

THE METHOD OF WORKING WITH THE CHOIR TEAM

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In 1960, in order to preserve nationalism in professional choral performance, a choral group was established under the umbrella of the Uzbek Television and Radio. The famous conductor, talented composer, connoisseur of choral music, People's Artist of Uzbekistan Botir Umidjonov was appointed as its leader. He was not only the leader, but also the program creator of the team. It can be said with confidence that professional choral performance was fully formed in Uzbekistan in the 70s of the 20th century. During this short period, a new art form and its performance were mastered by national artists and performers.

The development of unaccompanied music in the last quarter of the 20th century led composers to some researches in the a cappella genre. Composers - Mutal Burhonov, Sayfi Jalil, Ikrom Akbarov, Botir Umidjonov, Mustafa Bafojev, Nadim Norkhojayev, Bakhrullo Lutfullayev, Avaz Mansurov, Dilorom Omonullayeva, as well as creative choirmasters - Shermat Yormatov, Naira Sharafiyeva paid special attention to this genre. In the work of Botir Umidjonov, new text, new symbols, timbre, texturing methods, and the performance style such as symphonizing the choir fabric brought new aspects.

Choir - Greek "choros" means assembly, gang, and is made up of different human voices as a united community. Choirs are mainly divided into two types:

- A kind of choirs;
- Mixed choirs.

One type of choir includes children's choir (soprano or treble and alto voices), women's choir (soprano and alto voices), men's choir (tenor and bass voices). The mixed choir includes choirs composed of women and men (soprano, alto, tenor and bass).

Children's choirs appear in the following forms:

- Choirs composed of kindergarten children aged 4-7;
- Choir team made up of children aged 7-10 (students of junior grades);
- Choir group made up of children aged 11-15 (secondary school students participate);
- Choir of teenagers aged 16-18 (teams made up of high school and college students).

The women's choir includes first and second sopranos and altos, singing in three parts. It is also possible to divide the alto voices into two and create four-voice pieces

for the women's choir. The men's choir can also sing loudly. That's why they look good divided into first and second tenors and basses, he sings in three voices or as tenor, baritone and bass. When the time comes, the first and second tenors, and the men's choir, divided into the first and second basses, can also sing in four voices. Mixed choir is more common than other types of choir. Due to its rich timbre, wide sound range and wide performance possibilities, it is one of the most advanced artistic groups.

Finally, the human voice is a complex musical instrument, which has the characteristics of delicate musical expression and is rich in its various timbres. That is why the human voice is often called a "talking musical instrument". The human voice apparatus is mainly divided into three parts:

- respiratory organs;
- hikkildok;
- are resonators and are connected to each other.

The human voice is connected to each other with the help of the muscles of the even and odd vocal cords. The breath hits the vocal cords, causing them to vibrate and produce sound. The vocal cords are called "lig vocale" in Latin, and the main principles of their identification are:

- the type of voice that can sing in a choir;
- the voices of people who have the necessary musical ability (ie, hearing, technique and musical memory) for the choir;
- sound qualities (timbre, range) should be embodied.

The singer's voice, in turn, is divided into children's, women's and men's voices depending on the gender structure. Characteristics of children's voices. "... I liken children's voices to very delicate, elegant and beautiful grass that has sprouted in early spring. If this lawn is not provided with water, air or sunlight in time, it is clear what the result will be. The child's voice is the same it is a delicate organ, so it is necessary to approach it with great care," says our master artist Sheramat Yormatov. Children's vocal cords are very different from adults' vocal cords. Due to their delicacy and smallness, children's voices sound resoundingly in loud curtains. Children's voices are low however, it is light and sonorous in the upper registers. The ability to sing and develop a children's art group requires great skill from choirmasters.

Children's voice, in turn, is divided into soprano or treble (the loudest voice in boys) and alto voice.

- It is said to children's high voices that soprano is a closed treble. Because of its light, shifting mellow voice, it effectively plays the main melody line in songs. Its range covers the interval from the first octave "do" to the second octave "sol";

- The alto voice is the lower voice of the children's voice, and it is distinguished by its thickness and strong timbre. Its range is from the small octave "sol" to the second

octave "re". A period of mutation. The choirmaster must always monitor the voices of the children. As the child grows older, various sexual changes occur, namely:

- spiritual;
- undergoes physiological changes.

During the period of "mutation", which is more noticeable in boys, the limit of the free range is sharply reduced. His voice is muffled, intonation is incomprehensible, his voice often gets tired, and often this period passes at the age of 12-14. At the age of 17-18, a teenager's voice changes to a new timbre, a new range, that is, the voice of adults, and is fully formed at the age of 20-22. Girls also undergo changes at this age, they are lighter than boys, their voice improves during the mutation period, and the voice range expands.

Description of women's voices and their types. Women's voices, in turn, are divided into two types: soprano and alto voices.

- Soprano is an Italian word that means "high". This voice, in turn, has the following internal divisions: coloratura, lyrical coloratura, lyrical soprano, lyrical-dramatic and dramatic soprano, lyrical and dramatic mezzo-soprano.

- Alt is a female lower voice, which can be more accurately described as mezzo-soprano and contralto.

Description of men's voice and their types. The male voice is mainly divided into:

- Tenor - in Latin "teneo" means "I catch". It is a high male voice with a total range of two octaves - from the lower octave of "do" to the second octave of "do". The main types of tenor voice include altino-tenor, lyrical tenor, lyrical-dramatic and dramatic tenor.

