

Teaching children to play musical instruments of preschool age.

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ABSTRACT: Learning to play a musical instrument has many benefits for children of all ages. As a result, children develop musical and creative abilities. Listening and self-expression skills are improved. Playing a musical instrument brings up the will, responsibility for the correct performance, concentration, concentration, perseverance in achieving the child's task.

KEY-WORDS: music therapy, music making, coordination, tempo, rhythm, music, music theory.

Muzyka is a therapy for children and teens. There are also many benefits to teaching a preschooler to play a musical instrument, but how do you know which one is best for a child's age and abilities? We take into account interests and physical abilities.

Before we dive into the best instruments depending on age and skills, let's remember why we should learn the instrument and create music. In addition to the specific benefits of music therapy, here are 9 reasons why children benefit from learning to play a musical instrument.

Increases memory skills

Learning to play the instrument teaches children to create, store and retrieve memories more efficiently. This video from TED-ED explains that playing a musical instrument is like a full-fledged brain training.

Teaches perseverance and creates a sense of achievement

Learning to play a musical instrument requires a lot of time and patience. During music lessons, the music teacher will set a goal. When a child achieves his goals, he will feel a sense of achievement and pride.

Improves coordination

Playing a musical instrument requires the brain to work at elevated speeds, converting visual information into physical movements. Because of this, children who play instruments have better hand-eye coordination than those who don't.

Improves math skills

Music and mathematics are closely related. By understanding rhythm and scales, children learn to divide, create fractions, and recognize patterns.

Improves reading and comprehension skills

Playing a musical instrument improves reading skills. Learning and playing music requires constant reading and understanding how the notes on the page relate to the movements on the instrument. With the help of special symbols and markings, they also need to determine the volume at which to play a note, whether it should be short and clear or smooth and connect with the next note.

Introduces the child to the culture of the history of music

Music theory has a deep history and is often taught as part of music training because music is a reflection of the culture and era in which it was written. Understanding the origins of musical styles gives children a deeper awareness of what they are playing.

Self-expression

Children learning to play an instrument can find themselves and express their feelings through the music they create.

Improves listening skills

Playing a musical instrument requires children to listen carefully to many different things. Not only do they need to listen to their teacher, they need to listen to rhythm, pitch and speed. This ability to concentrate and listen is a valuable life skill.

Improves social skills

Music lessons can be held both individually and in groups. When working in a group, children and teens should work together to work together on a particular sound or song. Interacting with other children will give them the opportunity to communicate and work together toward a common goal.

At any age, it should be remembered that playing a musical instrument should be fun, stimulating and exciting for the child.

Middle group.

This age group is dedicated to entertainment and research with sound; everything else will be secondary to that. When considering musical options, think about your child's personal skills and abilities. If you feel like they're not ready for the tool or don't like it, wait and come back to the idea later. If a child is ready to have fun with music, here are a few instruments that can match their personality.

Percussion: Percussion instruments include drums, tambourines, xylophones and rattles; even the body can be included in this group. Percussion instruments are important elements of an ensemble as they help maintain the rhythm of the band. These instruments are great for young children because small hands are easy to manipulate and handle, as well as teach them coordination and how to maintain rhythm.

Violin: This may not be your first thought to a preschooler, but a smaller size is comfortable for the size of a young child's hand and helps teach the basics of tone and pitch.

Piano: Pianos and keyboards have the same advantages as a violin. They help teach the child to listen to the tone and height of the notes. It's a great tool that can grow with your child as their skills and interests grow.

Senior group

As with toddlers and preschoolers, lessons for children from kindergarten to 3rd grade should be more about entertainment than formalities. Children in this group would excel at learning the above tools in a more formal manner, and their larger body size and improved ability to follow directions also open up several more options for them.

Recorder: This is a great initial wind instrument. Creating notes requires coordination between breathing, mouth, and finger position, but it's simpler than other wind instruments because there are fewer holes to focus on. In addition, it is a very economical way to introduce the child to wind instruments.

Viola: Although this instrument is strikingly similar to a violin, it is slightly larger in size. The basic concepts apply to the viola as well as to the violin, but the timbres of the viola are deeper.

Cello: Part of a family of strings, this instrument also uses the position of the bow and fingers to create notes. The instrument is placed in front of the child to play. Since this is a larger tool, the child will need help transporting it and possibly installing it.

Preparatory group for school.

There are more things to consider when choosing the perfect instrumental fit based on your child's personal musical preferences, body size, special health problems, and musical abilities. Some popular instruments that most children can learn and play well at this age are:

Guitar: Guitars are versatile and come in a variety of shapes, from acoustic to electric. These are fret instruments that require more power for clarity of notes.

Clarinet: This woodwind instrument is a great option for most kids. The most important thing to consider when using this tool is whether the child will be able to close all the necessary holes to create notes while playing.

Flute: As with the clarinet, a child should have large enough hands with fingers long enough to cover all the holes in the instrument to create notes. Another consideration associated with this instrument is the child's ability to hold his hands in a raised position for an extended period of time.

While this is not a complete list of the tools available, it should give a better idea of the skills and maturity required for each level of the tool. One final tip: Don't forget to encourage your child to enjoy playing the instrument of their choice and keep them on the road, even if it looks more like noise than music.

CONCLUSION

Playing musical instruments gives positive results to all children without exception, regardless of how quickly the child moves in his musical development. First of all, they bring satisfaction in emotional terms. In the classroom there is an atmosphere of enthusiasm, sometimes even inspiration. The emotional sphere of the child is enriched by constant communication with classical music. Children really enjoy playing the same pieces that they hear in the classroom in audio recording performed by a symphony orchestra. They sincerely rejoice in every work they have successfully performed. They enjoy "public" performances in front of kindergarten staff, parents on holidays and entertainment, at open classes in front of guests, at exit competitions and concerts.

The educational function of playing musical instruments is also indisputable, since collective music-making is also one of the forms of communication. Children have responsibility for proper execution, concentration, concentration. The game of children, brings up the will, perseverance in achieving the task, helps to overcome the lack of confidence in their abilities.

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