

THE ROLE OF BREATHING TECHNIQUES IN THE CORRECT SINGING OF A SINGER

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the role of breathing techniques in a singer's proper singing. There is a lot of talk about the types of breathing in singing, breathing methods, difficulties, and the importance of proper breathing in singing. Proper breathing and its forms are very important in the art of singing. This article provides information on this.

Keywords: Aperture, score, register, timbre, nuance, chain breath, texture, detonation, resonator, range.

INTRODUCTION

It is obvious that a person breathes through the respiratory system, makes a sound through the vocal apparatus, speaks and sings through the articulatory apparatus. Breath is the basis of vocal-choral performance. Therefore, proper breathing is one of the most important elements of vocal and choral techniques plays a key role in the formation of sound. Breathing while singing is different from normal breathing. When singing, the breath taken quickly and exhaled slowly.

When singers sing, proper breathing plays an important role in sound production. "The art of singing is the art of using the breath correctly," is a classic phrase. There is a difference between singing breathing and physiological breathing. In physiological respiration, breathing occurs at a specific rhythm after long time. Breathing during the singing is fast and short, and breathing takes a long time. The rhythm of the breath varies depending on the nature of the work is being performed. Singing takes a deeper breath than physiological breathing.

There are several types of breathing in singing:

- 1) Respiratory expansion of the lower ribs;
- 2) Shoulder-expanding breathing;
- 3) Abdominal breathing (diaphragm lowers);
- 4) Chest breathing (upper chest rises)

When singing, it is best to use the lower rib dilated breathing and abdominal breathing types. When singing, the breath taken through the lower rib-diaphragm. This method should be explained to the singers (in amateur singing) first and then shown. During this breathing, one of the ribs expands. Breaths do not raise or the chest does not raise. Experienced singers have almost no breathing in the upper chest. They breathe in and out of the diaphragm, and the lower abdomen moves.

Breathing sparingly depends on the singer's experience and skill. For example, the famous Italian singer E. Caruso (as he admits) tried to use every particle of breath (air) coming out of the lungs to create sound.

Inhale through the mouth and nose at the same time. During the study of breathing in amateur singing (even in solo vocal lessons), breathe with the hands on the hips, and move the arms

down the ribs, sideways to observe the breathing, and in this case the abdominal cavity. It is better to observe the protrusion of the ribs and the lateral expansion of the ribs. They are taught to breathe out with a conductor's hand gesture and exhale evenly and slowly.

The breath taken in a rhythm, fast, light, flat, deep, depending on the tempo of the work, the size of the sentences. This means that when you breathe, you need to keep your body and neck straight, free of cramps, and breathing through the diaphragm.

One of the most common types of breathing in singing is the chanting.

The chain method used in some polyphonic singing compositions or in prolonged tonic and dominant organ points when prolonged inability to breathe is required.

V. Sokolov considers breath in three components: inhaling, holding it for a moment and exhaling. Breathing plays a big role in singing, but it's also important to hold it, it directly moves the singer's entire vocal apparatus to sing. Breathing should be economical and rhythmic.

As mentioned above, it noted that teaching singers to breathe properly is the most important part of working on vocals when singing. Breathing can occur at the same time as singing. In this case, the performers have to breathe a sigh of relief. If the music has long melodies, a chorus used to ensure that the chorus or chorus parts played continuously. In this case, the singers take turns breathing, which in turn requires them to join their parties very carefully and imperceptibly. Otherwise, the ensemble unit which will be damaged.

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