

Children's Singing Skills and Teaching Methods

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Abstract

Children's voice is an elegant form of music and art performance, which is more and more loved by people. With the active cultural life of children and the need of aesthetic education, children's voice art has been vigorously developed in our country. Beautiful and pleasant, not only can guide young students into the rich and colorful sound world, but also can make them get emotional satisfaction, obtain the beauty of pottery, and then cultivate a good sense of music and noble artistic sentiment. Training students is not only conducive to the cultivation of students' hearing and musical sense, but also conducive to the development of students' comprehensive musical quality. The principles and methods of voice training for children are basically the same as those for adults. However, because children are in the period of development and growth, the lung capacity is small, the vocal cords are tender, and they can not withstand the same lung capacity as adults, and the slightest mistake will lead to lesions, affecting the development of children. Therefore, the characteristics of children should be taken into account in voice training. This article presented the children's singing skills and teaching methods.

Keywords: Children; Singing; Skills; Teaching Methods

Introduction

Children's singing refers to the specific skills and sound generation methods used by children in singing. Compared with adults, children's vocal cords and sound generators are not fully mature, so they need to adopt special methods to protect their voices and give full play to their own advantages in singing (Ning, 2020).

The characteristics of children's singing include the following points:

1. Clear and pure voice: Children's vocal cords are often not affected by pollution and stress, so their voices sound clearer and purer.

2. The treble area is full of vitality: Because children's vocal cords are not fully developed, their performance in the treble area is often more relaxed, natural and full of vitality.

3. Breathing control: Children's singing pays attention to correct breathing mode and breathing control. Children usually use abdominal breathing to enhance the stability and endurance of sound.

4. Range change: Children's range is narrower than that of adults, but they can gradually expand their range through training.

5. Expression and singing skills: Children's singing not only pays attention to the sound, but also pays attention to the cultivation of expression and singing skills. Children singers usually convey the emotion of songs through facial expressions and body language.

When training children's singing, we should pay attention to the following points:

1. Protect your throat: Children's singing emphasizes the protection of your throat, so avoid singing too hard or using incorrect vocal methods to avoid damage to your vocal cords.

2. Correct posture and breathing: Children should learn correct standing posture and sitting posture, and master correct breathing mode to ensure stable and smooth voice.

3. Appropriate music choice: It is very important for children to choose songs that suit their age and sound characteristics. Avoid choosing too high or too low tracks, so as not to cause pressure on vocal cords.

4. Balance between training and rest: Children should pay attention to mastering the balance between training and rest when training children's singing. Too much training may have a negative impact on vocal cords, while too much rest may lead to skill degradation.

In a word, children's singing is a singing skill and sound generation method specially designed for children. Through correct training and guidance, children can give full play to their own advantages and show clear, pure and energetic singing (Zhou, 2011).

Basic skills for children's singing

As a children's singing teacher, here are some basic skills and knowledge you need to master:

1) Understanding of sound development: Understand the development process of children's vocal cords and sound generators, and understand the characteristics and limitations of children's voices. In the months after birth, the baby's vocal cords and sound generator are developing. Their voices are usually high-pitched, sharp, and emit basic sounds such as crying, giggling, etc. 2 to 5 years old is the key period of children's voice development. At this stage, children begin to learn language and vocalization, and gradually develop richer voice expression ability. Their sound characteristics include clarity and brightness, but small energy and range. 6 to 12 years old is an important stage of children's voice development. During this period, children's vocal cords and vocal institutions gradually matured, and the timbre and range of voices gradually expanded. They begin to learn to sing and participate in music activities, and need to master correct vocal skills and sound protection. Adolescence is the most critical stage of sound development. During this period, vocal cords and sound generators underwent significant changes. Boys' voices undergo a process of deepening and mutating, while girls' voices gradually become more stable and mature. Each child's voice development speed and characteristics will be different. Therefore, as a teacher of children's singing, you need to make a vocal training plan suitable for each student according to individual differences, and pay attention to protecting and promoting the healthy development of their voices (Wang, 2008).

