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THE IMPORTANCE OF VOCAL AND SOLFEGGIO EXERCISES IN THE PROCESS OF WORKING WITH CHOIRS

Abstract: The article provides a brief overview of choral art and the nature of choral lessons. There are also brief comments on the importance of vocal exercises for shaping the voice of students, singing choral solfeggio for professional singing and singing with special attention to all the nuances, especially the dynamic features

Key words: choir, vocals, solfeggio, articulation, intonation, cantata, oratorio.

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Introduction

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Music, including melodic songs, has a special place in shaping the younger generation as a spiritually rich, morally pure, physically fit, well-rounded and cultured person.

Under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on March 19, 2019 to strengthen the attention of young people, their involvement in culture, arts, physical culture and sports, the formation of skills in the use of information technology, promotion of reading among young people A video conference was held on women's employment. At this meeting, the head of our state put forward 5 important initiatives to organize the work in the social, spiritual and educational spheres on the basis of the new system.

The first initiative aims to increase the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other arts, to reveal their talents.

Today, more than 800 cultural centers and 312 music and art schools in the country cover 130,000 boys and girls.

Choirs have been formed in these cultural centers and music schools.

The role of choral art in public life is great. It is defined not only by the powerful expressive means of choral art, which is able to give the audience a high

aesthetic pleasure. Choral singing is the most democratic form of musical art. It attracts a wide segment of the population to active artistic creation and communication, and thus has a truly endless educational and organizational potential.

Choral songs are the main form of musical and aesthetic education, especially of the younger generation, and serve to develop the musical culture of the individual, to form a high artistic taste of children and youth. [1,6.p] Professional and amateur choirs are divided into folk choirs and academic choirs, depending on their artistic and performance orientation.

Each of these has its own specific characteristics. Academic and folk choirs differ from each other in style of performance, repertoire, organizational foundations, methods of work and management.

Academic choir performance took a new direction in response to the demands of the times. Wide opportunities have been created for the development of national music. Academic choral art has become as popular as national choral art. As professional and amateur choral art formed the basis of folklore, they became closer. The rich national traditional art of the people (high performance skills) laid the foundation for the development of national professional art. [2,6.p]

It is known that according to the general genre classification, all music is divided into vocal and

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instrumental. Vocal music can be solo, ensemble, choir.

"A choir is a group of singers who perform vocal music with or without accompaniment (a - cappella)"

The word "choir" is derived from the Greek word "choros", which means "group". Depending on the type, the chorus can be of the same or mixed structure. Choirs of the same structure include separate men's choir, women's choir, children's choir. A mixed choir includes a choir of children and women, a choir of men and women. The composition of the choir is determined by the number of independent choir parts that make up the choir: a two-voiced choir, a three-voiced choir, a four-voiced choir, and so on. Each choir part can be divided into 2-3 votes in a certain place. A mixed chorus usually consists of four voices. But there are also choral works for more voices.

Due to the division, a mixed choir can have 6-12 vocal expressions. In choral literature, two, three or more independent groups of voices (polyphonic works intended for performance) form a separate section. [5,6-7p]

In turn, choral work has its own directions, which are called choral works:

- 1) song;
- 2) choir miniature;
- 3) large-volume choir;
- 4) oratorio-cantata (oratorio, cantata, collection, poem, props, mass, etc.);
- 5) opera and other works related to stage movement (independent choir number and choir scene);
- 6) processing;
- 7) regulation [1,8.p]

When working with a choir, it is important to warm up to the level of vocal and choral requirements before you start singing. When working on sound, sound elements need to move in harmony. That is, the hiccups, the speech organs, the vocal resonators are all connected and interact with each other. Properly covered, it will withstand a great deal of adverse conditions. In this case, the audio links can achieve high acoustic efficiency with a small amount of power. All activities of the vocal apparatus are controlled by the central nervous system. Because of this, each sound is evaluated as a result of the performer's musical ability.

