

On Scientific Management and Training of Concert Band in Ordinary University

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Abstract: with the rapid development of public art education in Colleges and universities in China, art education in ordinary colleges and universities has made great progress. Instrumental music education is no longer regarded as unattainable. Music colleges and non music professional colleges have basically carried out instrumental music associations and other organizations. On this basis, the concert band is convenient for training because of its elegant specifications and rich liquidity, In the construction of orchestras, colleges and universities should strictly select members according to their musical talents and physical conditions, establish an orchestra system and certain reward and punishment measures. The wind orchestra should be subject to the curriculum, actively participate in various performances, competitions and concerts, ensure the hardware and software conditions of the orchestra, and scientific and orderly training and construction can continuously improve the performance level of orchestras in Colleges and universities.

1. Introduction

Wind orchestras generally refer to the compilation of conventional western wind instruments as the main instrument and percussion as the orchestra's instrument. Their performance forms can be divided into marching wind, Symphonic Wind and wind ensemble. The early wind orchestras at home and abroad developed from military music

Since then, China's wind music art was introduced from abroad in the late Qing Dynasty. For a long time, it was mainly military music. After liberation, it really blossomed into art. The mass wind music developed from military music, such as welcome March and athlete March, has become a repertoire that must be played in various organizational activities. Zheng Lu's good news from Beijing to the border village And other famous songs have become the reserved repertoire of the concert. In recent years, the art of wind music has developed rapidly, and various excellent repertoires at home and abroad have been widely performed. At present, the performance form of college orchestra in China is mainly ensemble, especially Symphonic Orchestra, which has developed most rapidly. At the same time, there are also performance forms such as marching and ensemble.

In recent years, the Ministry of education has organized three national art exhibitions for college

students, provincial education departments have also organized instrumental music competitions in Colleges and universities, and wind societies at all levels of society have organized various wind festivals and competitions. Some wind orchestras in ordinary colleges and universities (in this paper, ordinary colleges and universities refer to non music professional colleges) have shown high performance standards and reasonable staffing in non professional team competitions and performances, The performance and queue are relatively scientific, which reflects the charm of wind music art. It should be said that in some competitions and performances, the wind music level of ordinary colleges and universities in China has made great progress. However, in more grass-roots ordinary colleges and universities, because some school managers do not know enough about the construction and training of concert bands, they think that the bands, like other associations, let them develop freely, So that the orchestra's performance ability can not make progress and stay at a low level for a long time. As a tutor and conductor of the orchestra in Colleges and universities, I deeply promote the development of the school's orchestra. The construction of the orchestra should start with the school curriculum education system, orchestra management and professional training, so as to improve the performance level of the orchestra, so as to carry out aesthetic education for students, cultivate the sense of teamwork, and promote the all-round development of intelligence, body and mind For the purpose of cultivating innovation ability and social practice consciousness, only by popularizing scientific wind music education, can the level of Wind Orchestra in Colleges and universities get greater progress.

2. Scientific Teaching and Training Arrangements

To carry out the education of Wind Orchestra in Colleges and universities, we need to face a group of students who have never been in contact with wind instruments, some of whom have no music foundation. The average college students spend 4-5 years in college, and the training time in Wind Orchestra generally does not exceed 4 years, most of which are about 2-3 years. Therefore, to achieve better teaching results, When arranging the teaching content, we should not only consider the basic knowledge of music and the basic skills of musical instrument training, but also ensure the progress of teaching; Both large and small classes are needed; It is necessary to adhere to the subject teaching of giving priority to practice and supplemented by theory. At the same time, it is more necessary to encourage students' Charm teaching.

2.1 Schedule the Orchestra Appropriately

Because the music foundation of ordinary college students is relatively weak, it is very important to use wind music teaching materials and arrange appropriate progress. At present, the international wind music grading standard is divided into 6 levels. Generally, the limit suitable for non professional wind orchestras is below level 5, and the music of level 3 is generally difficult.

The grading of American College orchestras has further refined the international difficulty grading standard from various indicators. It can be seen from the above figure that the rhythm and beat of the music with difficulty level 3 have become more complex, the sound range of brass and woodwind music is wider, percussion includes all commonly used percussion instruments, and the sound range of other playing instruments is also wider, The music has a certain expressiveness. Combined with their long-term experience in wind music training, the author believes that the Wind Orchestra in Colleges and universities should be trained step by step from the lower grade to the mature stage of the orchestra, starting from level 1. After the mature stage, the playing repertoire should be mainly Level 3, and those with strong ability can play a small number of repertoires of level 4 or above, Because the repertoire with difficulty of level 3 or above is already rich in connotation and expressiveness, it requires teachers and students of the orchestra to make a lot of

efforts.

