



Pedagogical Approaches to Education of Singing Students

Ijodbek Juraev ¹

¹ Fergana regional branch of Uzbekistan State Institute of Arts and Culture

Abstract: This article tells about pedagogical approaches, voice polishing exercises, singing and work based on artistic works in the process of training a singer.

Keywords: Voice, breath, status, exercises, singing, saving, musical speech.

In fact, although singing education starts from the mother, children's direct singing begins to form in pre-school educational institutions, at home, in clubs. Later, this process is supposed to be continued in general education schools and higher education institutions.

Breath is the most important factor in singing. Training the correct and efficient use of breath during singing is of particular importance in the training of singers. The movement of breath is one of the tools that ensure the sound of the voice at one level or another. The length, strength, elegance and sound of the voice depend on the smooth and economical use of the breath taken. Usually, unlike normal breathing, the process of exhaling when singing takes longer than taking it in. Because saving air should serve to ensure completeness and accuracy of sentences. It is not good to swallow a large amount of air while breathing, because the process of making sound and creating sound becomes difficult. Inhalation and exhalation of the singer are separated by holding the breath for a moment, and then the exhalation begins. Holding the breath for a moment before re-creating the sound - the breathing position, the moment of fixation of the breathing position. The main task of proper exhalation is to release it gently and sparingly to create pressure in the subtissue cavity, which is necessary for the normal functioning of the vocal tissues. Being able to use the breath until the end turns it into a sound defines the mastery of mastering the singing breath. The main criterion of the singing support is the quality of the reproduced sound. This collection has a rich timbre, a well-heard, rounded sound. Therefore, at the beginning of training, correctly organized breathing and sound attack is considered a first-rate important moment, because it largely determines the tone of the choir.

It is assumed that the singer will master not only the breathing muscles, but also all the muscles involved in the movement of the vocal sound. It is necessary to bring them to such a perfect level that the movement comes out by itself, that is, in order to create the right sound, these muscles should contract or relax according to the existing need.

We know that poetry is the basis of any song. Poetry is divided into different genres. Among these genres, ghazals are the lifeblood of traditional singing, particularly of national status.

In the process of training the singer, the teacher uses various methods. In the first place is the development of all the qualities of singing with the control of the training of hearing and perfecting. It is necessary to develop an idea of the correct organization of singing sonority in the student. Education is always conducted on the basis of musical materials, exercises, singing and artistic works. A well-chosen musical source nurtures the sound. Exercise is the main means of learning. Their application should serve as a means of eliminating the shortcomings that appear in the student's voice and require correction. Voice training exercises are a useful resource for transitioning from practice to performance. The teacher is required to prepare an artistic pedagogical resource

while maintaining great decency. Analyzing sources taking into account musical, vocal-technical and performance difficulties is a necessary quality of a teacher. Acquiring a wide range of musical pedagogical resources and being able to use them is one of the requirements for the success of pedagogical activity. Learning and singing method is very important for successful performance of the piece. The student should learn how to work on the works in order to quickly master a wide and varied repertoire. Development of singing breathing as the basis of singing takes place in the process of working on the sound and is gradually and systematically brought up.

It should be harmonious, free, and contribute to the natural coordination of all systems involved in the production of sound. Only the organized, calm breathing associated with singing creates the conditions for a sound that "rests on". Such a sound sounds full and beautiful.

Breathing is done before making a sound, this phase of breathing can be controlled, which is very important for teaching. In the process of singing breathing, the lungs are filled with air and the vocal apparatus is prepared to produce sound. The singing breath is taken with a rather deep, half-yawning sensation without noise.

Singing is a form of musical art in which melody and words are organically combined. Others call it musical speech. The part of the vocal apparatus that produces speech sounds is the articulating (pronunciation) apparatus, the members of which are considered the organs of pronunciation. These are: tongue, oral cavity, soft and hard palate, lower jaw, throat, larynx. The work of these organs aimed at creating speech sounds is called articulation. Singing articulation is different from speech articulation. When singing, vowels should be round, long, timbre and loud. Consonants are broken and pronounced quickly. The coordination and intensity of the work of the articulatory apparatus determines the quality of sound pronunciation, the accuracy of words - diction.

Correct pronunciation in singing relies on the pronunciation norms of the literary language - orthoepia (Greek-correct speech). The orthography of singing is different from that of speaking, when singing consonants are moved to the next syllable so that the syllable is open. If a singer begins to prepare a song from classical literature, but does not have the necessary preparation, does not understand what he is saying, at least the superficial meaning of the ghazal, then the logic is broken. Because he mispronounces because he doesn't understand, he misleads others by adding to himself.

In short, it is of great importance for students to deepen their vocal and technical knowledge, that is, to work on mixed breathing, to learn precise intonation, articulation, movement styles, to learn the artistic aspects of the work perfectly, and to improve their singing skills. It will be appropriate if it is approached with a thorough study of its possibilities.

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