# STAGES OF LEARNING BY HEART A PIECE OF MUSIC IN PIANO LESSONS

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**Annotation**

This article discusses the role, positive and negative effects of information and communication technologies in education today. The article also discusses the types of logical, motor, auditory, visual and emotional memory in the effective memorization of musical works, taking into account the features and specifics of the piano music genre that are included in the program of student performance.

**Keywords:** Synthetic ability, memory, musical memory, logical, motor, auditory, visual, types of emotional memory, performing program, play, study, polyphony, exposition.

**Introduction**

It is no coincidence that today our government pays special attention to education, especially higher education. After all, every country needs educated and qualified personnel at the stage of development.

In this regard, the President said, "We have set ourselves the great goal of building the foundations of the Third Renaissance in our country, for which we must create an environment and conditions that will educate new, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulugbek, Navoi and Babur.

At the same time, first of all, the development of education and upbringing, healthy lifestyles, the development of science and innovation should serve as the main pillars of our national idea. Highly competent, qualified personnel trained in higher education institutions will certainly contribute to the development of science and technology in the information age.

The XXI century is a period of high information technologies. The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is working hard to introduce and develop information technologies in our country, to effectively use information and telecommunications technologies to improve the quality and efficiency of the educational process.

In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-5847 of October 8, 2019 "On the Concept of Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" Introduction of

technologies ", June 5, 2018 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in the ongoing comprehensive reforms in the country" Resolution No. 3775 to create the necessary conditions for the full development and support of innovative and technological ideas, increase the initiative of professors, young scientists and students to create innovative technologies the focus is on the introduction of teaching technologies and interactive methods that direct students 'thinking to innovative thinking.

Today, IT technologies are evolving day by day, penetrating into all aspects of our lives. Therefore, higher education professors and students are also required to be able to use information technology and apply it in the educational process.

Technologists have acknowledged the importance of information technology in education, especially in higher education, and the importance of students' creative and systematic thinking

No matter how important and necessary the use of information and communication technologies in education, we must always remind young people to use these tools rationally. This is because the unconscious and uncontrolled use of digital media has been shown to be detrimental to attention and memory in a number of studies.

The main and most important aspect of music education is to acquire and memorize a large amount of information, to master the repertoire of performances in accordance with the curriculum, to acquire practical skills.

One of the most difficult tasks for most students in piano lessons is to quickly and efficiently memorize new musical compositions included in the semester performance program. Because memory is a "psychological process of remembering and, if necessary, restoring perceived objects and events or past experiences.

It is known that there are figurative, emotional, logical, motor, visual, emotional types of memory. Musical memory, on the other hand, is the consistent expression of a musical text that is heard and remembered.

In terms of content, musical memory is a complex synthetic ability that combines several types of memory, including logical memory, motor memory, auditory memory, visual memory, and emotional memory. As a result, the higher the level of intuition, emotional and mental activity in the process of studying a piece of music, the faster it will be mastered. This means using as many types of memory as possible to memorize the text.

It is known that the texts of the notes are polyphonic, gamophonic-harmonic, and they have their own characteristics. The process of analyzing a piece of music plays an

important role in understanding the essence of the piece. The text of the study must be memorized after a detailed analysis.

In particular, G.M. Sipin's book "Learning to play the piano" ("Obuchenie igre na fortepiano") describes effective methods of memorizing a piece of music. He emphasizes that in the process of memorizing a piece of music, it is possible to fully master it only by combining artistic, intellectual and emotional activity in a well-thought-out, logical style.

When mastering a musical work, first divide it into rational parts, work on its intonation, identifying tonal and harmonically modulated sequences and repetitive similar sentences, and then combine them into a single episode (large in size).

It is recommended to memorize the text of the work in the case of a musical record. In our view, this practice actively contributes to the "long-term" memory of the text of the work being studied by students. At the same time, visual memory plays a role in faster memorization of musical texts.

It should be noted that visual memory is closely related to internal auditory memory, which, after analyzing the text of the work by memory, "activates" the type of internal auditory memory should be memorized. It should be noted that in the process of performing a piece of music memorized in this style, of course, its text will be visible to the student performing.

