

*Pilot country: Uzbekistan*

**Topic of the Lesson:** the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song

**Grade:** 6

**Subject:** Music education

**ICH Element:** Traditional folk songs

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Objectives:**

Students understand the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song and memorize it.

**Activities:**

- Oral explanation
- Small lecture
- Working in small groups.

**Expected outcomes from the lesson:**

1. Students have learned the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song by heart.
2. Students have gained singing skills.
3. Students have learned a traditional song, which is part of their intangible cultural heritage.
4. Students have become familiar with the zodiac calendar.

**Reference Materials:**

- Uzbek Folk Games Student’s Textbook (Chapter 2, p.16, 18).
- Lyrics of “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song.

Lesson plan			
Description	Activities	Method	Duration
Stage 1: Introduction	Recap of the main concepts of the previous lesson.	Working in small groups	2 min 3 min
Stage 2: Explanation of the topic	Present the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” lyrics to students	Lecture	10 min
Stage 3: Practical exercise	Sing the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song, reading the notation.	Group work	25 min
Stage 4: Independent work/Homework	Sing the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song with friends or family members outside school.		5 min

## Promoting intangible cultural heritage for educators to reinforce education for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific Region

### Keywords:

Ola govmish – a black-and-white cow breed.

Sadag'a – to offer a gift

Meaning of the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song:

The principal character in the *Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo* song is a girl named Mahliyo. The main episode is about this character and her grandmother. In the village life, livestock farming is of significant importance and the ox is considered the most profitable of all livestock. Girls start to learn to milk cows about the time they reach puberty. Mothers and grandmothers bear responsibility for teaching them how to make bread, milk a cow and cook a meal.

When Mahliyo is about to celebrate her first zodiac year (12 years old) and to learn to milk a cow, her grandmother calls her in a loud voice that is typical in a village life. In the monologue of her grandmother a humorous expression “*Muchaling to'Idi, to'y beray*” is mentioned, which she uses to embarrass the girl who has reached the age of puberty but plays like a child without her mother's or grandmother's permission.

### The performance can be split into three parts:

Part 1: Looking for Mahliyo and calling.

Part 2: The boys and girls playing, singing a song and dancing.

Part 3: The most important and major events are expressed through ceremonies and customs appropriate for zodiac year celebration.

Note: The customs of the zodiac year celebration described in the song are practiced by the people of mountaneous Boysun District in Surkhandarya region. However, the song's lyrics and meaning can be understood in other territories and regions.

Knowledge and Skills	Questions
Knowledge obtained: 1. Lyrics of the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song. 2. Awareness of the zodiac year concept and the associated rituals. 3. Awareness of community values.	Questions to be asked: 1. How many quatrains does the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song contain? 2. Sing the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song by heart. 3. What do you know about celebrations related to birthdays?
Capacity enhanced: Can sing the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song independently.	Tasks to be given: Sing the “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo” song independently.

### Homework assignments:

1. Sing the song “Qayoqqa ketding, Mahliyo”.
2. Collect lyrics and audios of folk songs that your parents used to sing, if any.
3. Find out the zodiac year of your family members.