# SESSION BY DR. CHARLENE ARCHIBEQUE 2016

# **CHAR'S QUICK FIXES for Common Choral Ailments**

#### **POSTURE**

Crown on head

Puppet pulling strings

Champagne glass between hip and lowest rib

Pull tape out of top of head

Shoulders over hips

Lift sternum

Shoulders at 4:00 position

### TONE

Chicken wings

Sharp fingernail down throat

Dracula "I vant your blood!", Julia Childs: "Crack the egg"

Lifted eyebrows

Fish mouth, dixie cup

Add chords at piano during warm-ups

Stir giant cauldron—faster, slower

Spin plates on sticks like juggler

Sing into a giant barrel

Cover lips with hands for darker timbre

Mental images

Placement of singers

#### **VIBRATO**

When throat is open and muscles of support are engaged, vibrato happens

Shake hands to get it (Roger Wagner)

Indian Love Call—top notes like a Theremin (electrophone)

"Ride the vibrato"—fast runs or triplets

Straight arm to eliminate it

# MORE INTENSITY

Bending knees

Holding hands and arms high

Left hand fist, thumb on top

Thumbs up—hold plate glass in place against wind—very straight arms

Rubber bone—pull it sideways

Rubber band trick

Demonstrate breathy tone, then spinning tone

Snore and snarl

#### LINE

Tai chi—never let weight settle

Images—pull in 100 pound marlin on fishing line

"Play" string instruments—basses, string bass, tenors cellos etc.

Conductor must minimize rebound—connect beatpoints in figure 8

(See Handout: 50 Ways to Create Line and Forward Motion)

### LATE ENTRANCES

Breathe one measure before song begins

Be sure conductor is breathing one full beat before entrance with open mouth, high eyebrows and facial energy—prep gesture must be proactive with strong impulse of will

Check to make sure all singers are watching conductor for beginning of prep! Train singers to "sense" the breath with all other singers in section—listen and feel for breath uniformity

Conductor must make sure downbeat drives from top of beat to ictus (many conductors use double downbeat without being aware of

it—hence singers are not sure when ictus is indicated)

### BEHIND THE BEAT

Have singers tap pulse on laps

Tap beats on shoulders of neighbors

Teach singers to internalize the beat: Count aloud 12345678 at 60mm—then silent count 1 thru 8, alternate—as conductor turns hand over singers count different number of beats silently eg,

1234*567812*34*56*7812*3456*78

Insist that singers hold music up very high—and that they connect with conductor on all downbeats and at least once every measure. (Barry Green calls this strong sense of internal pulse of all members *entrainment*. Memorize as much as possible

### TUNING PROBLEMS

Singing major scale—eliminate piano-- Point up on third and 7<sup>th</sup> (and lift eyebrows at same time)

Chromatic scale—Play giant piano in the air—as piano plays, then remove piano; close eyes and sing letter names (sharps up, flats down)

Whole Tone Scales—"She sells sea shells by the shore, She can't sell them any more". Sing chromatic and whole tone canons.

Mark half steps with tents, whole steps with tables—often singers are not thinking interval relationships. Isolate and rehearse out of tune intervals, eg. Major 6<sup>th</sup>, or minor 6<sup>th</sup>. Teach songs for both ascending and descending intervals. Circle interval of the day.

Circle and identify intervals between parts, eg. Alto and tenor, sop & bass Teach overtone system—eliminate beats in octaves and fifths

Double bass octaves

Repeat chords on piano on held notes

Walk around room while singing

Stand up to sing—cannot use pelvic tilt when sitting

Take a faster tempo, or a higher or lower key

Change seating positions—put basses behind sopranos

#### **BLEND**

Match vowel shapes—use partnering

Use Weston Noble's Voice Matching

Practice in circles—sections in small circles, women encircled by men

Close eyes while rehearing a section

Divide choir in half—let every other singer sing while other half listens and critiques

Change standing position of singers

# ARTICULATION

Play trumpet

Play piano on arm

Sing on tee or doo

Sing staccato

Pretend to play glockenspiel

### BALANCE PROBLEMS

Weak basses—double at 8ve with baritone—increase overtones

Double bass with piano or cello or string bass

Have basses sing brighter & ahead of the beat

Stand basses in middle of choir and across front

Use music with treble divisi

Too many sopranos?

Move some to alto

Choose music with soprano divisi--SSA

Put sopranos along entire back of choir, place altos in front

### DYNAMIC CONTROL

Count beats for crescendos and diminuendos—eg. 6 beats cresc. 2 beats diminuendo (AMEN of Bruckner *Ave Maria*)

Practice conducting and singing at 8 different levels—from ppp to fff Speak numbers at different dynamic levels—1p up to 5 F

### LACK OF MUSICALITY

Speak a poem or the text as a trained actor, with nuance, flexibility, contrast.

Teach musical ideas: No two consecutive notes, syllables or words can be sung exactly alike.

Teach agogic accents, mark stress & release (SR) or \_\_ ( ). Circle stressed words or syllables

Teach harmonic implications, change tone color to highlight important chords

Long notes grow or go

Use hand movements

#### SOME SINGERS NOT ANIMATED?

Divide choir into two long rows—put most alive faces on one side—have dead faces watch as they sing and imitate their favorite expressions Put animated singers in middle of choir—less animated at edges Work on appropriate expression during entire rehearsal Choose most expressive and have rest of their section mirror them

# **FOCUS**

Silent mirroring—start with big motions, then smaller Change activities often: 2 min. 4 min. 5 min.

Talk quietly, whisper; better yet, don't talk at all; use magic slate Hum or OO first pitch of each song

Ask questions of entire group, then call on specific people Write on board, direct attention to a word or a phrase Use quotations, discuss their application to choir

eg<u>. "We are what we repeatedly do, therefore, excellence is not an act, but a habit.</u> Aristotle

"A Chain is as strong as its weakest link; A Choir is as strong as its weakest member"

Put section leaders or singers with sore throat in front of choir and have them take notes on what they see, and what they hear

@Copyrighted, Charlene Archibeque