

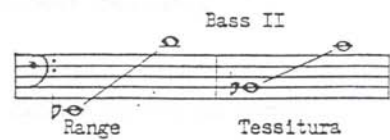
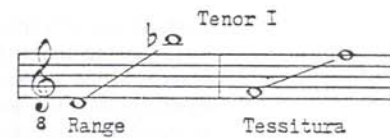
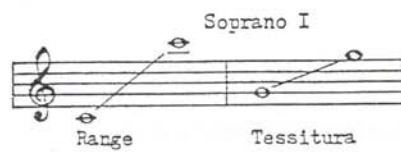


Option: Developing the Singing Voice

Bibliography:

Alderson, Richard. Complete Handbook of Voice Training;
Parker Publishing Co., Inc., New York.

Range and Tessitura:





VOICE PRODUCTION

How the voice functions:

The body takes in air which is to be used to make sound. In speech and song we regulate the outflow of breath and bring the vocal cords into action. Ordinary speech involves very little interference with breathing, but singing, which is a more sustained process than speech, demands an additional air supply, the ability to inhale quickly and a controlled action as we expel the air.

INHALING:

- a) draw air into the lungs
- b) lower the diaphragm
- c) expand the lower ribs, back, sides
- d) abdomen muscles help to support and therefore become firm
- e) shoulders and chest do not rise

EXHALING:

- a) keep ribs expanded -- abdomen firm
- b) diaphragm actually controls expulsion of air
- c) air passes through the voice box and vibrates vocal cords
- d) air hits hard palette and resonates in the head cavity
- e) lips, tongue, etc. all help to project and clarify the sound
- f) keep neck, head, jaw and face flexible

Support comes from muscles in abdomen and the control of the diaphragm.