

**Теориялық сабақ жоспары/ Plan of the theoretical lesson/
План теоретического занятия**

Өту уақыты/ Дата проведения/Date:

Сабақтың тақырыбы/ Тема урока/The theme of the lesson: «Kazakh National Music»

Сабақтың мақсаты/ Цели урока/ The aims of the lesson:

Білімдік /Образовательная/ Educational: to enrich students' knowledge about national Kazakh music.

Дамытушылық/Развивающая/ Developing: to improve students' ability to translate and understand meaning; to develop their skills in listening, reading, thinking, oral speech and grammar; to develop students' interest in the subject of English.

Тәрбиелік/ Воспитательная/ Upbringing: to bring up broad-minded person.

Сабақтың типі және түрі/Тип и вид урока/The type of the lesson: Combined lesson.

Оқыту әдістері/Методы обучения/The methods of teaching: explanation, practical, answer-question.

Құрал жабдықтар, көрнекті құралдар/Оборудование, наглядные пособия/Equipment, visual aids: textbooks, lection, presentation.

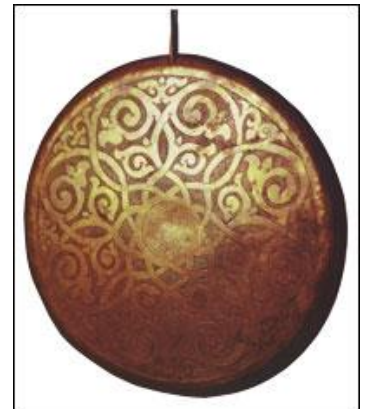
Сабақтың барысы/ Ход урока/ The course of the lesson

Сабақтың барысы/ Stage	Оқытушылардың сабақтағы қызметі/ Teacher's activity	Оқушылардың сабақтағы қызметі/ Students' activity
1. Мотивациялық - мақсатты кезең/Мотивационно – целевой этап/ Motivational - objective stage/		
1. Organization moment (3 min.)	Greetings, checking absent students, aims and purposes of the lesson. <u>a.Greeting :</u> Good morning class! Glad to see you! How are you today, (.....)? Are you all here today? Who's absent? <u>b.check the preparing students</u>	
2. Операциялық - танымдық кезең/Операционно – познавательный этап/ Operational - cognitive stage		
2. Opening: (3 min.) T: Well, today we are going to take new theme. We shall speak about « Kazakh National Music »		
3. Phonetics exercise (4 min.)	dombra akyn kobyz betashar zhyr kui musician composer	Pronunciation
4. Text (12 min.)	Traditional music in Kazakhstan has changed few times during some historical events. Kazakh music is closely intertwined with everyday life which was accompanied by songs, kuyis (instrumental plays), and terme (a talkative improvisational genre). It is hard to overestimate the importance of akyns, masters of poems, zhyrau and zhyrshi (creators and performers of epic poems), sals, syera and anshi (original folk singers) for the Kazakh culture. The role of folk music in Kazakh society is a great one.	

Kazakh folk music is popular across the generations. Younger people take pleasure in learning how to play folk instruments, learning secrets of folk singing and they express strong interest and excitement in traditions of aitys and tartys (a competition of instrumentalists).

The most popular traditional instruments are dombra, kobyz, sybyzgy, saz syrnai, dabyl and the dauylpaz.

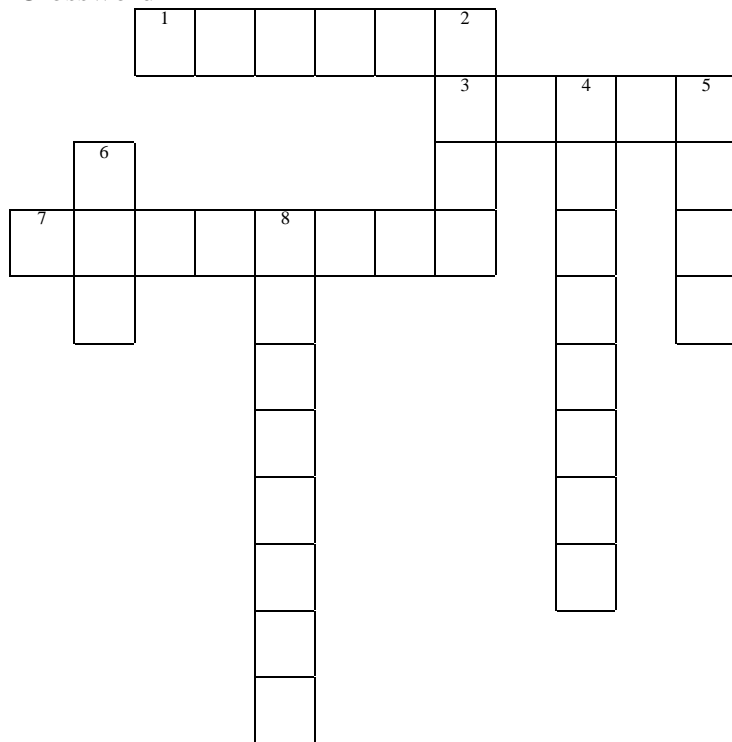
5. Matching musical instruments with the pictures
(4 min.)





