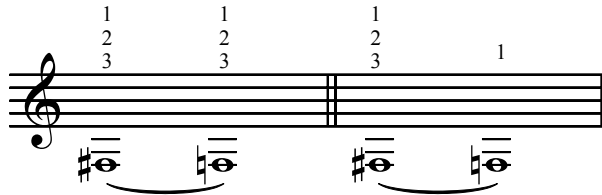


Les Notes Pédales - *Pedal notes*

Pour commencer à travailler les fausses pédales, c'est à dire la Fa naturel au dessous du Fa dièse, dernière note de la tessiture normale, essayer tout d'abord de le travailler en "Bend", c'est à dire avec le même doigté (septième position soit 1, 2, 3). L'instrumentiste prendra soin d'appliquer l'une des deux techniques énoncées au chapitre précédent : une légère poussée vers le haut pour le système vertical, une légère poussée vers le pavillon pour le système horizontal.

Le son obtenu avec le "bend" est meilleur que celui que l'on obtiendra en jouant ce Fa avec le premier piston.

Malheureusement, il faut travailler énormément le deuxième exemple car c'est avec lui que se produit l'avancement des lèvres qui protège de la pression de l'embouchure.



To start playing pedal notes, that is to say F natural below F sharp, the lowest note within the normal register, the player should initially try to adopt the bend technique, that is to say with the same finger position (seventh position or 1,2,3). The player should take care to adopt one of the two techniques mentioned in the previous chapter : a slight push upwards for the vertical system and a slight push towards the bell for the horizontal system.

The sound obtained by bending is better than that obtained by playing this F with the first piston.

Unfortunately, a lot of work has to be put into achieving the second example correctly. This is because it is precisely this action which produces the thickening of the lip tissue which protects the lips from mouthpiece pressure.

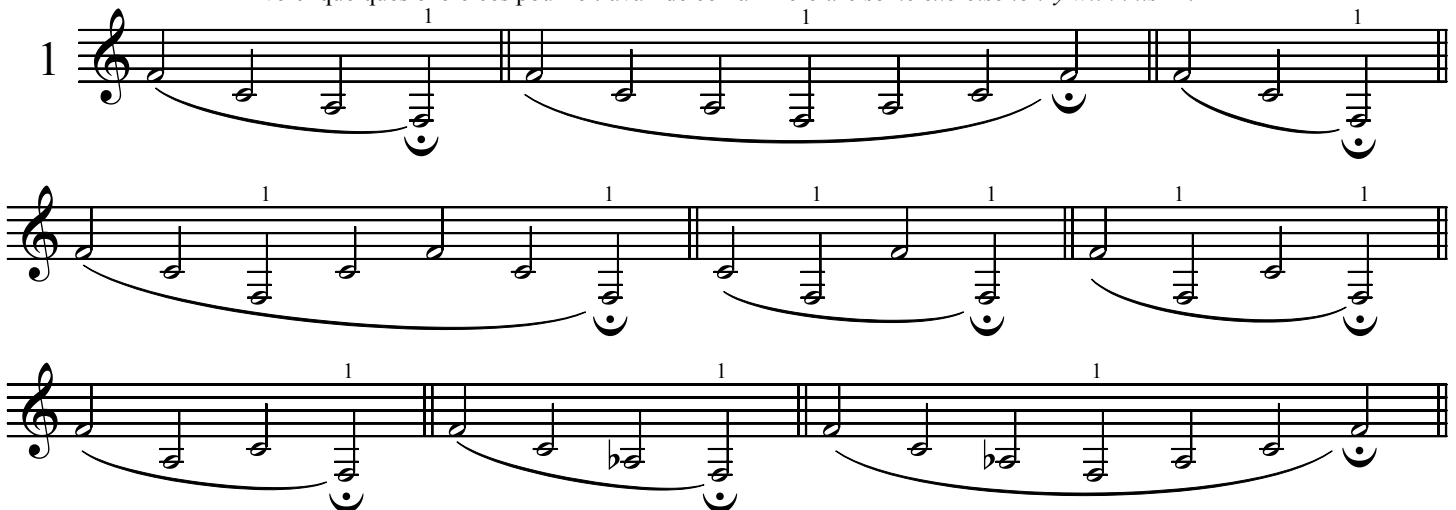
Avancement que l'on doit continuer à travailler jusqu'aux doubles pédales. Ce travail est long et décourage malheureusement très vite de nombreux élèves. La patience et la persévérance seront largement récompensées par de très importants progrès dans le jeu de l'instrumentiste.

This is an exercise to promote thickening of the lips and which is employed down to double pedal notes. This work takes much time and unfortunately many pupils get discouraged by it. However, patience and perseverance are more than rewarded. If this exercise is done diligently the pupil will make big steps forward in the mastery of his instrument.

