

Working and Developing Children's Voices in Singing

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the study of children's voice characteristics and methods of working with children's voices for singing in the singing genre of musical art, information about age-related voice capabilities of young performing singers.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 25 Aug 2023

Received in revised form

25 Sep 2023

Accepted 26 Oct 2023

Keywords: children's voice, boy's voice, girl's voice, alt, treble, adolescence, mutation, children's voice tessitura, adolescence, mutation, singing, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15-year-old performing voices.

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Creation of a new history of Uzbekistan, preservation and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage masterpieces, popularization of folk art and amateur art, ensuring active integration of our country into the world cultural space, innovative development of the sphere of culture and art, systematic measures aimed at development have been implemented.

It is aimed at improving the musical knowledge and skills of pupils and students, forming their love for national culture in their hearts, identifying and supporting young talents.

In order to sing in the singing genre, each performer is systematically worked on his voice from a young age. The process of working with children's voices is very difficult, and the talent of children, as well as the teaching methods of teachers and coaches, will be important in becoming a mature singer in the future. So, through this article, various information will be given for working with young voices, that is, the voice of teenage children.

Children's voices are more similar to women's voices in some aspects, but their sound is not full. However, due to short and thin vocal cords and narrow lung capacity, they have a "bell-like" and rasping sound.

It can be from the pitch "do" of the 1st octave to the pitch "do" or "re" of the 2nd octave. It will be less tall than that.

Children have two types of voice, those with thin and high pitches are called "treble" and the second, that is, lower ones are called "alt". The range of the alt sound differs from the treble sound in terms of volume and, although relatively, darkness. It should be noted that the treble sound is not only wide in volume, but also extremely light and bright. In the voice of children between 11 and 14 years old, although relative, consistency begins to be felt. Their full, raspy and chesty voice, which is appropriate for their age and natural ability, will also expand due to the addition of a bright voice. "Treble" sound from the "do" pitch

of the 1st octave to the "mi-fa" pitch of the 2nd octave; And the "Alt" voice can expand from the "lya" pitch of the "small" octave to the "re-mi" pitch of the 2nd octave.

Most children between the ages of 13-14 and 15-16 years old are mainly in the process of completing puberty, in which sometimes children's voices begin to have their own tones, sometimes even children's voices. As a result, the elements of adult vocalization begin to be felt. Because of this, mixed sounds may appear in the sound of the ensemble of singers. The volume of children's voice can expand to 1.5 octaves, and in some cases, it can even reach a little less than 2 octaves. The fact that boys' voices begin to develop dark chest tones indicates that their voices should be used with extreme caution. In girls, this period coincides with the end of puberty. Adolescence (puberty). During the adolescent period of 12-18 years of age, the human body undergoes great and drastic anatomical-physiological, neuro-psychological changes that affect the whole life. This process is called Mutatsiya, that is, in Uzbek language, the period when children reach adulthood. Mutation is a Latin word that means renewal, change, that is, the period of puberty of a child. It is natural that great changes and extremely complex processes take place in the vocal apparatus of children reaching puberty, as well as in the whole organism.

The puberty period of children can be divided into three stages as follows:

1. The renaissance period, that is, the beginning of adulthood, when significant changes in the vocal apparatus are not noticeable. It corresponds to the age of 9-10 years for girls and 11-12 years for boys.
2. Puberty, when drastic changes occur in the larynx. This period corresponds to 11 - 13 years of age for girls, and 15 - 16 years of age for boys.
3. The period of formation of the larynx and the entire vocal apparatus after puberty. This period corresponds to the age of 15-16 years for girls, and 18-19 years for boys (in rare cases, it can last up to 21 years in some children).

In the first stage - a period in which sudden changes in the voice apparatus are not noticeable (sudden changes can seriously affect the child's psyche both mentally and physically);

The second stage is a period of strong changes in the throat. The third stage is puberty, when the larynx and the entire vocal apparatus are formed and fully formed, that is, it is considered a complete state. If the period of puberty of boys lasts from 6-8 months to 2-3 years, this process is not so long for girls, but there is no chance of recurrence at the age of 15-16. After the end of puberty, the larynx and vocal cords may sometimes become red, the sputum layer may persist, and muscle weakness may persist. As girls reach puberty, the volume of their voices increases significantly. In boys, however, such cases are rare, and the voice may still be narrow in volume with a masculine change. Regular vocal exercises during pre-puberty will help the voice change process to go smoothly and smoothly. It doesn't stop singing either. If diseases appear due to sudden changes in children's voice, it is necessary to temporarily stop singing. In adulthood, it is better to avoid loud and artificial voice exaggerations, and even to limit the duration of voice training without prolonging it. Stopping singing during puberty can deprive the vocal organs of smooth coordination. On the contrary, constant singing in a limited way preserves the work of coordination and leads to its strengthening. Therefore, children's constant singing and practicing helps not only the development of the vocal apparatus, but also the expansion of the vocal range. However, it is necessary to approach the expansion of voice power and volume very carefully, because this process is directly related to the laryngeal nerves, and the growth of the vocal cords is not uniform. The larynx is the source of sound. In short, singing is a complex mental and physical process involving many parts of the human body, and this process can be controlled directly by the nervous system. When singing, it is necessary to pay attention to singing softly and without straining the voice.

According to the sound range, certain pitches are called tessitura instead of precisely in terms of pitch.

Children's voice tessitura. Curtains with the best qualities in the sound range are the most comfortable tessitura for performance. In this case, the preferred part of treble voices is from the "sol" fret of the first octave to the "mi" fret of the second octave, and for alto voices, from the "re" fret of the first octave to the "si" fret. The ability to use voice registers directly depends on the size of its circle. It is known that sounds of different volume are not produced in the larynx in terms of vibration quality. Homogeneous sounds that are produced in the same way belong to the same register. In children aged 7-10 years, due to

the vibration of the vocal cords, a wheezing sound is produced, and the remaining members of the larynx do not participate in the work. Although their voice is still sonorous, they work with the chest to a full voice with real power, the activity of all the organs of the vocal folds, the vibration of the entire vocal cords and laryngeal cartilages from the age of 11 is then generated. Obvious differences in the mechanism of sound formation between boys and girls begin to appear in their teenage years. Therefore, during music lessons with each young performer, teachers should listen closely to the children's voices and recommend works suitable for their voices.

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