



EXPLORING THE WORK OF GEORGE BIZET IN MUSIC EDUCATION CLASSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Annotation

Alexander Caesar Leopold Bize was born on October 25, 1838 in Paris to a family of musicians. His grandfather taught singing by his father and mother. Our musical ability was shown very early. By the time he was four years old, his loved ones began to realize his musical potential and unique memory. This article is about the work of George Bizet

Keywords: Foreign music, Uzbek music, composer, childhood, artist, orchestra, stage culture, musical instrument, knowledge and skills.

Introduction

From ancient times the Uzbek people have a special place with their rich national and cultural values, traditions, as well as their great contribution to world culture. In the development of world culture and art, the culture and art of the Turkic peoples, including the Uzbek people, have long been known in Central Asia as a center of culture and science. The great scientists who grew up on this land have made a great contribution to the development of world science, architecture, literature and art.

Traditional music samples of various genres and forms created by our great ancestors have become an integral part of our artistic and spiritual heritage.

The relevance of science and its place in higher education.

This subject is taught in accordance with the curriculum of the main general subject "History of Music" 5111100 - Music Education. The urgency of teaching music prepares students for the practical activities of a music education teacher, which sets a minimum of knowledge, skills and abilities that a future music teacher must have. The program is designed taking into account the radical reforms in the field of education, the requirements for a modern teacher, new approaches to our rich spiritual, cultural and musical heritage.

Goals and objectives of the subject.

Purpose of teaching science:

- Fostering a conscious attitude towards musical events and the ability to perceive them;
- Formation and development of students' musical outlook, thinking, correct orientation and enrichment of musical and aesthetic tastes, development of creative abilities;
- To prepare students for the practical work of a music culture teacher.

The main tasks of this science are defined as follows:

- To cultivate in students a conscious attitude to musical events and the ability to perceive them;



- Formation and development of students' musical outlook, thinking, orientation and enrichment of musical and artistic taste, development of creative abilities;
- To acquaint students with the historical process of Uzbek music, its place in the history of mankind, to acquaint them with our national musical values, to give them musical and historical knowledge, to explain the connection between the history of music and the development of society, Uzbek to form a sense of national pride, dignity and respect in students by knowing the development of music in ancient times, the Timurids, the names of great figures and musicologists and their discoveries in musicology and their contribution to its development;
- To inform students about the historical development of foreign music culture, the main directions, genres and forms, to teach them to understand the means of artistic expression and the content of works of different genres typical of world classical music, Western Europe and to acquaint with the creativity and artistic works of Russian composers, to highlight the features of each composer that reflect the aspects of professionalism.

Requirements for knowledge, skills and abilities of students:

- The history of Uzbek music, that it is an integral part of folk music and culture; the history of development of Uzbek musicology in ancient, medieval and modern centuries; features of musical culture in different historical periods, instruments, historical information about them; the great scholars who contributed to the development of music science and the content of their scientific research; maqom and other works, Uzbek folk genres, vocal and instrumental music, musical-artistic genres, works of well-known composers;
- The history of the development of foreign music culture, the main directions and styles; musical culture of different countries, national schools of composition and their representatives; works of famous foreign composers; the main genres and forms in the works of Western European and Russian composers, famous works; knowledge of the names of the main and additional literature;
- To distinguish the features of musical culture, instruments in different historical periods in the development of Uzbek music, to study and talk about the heritage of composers; be able to perform excerpts from works of different genres; be able to analyze the content of the work; independent use and practical application of the main and additional literature, music literature;
- To study, differentiate and talk about the main trends and styles, genres and forms of foreign music, the characteristics of the national schools of composition, the means of expression; to be able to evaluate the creative path of composers in relation to the socio-political conditions of society; listen to the works, identify the name, author, analyze the content of the work; be able to perform excerpts from popular musical works; ability to independently use and apply the main, additional and notation literature;
- To be able to apply knowledge and skills related to the history of music in practical music and pedagogical activities, in the organization of music-propaganda and concert-lecture activities;
- To be able to select new musical materials for use in extracurricular musical activities (extracurricular and other) and to include them in the content of music culture lessons;



- Be able to demonstrate independence and creativity in the selection and preparation of musical materials for the development of music in the classroom and outside the classroom.

The Main Par

Georges Bizet (Bizet, Georges, fr. Alexandre-César-Léopold Bizet, named George at the time of his baptism, 1838-1875) was a French composer. He graduated from the Paris Conservatory (1857). He has created operetta, cantata, choir, chamber vocal and piano music, symphony and orchestra suites, comic and lyrical operas and other genres.

Georges Bizet created a unique style by closely linking the traditions of French classical music with the lively melodies of other peoples' folklore.

George Bizet's Oriental-themed "Pearl Seekers" (1863), "The Perth Beauty" (1866), "Jamila" (1872), an opera based on Arabic folk melodies, and "Daughter of Arlesian" are well-known. The optimistic tragedy Opera Carmen (1974, based on the novel by P. Merimee) is the culmination of Georges Bizet's work and French realist opera.