En travaillant la tessiture des fausses pédales, les lèvres ne sont pas assez libres. Difficulté naturelle d'obtenir un son correct, une bonne justesse et une absence de tremblement. Mais lorsque l'on arrive sur la tessiture des doubles pédales, on retrouve une grande liberté (vibration facile sans aucun effort).

By working in the range of false pedal notes the lips are not sufficiently free. The pupil may experience a natural difficulty in producing a pleasant sound that is correctly pitched and free from trembling. However, in the double pedal note register, a great deal of freedom can be discovered with easy and effortless vibration.

Voici quelques exercices pour le travail de ce Fa - *Here are some exercise to try with this F :*



Après avoir obtenu un certain résultat sur Fa, continuer le travail avec Mi, puis Mi bémol, Ré, Ré bémol et Do. Ceci devrait être plus facile, car le Fa est très proche de la tessiture normale. Il nécessite donc beaucoup plus "d'efforts" pour sa maîtrise que le Mi, déjà plus éloigné.

Having achieved a certain result with this F, continue working with E, then E flat, then D, D flat and C. This should be easier because the F is very close to the standard range. It thus needs much more "effort" to master than the E, which is higher up the scale.



Vocalises - *Vocalises*

Essayer de jouer l'octave aussi facilement que le demi-ton (bending) qui précède. Ne pas presser davantage l'embouchure sur les lèvres mais changer la vitesse et la pression de l'air. On ne peut dissocier la vitesse de la pression et vice-versa. Avec la même facilité, jouer un "bend" d'un demi-ton descendant sur la première note afin d'essayer de jouer l'octave.

Try to play the octave with as much ease as the semi-tone (bending) which precedes. Do not increase mouthpiece pressure, but change the speed and the pressure of the air. It is impossible to increase air speed without increasing air pressure at the same time. With the same lack of pressure, play a semi-tone bend going down the scale from the first note, in an effort to play the full octave.

Lento et piano

1ère Série - *First Series*

A

β = Bending : Jouer la note avec le même doigté que celle qui précède. Deux doigtés sont proposés : un au dessus de la note, l'autre au dessous. Ces doigtés se font au choix.

β = Bending : play the note with the same fingering as the previous note. Two fingerings are suggested : one above the note and the other below the note. The player should feel free to choose the fingering which better suits him.

Gamme de Reiche - *Reiche Scales*

Travailler ces gammes lié, détaché simple et détaché double. | *Work on these scales legato, detached and double detached.*

Do Majeur - *C Major*

7

The first system of the C Major scale consists of four measures. The first measure contains a whole note C4. The second measure contains a half note D4 and a half note E4. The third measure contains a half note F4 and a half note G4. The fourth measure contains a half note A4 and a half note B4. The scale continues on the next line.

The second system of the C Major scale consists of four measures. The first measure contains a whole note C5. The second measure contains a half note D5 and a half note E5. The third measure contains a half note F5 and a half note G5. The fourth measure contains a half note A5 and a half note B5. The scale continues on the next line.

The third system of the C Major scale consists of four measures. The first measure contains a whole note C6. The second measure contains a half note D6 and a half note E6. The third measure contains a half note F6 and a half note G6. The fourth measure contains a half note A6 and a half note B6. The scale continues on the next line.

The fourth system of the C Major scale consists of four measures. The first measure contains a whole note C7. The second measure contains a half note D7 and a half note E7. The third measure contains a half note F7 and a half note G7. The fourth measure contains a half note A7 and a half note B7. The scale continues on the next line.

Do mineur - *C minor*

The first system of the C minor scale consists of four measures. The first measure contains a whole note C4. The second measure contains a half note D4 and a half note E4. The third measure contains a half note F4 and a half note G4. The fourth measure contains a half note A4 and a half note B4. The scale continues on the next line.

The second system of the C minor scale consists of four measures. The first measure contains a whole note C5. The second measure contains a half note D5 and a half note E5. The third measure contains a half note F5 and a half note G5. The fourth measure contains a half note A5 and a half note B5. The scale continues on the next line.

The third system of the C minor scale consists of four measures. The first measure contains a whole note C6. The second measure contains a half note D6 and a half note E6. The third measure contains a half note F6 and a half note G6. The fourth measure contains a half note A6 and a half note B6. The scale continues on the next line.

The fourth system of the C minor scale consists of four measures. The first measure contains a whole note C7. The second measure contains a half note D7 and a half note E7. The third measure contains a half note F7 and a half note G7. The fourth measure contains a half note A7 and a half note B7. The scale continues on the next line.