



Techniques for Conducting a Church Choir

with
Angela Westhoff-Johnson



Before we get started.....

- Best viewing
 - Close other programs or applications
 - This will improve your viewing and sound quality
- Questions
 - Use the question section on your control panel
 - Questions can be typed in at any time
 - Answers will be given at the end



Presenter



Angela Westhoff-Johnson



What a Wonderful Gift!

Lord, how easy it is to take for granted the power of the gift of song.

We have become very accustomed to our spiritual sound.... the crowded church.... the spirit in our midst.

Yet every so often it is good to set ourselves apart and think about worship without music.

Then we can see the grace and power of your gift.

What if there were only words for prayer, and never that fine sweet melody that transforms a quiet hope into a triumphant Alleluia?

What if asking for mercy could only be spoken?

What if we could never laugh and sing the Gloria?

Music is the only way your people can get beyond themselves and touch heaven.

Music is a divine vehicle and
extraordinary grace
that allows us to clap our hands
together with you.

You lift us to the place
where our spirits can dance,
free of earth
free of death,
free of every bond.

Lord, keep us mindful
that we are ministers of the finest grace.

Help us to remember that,
without your spirit song
which you sing through us,
many would never feel your touch
many would forget your words of love.

You honor us with a gift beyond measure.

With your help, may we treasure it.



- Proper body language and conducting gestures
- Ways to develop vocal technique among your choir members
- How to plan an efficient rehearsal to maximize time
- Conducting techniques specific to different choir types



How to Run a More Effective Choir Rehearsal

REHEARSALS

- Create a rehearsal lineup
- Prepare the room
- Create a seating arrangement
- Take attendance....this is more important than you may realize
- Start on time



REHEARSALS

- Start with vocal warmups
- Incorporate sight-singing
- Use time wisely
- Balance standing and sitting





10/12 Rehearsal Lineup

7:00 Communion Antiphon

MOVE TO THE CATHEDRAL LOFT

7:07 A Requiem of Peace (Andrew Wright) 11/5

MOVE TO THE APSE

7:45 The Eyes of All (Berger) 11/19

7:53 Sicut Cervus (Palestrina) 10/22

7:58 Ubi Caritas (Gjeilo) 10/15

8:07 *If Ye Love Me (Tallis)10/29

8:07 In Remembrance (Ames) 11/12

8:15 Jubilate Deo (Lasso) Christ the King 11/26

8:20 *Exsultate Justi (Viadana) Christ the King 11/26

8:25 Alma Redemptoris Mater (arr. Benson) Advent

8:32 The Beatitudes (Stopford) 11/12

8:40 I Know that My Redeemer Lives (R. Farrell)11/19

8:47 Jerusalem the Golden (Whitaker - women only) 10/29

Shepherds Pipe Carol

The Holly and the Ivy (Gjeilo)

A Spotless Rose (Howells)

Behold, How Good (Trotta)

Come, Thou Long-Expected Jesus (Gawthrop)

Perfect Rose (Luke Mayernik)



KNOW YOUR MUSIC!

- Be positive and upbeat
- Set high standards
- End rehearsal on time
- Debrief for yourself soon after the rehearsal (begin planning the next rehearsal)
- Sunday morning rehearsal is important. Call should be 1 hour before Mass. Rehearse the psalm and anthems for that day and then move to their rehearsal folder



PEDAGOGY

- Warmups are important. Include warmups that focus on the following choral techniques
 - a) sustained singing
 - b) staccato and detached
 - c) crisp diction, arpeggios beginning low and ascending & beginning high and descending
 - d) chords that ascend in half-step intervals for tuning,
 - e) solfege (do, re, mi) or chord tones (1, 2, 3)
- Sunday mornings warm up with chant
- Each week have one section come early work on vocal production, note shedding, etc.



GESTURE

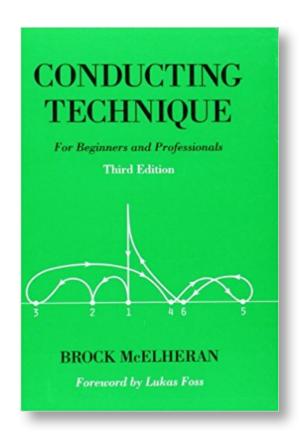
- Gesture will change the Choral Sound
- tight conducting results in tight singing!
- Posture
- Pleasant face





Conducting is a universal language....if *your* gesture is something only *your* choir understands, this is a disservice

Conducting Technique (1966) by Brock McElheran For Beginners and Professionals (Oxford University Press) ISBN 0-19-386854-7





Choral technique- look for simple ways to explain not so simple things!