2) Basic knowledge of vocal music: Basic knowledge of children's vocal music includes the following contents: Correct breathing is very important for sound generation and control. Children's voice learners should learn to support their voice by deep abdominal breathing, and maintain good breathing control when making sounds. Children need to cultivate their vocal cords and sound generators through proper sound practice. These exercises can include simple scale exercises, vocal games and singing exercises to help them develop clear and bright sounds. Children's voice learners should be trained in intonation to help them hear and produce pitch accurately. This can be achieved by singing the scale, practicing following the melody played by piano or other instruments, and participating in

choir or chorus activities. Children's vocal learners need to learn correct vocal skills, including vocal position, use of resonance and throat relaxation. These techniques will help them produce more stable and expressive voices. Children's voice learners should learn basic music theory knowledge, such as notes, beats and modes. In addition, they should also understand some basic singing skills, such as pronunciation, linking and expression, so as to improve their singing ability. Children's voice learners need to learn how to protect their voice and throat health. This includes knowledge of avoiding overexertion, eating correctly and taking proper rest. Through the above basic knowledge, children's voice learners can establish a stable and healthy sound foundation and gradually improve their singing skills (Zhang, 2005).

3) Vocal skills: Children's voice learners should learn the correct vocal position, that is, the source of sound generation. Generally speaking, children's voices should produce sounds at the throat below the neck, not at the throat gorge above the throat. This can avoid excessive tension and pressure, and make the sound more natural and comfortable. Breathing is the basis of sound production, and children's voice learners need to learn how to breathe deeply to support their voice vocalization and continuity. They should inhale through their nose, fully inhale the air into their abdomen, and then slowly release the air through their mouth to make a sound. Keep your body relaxed when breathing, especially your shoulders and neck. Resonance refers to the resonance effect produced when sound passes through the vocal tract, which can enhance the quality and timbre of sound. Children's voice learners should learn how to adjust the shape and position of resonant cavities such as throat, mouth and nose to change the texture and expressive force of sound. For example, by opening your mouth to enlarge the resonance space, you can get a brighter and clearer sound. Children's voice learners need to learn to relax throat and neck muscles to avoid excessive tension and stress. They can relax by gently shaking their heads, massaging muscles around their throats or stretching their necks. Relaxation of the throat helps to improve the fluency and stability of the voice. Children's voice learners should learn to pronounce correctly, including articulating syllables and words clearly, and pay attention to the correct pronunciation position and tongue position of each vowel and consonant during pronunciation. Accurate pronunciation can make songs easier to understand and express. In addition to vocal skills, children's voice learners should also learn how to use expressions and singing skills to enhance the appeal of songs. This includes paying attention to the emotional expression of songs, good musical expression and stage confidence. To sum up, it takes time and patience to learn children's vocal skills, and it is best to carry out them under the guidance of professional teachers. Gradually mastering these skills will help children's voice learners develop stable, natural and expressive sounds.

4) Sound protection: Children's voice learners should avoid using sound for a long time and with high intensity. Frequent singing, shouting or speaking loudly may cause damage to vocal cords. Therefore, it is necessary to give vocal cords sufficient rest and recovery time. Learning and mastering correct vocal skills can reduce the pressure and damage to vocal cords. Skills such as vocal position, breathing control and resonance adjustment mentioned above can help children's vocal learners better protect their vocal cords. Children's voice learners should keep good health, including regular exercise, adequate sleep and reasonable diet. The health of the body has a great influence on the production and development of sound. Children's voice learners should avoid leaving their throats too dry, which may lead to damage to vocal cords. Keep enough water intake, drink enough water every day, and avoid salty or spicy food in your diet. It is very important to participate in professional vocal music

training and learn vocal cord protection training. Such training can help children's voice learners understand how to use sound correctly, protect vocal cords and reduce the risk of vocal cord injury. Children's voice learners should avoid using throat and neck muscles too hard, such as throat tension and voice too hard. Relaxation of throat and neck muscles helps to reduce the burden on vocal cords. Smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke can cause serious harm to vocal cords. Children's voice learners should avoid smoking and stay away from smoking environment. In a word, the protection of children's voice needs comprehensive consideration of living habits, correct vocal skills and good vocal training. Through scientific methods and good habits, children's voice learners can effectively protect vocal cords and avoid sound damage (Cheng, 2020).

5) Music theory and track selection: Understand the principles of music theory and track selection, and choose songs suitable for children according to their age, sound characteristics and singing skills.

