

Key Differences between Old and New Stage Movement Teaching Techniques

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Abstract:

In this article, the author talks about traditional and modern methods of teaching the science “Stage movement and combat”, the differences in the pedagogical methods of teacher Arsen Ismailov, their role in teaching and improving science.

Keywords: traditionality, modernity, teacher, stage, fight, actor, style, method, task, production, art, script, activity, exercise, process, integration, emotional aspects.

Ismailov Arsen Fayzullaevich, professor - an outstanding figure in the Uzbek theater field, professor and pioneer in the development of methods for teaching stage movement, fencing and acting. His contribution to the development of theatrical art in Uzbekistan is incredibly significant. Thanks to his work and experience, many actors were able to gain the skills and knowledge necessary for a successful career on stage.

A.Ismailov’s teaching method in the field of stage movement and fencing is a classic. His approach to teaching in these areas is often called “old school” because it is based on traditional principles passed down from generation to generation.

Ismailov developed a training system that combines technical skills of stage movement with elements of stage fencing. His method emphasizes harmony between body and space, and between actor and role. A.F. Ismailov's students study not only the physical aspects of movement and combat, but also the emotional expression and psychology of the characters. Thus, the context about the test explores students' interest in traditional teaching methods in the field of performing arts, and the name A.F. Ismailova attributes this interest to his methodology, which is one of the most respected and recognized in this field.

New methods of teaching stage movement are often based on a combination of traditional and modern approaches.

Here are a few key differences between old and new methods of teaching stage movement:

Outdated methods: Older techniques often placed an emphasis on formalized movements and standard techniques, which could limit the actor's expressiveness and individuality. For example, in the past, actors might have been taught standard blocks of movements to convey certain emotions, which created the risk of stereotypical performances.

New Approaches to Improvisation: New techniques place more emphasis on developing spontaneity and flexibility through improvisation. For example, students may be given tasks to create their own scenarios or react to unexpected situations, which helps them develop creativity and the ability to quickly adapt to changing circumstances.

Integration of physical and emotional aspects: New techniques place greater emphasis on integrating the physical and emotional aspects of acting. For example, students can learn to use their body to express emotions rather than just follow prescribed movements.

Use of modern technologies: New techniques may include the use of modern technologies such as video analysis or virtual reality to provide feedback and improve actors' technique. These differences reflect changes in the way stage movement is understood and taught with the development of theater arts and understanding of the psychology of acting.

New methods of teaching stage movement are often associated with modern trends in theater and cinema, as well as with innovations in the field of psychology and physiology. It can be inspired by various sources and combine elements of traditional methods with new approaches.

Например:

1. Theater Improvisation is the use of theater improvisation techniques to develop spontaneity and creative thinking on stage.

2. Physical Training and Expression - more emphasis is placed on the physical aspects of acting, such as body work, facial expressions and gestures, to create more expressive characters.

3. Integration of modern technologies - the use of modern technologies, such as video analysis or virtual reality, to train and develop actors.

These new techniques are often developed by theater practitioners, educators and researchers who seek to enrich traditional approaches with modern knowledge and techniques. In the methodology and rules of teaching in the subject "Stage movement and stage fencing" there are certain changes and differences between teachers of the 80s and modern teachers in the 2020s.

Here are some of them:

Technical innovations - modern teaching methods can use new technical tools, such as video analysis and computer programs for modeling movements. This allows you to study the technique in more detail and correct errors.

Emphasis on safety - in modern methods, more attention is paid to the safety of students when practicing stage fencing. Teachers can use special protective equipment and teach the rules of safe behavior during training.

Interdisciplinarity - modern techniques most often involve the integration of various aspects of performing arts, such as dance, acting and facial expressions. This allows students to develop a comprehensive set of skills.

Using modern approaches to teaching - modern teachers can introduce methods of active learning, teamwork and individualization of learning, which contributes to more effective learning of the material.

Recognizing diversity and inclusion of all students - modern teaching practices place greater emphasis on inclusive teaching and consideration of the diversity of students, including different fitness levels and abilities.

These changes reflect the evolution of approaches to teaching and developing the performing arts over time, taking into account changes in public expectations, technological progress and understanding of pedagogical methods.

The main differences between the methods and rules of teaching stage movement and stage fencing among teachers of the 60y – 80y and modern teachers in the 2020 y.

Technical innovations:

- in the 60y – 80y: Teachers used mainly demonstrations and oral instructions to explain movement and fencing techniques.
- in the 2020y: Modern educators can use video analysis to demonstrate proper technique, for example by recording students' movements and then analyzing them with them. For example, video analysis may show incorrect foot placement or posture during fencing.

Focus on safety:

- in the 60y – 80y: Student safety may have been less of a priority and training may have been less structured, sometimes leading to injuries.
- in the 2020y: Modern teachers pay great attention to the safety of students. For example, they may use protective helmets, gloves, and knee pads when fencing, and teach students how to handle weapons safely.

Interdisciplinarity:

1. in the 60y – 80y: Lessons in stage movement and fencing could be more isolated, involving only this subject.
2. in the 2020y: Modern teachers can integrate elements of other arts, such as dance or acting, into lessons on stage movement and fencing. For example, they can use theater improvisation techniques to develop expressiveness and interaction on stage.

Embracing diversity and inclusion of all students:

- in the 60y – 80y: Curricula and methods could be less adapted to the different needs and abilities of students.
- in the 2020y: Modern educators are trying to take into account the diversity of students and their needs, for example, using a differentiated approach to learning. For example, they may offer adapted exercises for students with disabilities.

These examples illustrate changes in methodologies and approaches to the teaching of stage movement and fencing over time and changing social demands and pedagogical methods.

Methodology A.F. Ismailov's work in the field of teaching has deep roots and has a significant impact on modern education. Her basic principles and approaches to teaching have not only proven effective, but have also inspired many followers and students. Arsen Fayzullaevich Ismailov developed and implemented a number of innovative methods that were focused on the development of critical thinking, independence and a creative approach to learning.

The fundamental principles of A.F. Ismailov's methodology, such as the active participation of students in the educational process, individualization of the approach to each student, the use of modern educational technologies and the constant updating of educational materials, continue to remain relevant and in demand in our time. Further changes and improvements that were made to the teaching methodology can be considered as a natural development and adaptation to the changing needs of teaching.

However, the basis for these changes is often precisely the principles that were laid down by A.F. Ismailov.

Thus, his methodology remains a kind of foundation on which modern educational approaches are built and developed. Continuers and students, focusing on the methodology of A.F. Ismailov, receive not only thorough knowledge and skills, but also develop important competencies that are necessary in the modern world. Based on this, we can conclude that the methodology of Arsen Fayzullaevich Ismailov is indeed basic and correct, and its influence on education remains undoubted and significant.

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