Using the melodies of George Bizet, the Russian composer Shedrin Rodion Konstantinovich (16.12.1932) created the famous ballet Carmensuita (1967, libretto by A. Alonso). George Bizet's operas "Carmen" and "Pearl Seekers" were staged at the Bolshoi Academic Opera and Ballet Theater named after Navoi.

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At the age of nine, Bize enrolled at the Paris Conservatory. He studied piano at the Paris Conservatory with French composer, professor, piano teacher Antoine-François Marmontel (186-1898), French pianist, composer, music teacher Pierre Joseph Simmerman (fr. Pierre Joseph Guilla). , 1785-1853), successfully studied in the composition classes of Jacques François Galevi (fr. Jacques-François-Fromental-Élie Halévy, 1799-1862).

In the Galevi class, Bize became intimately acquainted with the opera genre and did not leave the field until the end of his life. Later, Galevi's brother Leon collaborated with the composer's nephew, Ludovic Bizet, as his libretto writer.

Georges Bizet was greatly influenced by Charles François Gounod (188-1893), a French composer, music critic, memoirist, and founder of the French lyrical opera genre. He taught us the secrets of composition from Charles François Guno. The best aspects of Charles Guno's opera music did not go unnoticed by George Bizet's creative style.

Among the works created during the years of the conservatory, the do major symphony is noteworthy. In addition to his major major symphony during his years at the conservatory, George Bizet created the one-act comedy opera The Doctor's House and the lyre major overture for orchestra. Graduation Year of the Conservatory (1857) The Roman Prize (fr: Prix de Roma) was established by the Georges Bizet Academy of Fine Arts for the cantata "Clovis and Clotilde". given to sculptors, sculptors and architects, the fifth nomination in 1803 was for composers. The award provided the young musician with a state



scholarship and gave him the opportunity to master the secrets of artistic mastery abroad for three years.

His creative pursuits, first of all, in the opera genre, George Bizet had to enter the ideal - musical drama, which occupied the minds of the greatest opera composers of the time (Verdi, Wagner, Tchaikovsky). We admit that the existing "big opera" seems to him a dead genre, the lyrical opera is annoying with its limited boundaries, and the comic opera needed more reform than the others. It is notable for its democratic elements.

The most notable work of the 1960s was the opera *The Beauty of Perth* (French: *La jolie fille de Perth*), based on the novel by Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832). The opera was staged at the Lyric Theater in 1867 and was a great success. The protagonists of the opera were ordinary people: blacksmith Smith, glove maker Simon Glover and his daughter Katarina, a gypsy girl Mab. It gives us bright domestic and public scenes that are even better than "Carmen" and "Daughter of Arlesian".

On June 3, 1869, George Bizet, nephew of playwright Ludovic Halévy (fr. Ludovic Halévy, 1834-1908), the creator of the operetta genre, was married to Genevieve Halévy, 1849–1926, and later to Geneva Bizet and Genevieve Strauss. In 1871, George Bizet and Genevieve gave birth to their only son, Jacques. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870 (the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871) was a military conflict between the Napoleonic III Empire and Prussian-led German states seeking European hegemony. The war launched by We will be in the National Guard. George Bizet's patriotic sentiments are expressed in a song based on the poem "Victims for France" by Victor Marie Hugo (fr. Victor Marie Hugo, 1802-1885).

In 1871, the Paris Commune was proclaimed. George Bizet was a man of bourgeois upbringing who was far removed from political life. George Bizet cannot accept the announcement of the Paris Commune. The works of the last five years include musical dramas from the life of the people - "Daughter of Arlesian", "Carmen", lyrical opera "Jamila", heroic opera "Don Rodrigo", suite "Children's Games" performed by two people on the piano. The five pieces in this suite were adapted by the composer himself for the orchestra, and they formed the "Little Suite". It includes: "Marsh" ("Trumpet and Drum"), "Alia" ("Puppet"), "Impromptu" ("Elephant"), "Duet" ("Dwarf and Dwarf Woman"), "Galop" ("Honey"). The opera *Jamila* was based on the libretto by A. Melyak and L. Galevi in 1874, based on Prosper Merimee's drama of the same name, based on the epic "Sample" by Alfred de Musset (fr. Alfred de Musset 1810-1857) in 1871 at the suggestion of the "Comic Opera". completes the opera "Carmen". The opera premiered in March 1875. Despite good preparations for the staging of the opera, it failed. We are shaken by this. He was convinced that the work would succeed.

