

An Introduction to The Inner Vocals Technique Lesson 2



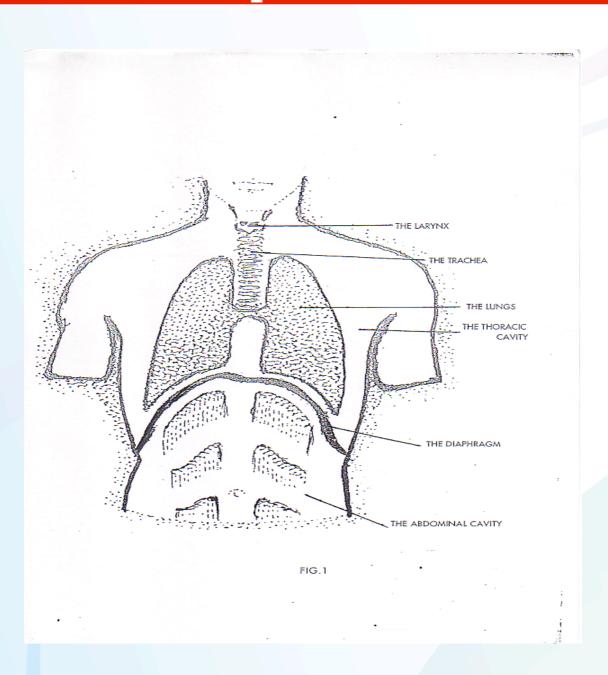
Lesson 2: Breathing

As explained earlier, the correct way to breathe when singing is called: Diaphragmatic Breathing. This is a much deeper form of breathing than how we seem to breathe these days (e.g. due to pollution, bad habits, school etc). Take a baby for instance, when he/she breathes, if you look at the tummy you will see it rise as they breathe in and collapse as the baby breathes out.

This is diaphragmatic breathing. We as adults breathe like this too, but we only seem to breathe that way when asleep or under anesthetic or just as we're about to dose off in front of the TV. When awake a lot of us seem to breathe shallow, in our chests. (This is called Thoracic Breathing).

---- As we can see in Fig.1 the body is split into two halves by a muscle called the Diaphragm, which acts like a partition - the two halves are the thoracic and abdominal cavities. As we suck in the air through our mouths, the rib cage swings out and our diaphragm, contracts (goes down) to allow our lungs to fill with air like a vacuum.



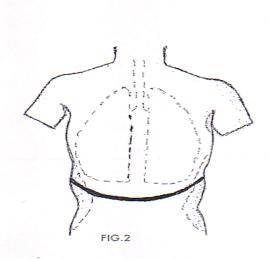




As you can see in Figs.2 and 3, when the diaphragm contracts (goes down), it takes up some of the space in the abdominal cavity, thus pushing out the stomach. The diaphragm acts a bit like a valve or tap, by controlling the amount of air that is released from our lungs. So, if we never allowed the diaphragm to return to its normal position, we would not be able to breathe the air that is in our lungs out. It is also very important to note that when you try to breathe like this, your shoulders and chest never rise and that you feel no discomfort. Try it out a few times and see how it goes, as you may not get it straight away. Don't give up, just relax and keep trying as some things take time.

Remember, your shoulders and chest must not rise!





BREATHING IN (INHALE)

- Lungs fill with air Rib cage swings out Thoracic cavity expands Diaphragm goes down

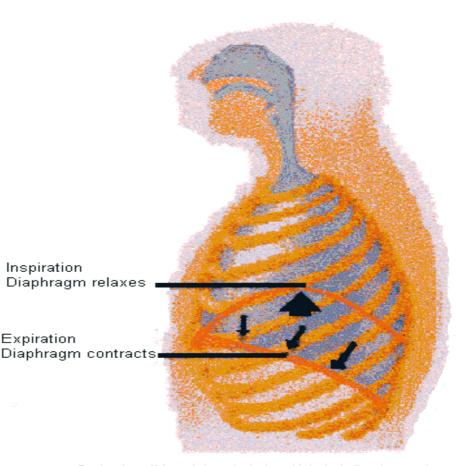
BREATHING OUT (EX-HALE)

- FIG.3
- Thoracic cavity slowly returns to normal
- position Diaphragm slowly returns to normal position

N.B. When breathing in, use the mouth to inhale and then exhale as slowly and smoothly as possible. Inhale as shown in Fig.2 and then exhale by singing 'La'.



Breathing or Ventilation



During breathing air is exhaled and inhaled allowing exchange between the atmosphere and the lungs. The diaphragm is the major inspiratory muscle. As the diaphragm contracts the volume of the thoracic cage increases, causing airflow into the lungs. As the diaphragm relaxes, the elastic tissue of the lungs passively recoil, decreasing lung volume.



Practice and Warm Ups

Practice once or twice daily but not for two hours after a meal.

We recommend that you practice at performance level for at least one (1) hour a day after a good warm up session and scales for anything from thirty minutes to an hour.

It often helps to decide on regular practice time and stick to it. It is easy to miss your practice if you do it at a different time each day.

You could visit our website and practice with our Free Online Lessons, where you can find our vocal gymnasium.

REMEMBER:

The voice is a living instrument and is just as important as any other organ in the body. And just as our bodies need some form of exercise so do our voices.

The Singers' Surgery info@singersurgery.co.uk www.singersurgery.co.uk

Tel: 08712 003 707



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