Choral singing is different than solo singing....no one person is more important than the next! Unified vowels, consistent cut offs, look up.



CONDUCTING GESTURES

- 1. Posture
- 2. Beat Patterns

4/4 (12/8)

3/4 (9/8)

2/4 (6/8)

3/8 (in 1)

3. Dynamics
Basic levels
Crescendo
Diminuendo

- 4. Cueing
- 5. Articulation
 Legato
 Marcato
 Staccato



STARTING A PIECE

- Gesture is very important.
- Preparation (prep beat) must be in the tempo of the piece.
- Some say only one prep; if giving more than one, the final beat must be the strongest. Let's practice!



PULSE

- Metric beat (time signature) versus underlying pulse.
- There are sixteen sixteenths (or pulses) in each measure (in 4/4)
- What can pulse do?





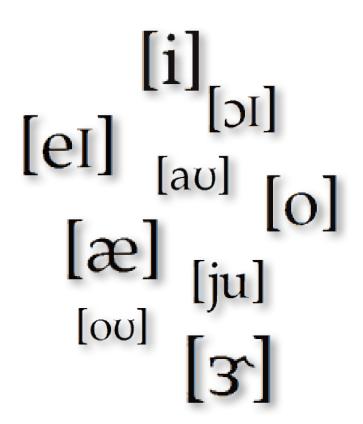
MUSICAL PHRASESbeginning, climax, ending

- There is tension under the pull of the climax....once the climax of the phrase is reached, there is some relaxation to the end of the phrase. These two sides must have balance.
- Sing with the pulse while phrasing



DICTION

- International Phonetic Alphabet – an alphabetic system of phonetic notation based primarily on the Latin alphabet.
- An Introduction to IPA



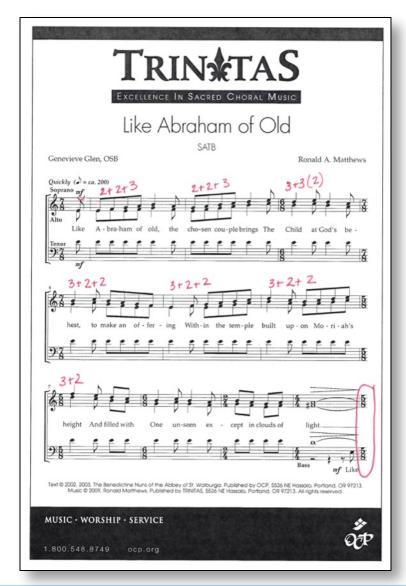


owel	Description	Example
i]	forward vowel	as in b <u>ee</u> t
ΙŢ	forward vowel	as in b <u>i</u> t
e]	forward vowel	as in chaotic
eĪ]	diphthong	as in b <u>ai</u> t
$\epsilon]^{-}$	forward vowel	as in b <u>e</u> t
[x]	diphthong	as in b <u>a</u> t
a]	forward vowel	as in B <u>o</u> ston (as spoken by New Englanders)
aI]	diphthong	as in by
aυ	diphthong	as in h <u>ou</u> se
\mathbf{u}	back vowel	as in b <u>oo</u> t
ju]	diphthong	as in ab <u>u</u> se
บโ	back vowel	as in b <u>oo</u> k



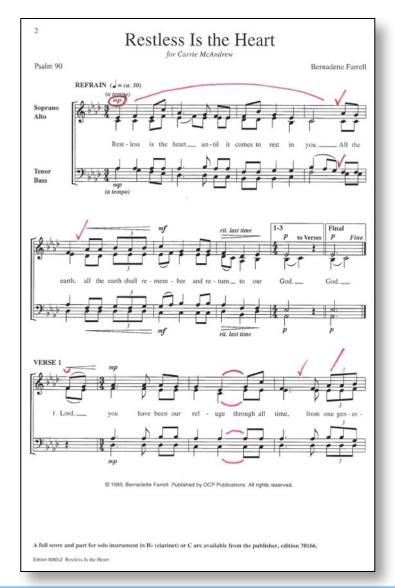
owel	Description	Example
o	back vowel	as in pill <u>ow</u>
OŪ	diphthong	as in b <u>oa</u> t
o]	back vowel	as in <u>awe</u>
oI]	diphthong	as in b <u>oy</u>
a]	back vowel	as in f <u>a</u> ther
Λ	central vowel, stressed	as in b <u>u</u> d
၃]	central vowel, unstressed (schwa)	as in <u>a</u> ppeal
3,]	central vowel with r, stressed	as in b <u>urr</u>
ℯ]	central vowel with r, unstressed (hooked schwa)	as in butt <u>er</u>
3]	central vowel, r-less	as in b <u>ir</u> d