The famous French composer George Bizet, the author of the world-famous opera "Carmen", left one of the puzzles in his biography impossible. (We are talking about the death of the great composer)

On the morning of May 28, 1875, George Bizet left Paris with his wife, Jevevie Galevi, and their three-year-old son, Jacques. They headed for Bujival (fr. Bougival) on the western outskirts of Paris, 15.3 km from the city center. There was a neighbor named Eli Delabord. Eli Delabord, a composer, always kept them informed of his family during his travels and did whatever work on the farm. George Bizet, who had just returned from a trip, would pay for his neighbor's labor. George Bizet and his wife Jevevie



planned to go for a walk on the banks of the Seine in the near future. Upon learning of this, a neighbor, Eli Delabord, offered to go for a walk together.

George Bizet's wife Jevevie warmly welcomes this offer. The family and neighbor Eli Delabord went for a walk on the Seine and spent the night on the beach, where the spring was cool and the water was quite cold. At the invitation of Eli Delabord, George Bizet and I held a swimming competition and spent the night on the beach.

For a long time, the events that took place inside these closed "walls" remain one of the most mysterious pages in the biography of the great composer.

George Bizet loved water so much that it seemed, at first glance, not unusual for George Bizet to rush into the river and start swimming with Delabord. However, there are a few "mystery games" in this whole story. In addition, George Bizet suffered from angina and severe pain from rheumatism throughout his life. He was well aware of the consequences of bathing in cold water for his health, but the consequences of bathing in cold water soon showed its signs.

On Sunday, May 30, a new attack of rheumatism began with a high fever and excruciating pain - an attack that was complicated by almost limited mobility and loss of mobility of the arms and legs.

After two days of intense heat, George Bizet had a severe heart attack on Tuesday night. Before his death, George told us he wanted to talk to Delabord. According to some, George Bizet lost consciousness before Eli Delabord appeared and soon died on June 3, 1875.

Other witnesses say the composer spoke with Delabord for about an hour. Why an hour? What did Delabord talk to George Bizet about for an hour? Wasn't Delabord a doctor or George Bizet's wife to help him in the last minutes of his life? If, according to previous witnesses, George Bizet fainted before Delabord arrived, what did Delabord do on George Bizet's deathbed for an hour?

The stories of the witnesses are radically different.

Not everything is so smooth. According to official reports, the rumors that George Bizet died of a heart attack were accepted by everyone at the time.

However, Jevevie, who remarried a few years after George Bizet's death, says the real cause of the composer's death was a tumor in his ear, and none of the surgeons decided to treat him and George Bizet did not want treatment.

However, the new information about the mysterious death of George Bizet is inconsistent with the facts:

- First, no surgical treatment is required to treat such a disease, and a simple puncture that any qualified surgeon can perform can also help.
- Second, there is no information that George Bizet has seen any surgeon about this and that he has contacted any doctor about his complaint of such a disease.

Another sensational version was told by Anthony Sudan. He was very friendly with George Bizet, and when he learned of the composer's death, he first came to Bougiwal and said that George Bizet had a scar from a cut on his neck.

Note that Sudanese George Bizet was the only stranger he saw on his deathbed. No one else was allowed to enter his body until the funeral.



Where did this strange scar come from? Some researchers believe the injury (possibly fatal) was caused by the last person to see George Bizet alive - Eli Delabord. But there must be some reason for such a crime. As mentioned above, Delabord was no stranger to George Bizet's family. Witnesses said Delabord and George Bizet's wife, Jevevie, had a romantic relationship. After George Bizet's death, Delabord offers to marry Genevie, but Jevevie's father thinks this will prevent him from marrying an immoral man.

Suicide. A number of researchers believe that the composer himself caused the injury, and for this version, there are strange, sufficient reasons. George Bizet is known to be depressed due to a long illness. Before leaving for the trip, he rebuilds his house and finds some correspondence. If you get the suicidal version, then his bathing in the Seine doesn't look very funny.

Perhaps after a nightly conversation with Delabord, George Bizet decided to give up his life after a conversation with Delabord in order to free his wife so that he could marry his new chosen one. How can he do that? Given George Bizet's latest condition, it could simply be a stroke into an artery or trachea.

But why didn't the doctor report the suicide? This may be due to the fact that at the request of his relatives, George Bizet committed suicide and hid so as not to deprive the church of his burial.

Louis Halevi's diary could have revealed this secret, but the diary entries about the death of George Bizet have disappeared for a series of reasons. Jevevie's bizarre demand that her friends, after her husband's death, have destroyed all her letters to write in the last five years, raises enough speculation as to the cause of the composer's death.

More than one hundred and thirty years have passed since the death of the famous author Carmen. However, despite the ongoing controversy over the cause of Georges Bizet's death, the end point in this case has not yet been determined and various assumptions are known to be far from proving anyone's guilt or innocence.

Our untimely death is accelerated by the rumors surrounding the opera Carmen. In Paris, the opera Carmen was staged again in 1883. Ernest Giro replaces the first dialogues in the opera with recitatives, adding ballet scenes to the final scene, taking them from *The Beauty of Perth* and *The Daughter of Arlesian*. Today, Carmen is one of the most popular music theaters in the world.

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