

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF VOCAL PEDAGOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the history of Uzbek folk music, the main principles of vocal pedagogy.

Keywords: music, instrument, vocal, principle, choir, song, composer, aesthetic.

The history of the Uzbek people and their musical performance is historically rich and colorful. He tried to show the place and status of the people in the social life for thousands of years, joys and sorrows through songs and melodies. In our opinion, he succeeded. The love for music, including singing, has permeated the whole body, consciousness, and heart of the people through their blood. Since ancient times, man has expressed his reaction to the events taking place in the environment. This relationship was realized primarily through various actions, voices, and passions. Later, feelings were expressed by words, phrases, and dances. And later, people came up with woven stories explaining the emergence of the world, nature, animals, plants, mountains, and waters. Boys and girls weaved love songs. Legends and legends appeared about brave and brave young men of the tribe, about their extraordinary heroism. All these were popular among people living in groups before the writing culture.

It is known that the art of music is an inexhaustible source of aesthetic perception. It is a fascinating world that conquers the human heart and soul. A person always strives for beauty, loves it and enjoys it. Also follows these rules of beauty in everyday life and uses them wisely. Songs are connected with all aspects of people's social life, they are a unique art that has gone through certain stages of historical development and artistically reflects life in its own images depending on the level of human thinking. The most popular traditional songs of our people, high in ideological and artistic terms, express the people's life, livelihood, dreams, sorrows, joys, and confidence in the future. Also the powerful voice of fighting against violence, lack of freedom, and injustice was heard. The content of the songs is expressed through the artistic assimilation of the lyrical idea of the event, that is, the reaction to the happenings and events, emotional mood.

Vocal music (songs, romances, a cappella choirs) is music intended for singing with or without instrumental accompaniment. The text (poetry), which forms the basis of vocal music, is important for the perfection of this genre. A song is a poetic-musical genre in a broad sense; the most popular type of vocal music, based on a more busy form, as well as a common poetic composition intended to be sung. The first songs created in the 20s of the 20th century were mainly aimed at expressing the well-being of the people and the life of selfless workers. By the 1930s, in addition to well-known composers, students of the Tashkent State Conservatory began to make their incomparable contributions to the development of the genre. In particular: M. Burkhanov's romances "Tabassum nadhin din...", "Ey nightingale, griya makun", A. Kozlovsky's "Tanovar", "Uzgancha", "Gul yuz uzra", "Figon" - symphonic works can be cited as an example. In the following years, vocal music was enriched with new genres.

In addition to the existing songs and romances, a cappella choirs, and in the field of large vocal forms, cantatas, oratorios, and suites appeared. Among the composers of the older generation who made an incomparable contribution to the development of the song genre, T. Sodikov, M. Burhonov, M. Ashrafiy, Mentioning the names of M. Leviyev and S. Yudakovpassable. Acapella. (italian choir in a cappella music. initially consisted only of singers; later, as a result of the development of instrumental music, they became vocal-instrumental music ensembles. Choral art flourished in Uzbekistan, and various choral ensembles, including the Uzbek State Philharmonic Choral Chapel (1952), Uzbek Television and Radioa choir chapel was established (1960); 3) the name of some special orchestras (military capella, dance capella, etc.); 4) acapella - choral performance without instrumental accompaniment. As a style of professional choral art, it arose in the religious ceremonies of the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages. The founder of the a cappella genre in Uzbekistan is M. Burkhanov. its traditions were continued by Central Asian composers and Uzbek composers S. Boboyev, M. Nasimov, LAKbarov, B. Umidjonov, M. Bafoyev.

In the process of teaching vocal art to students, all singer-teachers are based on four main principles:

1) the principle of sequence and continuity in education. This is a general pedagogical principle, which is based on the educational process from simple to complex. Continuity is necessary in everything - in expanding the singer's range, in complicating the exercise, in choosing the repertoire, in the spiritual experience.

- from lyrics to dramatic works (to the peak of emotions), the strengthening of the repertoire leads to the loss of the voice. In lessons with students, it is necessary to worry about the quality, pitch, vibration, and distance of the voice. It is not allowed to strengthen the repertoire

2. Art is a unity of musical and vocal technical aspects. To train a singer according to the rules, it is necessary to solve two problems at the same time: to build a performance apparatus - that is, to make the singer a professional voice and to practice speaking in it. these two issues are implemented at the same time, depending on each other. It is a big mistake to think that in order to perform elementary performance of any, even the simplest skill, it is necessary to process the voice first, and then master the performance skill. without it, it is impossible to educate an actor-singer.

3. The principle of separate approach. A singer is a unique musical instrument. Everything is very special. unchanging (dogmatic) instructions harm vocal pedagogy. the level of opportunity of each student is different, because the strength and endurance of his voice depends on his personal character. in particular, it is necessary to know and pay attention to its spiritual characteristics, and not to exert too much spiritual influence on the voice. The student's character is clearly manifested independently in all spheres, both in the softness and breadth of the voice, in strength, endurance, quality, and in talented, energetic, imaginative, willful young people. Therefore, the lessons should be conducted taking into account the above.

4) the principle of systematic perfection. This principle has been voiced for the past 15 years. If the student does not work independently, the knowledge given by the teacher in the training will not be useful to the student. In the final processes of education, special importance is attached to the independent preparation of the student.

A principle is a main idea, and a method is a way to achieve a goal. There are the following methods in vocal pedagogy

1. With a voice.
2. Based on experience (empirical).
3. Having one center (concentric) - Glinka style.
4. Primary tone - German vocal school.

In conclusion, it should be said that the formation of a well-rounded personality cannot be imagined without the foundations of culture, including music. The musical culture of the young generation can be developed under the condition of purposeful, systematic and systematic organization of educational work

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