



GIVE STUDENTS AN UNDERSTANDING ABOUT CHOIR ART AND SINGING AS A TEAM

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| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| Received: 4 th March 2022 Accepted: 6 th April 2022 Published: 10 th May 2022 | Vocal and choral exercises play an important role in the acquisition of performance skills. These exercises are diverse and serve different purposes: to strengthen the breath, to develop the voice, to ensure its fluency, mobility, to expand the range, to use a single method of sound formation, to create pure intonation, to teach harmonic learning. growth, diction accuracy, etc. Vocal-choral exercises help children master the technical and artistic methods of expressive performance. Some exercises are complex in nature and develop different skills at the same time. If you do not do daily exercises, the process of learning to perform will take longer. |

Keywords: Performance, Vocal-Chorus, Exercise, Chorus, Complex, Voice, Composer.

Choral art is very important in music culture. First of all, you need to know what a "chorus" is. Just as we listen to polyphonic music on instruments, we also learn to sing and listen to two, three, or more vocal works in a choir. The word chorus can be understood in two different ways. The first is a singing group and the second is a piece of music written for the choir.

There are 4 types of voices in the choir: female or children's voices - soprano and lower voices, and male voices - tenor and bass. Only when each of the listed singers performs their duties with understanding will they allow the choir to sound perfectly, pleasingly, and artistically.

Professional composers not only created original works for the choir, but also adapted folk songs to the choir's performance. As early as the 1950s, Mutal Burkhonov's unaccompanied choirs became famous. It is worth mentioning his works such as "Yorlarim", "Endi sendek", "Bibigul", "Sari kohi baland".

Later, shoulder to shoulder with M. Burhanov, many composers adapted folk songs for choral performance. Examples of such works are Sabir Boboev's "Chaman ichra", Ikrom Akbarov's "Koyilman", Botir Umidjanov's "Qilpillama", Sheramat Yormatov's "Boychechak", "Chitti gul", "Gullola", Mustafa Bafoev's "Bahriya", "Mavrigi". .

The genres of works created for the choir by Uzbek composers are diverse. These are songs, suites, poems, vocal-symphonic poems, cantatas, oratorios, symphonies, etc., and many works in these genres have been recognized in many scientific articles, books and textbooks.

Among the composers are M. Burhanov's "National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Zarragul", "Beautiful Girl", "Alisher Navoi qasida" M. Nasimov's vocal symphonic suite "Dilbarim", S. Yudakov's "Mirzachol" suite, cantata "My homeland", S. Boboev's "Khoral", song "Dear teachers", B. Umidjanov's songs "Black hair", "Alla", "White dove", M. Bafoev's Oratorio "About Bukhara", symphony "For Choir", songs by Sh. Yormatov "Maysa", "Uzbekistan tong yurtim", "Song of healthy generation", "Nurli avlod", G. Kadyrov's cantata "Mother's hands", "Schoolboy - sunshine", N. Norkhodjaev's songs "Our flowers in the bag", "Your pleasure hair, swallow", "Flowers bloomed", "Good boy", A Mansurov's songs "Hur respublikam", "White dove's flight", "A thousand greetings, teachers!", "Children", 1st symphony "For children's choir and orchestra", R. Abdullayev's song "Birds in flight" i, D. Omonullaeva's "Etikcham", "Dilorom's song" etc. will remain in the history of music as a shining example of professional choral creativity.

When singing, the articulatory apparatus - the lower jaw, lips, teeth, tongue - should be as active as possible. In young performers, articulation is often loose or compressed. These defects can be removed by lowering the lower jaw while keeping the facial muscles relaxed. This is best helped by the "da-de-di-do-du" exercise, which is sung in one voice. You can also use the text whisper method. This method activates the movement of the articulatory apparatus, and this state can be transferred to singing.

The basis of singing is the pronunciation of vowels. They cultivate the vocal qualities of sound. Proper pronunciation of the vowels, on the one hand, ensures a beautiful sound when singing, and on the other hand, helps to make the words in the song melodic. Proper (elongated) formation of vowels A, O, U, E, I helps to create a soft, melodious sound. In order for the sounds to sound even, children need to maintain a high position in all the sounds of the singing range. To do this, "u, yu, a" sounds are used in various exercises and songs that move downwards.