American Band College Music Grading Chart					
Grade	1	2	3	4	5
Meter	Simple: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, c, ♩	2/4, 3/4, 4/4, c, ♩, 6/8 (easy compound)	2/4, 3/4, 4/4, c, ♩, 6/8, 9/8. easy changing/asymmetrical meter	Add: 3/8, 6/8, 9/8, asymmetrical (5/8, 7/8), changing meter	Any meter or combination of meter.
Tempo	Andante-Moderato (72-120)	Andante-Allegro (72-132) ritard, accel.	Largo-Allegro (56-144) ritard, accel., rall.	Largo-Presto (44-168) ritard, accel., rall.	Largo-Prestissimo (44-208) ritard, accel., rall.
Dynamics	<i>p</i> to <i>f</i>	<i>p</i> , <i>mp</i> , <i>mf</i> , <i>f</i> short cresc, decresc.	<i>pp</i> to <i>ff</i> cresc., decresc., sfz, fp	<i>ppp</i> to <i>fff</i> broad cresc, decresc.	<i>ppp</i> to <i>fff</i> , cross dynamics, broad cresc., decresc.
Flute <small>Whole notes indicate end-of-year, advanced range.</small>					
Trumpet <small>Whole notes indicate end-of-year, advanced range.</small>					
Percussion Usage	Pitched: bells. Non-pitched: triangle, tambourine, cymbals, woodblock, snare, bass drum. Limited use of special effects.	Add: Pitched: chimes, xylophone. Non-pitched: timpani. Special effects on cymbals.	All common non-pitched Latin and traditional percussion. Limit range of special effects.	All instruments. Wide range of special effects.	All instruments. Wide range of special effects with diverse requirements for each member of section.
Tuba <small>Revised 3/1/00</small>					

Fig.1 Grading Standard of American College Orchestra (Some Main Indicators)

Table 1 Orchestra Training Progress Chart

Band training	Content	Performance standard (difficulty)	Instructor
Stage 1 (freshman)	Spectrum recognition Basic music theory knowledge Personal basic exercises Basic ensemble connection	Level 1 ~ 2	Teach music theory and score recognition in collective courses Teaching musical instruments in small classes Group class training
Phase II (sophomore)	Various scale exercises Complex rhythm practice Intensive ensemble practice	Level 2~3	Mainly focus on collective command training Guide voice division practice
Phase III (third year of University Above)	Complex changing tone and rhythm practice Understanding of music Mature ensemble practice	3 ~ above	Mainly focus on collective command training Guide voice division practice

During the University, most Orchestra members have been in the orchestra for about three years, so the schedule is too fast, which will lead to the weak foundation of musicians, so they can't play difficult tracks for a long time. However, long-term basic practice will attack the learning enthusiasm of team members and lack of music expression. Therefore, in the planning of the whole training cycle, that is, the progress of training is required, In order to ensure basic practice, the instructor is required to formulate scientific rehearsal planning and training content with appropriate difficulty, so as to achieve the effect of twice the result with half the effort: as shown in the figure, the possessive training should be combined with the small lessons of mono and the large lessons of ensemble. First, it is necessary to teach the necessary basic skills such as spectrum recognition and basic musical instrument practice at the one-year level, The difficulty of the training track is mainly level 1 ~ 2, and the initial stage is mainly mono counseling; After entering the second year of college, the orchestra began to practice more complex scales, the orchestra began to increase the difficulty in range and rhythm, and the expressiveness of the music was also improved to a certain extent; After reaching the third grade, the difficulty of the training repertoire is mainly Level 3 or

above. The repertoire at this stage can be converted in various beats, with a wide range, and can try the training contents of classical, pop, jazz and other styles. The musicians also have a certain visual ability. This stage is the mature stage of the orchestra and has rich expressiveness.

The instructors and students of the orchestra should maintain a certain amount of training. The learning of musical instruments and the training of the orchestra are a long-term process, especially the basic skills of playing musical instruments. Only by taking time and hard practice can they be effectively improved. Musicians can improve their performance ability as soon as possible, and the orchestra's performance will have a higher level. Due to the difference of water products between senior and junior grades, in order to facilitate management and training, the management can be divided into junior preparatory groups and formal groups. The training of junior groups is mainly basic training and low difficulty tracks. After the performance level of junior preparatory groups reaches a certain level, they are absorbed into the formal groups to participate in formal performances, competitions and other activities.

