

METHODS OF DEVELOPING VOCAL-CHORAL SKILLS IN SINGING ACTIVITY

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Abstract

The article considers ways to improve vocal and choral skills in music lessons of secondary schools, the singing voice, singing culture, the formation of musical feelings in students, their spiritual world, deep philosophical and social thinking, as well as the valuable thoughts of the Eastern thinkers Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, and the Greek philosopher Plato on the interrelation of musical education with moral education, the spiritual maturity of the individual, and the resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of our national music.

Keywords: Vocal-choral, music, elegance, musical sound, morality, thinker, Singing voice, beauty, liveliness.

Introduction

Music has the ability to have a strong impact on the human psyche, taking it into the world of sophistication. Music equips a person with a high taste and gives him spiritual nourishment.

In order to educate young people as spiritually mature, possessors of beautiful behavior, preservers and successors of our national music and values, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 17.11.2017 No. pq-3391 “On measures for the further development of the Uzbek national art of maqom” and the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02.02.2022 No. PQ-112 “On additional measures for the further development of the sphere of culture and art” were adopted.

According to this decision, it has been made mandatory for music teachers to be able to play at least one of the national instruments, and at least three from the 2023-2024 academic year. In this regard, teachers must study day and night to further improve children's musical knowledge. These reforms are being carried out to improve the musical skills of young people, to instill in their hearts the instruments and music that symbolize our nationality. Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, the founder of Eastern musicology, a versatile artist and thinker who made a worthy contribution to its development, was also engaged in musical education, which is important for the spiritual development of the individual, whose goal was to study it. In the first book of the book “Kitab al-musiqi al-Kabir”, he studies the methods and rules of musical knowledge and various things related to it; In the second book, he discusses modern musical instruments and ways of using them, and in the third, he discusses the types of sounds. The scientist analyzes the place of





music in the system of human knowledge, its relationship with other sciences, the emergence and development of musical sounds, and also expresses his views on the moral and aesthetic aspects of the art of music.

A remarkable aspect of Ibn Sina's musical, pedagogical, and psychological views is the recognition of music as a product of human activity, a necessary factor in raising children. The great scientist, who deeply understands the world of beauty and the essence of music, says: "Beauty is known by human senses - sight, hearing, smell, completeness of perception, a sense of beauty, enjoyment of it." He exclaimed.

Object of research: Musicologists at school are professionals who instill high feelings in the minds of the younger generation, instill in them love for the Motherland, a desire to live in pursuit of beauty, preserve it, and create it.

The main goal of teaching music at school is to form a musical culture in students, to raise them as well-rounded people who can meet the demands of the time.

One of the main tasks of general secondary schools is to introduce students to the world of refinement and provide spiritual education. In this, the teacher introduces the children to by introducing a piece of music and performing it expressively, "lively", it attracts the attention of students to the work, develops their speech, expands their thinking skills, worldview, and actively affects emotional feelings. The content of music lessons includes not only mastering, but also developing the attitude of students to reality, forming their aesthetic culture, and forming other internal feelings. Vocal and choral work is especially important in the creative development of children's musical education. In this case, the ability to interest students in singing largely depends on the teacher's skill in beautifully singing each exercise or song they learn. Because vocal and choral work with children is often based on imitating the teacher's voice. Therefore, the teacher should regularly work on his own pleasant voice and form in students the concept of a singing voice. The concept of "singing voice" is associated with the ability of a person to sing, unlike speech, in which the sounds of the singing voice have a certain pitch and can last a long time. They are manifested in vowels. A person begins to use the singing voice in childhood, depending on the level of development of musical hearing and the vocal apparatus.

An important quality of the singing voice is its power. The voice naturally has registers. By register is understood a series of uniformity in the timbre of sounds, which is supported by a single physiological mechanism.

Methods used:

Teaching singing in music culture lessons is carried out in several stages:

1. Attracting children's attention to the song.
2. The teacher's introduction to the song (brief story about the authors of the song, the content of the work, historical features).
3. Analysis of the song (musical means of expression, pitch, tempo, meter, rhythm, dynamic signs).
4. Teach the song by dividing it into musical phrases (taking a deep breath and finishing the phrase, working on performance skills).



5. To achieve artistic performance of the song (to conduct a short conversation about children's impressions of the song, i.e. to generalize).

According to the Greek philosopher Plato, the power of the state directly depends on what kind of music, what melody and what rhythm it sounds in. He believed that the state needs music that helps to elevate a person to greatness.

Avicenna also recognized the emotional impact of music, reflected it in his medical books and recommended it as a healing program in the treatment of mental illnesses. In one place in his work "The Law of Medicine", he assessed the spiritual impact of music and described its importance in the upbringing of a child as follows: "Two things are necessary for the body of a child to grow: one is to gently move it and shake it, and the other is the song (allasi) of its mother. The first concerns its body, the second concerns its soul."

Results:

With the help of vocal-choral skills, students deeply perceive the meaning of the words and the melody of the song and learn life through the content of the work. In order to achieve the results described above, it is necessary to form the following vocal-choral skills and strictly adhere to them when singing in a choir. Because only with the help of vocal-choral skills can a pleasant and harmonious, pure choral sound be achieved. During music lessons, special attention is paid to issues such as song classification, voice tuning exercises, repertoire of famous singers, voice training, singing in high and low voices, local performance styles, adapting one's voice to the instrument, performing national ditties and laments, harmonizing the performance with the performance of others, and singing in a chorus, and great attention is paid to increasing the specific knowledge of students and further developing their musical culture.

In order for the performance to be beautiful and reach the listener, it is also important to deeply understand the essence of the work, along with the above. Therefore, it is important to deeply analyze the content of each selected work. Determining the places (phrases) of breathing is no exception. Therefore, it is advisable to use proper breathing and breathe in place, especially without tying the syllables.

Scientific novelty: Singing in music lessons covers students in general. Singing in a choir is a complex psychological and physiological process. Singing in a choir in music education is a very important tool for forming the most important practical performance qualities in students, such as vocal singing skills, voice production, ensemble, speech, breathing, pronunciation.

Conclusion:

One of the main tasks of music lessons in secondary schools is to introduce students to the world of elegance and provide spiritual education. In this case, the teacher introduces children to a certain musical work, performs it expressively, "lively", attracts the attention of students to the work, develops their speech, expands their thinking skills, worldview, and actively affects emotional feelings. The content of music lessons is not only intended to master, but also to develop the attitude of students' minds to reality, to form aesthetic culture, and to form other internal feelings.



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