

STRENGTHENING YOUNG GENERATION'S ENTHUSIASM TO KNOWLEDGE DURING PANDEMIC

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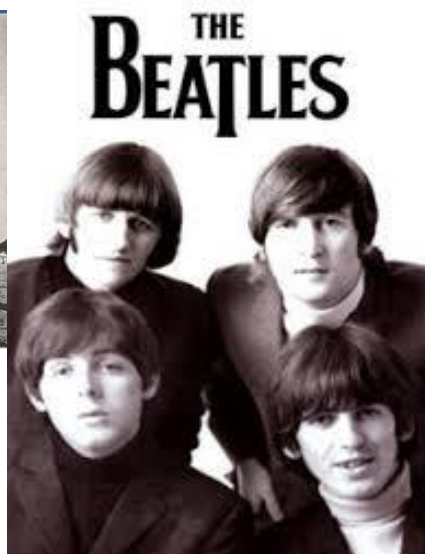
By teaching foreign languages we not only give knowledge but also try to pay attention to opening the sense of the text. If the last refers to the creative activities of the musicians as it's connected with biography of Beatles in our case, who were very popular in the 50-60th of 20th century. we have to remind as passing by remark the repertoire and genres of their songs which they perform. As we know they evolved and changed their repertoire which became more sophisticated, subtle, varied. Their repertoire ranged from chamber pop ballad "Yesterday" (1965) and enigmatic folk tune "Norwegian Wood" (1965), to the hard rock song "Tomorrow Never Knows" (1966). At this time they were also playing American rock and roll and copied the image of "King of rock and roll" Elvis Presley. They even copied his clothes and greased their hair to look like Elvis Presley. While commenting and listening to their songs we showed their photos. Such procedures are sure to encourage the interest of young people to music and to the context which include such information. We were killing two birds with one shoot and creating positive atmosphere at the same time. Further we gave a short briefing to different genres of music accompanied with phone tapes, photos of composers, singers simultaneously as well. It is as follows.



OldTashkent
The Beatles в Ташкенте.

По одной из городских легенд, в 1964 году самолет с группой The Beatles, направлявшийся из Британии в Индию, совершил аварийную посадку в Ташкенте.

Октябрь 1964 г.





Elvis Aaron Presley (January 8, 1935 – August 16, 1977), also known simply as **Elvis**, was an American singer, musician and actor. He is regarded as [one of the most significant cultural icons](#) of the 20th century and is often referred to as the "[King of Rock and Roll](#)" or simply "the King". His energized interpretations of songs and sexually provocative performance style, combined with a singularly potent mix of influences across color lines during a [transformative era in race relations](#), led him to great success—and initial [controversy](#).

Presley was born in [Tupelo, Mississippi](#), and relocated to [Memphis, Tennessee](#), with his family when he was 13 years old. His music career began there in 1954, recording at [Sun Records](#) with producer [Sam Phillips](#), who wanted to bring the sound of [African-American music](#) to a wider audience. Presley, on rhythm acoustic guitar, and accompanied by lead guitarist [Scotty Moore](#) and bassist [Bill Black](#), was a pioneer of [rockabilly](#), an up-tempo, [backbeat](#)-driven fusion of [country music](#) and [rhythm and blues](#).

Rock and Roll Music" is a song written and recorded by [rock and roll](#) pioneer [Chuck Berry](#). It has been widely [covered](#) and is recognized as one of Berry's most popular and enduring compositions.

"Rock and Roll Music" was a record chart hit for Berry, reaching the top 10 in the United States. [The Beatles](#)' 1964 recording topped singles charts in Europe and in Australia, and [the Beach Boys](#) had a U.S. top 10 hit with the song in 1976.



Further more we gave step by step the definition of some musical genres after rock & roll, such as chamber music, jazz, opera, difference between classical music & pop music in order to avoid the questions arising during the discussions.

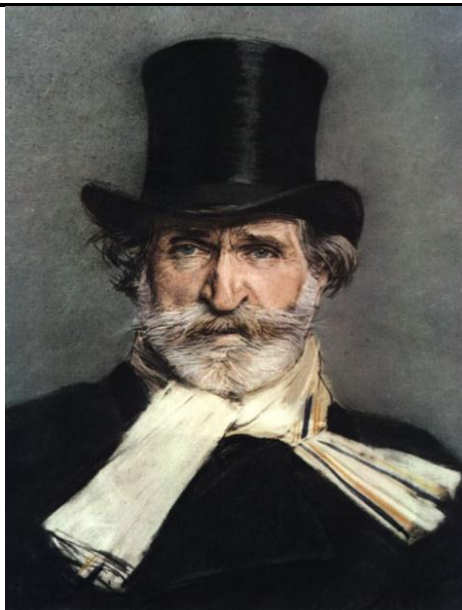
Chamber music is a form of [classical music](#) that is composed for a small group of instruments—traditionally a group that could fit in a [palace chamber](#) or a large room. Most broadly, it includes any [art music](#) that is performed by a small number of performers, with one performer to a part (in contrast to [orchestral](#) music, in which each string part is played by a number of performers). However, by convention, it usually does not include solo instrument performances.