2.2 Scientific Use of Teaching Materials and Reasonable and Scientific Rehearsal

When the orchestra starts training and learning to maturity, it needs to train three aspects: first, spectrum recognition and basic music theory knowledge. It includes pitch, rhythm, beat, interval relationship, mode marks, commonly used music symbols, music terms, etc. the composition and connotation of music are composed of these elements. Therefore, the basic knowledge of music needs to be mastered by the orchestra members in the shortest possible time and gradually proficient in future training; Second, solid basic performance skills. The basic skills of the performer are the cornerstone of the orchestra's level. The basic skills include timbre, strength, speed, etc. only by mastering the basic skills can we play the tracks with appropriate difficulty. Only by mastering the solid basic skills can we express the connotation and style of the music works; Third, good ensemble ability. Orchestra is the art of ensemble. Ensemble ability refers to the ability to integrate into the orchestra in performance, including the in and out of phrases and the control ability of timbre, volume and intonation. To achieve better training results, instructors need to give full play to their talents, lead the orchestra to use wind music teaching materials scientifically and arrange training contents reasonably.

1) Rational use of teaching materials. At present, there are many kinds of teaching materials for wind music, including training materials for individual musical instruments and ensemble teaching materials. Orchestras in Colleges and universities should focus on ensemble teaching materials, supplemented by musical instrument teaching materials, so that Orchestra members can systematically master the use, maintenance, performance methods and other skills of musical instruments. At the same time, due to the systematicness of ensemble teaching materials, the total score and score are unified and consistent, so as to facilitate conductor and team member training, Supplemented by musical instrument teaching materials, it is suitable for capable team members to better practice musical instruments, enrich practice contents and increase interest in learning. At the same time, instructors should master the progress of orchestra training. For college bands, the progress of general teaching materials is slow, and teachers should select appropriate content for rehearsal;

2) Rehearse reasonably and scientifically. Reasonable and scientific rehearsal is closely related to the instructor. First of all, the instructor should master the art of rehearsal. At present, in music rehearsal, ordinary orchestras still adhere to the circular mode of "rehearsal - problem-solving - rehearsal". In this boring mode, we will find that when excellent conductor and guide rehearsal, it seems that it is not tired to rehearse for two or three hours in a row, It can be seen how important the guidance charm of instructors is. A good wind music guidance should not only have professional

knowledge of music, but also have profound knowledge of pedagogy, psychology, history and literature. The richer the knowledge of wind music teachers and the more diverse the teaching methods, the better the teaching effect will be. In addition to professional musical instrument skills and music knowledge We should also have a perfect knowledge structure, advanced teaching ideas and rehearsal charm; Secondly, arrange reasonable rehearsal content. The art of wind music is not only elegant, but also popular. Therefore, the rehearsal content and repertoire must be combined with the professionalism and appreciation of music. It is necessary to train basic skills, scales and play good repertoires. While learning western musical instruments, rehearse as many excellent western works as possible, as well as some national music works. In the era of diversified knowledge, Contact with some film and television, animation and popular works can also be used as a choice. The energy of good works is huge. It is like an engine, which naturally drives the enthusiasm of the orchestra's training, so as to improve the orchestra's performance level.

It should be noted that the orchestra is the art of ensemble, and ensemble pays attention to the unity and unity of the whole. College orchestras are generally amateur art groups, and the skills of individual instruments are important. In the process of training, we should always focus on improving the ensemble ability, and instructors should make the orchestra's performance in timbre, intonation, intensity Emotional aspects are highly unified and show personality in unity. In this process, students' playing ability, ear hearing and ability to integrate into the band are trained, which makes students cultivate the band ability and willpower in this hard training.

3. Scientific and Reasonable Management is the Guarantee for the Good Development of the Orchestra

The orchestra is a large-scale art group. It is not only an important means to cultivate students' aesthetic education, but also can often be reflected as the art card and brand of the school. However, compared with other art forms such as chorus and dance, the orchestra has more difficulties and constraints due to the complexity of the Orchestra itself; Due to the limitations of its own establishment and musical instruments, the general number of wind orchestras is about 30-100. Dozens of people are selected from thousands or even tens of thousands of people in Colleges and universities to form a well-trained orchestra. It needs scientific and strict management and certain support from the external environment.

3.1 Strictly Select Players According to Their Musical Talent and Physical Conditions

Many studies and practices show that in the field of music, students with low musical talent make a lot of efforts, and it is difficult to reach the height of students with excellent musical talent. Therefore, when selecting team members, we should screen and assess their musical talent, so as to ensure that the musicians of the orchestra can reach a higher level through learning. In the aspect of learning wind music, we need to consider the factors of musical talent. In addition to the natural pitch and sense of rhythm, there are also physical aspects, such as trumpet, horn and other trumpet mouth instruments, which are more suitable for students with thin lips. Students learning copper pipe need neat teeth, while woodwind instruments have less requirements for teeth. Instruments playing bass copper pipe and woodwind sound need a certain height, Such as tuba and bass clarinet, and some bass woodwind sound parts also need a certain finger length. Playing percussion instruments requires a relatively better sense of rhythm and cooperation. Selecting players according to their musical talent and congenital physical conditions and arranging appropriate voice parts according to their conditions will make the later learning easier and get twice the result with half the effort.