6) Expression and singing skills: Children's voice refers to the special stage of children's voice development, including the change from early childhood to adolescence. In the early stage of children's voice development, children's voice is usually higher and the range is narrow. With the increase of age and the development of vocal cords, children's voices gradually change into adult voices. The characteristics of children's voice include purity, brightness, innocence and clarity. Children's voice is different from adult voice, which is characterized by crisp timbre and high-pitched vocalization ability. The timbre and expressive force of children's voices are very suitable for singing children's songs and some specific types of music, such as chorus and children's plays. Children's vocal learners need to master correct vocal skills to protect vocal cords and enhance musical expression. This includes correct breathing, resonance adjustment, sound position and pitch control. Through reasonable vocal skills, children's voices can better develop and express music. The choice of children's music should fully consider the characteristics and development stages of children's learners. Children's songs and children's chorus tracks are usually suitable for children's voices, because they are easy to learn and have elements that children like to see and hear. Children's vocal music education should focus on cultivating children's music learners' basic musical skills such as music perception, rhythm and intonation. In addition, teachers should pay attention to children's physical development and psychological characteristics, and adopt interactive participation and game-oriented methods to promote their interest and learning in music. It is worth noting that the theory of children's music is a broad and in-depth field, and its theoretical content and practice are different according to different cultures and musical traditions. The above provides some common theoretical knowledge, but the specific problems and research on children's music need further in-depth study and exploration (Li, 2002).

7) Training methods and curriculum arrangement: Make reasonable training plans and curriculum arrangements, and train according to children's development stages and characteristics, including range expansion, sound stability and endurance cultivation, etc.

8) Stimulate interest and encouragement: As a children's singing teacher, you need to stimulate students' interest in music, encourage their progress and efforts, and establish a good teacher-student relationship.

9) Student management and feedback: Establish good communication and cooperation with children and their parents, give students feedback and guidance in time, and help them improve continuously.

These are the basic skills and knowledge that children's singing teachers should master. Through continuous study and practice, you can constantly improve your teaching ability and provide high-quality vocal music education for children.

The influence of music theory knowledge on children's singing

Music theory knowledge has an important influence on children's singing. Here are some specific aspects:

1) Music knowledge and skills: Music theory knowledge can help children learners understand the basic elements of music, such as pitch, rhythm, timbre and music structure. This knowledge can guide them to master the rhythm and intonation correctly when singing, and at the same time, it can also improve their understanding and expression ability of music.

2) Interval and range: Interval refers to the distance between two notes, while range is the range of pitches that a person can sing. Music theory can help children learners understand different interval types, such as ascending interval, descending interval and jumping interval, and how to sing reasonably in their own range. Mastering the appropriate interval and range can make children's singing more accurate and comfortable (Li, 2002).

3) Sound adjustment and resonance: Music theory knowledge can help children's voice learners understand and use sound adjustment and resonance skills. This includes correct breathing methods, throat relaxation and adjustment of vocal position. Through reasonable sound adjustment and resonance control, children's voices can better develop pure and bright timbre.

4) Music style and expressive force: Music theory knowledge can help children's voice learners understand the characteristics and requirements of different music styles. Therefore, we can better understand and express the emotion and artistic conception of music when singing. For example, for classical music, children's voices need certain skills and expressive force, while pop music pays more attention to individuation and emotional expression.

5) Chorus and cooperation: Music theory knowledge can help children learners understand the basic principles of chorus, including harmony, coordination and cooperation. This is very important for participating in choir or chorus performance. Children's voice can better adapt to the chorus environment by learning music theory, and sing harmoniously with other voices.

In a word, music theory knowledge provides the foundation and guidance for children's singing, which can help them master correct skills and methods, improve singing quality, and cultivate their understanding and expression ability of music (Chen, 2015).

Children's voice training

In children's voice training, sufficient attention should be paid to children's breathing training. In the process of children's breathing training, vocal music teachers should allow children to breathe using natural breathing methods based on their own characteristics. Vocal music teachers should also promptly guide and inspire children to experience the breathing methods used in children's singing, so that children improve their own breathing methods in different breathing training, so as to master the various breathing methods in children's voice training.

(1) Experience breathing method

When children have not experienced professional singing training, their breath is relatively short, and their waist and abdominal muscle strength is relatively poor. This causes children to often inhale and shrug when singing, and some bad phenomena will also appear on children's noses and chests. The main reason for this is because children do not fully understand the waist and abdomen. main way. When training children's abdominal muscle strength, the vocal teacher should ask the children to sit on a chair without a backrest for training. They should hold their breath, keep their upper body upright on the chair, put their legs squarely on their legs, and then Lift your legs regularly from the original position, and perform leg-raising exercises with the support of your waist and abdomen. This kind of breathing method can allow children to breathe well during the children's voice training process, thereby improving the children's waist and abdominal strength up, you can better feel the changes in your waist and abdomen.

