

MUSICAL THEATER ACTOR'S VOICE-WORKING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract: This article discusses the theoretical and practical foundations of working with the voice in the professional activities of a musical theater actor. Voice is the main means of expression for an actor in the art of musical theater, which plays an important role not only in musical performance, but also in creating a dramatic image. The article analyzes the physiological properties of the vocal apparatus, vocal technique, breathing, articulation, the use of resonators, and voice preservation from a scientific and theoretical perspective.

Keywords: musical theater, actor, voice, vocal technique, breathing, resonator, articulation, stage speech

Stage speech requires students to have a broad and comprehensive knowledge of logical and figurative thinking, as well as the ability to work on words based on stage behavior. Stage speech is, first of all, a speech delivered from a stage.

The discipline of "Stage Speech", which has been taught for more than fifty years in the training of actors, has proven methodological rules. In the process of forming stage speech, a lot of time is spent on speech techniques, namely articulation, diction, and voice training. The processes of correcting speech defects and improving knowledge and skills require great responsibility from future actors.

The experience of vocal specialists shows that in order to give the voice the necessary tone, timbre, power, a certain coloring, and to control it, it is necessary to master several years of tireless work and exercises. In matters of voice and speech, teachers of mastery should constantly conduct exercises with the student. Exercises are regularly reduced until the end of the academic year. In the last year, these exercises are held as a consultative exercise, and attention is paid to the independent control work of students. Students study the complex acoustic conditions of the theater stage and practically master the initial stage of creative skills in these conditions.

Theater is a unique means of expression of the art form, a stage event that occurs during the actor's performance in front of the public. In theater art, as in other arts, the life, history, worldview of the people are reflected, changing and improving in connection with the development, spirituality, and culture of society. Theater is a synthetic art and plays an important role in the life of society, in the spiritual and aesthetic education of the audience. Our teachers believe that the teachings of K.S.Stanislavsky are of great importance in the formation of a musical theater actor. If a singer-actor is brought up on the basis of this doctrine, then his achievements in singing are considered, first of all, achievements in acting. Then the actor lives on stage, within the framework of ideas, consciously, naturally, nothing can distract him from the creative process on stage, his body is free from excessive strain. Musical theater is an integral unity of drama, music and stage movement. In this art form, the actor is required to have not only stage speech and acting skills, but also excellent vocal abilities. A musical theater actor must

be able to control their voice at a professional level, maintain it over a long period of time on stage, and be able to adapt it to the requirements of different genres.

Working on the voice is a continuous, systematic and scientifically based process that determines the overall creative potential of the actor. Therefore, the issue of developing voice technique in the process of training a musical theater actor is of urgent importance. The voice of a musical theater actor should have the following characteristics: wide range; richness of timbre; strength and stability; clear diction; musical hearing and accuracy of intonation.

These features allow the actor to express musical and dramatic material in harmony. Unlike a regular dramatic actor, a musical theater actor must work with a great deal of strain on the vocal apparatus.

The vocal apparatus consists of three main parts:

1. Respiratory apparatus (lungs, diaphragm, rib muscles);
2. Sound-producing apparatus (larynx, vocal cords);
3. Resonators (oral cavity, nasal cavity, chest).

A musical theater actor must understand the harmonious functioning of these systems and consciously control the process of voice production. Incorrect technique can lead to vocal cord strain and occupational diseases.

Correct breathing is the basis of vocal technique.

For musical theater actors, diaphragmatic (lower) breathing is mainly recommended. This method has the following advantages:

- provides stability of the voice;
- allows you to perform long phrases without strain;
- helps you move freely on stage.

When breathing exercises are performed regularly, the strength and endurance of an actor's voice increases significantly.

Vocal technique is an important professional skill for a musical theater actor. The correct use of resonators plays a major role in this process. Resonators amplify the voice and enrich its timbre.

- Chest resonator - for deep and dramatic sounds;
- Head resonator - for high and light sounds;
- Mixed resonator - the most suitable option for the stage.

The actor must learn to use his voice in different registers without straining.

In musical theater, the clarity and intelligibility of speech are important. Therefore, special exercises are performed to develop the articulation apparatus. The activity of the muscles of the tongue, lips, and jaw ensures that the words and lyrics reach the audience clearly.

Working on diction improves the actor's speech culture and enhances the credibility of the stage image.

The issue of preserving the voice during professional activity is very important. The actor must adhere to the following rules:

- not overexerting the voice;
- avoiding cold and dusty environments;
- doing regular voice exercises;
- getting enough rest and eating right.

Maintaining vocal hygiene will help an actor perform effectively on stage for many years to come.

In conclusion, it can be said that the work of a musical theater actor on his voice is a complex and multifaceted process, which requires scientifically based methodology and constant practical exercises. The issues of breathing, vocal technique, use of resonators, articulation and voice preservation are closely related to each other. Systematic work in these areas improves the actor's professional skills and allows him to achieve high results in the performing arts.

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