

BLENDING CHORDS

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 5 th | 35% |
| 3 rd | 15% |
| Root 35% lows 15% highs | 50% |

APPROACH TO NOTES

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Front of Note | Middle Of Note | Back Of Note |
| Initiation | Sustain | Release |

VERTICAL ALIGNMENT

Individual → Section → Ensemble

ENSEMBLE SOUND

| | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 40% | Melody |
| 30% | Harmony |
| 20% | Rhythmic Accompaniment |
| 10% | Long Note Accompaniment |

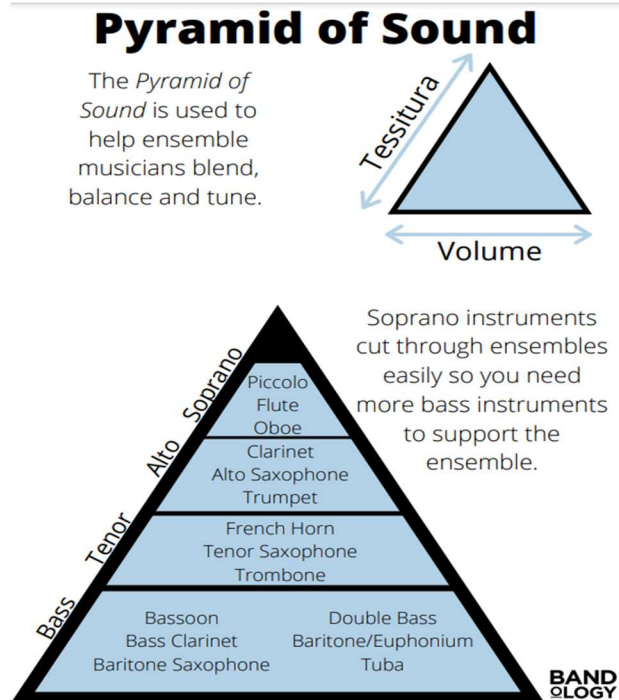
AIR DYNAMICS

| | |
|----|------------|
| 2 | <i>fff</i> |
| 4 | <i>ff</i> |
| 8 | <i>f</i> |
| 12 | <i>mf</i> |
| 16 | <i>mp</i> |
| 20 | <i>p</i> |
| 24 | <i>pp</i> |

TUNING SIMPLE CHORDS

| |
|---|
| <p><u>MAJOR</u> Lowered 3rd (-14); Raised 5th (+2)</p> <p><u>MINOR</u> Raised 3rd (+16); Raised 5th (+2)</p> <p><u>7th CHORD</u> Mm: Lowered 3rd (-14); Raised 5th (+2); Lowered 7th (-31) MM: Lowered 3rd (-14); Raised 5th (+2); Lowered 7th (-12) Half-Dim: Raised 3rd (+16); Lowered 5th (-17); Raised 7th (+18) Full-Dim: Raised 3rd (+16); Lowered 5th (-17); Raised 7th (+19)</p> |
|---|

- IN TONE – IN TUNE – IN TIME
- EMBELLISH
- BREATH RELEASE
- YOUR TRIO
- BRING OUT THE LOW'S, FLOAT THE HIGHS



LEGATO

Smooth and Connected - without breaks

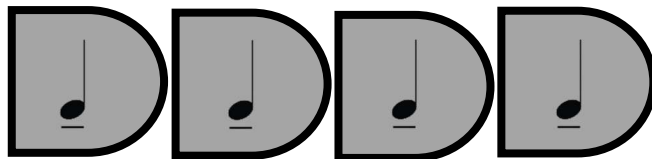
Use your air to blow through the legato notes, and the tongue will interrupt the air for a split second to add definition to the beginning of the legato note. Another way to explain legato notes: full length quarter notes that touch whatever comes after the note (that could be another note or a rest).



TENUTO

Held, To Hold

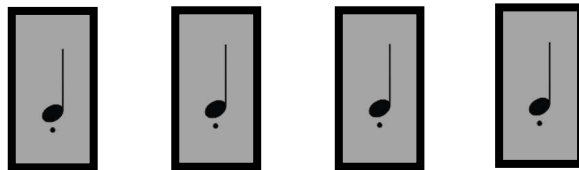
Its precise interpretation can be somewhat contextual in practice, especially when combined with dynamic directions affecting loudness. In that case, it can mean either accent the note in question by holding it to its full length (or longer, with slight rubato), or play the note slightly louder... "weighted".



STACCATO

Light, Detached, Disconnected - with breaks In between

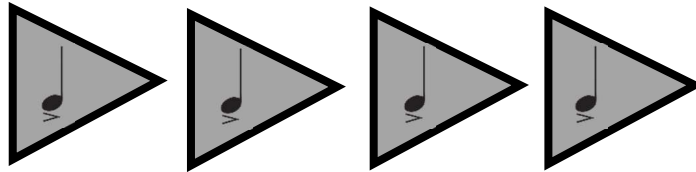
Staccato note is half of the valued note. For example, a staccato quarter note is an eighth note followed by an eighth rest. It is highly unlikely you will see a staccato whole note, but if you ever do, it would be defined as a half note followed by a half rest.



ACCENT

With Emphasis

There are three characteristics to an accent. 1) The front of the note is slightly louder. Make sure the air makes the beginning of the note louder, not a hard tongue. 2) The notes touch. In your basic accent, the accent is a full-length note, which means that the notes touch. 3) There is a slight decay, which means the note gets softer at the end of the note. The accent should have a round sound to it, like a beach ball bouncing on the sidewalk.



MARCATO

With Each Note Played Marked or Stressed

A short note, long chord, or medium passage to be played louder or more forcefully than surrounding music