3.2 Establish the Orchestra System and Certain Reward and Punishment Measures

As an organization, the orchestra needs to establish a sound system to ensure its normal operation. The main motivation for college students to participate in the training comes from their interests. However, in the long-term practice, the absence of training and other phenomena of disobedience are common. Therefore, a clear Orchestra system should be established, especially the attendance of orchestra training. If the members who do not participate in the training for a long time are absent for a certain number of times, they will be discouraged; Each member of the orchestra who has been training for a long time and the student cadres of the orchestra will be given letters of appointment and credits for elective courses; Award honorary certificates to outstanding musicians of the orchestra. A good Orchestra system can be stimulating and inspiring, which is the basis for the development of the orchestra.

3.3 The Construction of Concert Bands in Colleges and Universities Should Be Subject to the Curriculum.

The smooth development of the orchestra in Colleges and universities needs a sound management system to ensure the normal operation of the orchestra. The orchestra management in Colleges and universities should belong to the art education center or a functional department such as the Youth League Committee and the Publicity Department of the Party committee. The Department in charge of the orchestra and the orchestra instructor apply for the establishment of elective courses of “Orchestra art” or “Orchestra Ensemble”, and establish a detailed syllabus, teaching plan and progress. The academic affairs office and personnel office of the school support the establishment of courses, count the qualified Orchestra students into the elective points and recognize the workload of teachers. The curriculum of the orchestra helps to cultivate students' enthusiasm in orchestra training and provide guarantee for teachers and students to build a good orchestra.

3.4 The Orchestra Shall Actively Participate in Various Performances, Competitions and Concerts.

Orchestra is an art of practice. The teaching of orchestra art must be combined with practice. Practice is a part of learning. The content of art practice includes performance ability investigation, participation in various literary and artistic performances, performance exchange, observation, participation in the National College Students' art exhibition organized by the Ministry of education, participation in various Orchestra team competitions, holding special concerts, etc. Colleges and universities have a variety of means to hold art practice activities. Through these practice activities, college students can learn the excellent quality of hard work, unity and progress. At the same time, it can enable students to publicize their personality, show their talents and independent thinking, and achieve self transcendence in exercise, Combine rich artistic connotation with real life experience and transform it into a valuable wealth of one's life. Its unique function can not be copied by other learning means.

3.5 The Improvement of Orchestra Hardware and Software.

The construction of Wind Orchestra needs certain school running conditions, including professional wind education teachers, necessary musical instruments, fixed rehearsal places, performance clothes, teaching materials and music scores required for rehearsal. At the same time, the orchestra should have reasonable special funds. The school running condition is an important

factor for the smooth development of wind art in Colleges and universities. Wind teachers, musical instruments and rehearsal field are the necessary conditions for the formation of orchestras; Sound compilation is very important for the construction of the orchestra. Timpani, xylophone, bass clarinet and other musical instruments can improve the grade of the orchestra and greatly improve the performance effect; Playing wonderful music requires excellent score; The development of activities needs the guarantee of funds. Each of these factors is closely related to the development of the orchestra. Good school running conditions help the orchestra grow rapidly.

3.6 The Management and Training of Concert Bands in Colleges and Universities Should Pay Attention to the Problem of “Reducing the Burden”.

As an important part of art education in Colleges and universities, the orchestra can reflect the campus culture and quality education level of colleges and universities. However, the learning and activities of the orchestra are a useful supplement to students' learning in Colleges and universities. It should not affect students' professional learning too much. The orchestra course should have reasonable time and content arrangement, progress and content arrangement. Therefore, in the limited time, the teachers and students of the orchestra should improve the efficiency of the orchestra's time and make the limited time play a greater value.

The society in the 21st century needs modern high-quality talents with innovative consciousness and comprehensive ability. The quality education in Colleges and universities should be open and efficient. The orchestra is an important part of the quality education in Colleges and universities. It can cultivate students' artistic quality, humanistic spirit, moral sentiment and other abilities, and it is also the embodiment of the development and progress of colleges and universities. As the highest level of schools at all levels in China, the orchestra of colleges and universities should show a higher level and appearance. To keep up with the pace of the times, the orchestra of colleges and universities needs the attention of departments at all levels, the advanced experience of foreign countries, the real implementation of standardized management and scientific teaching, and the arduous efforts of the administrators and teachers of the orchestra of colleges and universities. With the development of the times, China's wind music industry will enter a period of rapid development. I believe that university concert bands will reflect a better face and become a beautiful scenery in this trend.

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