also facilitate the correct knowledge and mastery of the theoretical and practical aspects of music.

In education, adherence to the principle of demonstration is the basis of the educational process.

Al-Farabi has said many instructive words about the use of exhibition in education and upbringing. According to Farobi, students can be divided into three categories:
The first category is the ability to study the material independently.

He says the second category should be coerced. Long last.

The third category of students will have the opportunity to make learning easier and somewhat easier by using visual aids in their teaching. In addition to the auditory organs, the visual organs are also used in the visual principle.

The great scholars of music education have a wide outlook, a multifaceted knowledge, as well as a love for the profession. Al-Farobi, in turn, is a theoretical musicologist, a well-known composer in practice, a folk. was one of the teachers who made a name for himself as a close
and dear figure. In his book, A Word About Music, he provided a comprehensive account of music history, theory, musical instruments, composition, and the performing arts for his time. According to many European Arab scholars, Alloma's ideas and reflections on music were filled with new theories not only because of his superiority, purity, uniqueness, and new theories, but also because of his work on music. is a huge contribution to the development.

We know that the scientist described music as a means of shaping high moral values in a person, arousing in him a sense of aesthetic taste and beauty, and even a positive effect on human health. Alloma personally makes musical instruments and plays them in the streets, markets, when people are gathered and crowded, arousing excitement, emotions and cheering them up. was. His love of music and performance skills were so popular that he was able to weave various legends.

According to available information, Al Farobi. He has written more than 160 works. But most of them have not reached us. However, his pamphlets alone prove that he was a great scholar. Allama's major works were The Great Book of Music, The Virtue of Science and the Arts, and A Word on Music in Tashkent and Almaty in the 1970s and 1980s. Studies and Translations ".

Farobi considers music to be one of the factors influencing human upbringing. He considers music to be an important means of giving a person elegance, aesthetic pleasure, and cultivating his senses and morals. In his multi-volume book, The Great Book of Music, the thinker provided information on the theory and history of music, various musical instruments, melodies and their internal structures, sounds, rhythms, and melodies; He founded the science of science and the science of writing.

In the above work, musicologists and researchers of the past have made a significant contribution to the development of music. He also talks about the harmony of melodies and ways of playing melodies. According to the narrations, Faroobi created a new musical instrument, composed music, and made a name for himself as a skilled musician. Al-Farobi, in his book The Virtues of Science and Art, states that the knowledge of nature is infinite, that knowledge goes from ignorance to knowledge, from knowledge of cause to effect, from qualities to accident (al- oraz) to substance-essence (ore).

The science of logic plays an important role in Al-Farabi's teaching on reason and cognition in general. "The art of logic informs man of such laws," he wrote, "that through these laws the mind is hardened, and man learns to think rationally." The scholar points out the commonality between logic and grammar: the relation of logic to reason is the same as the relation of grammar to language. Just as grammar educates people to speak, so the science of logic corrects the mind to guide thinking in a real way. Speaking of a wise man, the scholar writes: “A wise man is one who is virtuous, prudent, devoted to useful work, has a great talent for discovering and inventing what is necessary, and avoids evil deeds. Such people are called wise. Those who have the intellect to invent evil deeds cannot be called wise, they must be called cunning and deceitful.”

CONCLUSION

Al-Farabi also became known as a major medieval musicologist with his multi-volume book, The Great Book of Music. He divides the science of music into theoretical and practical branches, taking into account the internal structure and laws of melodies.

Not only does the scholar give a natural-scientific description of the formation of sounds in music theory, but he also reveals the mathematical principles of melody harmony, and gives many complex diagrams based on various tables and geometric rules. He interprets the rhythmic basis of Oriental music with evidence. He described the rhythms, which are the units of percussion that make up the rhythms, and the rhythmic measurements and types that are created based on the different types of rhythms that are formed from their combination.
LIST OF USED LITERATURE