Of particular importance is the development of young performers' musical and vocal listening skills. Vocal hearing helps to understand the timbre of the voice and to understand its physiological formation. The sound of a professional performance differs significantly from that of ordinary words because it has sound formats in its acoustic spectrum (high sound forms around 2500-3000 gs and low sound forms 55-600 gs). [3,4.p]. It is important to hear and understand that the sound is being formed correctly, not to over-strain certain muscles (in the hiccups, breathing, and

other organs), not to deviate from the accepted aesthetic standard, and to maintain one's identity.

The main tasks of voice exercises:

1. Breathing in singing at a level appropriate to the vocal specialty;
2. Proper use of "articulation" in singing;
3. Development of throat (voice) muscles;
4. Achieve pure intonation;
5. Expanding the range of sound;

All singing techniques: mastery of cantilene, staccato, non-legato, base sound, falsetto, sound recording, vocal dynamics (forte, piano); [4,12.p]

In the process of singing, the student must approach the singing with a conscious and creative feeling, rather than a formal repetition of the exercise. To do this, when recommending a student to sing each exercise, it is important not only to sing it, but also to explain in detail its main purpose. Then the student will be able to consciously direct his voice, and easily overcome phonetic and technical difficulties.

First and foremost, make sure the sound is free and full in the middle of the range. You can then move on to singing up the range.

During the work, the teacher must be very alert, take the necessary measures to detect the tightness of the throat, the wrong position of the articulation, and especially the fatigue of the voice. During the lesson, the student performs all types of vocal exercises with closed lips in the "M" (closed) sound, open vowel sounds, as well as the combination of vowels and consonants "legato", "staccato", "arpedgio", intervals, gammas, small melodies and so on. skills and abilities should be formed.

It is well known that each teacher has his or her own experience and perspective on how to develop his or her voice through vocal exercises in choir performance classes.

In addition to vocal exercises in choir lessons, choral solfeggio is also of great importance. This process allows each student to quickly and accurately sing the work they are studying and the songs being performed in the choir.

Choral solfeggio exercises include a number of styles: melodic harmonic listening ability, important criteria such as feeling the method correctly.

1. Choir solfeggio exercises should be sung for at least 10-15 minutes in choir lessons.
2. Choral solfeggio exercises should be sung at a clear volume with the correct direction of breathing during the vocal chorus.
3. Conducting choral solfeggio exercises should be inextricably linked with the style of work of the choir.
4. It is important to be able to choose the right melody, song and even exercises, taking into account the level of the choir.

5. The choir solfeggio actively uses a series of rhythmic exercises, the ability to hear the lads and hand gestures. As a result of the correct use of these

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criteria and methods, the student's absolute hearing is further developed.

6. It is necessary to focus on the most important (solfege) teaching in the classroom.

Singing with a hand gesture, followed by a gesture, gradually develops the student's ability to sing on a note from two- and three-part chorus parts.

Choral solfege exercises should be used regularly in choir lessons, that is, to teach students to sing two, three, or more sounds according to the note. helps to develop and strengthen their skills.

In addition, the fact that students sing directly and regularly plays a significant role in the further development and growth of their musical thinking. Singing with a note, especially on a complex part of the work, is an important basis for a qualitative study of the work.

Special emphasis should be placed on the dynamic features of the work during the singing of

solfege exercises in the choir classes. This is a factor that fully ensures the integrity and perfection of the work in terms of genre character. Sensing and singing dynamic characters in their place not only enhances the impact of the work, but is also one of the important aspects in fully revealing the content and essence. After the rehearsals, small pieces from the choir should be sung on a dynamic basis. At the same time, each beat must form a unity among the dynamic characters.

As a Conclusion, It should be noted that in our country, the emphasis is on art and music. The genre of choral performance, which is a great source of music, also plays an important role in the development of the younger generation as a spiritual, perfect person, as well as in the formation of the qualities of solidarity.

In choral performance, perfection cannot be achieved without vocal and solfege exercises

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