- The group of bass voices includes baritone, bass and octave basses, low male voices.

The process of creating a choir is mainly divided into two periods. The first period includes all preparatory work for the formation of the choir. The second period includes the leader's meeting with the team, checking all vocal musical abilities and identifying voices. Before the process of bringing the choir to a mature level, the material ground is prepared for the organization of the choir team. Qualified leader and accompanist, rehearsal room (light, warm, acoustically correct conditions are taken into account) a piano or a grand piano should be provided.

The organization process in the first period includes:

- attracting participants to the choir;
- extensive promotional activities;
- organizing concerts and meetings (with famous singers or teams).

Second period. The leader of the choir will briefly talk about the goals and tasks, singing and choral art. Introduces new songs and invites to sing songs that many people know together. People who sing for the first time become more eager to sing together

and come to the next training with great desire. He listens to each participant's voice one by one, describes them, and conducts individual explanatory work. Time the choir captain, as well as voice leaders, secretary and librarians will be appointed from among the participants. These are the closest assistants of the choir director and take charge of the organizational work before learning the song (such as writing multiple copies of the choir parts, distributing them to the participants).

The performance skills of the choir team are inextricably linked with the performance skills of the vocal-choir - it consists of harmony, pitch, pronunciation, means of artistic expression, breathing, sound generation and its formation. For this, the team must be in a standing position during the performance (concert).

During the rehearsals (exercises), sitting exercises are also held. In this case, it is recommended that singers keep their body straight, face, neck, and shoulder muscles should be relaxed, and the lower jaw should not squeeze the throat while singing, and the head should be free. It is known that a person creates sound by breathing through the respiratory organs. Breathing while singing is different from normal breathing and the breath is taken in quickly and exhaled slowly. Breathing is divided into several types:

- breathing through the expansion of the lower ribs;
- breathing through shoulder extension;
- belly breathing;
- chest breathing;
- breathing in a chain style.

Sound is produced as a result of breathing and the movement of the vocal apparatus. The resulting sound is amplified by resonators and gives different timbres.

Resonators: head resonator

- upper; chest resonator
- is lower and changes its size through articulation.

Voicing has its own complexities: creating the right sound and shaping it. Choirmasters generally do not allow "open" (white sound) in a professional academic choir. But creating a semi-open sound, which is approximated by national performance styles, is characteristic of some musical artistic communities. In particular, reworked works related to folklore are popular with a wide audience. legato, i.e., even connection of the tone in choral performance;

nonlegato - playing without a separate connection (making by holding the breath between the sounds);

staccato - short playing (without breathing between sounds) occurs.

Preparing the choir to sing the voices of the performers before rehearsals begins with the process of setting the voice. It should take 15-20 minutes to warm up the audio equipment and adjust the hearing abilities of each participant. During these voice

exercises, even harmony (ensemble) and sonority of the choir is achieved. The exercises are first in unison with simple, simple exercises in a certain middle register of the choir team, in a comfortable tessitura,

gradually, the exercises can be completed with complex exercises with two-three voices and polyphonic (multi-voice) structure. To the perfection of these exercises:

- activation of the articulation apparatus;
- preparation and warming up of sound;
- expansion of the sound range;
- diction leads to more accurate pronunciation of words.

The leader of the choir can arrange the vocal exercises of the choir and the ensemble based on his capabilities. Exercises should be performed with and without piano accompaniment. There are mainly two types of chorus:

- melodic-horizontal tone;
- the sound of the harmonic-vertical general chorus is included.

The purity of the choir's sound depends on the location of the choir performance, the acoustic condition of the room or stage. P.Chesnokov, K.Pigrov, famous figures of the choral art, matured professional art of choral performance a cappella is the most correct way to "sharpen" the choral voice, maintain its balance, and eliminate some difficulties in the vocalization of the choral voice. they know that it is the way. In general, having the right intonation and having a good performance technique - in the chorus, avoids falsehoods and creates a clear tone. During the entire work process, the choir director should teach the choir performers to understand and perform the intervals while keeping them in tune, and constantly teach them how to take and spend their breath correctly. In vocal-choir music, words and melody complement each other and create an artistic image. Clear and clear pronunciation of the literary text is a necessary element of choral performance.

Diction - Latin word "dictio" means speech, exact word pronunciation. Whether the diction is clear or unclear, in turn, depends on the active or passive nature of the articulation apparatus.

The articulation apparatus consists of the tongue, lips, soft palate, and lower jaw. These deficiencies can be eliminated through special exercises.

Accurate pronunciation of consonants plays an important role in mastering vowel sounds. That's why the choir leader should always work on the clear pronunciation of consonants. Not pronouncing the consonants that come at the end of the word correctly and accurately, hinders the understanding of the meaning of the word. In such cases, it is necessary to achieve equal and clear pronunciation of the singers at the end of the sentence. Means of musical expression are important in choral art. They include dynamics, rhythm, tempo and phrasing. If the choir, in turn, has pure intonation and tone, ensemble and word pronunciation, vocal-choir technique, but the artistic

expression of the performance is weak, the ideological content of the work will not reach the listeners. The ability to phrase in choral performance develops the skills of the correct use of any dynamic features and lays the groundwork for expressive performance.

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