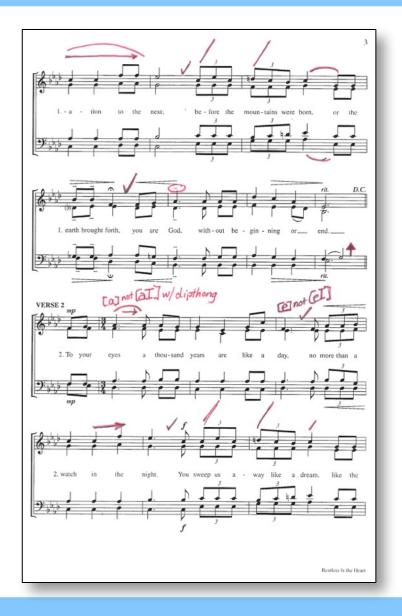




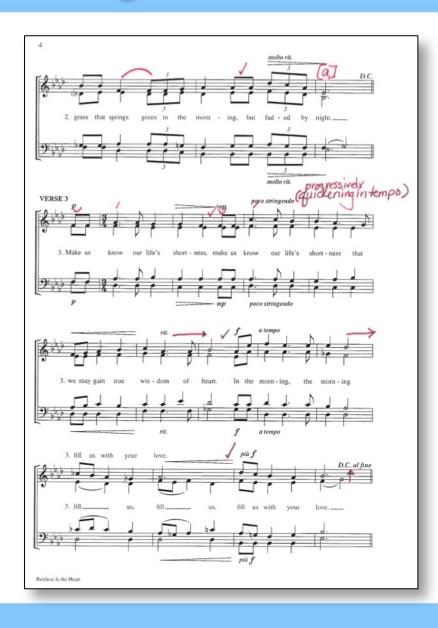










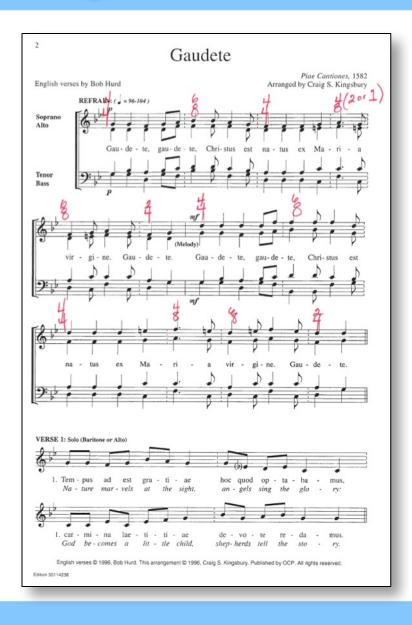


























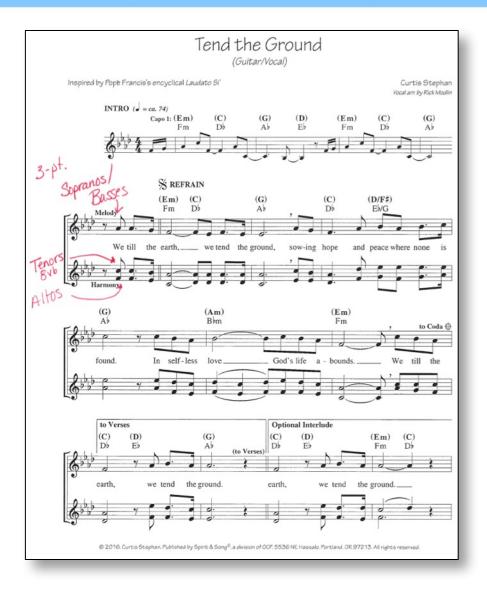


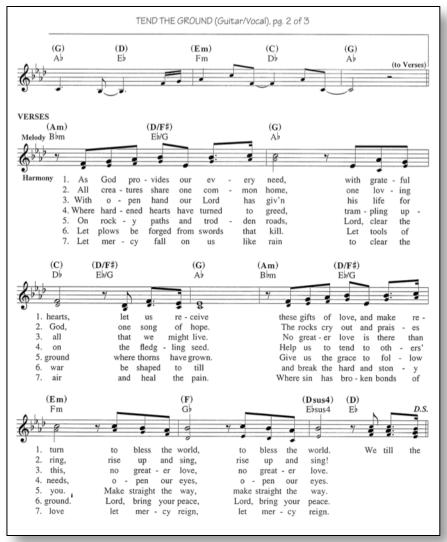
























Questions & Answers





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