SingLet™ Illustrated for All

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Abstract

Existing letter-name systems run into multisyllabic chromatic names—hard to sing and bad for AP memory. The fixed-do system has solfèges with persistent pitch flexibility implanted by the movable-do system. The latter focuses on intervals, excellent for relative pitch (RP), but deters the shared solfège syllables from having fixed APs. Additionally, AP's values are not realized yet when the number of connected AP possessors is almost negligible. This research focuses on generating a solmization system that is fast for automatic AP labelling and ready for AP curriculum developments. Hopefully, more AP possessors will emerge, allowing proper evaluation of its potential.

The *SingLet™ (Sing + Letter)*, nature notes are A→/eɪ/, B→/bi/, C→/si/, D→/di/, E→/i/, F→/fi/, and G→/dʒi/. Note F gets rid of its alphabetic pronunciation of /ɛf/, two discrete phones, and obtains Fi™ /fi/, a CV. Ending vowel /i/ is unique to and almost uniform in natural SingLets, while the alphabetic A→/eɪ/ stays as an exception to avoid extra cognitive loading. Going to the accidentals, E variants are given a consonant onset "/j/" to have CV SingLets. The pitch class of A (A, A♯, A♭, A𝄪, A𝄫, etc.) is honored as the only class without consonant onsets. Therefore, each A–G pitch class has its unique consonant onset (or the absence of one). Each accidental type (sharp or flat, single, or double, and so on) has a

distinctive rhyme. The rhyme of natural, sharp, and double sharp SingLets changes from /i/ to /ɑ/ and to /ɔ/; the rhyme of natural, flat, and double flat SingLets changes from /i/ to /ɛ/ and to /u/. In both directions, the vowels become progressively darker while the jaw opens up more and the tongue moves backward.

To test SingLet's legato readiness, the author presents Amazing SingLet, a respectful key-modulating parody of John Newton's "Amazing Grace". In C, G, A, and B♭ majors. The example progressively introduce natural SingLet syllables with stable /i/-based articulation, raised degree of /ɑ/ for (C♯, F♯), lower degree of /ɛ/ for B♭ alongside natural F as /fi/. This progression foregrounds vowel-based chromatic differentiation while sustaining melodic legato.

Informal rehearsal observations suggest that SingLet supports legato articulation comparable to the solfège while retaining immediate letter-name recognition. The two systems very likely complement each other for dual AP and RP agility.

Keywords

SingLet, Letter-Name solmization, solfège.