The emotional type of memory, on the other hand, as the memory of experience, remembers the feelings and emotions that occur in the mind of the learner under the influence of objective reality. It is through the type of emotional memory that the artistic image of a musical work is "formed" in the performance. Emotional experiences are an important part of emotional memory, which in turn is the basis of musical and emotional performance.

When memorizing a piece of music, it is a good idea to use different types of memory, depending on the genre. In complex polyphonic works with 2, 3-4 sounds, the themes of each sound are memorized separately.
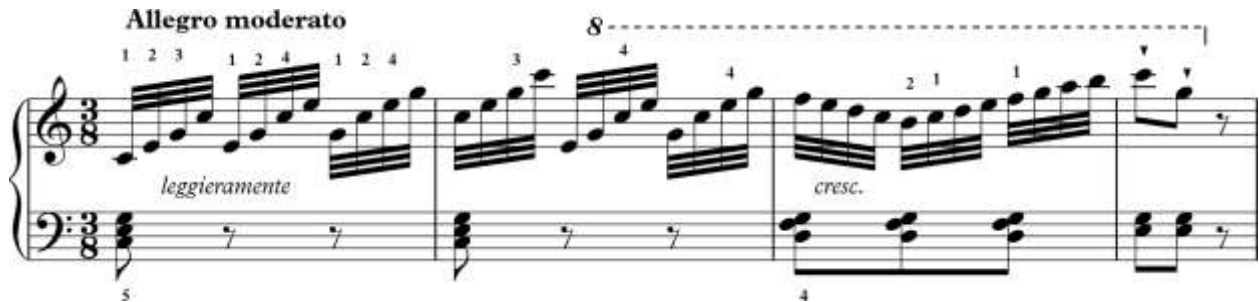
Once this process is well mastered, they should be memorized in pairs (for example, soprano-alt, alt-bass, etc.) and then add the remaining sounds one by one. That way, it's easier to master a polyphonic work that is more complex in structure.

Etudes and masterpieces of passages are best studied first with the right hand and then with the left..



In this process, it is necessary to repeat many times, taking into account the harmonic sequence of each hand, the application, the texture of the chords. It should be noted that this method uses muscle, ie physiological memory. But it is not recommended to rely entirely on this memory method.

This is because in emotional situations during the performance of a work, especially during exams and concerts, muscle contractions occur, and this memory can be a reason to achieve a positive performance. To avoid this, it is recommended to "activate" logical memory. After all, the structure of the work, harmony, melody, intuition (modulation), the idea of the composer, the general dramatic plan are perceived and memorized by the student through logical memory.

As mentioned above, memorizing a piece of music, especially a large volume, consists of several steps. Before memorizing a large work of size, we carefully analyze it in the prescribed manner, and then divide it into the first and second sentences, periods and plates, which are suitable for memorization. The logical, rhythmic similar intonations, barcodes, dynamics, and appliqués available in the marked plates are studied after identification.

The tempo is also important for the work to be memorized. This process should be done at a moderate pace first, not at the pace set by the author. Because the ability to think decreases at a high tempo, and the work is superficially memorized by itself. After memorizing the memorized sentence over and over again to make sure it is stored in the mind, the other piece is memorized. The new second sentence is performed in this way, along with the first sentence. In the end, the sentences learned and memorized in this process help to build strong memory.

In view of the above, the following important rules for the development of musical memory should be summarized. Regular, regular piano lessons are one of the main conditions for memorizing a piece of music.

In addition, in text analysis, appliqué, that is, determining the location of the fingers and playing them in the same way at all times, ensures that there are no "interruptions" in the performance of the memorized work. At the same time, it is important to memorize the artistic image through the means of expression, which is important for the performance of the work.

By identifying similar phrases, identical sentences, comparing them, and marking whole episodes, a musical text can be memorized in a short period of time. If there is an unexpected "interruption" in the memorization of a piece of music, it is immediately stopped, and the text of the note identifies the reasons for the imperfect study of the same bars.

In this case, forte playing the identified sentence at a more moderate tempo eliminates the causes of "interruptions" in the performance and achieves a perfect performance. Only when the musical text is fully mastered will the artistic image of the work be worked on. Achieving memorization of a piece of music using the above methods will ensure that piano lessons are positive and effective.

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