

Vocation Art Productions

The voice and I sing

In the voice human being the sound is produced by the vibration of the vocal ropes. The vocal organ can be considered a wind instrument, in which the lungs and the trachea represent the bellows. The larynx (vocal ropes) is the main agency of the sound, farnx, the mouthpiece and nasal socket modifies the timbre.

The larynx grows a little in the birth even the third year of life after a long retardation, glote (part of the larynx where they are the two inferior vocal ropes) masculine almost reaches the double of the feminine one. This is the call time of the change and voice. In the woman it lasts little and almost the voice does not call the attention therefore goes down only one approximately third. In the men the change if makes generally between the 13 and 16 years and lasts enters the 4 8 months and makes to go down voice more or less one octava.

The time of the change and its duration as it happens with all the s phenomena biologic varies with the circumstances of race, organism, climate, feeding and hereditary succession.

The voice this classified in 3 categories:

- 1) **The infantile or white voice:** (acute sounds)
- 2) **The feminine voice:** (acute sounds one octava above of the masculine)
- 3) **The masculine voice:** (slowly sounds)

Voices for I sing it:

Feminine: soprano, half soprano and contralto.

Males: tenor, baritone and bass.

Extension: it is the set of sounds of the slowly for the treble that a singer can emit without effort, normally a person has the extensive one of 13 the 14 tones with practices of I sing it and its respective studies technician the extension reaches and the times exceed two octava.

Tessitura or register: it is the central part in which the singer obtains the maximum of effect with the minimum of effort.

The ramifications of the voice:

Fast tenor: A little strong voice and reaches acute notes.

Lyric tenor: A stronger voice and soft timbre.

Dramatic tenor: A strong voice and metallic timbre.

Lyric baritone: An intermediate voice between slowly and treble.

Dramatic baritone: A stronger voice and metallic timbre.

Bass singer: A voice and soft timbre.

Bass deep: A voice well slowly and stronger than the previous one.

Fast soprano: A voice very acute and weak timbre of great agility.

Lyric soprano: A strong voice and timbre candy.

Dramatic soprano: A strong voice and metallic timbre.

Half soprano: An intermediate voice between alto and the treble.

Contralto: More grave and feminine voice and dark timbre.

Aphony: Loss for one moment of the voice for illness reason.

Bocca chiusa: To sing of closed mouth.

Choir: Set of various voices with or without accompaniment, being the components instructed professionals or at least in the vocal art.

Falsete: Imitation of the acute sounds for the voice human being, the vocal ropes do not vibrate in all its width more only the edges.

Solfège: Reading of a music vocalizing the melody, pronouncing the respective names of notes, giving to each one its value and accentuation in accordance with the division of the compass and the rhythm.

Vocalization: Art to discipline the voice in the exercise of I sing.

Vocalize: Exercise of I sing without words covering with the vowels (A E I O U) determining musical stretch or scales.