The training methods of quick exhalation and quick inhalation are also used in the training. When training this method, children should stand upright, place their hands on their abdomen, and bounce their lower abdomen at the same time. At this time, children's breathing should be short, rapid and powerful. During these effective training processes, you can regulate your breath well (Sun, 2010).

In children's voice training, the training method of inhaling quickly and exhaling slowly is sometimes used. Vocal music teachers should train children to exhale and inhale. When exhaling, children should make a long hissing sound. Children must effectively control their waist and abdomen, and maintain their breath for a long time. When exhaling, they must be stable and even. Children can regulate and control their breathing and breath well in this training method.

(2) Singing breathing method

During the singing breathing method training process, children should start practicing with simple single tones, and then proceed with intervals and multi-part long tones, from simple to complex, and from short to long tones. Children also need to train on breath elasticity. Since children's voices have their own characteristics, their timbre and range are very different from those of adults. This is very important for the training of children's abdominal muscles, diaphragm and breathing. sex. During the practice process, children should be trained from the vowel syllables, and they should also expand the bass area and treble area in two sections. During the singing During the singing breathing method training process, children should start practicing with simple single tones, and then proceed with intervals and multi-part long tones, from simple to complex, and from short to long tones. Children also need to train on breath elasticity. Since children's voices have their own characteristics, their timbre and range are very different from those of adults. This is very important for the training of children's abdominal muscles, diaphragm and breathing. sex. During the practice process, children should be trained from the vowel syllables, and they should also expand the bass area and treble area in two sections. During the singing breathing method training process, while children continue to improve their own control ability, they can breathe to satisfy some relatively long musical sentences. In such a situation, vocal music teachers need to use some vocal exercises with relatively large intervals. Children's breath should be well trained, so that children can master the strength of their waist and abdomen during singing, thereby controlling their own breath well, and finally complete the whole process of singing.3. Voice protection training for children's voices

In the process of children's voice protection training, vocal music teachers should conduct good attack training, high-position head voice training, widening range and voice changing training based on the children's own characteristics and correct breathing, so that the children can be trained. In the process, you can protect your voice very well.

(1) Good attack training

On the basis that children's voice protection can occur correctly, good attack training is indispensable. Children should first be trained from a soft start. In voice protection training, light breath-stopping methods should be used for training. During the training process, children's lower abdomen should feel the flow of breath during exercise, and feel the breath all the way to their own body. On the vocal cords, the child will eventually be allowed to lift his or her hard mouth cover. Effectively combine the previous two actions to practice vocal staccato and skipping. Only by keeping the above points consistent in children's voice training and mastering the rules of voice protection training can we achieve good attack training.

(2) Training of high position head voice

The training of high-position head voice is the most distinctive of children's voice training, so that the high-position head voice training process can effectively improve their own voice quality and timbre. During the training process of high-position head voice, vocal teachers should change the children's vocalization to use their own real voice to practice at a high volume. Although using real voice in children's voice training can make the tone appear brighter, using real voice for a long time will damage the voice. This requires vocal music teachers to make timely changes to children's singing training methods, so that children can use a soft voice to train their voices. During the training of high-position head voice, a combination of weak voice and humming can be used, so that children can make good adjustments to their vocal cords during voice practice, and then strengthen them accordingly, so that they can achieve high-position head voice. Gain some experience in training (Chen, 2015).

In children's voice protection training, vocal music teachers can also ask children to imitate the sounds of some small animals. While imitating, children can accurately find the location of the sound. When imitating the sounds of small animals, vocal music teachers do not need to care about the image of children during practice, as long as the children can imitate the sounds of small animals. Vocal music teachers require children to practice the sounds of small animals repeatedly, so that children can better understand and master the position of the sound when making sounds, so that students can master the training of high-position head voice.

Children can happily learn cultural and artistic knowledge through singing. This simple and quick art activity opens a window for children to enter the art world. Regardless of the learning conditions, if teachers can allow students to learn singing in a relaxed and enjoyable way, ability, then students will instill their passion for the art of singing throughout their lives and seek a beautiful life in beautiful singing. In daily observation, the author found that there are problems with students' vocal state, such as singing

Raising the head to compress the vocal organ, the real and false sounds are divided into two parts, high-pitched singing, white singing, flat emotional expression, students' lack of interest in training, etc. This not only affects the artistic expression of the song, but also brings harm to their immature voices. For this reason, teachers need to make some preparations before helping students obtain the correct voice.