Because of its intimate nature, chamber music has been described as "the music of friends".^[1] For more than 100 years, chamber music was played primarily by amateur musicians in their homes, and even today, when chamber music performance has migrated from the home to the concert hall, many musicians, amateur and professional, still play chamber music for their own pleasure. Playing chamber music requires special skills, both musical and social, that differ from the skills required for playing solo or symphonic works.^[2]



[Johann Wolfgang von Goethe](#) described chamber music (specifically, string quartet music) as "four rational people conversing".^[3] This conversational paradigm – which refers to the way one instrument introduces a melody or motif and then other instruments subsequently "respond" with a similar motif – has been a thread woven through the history of chamber music composition from the end of the 18th century to the present. The analogy to conversation recurs in descriptions and analyses of chamber music compositions.

Opera is the most distinguished genres of classical music. In this score it is necessary to mention Italian opera which reached its highest apogees in developing this form of art. The most distinguished representatives of creating Italian opera was **Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi** (Italian: [\[dʒuˈzɛppe ˈverdi\]](#); 9 or 10 October 1813 – 27 January 1901) He was born near [Busseto](#) to a provincial family of moderate means, and developed a musical education with the help of a local patron. Verdi came to dominate the [Italian opera](#) scene after the era of [Vincenzo Bellini](#), [Gaetano Donizetti](#), and [Gioachino Rossini](#), whose works significantly influenced him. His well known operas as "Traviata", "Regoletto" are still in the repertoire of prominent opera houses of the world. After introducing this information it is sure to play some extracts from his opera performed by outstanding opera singer and one of the best tenors of the world **Luciano Pavarotti and other singers**.



Jazz is a [music genre](#) that originated in the [African-American](#) communities of [New Orleans, Louisiana, United States](#), in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with its roots with its roots in [blues](#) and [ragtime](#).^{[1][2][3]} Since the 1920s [Jazz Age](#), it has been recognized as a major form of musical expression in [traditional](#) and [popular music](#), linked by the common bonds of African-American and [European-American](#) musical parentage.^[4] Jazz is characterized by [swing](#) and [blue notes](#), complex [chords](#), [call and response vocals](#), [polyrhythms](#) and [improvisation](#). Jazz has roots in [West African cultural and musical expression](#), and in [African-American music traditions](#).^{[5][6]}

As jazz spread around the world, it drew on national, regional, and local musical cultures, which gave rise to different styles. [New Orleans jazz](#) began in the early 1910s, combining earlier brass-band marches, French [quadrilles](#), [biguine](#), ragtime and [blues](#) with collective [polyphonic improvisation](#). In the 1930s, heavily arranged dance-oriented [swing big bands](#), [Kansas City jazz](#), a hard-swinging, bluesy, improvisational style and [Gypsy jazz](#) (a style that emphasized [musette](#) waltzes) were the prominent styles. [Bebop](#) emerged in the 1940s, shifting jazz from danceable popular music toward a more challenging "musician's music" which was played at faster tempos and used more chord-based improvisation. [Cool jazz](#) developed near the end of the 1940s, introducing calmer, smoother sounds and long, linear melodic lines.

Louis Daniel Armstrong (August 4, 1901 – July 6, 1971), nicknamed "**Satchmo**", "**Satch**", and "**Pops**", was an American [trumpeter](#), composer, vocalist, and actor who was among the most

influential figures in [jazz](#). His career spanned five decades, from the 1920s to the 1960s, and different eras in the history of jazz.

Armstrong was born and raised in [New Orleans](#). Coming to prominence in the 1920s as an inventive [trumpet](#) and [cornet](#) player, Armstrong was a foundational influence in jazz, shifting the focus of the music from collective improvisation to solo performance. Around 1922, he followed his mentor, [Joe "King" Oliver](#), to Chicago to play in the Creole Jazz Band. In Chicago, he spent time with other popular jazz musicians, reconnecting with his friend [Bix Beiderbecke](#) and spending time with [Hoagy Carmichael](#) and [Lil Hardin](#).



Pop is a genre of [popular music](#) that originated in its modern form during the mid-1950s in the [United States](#) and the [United Kingdom](#).^[4] The terms *popular music* and *pop music* are often used interchangeably, although the former describes all music that is popular and includes many disparate styles. During the 1950s and 1960s, pop encompassed [rock and roll](#) and the youth-oriented styles it influenced. *Rock* and *pop* remained roughly synonymous until the late 1960s, after which *pop* became associated with music that was more commercial, ephemeral, and accessible.

Although much of the music that appears on [record charts](#) is seen as pop music, the genre is distinguished from chart music. Identifying factors usually include repeated choruses and [hooks](#), short to medium-length songs written in a basic format (often the [verse-chorus structure](#)), and rhythms or tempos that can be easily danced to. Much pop music also borrows elements from other styles such as rock, [urban](#), [dance](#), [Latin](#), and [country](#) etc.

Summery: This type of activities accomplished during the teaching process give chance to strengthen the young people's enthusiasm, change audience mood, relax for a while, talk & exchange the opinions. Audience can add something, share the information related to the mentioned items, discuss their attitude to different types of music or musitions. This atmosphere is highly appreciated especially during the pandemic and it helps some how to avoid the depression. Positive moments in our life are very important nowadays.

Key words: genre, opera, jazz, rock & roll, chamber music, popular music, style

List of phono tapes of songs, extracts from operas, musical compositions used during the procedure :

Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart, "Symphony - 40 sol minor",
Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi, opera "Regoletto",
Ludwig van Beethoven, "The moon sonata",
The Beatles, chamber pop ballad "Yesterday",
Elvis Aaron Presley, a song "Rock & roll",
Louis Daniel Armstrong, a song "Wonderful world".

Reference:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamber_music
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop_music
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock_and_Roll_Music
4. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jazz>
5. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opera>