Any artistic performance team is formed according to the established rules. Choirs are also divided into several types according to the rules. A choir composed only of men is called a men's choir, and a choir composed only of women is called a girls' choir. A choir composed of men and women is called a mixed choir. A choir composed only

of children is called a children's choir. Children's choir can participate in mixed choir.

Choirs perform a choir to the accompaniment of an orchestra or instruments. A choir without instruments is called a cappella. A choral work written for a cappella performance is called a cappella.

The number of choir members can range from 20 to 30, and in some cases up to 1,000 or more. The Chamber Choir, the Grand Choir, and the National Choir are based on the number of choir members.

With the help of students, students can demonstrate how choirs perform on stage, sit quietly, and go out during the lesson:

- When you go on stage, first the first row stands out, then the remaining rows are placed;
- When leaving the stage, the 1st row is taken one step forward and waits for the remaining rows to leave in an orderly fashion. This is called stage culture.

Today, there are many orchestras of Uzbek folk instruments. These are the Tokhtasin Jalilov State Orchestra, the Doni Zokirov Orchestra under the Uzdavteleradio Company, the Sogdiana Chamber Orchestra, the Conservatory, the Institute of Culture and the Republican Music and Art Orchestras.

We all know about the existing choirs in the country and the works created for them, the work of composers.

Even today, for the enumerated communities, composers are creating many works in new directions. They are heard every day on radio and television, in concert halls.

The work of Uzbek composers is of great importance for the further development of musical culture for the orchestra of folk instruments and the choir.

The teacher also makes extensive use of vocal and choral exercises to develop singing skills. Singing exercises should be done regularly in each lesson. In a sense, this is like morning exercise. While various morning physical exercises "stretch" the body and give endurance throughout the day, vocal and choral exercises gradually open the voice and conduct the whole exercise in high spirits.

Vocal and choral exercises play an important role in the acquisition of performance skills. These exercises are diverse and serve different purposes: to strengthen the breath, to develop the voice, to ensure its fluency, mobility, to expand the range, to use a single method of sound formation, to create pure intonation, to teach harmonic learning, growth, diction accuracy, etc. Vocal-choral exercises help children master the technical and artistic methods of expressive performance. Some exercises are complex in nature and develop different skills at the same time. If you do not do daily exercises, the process of learning to perform will take longer. At the beginning of the school year, vocal and choral exercises should be understood and gradually become more complex. Exercises are performed at medium dynamics (slow) with free breathing. Vocal-choral exercises activate students to a certain extent, focus their attention. If the exercises are intended to facilitate the intonation of complex parts of the work, it is better to sing the singing exercise in the middle of the lesson before learning the song. In any case, you can spend 5-7 minutes on vocal and choral exercises.

Vocal and choral exercises can be held from time to time and systematically. Occasional exercises are mainly used to master a difficult aspect of the song, such as intonation, percussion. Such exercises are usually conducted in one or two lessons. Then, depending on the learning of the song, there is no need for exercises, and the teacher stops singing such exercises.

Exercises such as voice direction, breathing, diction are sung systematically in each lesson, quarterly, semi-annually and annually to acquire certain vocal and choral skills required in the classroom.

Many of the exercises are complex exercises that involve not only the development of a single skill, but also a combination of several skills, such as breathing sounds, diction sounds, ensemble vocals, and so on. It helps to thrive. At the same time, the teacher must understand the main goal and the secondary goal observed in each exercise. For example, in diction-developing exercises in singing, children's main focus is on the correct and accurate pronunciation of words. At the same time, the teacher observes the need for proper breathing, correct sound, clear pronunciation and good accompaniment.

In order for vocal and choral exercises to be useful and purposeful, the teacher must be familiar with the method of conducting them, pre-select the exercises to avoid forced pauses and ensure their consistency, without constantly repeating the same exercises in the classroom. , should think that the exercises will be colorful.

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