1. Find new ways to deal with new problems faced by students that day
Or reflect on the effect of an operation

Teachers should always think about how to use metaphors in teaching to make the invisible and intangible vocal movements vivid. Typical lesson preparation often includes these key contents: In order to allow students to open their throats and sing, they can be prompted to imagine an egg sticking to the back of their neck while singing; the teacher puts his left palm upward and taps the palm of his left hand with his right index finger to let students understand Sing from the diaphragm and let the voice sit on the breath;

The sound is like a kite flying in the sky, and the breath is the string of the kite, which must be pulled down; cars running on the road are like the relationship between passages and word articulation, and all words (cars) must be placed in the passage (main road) . In addition, you can download some videos and let students observe and explain at the same time, which is more intuitive than simply teaching students the training methods. In short, students should be taught to sing on the breath, open the resonance chamber, and combine the mask with the diaphragm. In the eyes of students, they only need to sing happily and enjoy artistic pleasure. Teachers should not make students feel that vocal training is boring and confusing. 2. Consider the quality vocal music and vocal music teaching videos that harmoniously combine technical and artistic aspects.

Teachers' learning and thinking can include these contents, such as pondering the harmonious integration of technical and artistic aspects of the Chinese Armed Police Male Chorus, watching children's vocal performances on CCTV, experiencing Shen Xiang's interpretation of opera, and Diliber's vocal teaching "Discussing the Issue of Changing Vocal Areas" ", "Talk about the process of learning to sing"; Professor Jin Tielin's vocal teaching, etc. Zhou Xiaoyan is very targeted and efficient in understanding the principles and methods of singing. The first lecture of her classic vocal teaching video "Basics of Singing" will be helpful. In addition, works such as Diliber's "Waltz of Spring", Wu Bixia's "Ye Ying", Yao Hong's "The Story of the Red-crowned Crane", Yang Hongnian Children's Chorus, Angel's Voice-British Libera Children's Chorus, Vienna Children's Chorus "Chatting Polka" are all available. Let students watch and learn over and over again. During the appreciation, students can experience their skipping and legato, learn their intentions, sincerity, and devotion when singing, and see how they turn their bodies into excellent musical instruments and maintain a relaxed and natural posture to produce soft and smooth sounds. Know how to express feelings in any way, express yourself freely, and make them feel that they are the most beautiful. These materials not only allow students to enjoy beauty, but also improve their

Art appreciation has greatly improved their ability to perceive vocal music. This knowledge can also inspire teachers to think about problems from different angles, provide comparative identification, gradually establish standards for high-quality children's voices, and guide teachers to use different voices with children's personalities in chorus to be scientific, unified, emotional and expressive. guide in the direction. 3 Correct breathing is the liberation of singers. Practice has proved that no matter how long they have been trained, new problems that arise are generally related to the loss of basic vocal methods. Students often have the phenomenon of losing or not losing their voices in the cavity, which is the teacher. The teaching method of vocalization is in conflict with the original voice that was pushed forward, and this phenomenon is extremely contagious: if a few students' voices are not on the air, their voices are stiff, and they are not in the resonance cavity, it can cause many other people to follow. To deal with this situation, teachers often start by adjusting their breathing

to let students relax. Keep inhaling when singing, which means that the resonance cavity is expanded. Even if you have just inhaled or the air has been released, the chest always opens like wings, and the sound resonates in this "drum". Inhaling allows the body to relax, not to bulge like a car tire. People find it strange that a baby's voice does not become hoarse after crying for 15 days. In fact, it is not surprising considering the way he produces sounds. The baby uses abdominal breathing, which is closer to nature, and his vocalization is relaxed and scientific. This low-position breath control and high-position vocalization protect his immature voice to the greatest extent, allowing him to vocalize for a long time without damaging his vocal organs. . Italian vocal expert Gino Becki emphasizes the superiority of abdominal breathing and believes that using abdominal breathing is the key to obtaining a beautiful voice. In order to provide students with correct breathing support, the author asked students to observe the dog's breathing and asked the students whether the dog raised its shoulders when inhaling. Can they learn to breathe like a dog? At this time, students will imitate and you can see the rise and fall of their abdomens. When students relax the muscles near the throat due to abdominal breathing, teachers must use their own auditory observations to help students master the diaphragm-controlled breathing method that is more flexible than simple abdominal breathing, which is commonly known as chest breathing. Abdominal combined breathing method has the advantages of frequent inhalation, rapid ventilation, and free breath size and change. It is the basis of artistic singing, so this method is often used in children's singing.