6. Work in groups
(8 min.)

Crossword



1. Kazakh national instrument with only two strings.
2. Folk poet-improviser and singer.
3. Kazakh national stringed bow musical instrument.
4. Ceremony of opening the face of the bride.
5. Epos or legend in form of poetry.
6. The name of the traditional Kazakh instrumental play.
7. Person who plays music.
8. The author of a piece of music.

7. Represent from groups
(7 min.)

The students represent their crosswords

8. Exercises for eyes
(4 min.)
Look left, right
Look up, look down
Look around.
Look at your nose
Look at that rose
Close your eyes
Open, wink and smile.
Your eyes are happy again.

Teacher: -Now we have a small rest! Do these exercises with me.

The students do exercises.



LOOK UP



LOOK DOWN

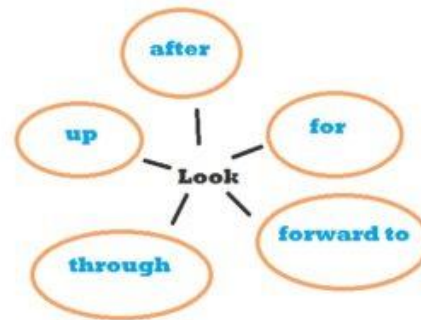


LOOK AROUND



LOOK OUT

9. Grammar practice (40 min.)
Phrasal verbs (look, make, take)



Look + фразовая частица

1. look **for** – искать
2. look **after** – присматривать за
3. look **up** – посмотреть в словаре
4. look **through** – просматривать
5. look **forward to** – с нетерпением ждать



Make + фразовая частица

1. make **up** – сочинять, придумывать
2. make **up** – накладывать косметику
3. make **up** oneself – краситься
4. make **up** with smb – помириться с кем-то
5. make **out** – разобраться, понять (с трудом)
6. make **off** – быстро уйти, удрать, смыться



Take + фразовая частица

1. take **back** – отнести на место, вернуть
2. take **away** – убрать, унести (прочь), увести (прочь)
3. take **off** – а) снимать, убирать; б) взлетать (о самолете, вертолете)
4. take **up** – заняться чем-либо, напр. *to take up music*
5. take **after** – быть похожим на кого-либо из родственников (о характере)

Exercise

up /off /up /back /away/ after/ up/ for/ out/ after

1. It is my grandmother, who looks ... our baby.
2. Money finished poor Mary had to look ... job.
3. The girl looked ... and saw cloudless sky.
4. They kissed and made it
5. She has made herself.
6. I can't make ... the theorem.
7. That beautiful girl took ... my address and phone number.
8. Ann takes ... her mother.
9. If you are not going to eat the cake, take it
10. We made the girl take the dog ... to its master.

**3. Рефлексивті - бағалау кезеңі /Рефлексивно-оценочный этап/
Reflective - assessment stage**

10. Conclusion of the lesson
(5 min.)

Giving the homework:

Card.

Give the English equivalents.

- слушать музыку –
- танцевать под музыку –
- учиться играть на музыкальных инструментах –
- музыкальные жанры –
- выдающийся исполнитель –
- гениальный композитор –
- музыкальное произведение –
- читать ноты –
- иметь музыкальный слух –

The end of the lesson:

Dear students! We have done many kinds of work at our lesson. You were very active and clever at the lesson. I'll give good marks for everybody, who participates for our lesson. Good luck. The lesson is over. Good bye.

In total 90 min.

Traditional music in Kazakhstan has changed few times during some historical events. Starting from the time of Shingys Khan, then 19th century which gave birth to many talented traditional singers and performers, music changes in Soviet time till new arrangements and soundtracks of traditional music.



THE KAZAKH MUSICAL TRADITION IS SUPPORTED BY A WIDE RANGE OF UNIQUELY KAZAKH MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



The dombra, a two stringed instrument, is the most commonly played Kazakh folk instrument. Its history reaches back at least 2,000 years according to archeological evidence.

There are two traditions of playing the dombra which have influenced its form. Dombbras with long thin necks are made for playing fast virtuoso kuyis of the Tokpe tradition.



The kobyz is an ancient string instrument played with a bow with two strings made with hair. Kobyzes traditionally were sacred instruments, owned by shamans and bakses (traditional spiritual medics). According to legends, the kobyz and its music could banish evil spirits, sicknesses and death.



The sybyzgy is a wind instrument. It is widely used in Kazakhstan and is particularly among rural peoples such as chabans (shepherds). It is easy to make. There are also wooden sybyzgys.



The saz syrnai and uskirik are small hollow clay instruments with 1, 2 or 3 oval holes made in the form of birds or animals. They produce a soft sound.





The **dabyly** and the **dauylpaz** are percussion instruments and used to have extensive usage in Kazakh life. Loud percussion sounds were used to gather people in the auyls (villages) for hunting and religious rites or to give notice for the upcoming move to a new place.





Zhetygen, a stringed instrument played by plucking and resembling a harp, a **sherter**, another stringed instrument played by plucking which is smaller than a dombra and with a stronger and more sonorous sound, and a **shankobyz**, a metallic instrument known in the West as a mouth harp. ●