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## The Position of an Accompanist when Working on the Voice

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**Annotation:** Instrumental accompaniment is not considered a fixed, conditional component in vocal music. In folklore, many genres are performed without instrumental accompaniment. Instrumental accompaniment is often available in solo performances or in song and dance genres. Professional music, especially choral music, does not have instrumental accompaniment. These include genres of medieval and renaissance music - masses, madrigals, consorts, vocal ensembles, acapella.

**Keywords:** music, vocal, accompanist, instrumental, musical instruments, voice, melody.

**Introduction:** Vocal music should be studied as a common form of art. All its elements are interconnected, enrich each other and form a complex system.

Instrumental performance is created in the capacity of supporting the voice in individual songs. Later, he appeared in vocal ensembles and choirs accompanied by instruments. The role of the instrumental accompaniment can be very modest, for example: holding the background and tonality, but it can also take an important place. Most often, the main musical event - events, their content is manifested precisely in the orchestral part, piano or other musical accompaniment.

**Literature review:** Compared to the human voice, musical instruments have greater technical capabilities. Therefore, the instrumental accompaniment can perform different roles at the same time: summarizing and detailing, expressing events and subtext. The instrumental part can reveal the content not fully expressed by the vocal part, predict the vocal melody, enter into a dialogue (or argument) with it, reveal the details of the characters, facial expressions, and landscape.

The accompanying descriptive music is not just a background but expresses the inner content of the text.

Musical instrument. A texture is the structure of musical material or the manner in which a musical text is presented. The word invoice comes from the Latin language and means "I am doing". Broadly speaking, there are two types of invoices: monophonic and polyphonic. We include a monophonic invoice or a double invoice in an octave. A multi-vocal invoice is based on the coordination of equal voices. Homophonic texture consists of the voice of the main melody and the accompaniment. Summarizing the invoice in different plans, this is harmony. Harmonic accompaniment is expressed through chords (rhythmic figuration, chordal texture) or harmonic figuration. Mixing type – homophonic – polyphonic texture. A figuration is an image that is repeated in a certain way. It is melodic, rhythmic and harmonic.

In modern music, there are works in which the homophone or mixed texture has no harmonic basis. But the main feature - the contrast between the main voice and the background - remains.

The change of texture indicates that the character and mood of the music has changed.

When the instrumental part comes to the fore, when the vocal delivery is not enough. Revealing the subtext is done only through the performance of the instrument.

**Discussion:** Instrumental piece in vocal works. Chamber and vocal - symphonic music (opera, oratorio, cantata) has sections that are intended for instrumental music. These are introduction, overtures, introductions, preludes, conclusion. Instrumental sections are inserted between vocal sections. Instrumental sections depend on the specific artistic idea or their place in the form.

Introduction - sections tune the listeners to the desired image, general tone, emotional atmosphere before the first words are pronounced by the performer. Often, depending on the introduction, the word has one meaning or another.

Sometimes it is several chords, and only one specified type of invoice is saved. But even in this type of introduction, it conveys the necessary emotional tone and vivid visual character. This multi-chord introduction serves to make the first vocal phrases psychologically convincing. The introduction defines the type of texture that characterizes the entire romance or song.

This type of introduction later becomes the theme of the vocal part and defines the main theme of the entire song or romance. The topic can be extensive and significantly developed.

The task of an independent entrance is not only to express the desired mood, but also to create a contrast with the next vocal party tune.

Riturnel, Interlude, additional instrumental part is also an integral part of the artistic work. These require the performer to live the experiences of the literary character he created, and to join the music.

Riturnel, Interludes usually act as a link between romance or song clauses. An interlude often repeats the introductory material and completes the clause. At the same time, interludes connect the band and the band and transfer the listener's attention to another emotional state.

**Results:** In vocal works, the instrumental track performs the function of completion, conclusion, completion of the meaning and resume. Different versions of the ending can be found in songs, romances and opera numbers. Their:

1. The simplest is background type accompaniment.
2. Repetition of the last phrase or sentence of the vocal part (changed or unchanged).
3. To finish telling the story to the end. In this, the material from the previous section is musically developed anew. Often, this type of ending coincides with the climax of the whole work.
4. Resume, summary conclusion will be based on introduction or new musical material. It is separated from the previous section by the cadence.

**Conclusion:**

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