3. Children's vocal music enlightenment education can cultivate children's interest in music, improve their musical literacy and artistic temperament, and lay a good foundation for their future development of vocal music art.

1. Stage division and training principles of children's voices

Generally speaking, a child's first six years of age is defined as the baby voice stage, the six-year-old period is the early stage of child voice, the age of nine or ten is the child stage, and the age of ten or above is the mature stage of child voice. In our country, children's vocal music training in junior middle school falls within the scope of children's voice training. Children's vocal cords are short and thin, their timbre is bright, sweet, and immature, and their resonance cavity is small, which determines that children's voices are generally one octave higher than those of adults.

The training principle of children's voices should be based on the physiological characteristics of children. Do not overemphasize the resonance cavity of children, do not deliberately emphasize the breadth of the vocal range, and do not cover up the crisp and tender timbre of children. The music and vocal exercises must be vivid, simple, natural, and have distinctive characteristics for children.

Training methods and techniques for children's voices

1. Basic posture. "Posture is the source of breathing." Whether the posture is correct or not is directly related to the state of breathing, the use of breath, the coordination and cooperation of the entire vocal organ, and determines the focus of the body when singing. Correct singing posture requires keeping your chest upright, your shoulders straight and relaxed naturally, your legs shoulder-width apart, your hands hanging down naturally, and your face smiling naturally.

2. Breathing training. "A good singer must first adjust his Qi." As for children's voice training, breathing training is also the basis. Children's breathing training points

There are two steps: "exhale" and "inhale". Specifically, you can feel the breath inhaling into the abdomen and lower back by "smelling the fragrance of flowers" and keep it there.

"Exhale" can be done in a controlled manner by "blowing the paper".

You can also use "Datu" and "Toad Qi" to practice, guiding children to feel the use of respiratory organs and the elasticity of abdominal muscles. Don't use too many professional terms in training, and let children maintain a natural and happy mood. The correct control of breathing can give the voice a support point, making it louder and more pleasant to the ear, and can be freely adjusted in strength and weakness.

3. Vowel training. The training starts with single-note exercises, which can start with the vowel sounds that the child sings well (or the consonants that he sings well), to help the physiological function state reach the best singing requirements. The training mainly starts with a weak voice. In addition, "u" is also a very good vowel sound. When "u" is usually pronounced, the vocal state is most similar to that of singing. When practicing u, the sound can easily open the channel and actively use the breath. In addition, lu is also a very ideal vowel. lu Avoid the phenomenon of students shouting with their vocal cords when making sounds, and it is easy to obtain the head voice and high position during practice. Among the vowels, a, e, i, o, and u can all be used, and u is used as a breakthrough. U, o, a and u, e, i are divided into two categories of exercises. The physiological function status of these two groups of vowels has little change, there is no essential difference, and the mouth shape does not change much. Using vowels as the basis for exercises can achieve good results of rounded sounds and unified vocal areas (Zhou, 2011).

4. Regional exercises. The practice of vocal music is mainly based on descending scales.

Whether children are singing softly or training on vowels, the purpose is to allow students to acquire beautiful voices in the middle and high positions as soon as possible. When conducting voice training, they should sing from a high position that is suitable for children's voice area. Start training in the mid-range and high-pitched areas to induce children to quickly enter a singing state and excitement state. You can also perform downward exercises 1. It depends on the individual child. Start with thirds and practice step by step. The vocal training music must be in line with the interest of the child. , humor to improve students' enthusiasm for voice practice.

Conclusion

At the beginning of voice training, it is necessary to consciously guide children to develop their own ability to recognize their own correct voice, guide them to correctly adjust their vocal organs, and understand their own organs, such as the soft palate, uvula, and jaw joints. Teachers should guide children through demonstrations and mirrors to understand the organs they need for vocalization and guide them to imitate. At the same time, they should be careful to avoid letting children imitate adults' timbres and overly mature expressions. Secondly, in the training, we must first use two methods of "soft voice" singing and "talking and singing" for basic training. The soft voice singing method can help children concentrate, use their breath, and naturally open the channel to obtain the head voice. , laying the

foundation for harmonious and unified sounds and colors. In addition, weak singing can also help children train their keen listening abilities. "Talk and sing" is also a very scientific and natural method. It mainly uses the principle that speaking and singing occur in the same physiological function, that is, they are the same vocal phenomenon. The basis of singing is speaking, and singing is the continuation of speaking. The method of "talking and singing" is also one of the most effective ways to train children, laying a very solid foundation for their transition to future singing skills training.

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