

# Fundamentals:

## Sound Concept

- Listening to great trumpet
- Singing
- Intuition

## Breathing:

- Position of chest and neck
- breathing in naturally
- not constructing the throat when blowing (closed lips).

## Embouchure (air vs. Resistance)

- Embouchure set-up (balance points)
- Three principles of vibration (use grass and draw illustrations of reed, string, etc).
- Three resistance points (lips, teeth, tongue)
- Addition of corners
- stopping throat tension (Valsalva maneuver)

## To buzz or not to buzz:

- open buzzing vs. tight buzzing (for form and sound quality)
- buzzing mouthpiece for connection between notes and flexibility

## Pressure

- good vs bad

## Articulation

- Importance of clean emission of sound (breath attacks and whisper tones)
- three types of articulation (Ta, Da, La)

-balance of wind to articulation

Fingers:

-holding thumb under lead-pipe for opposition to fingers

-forming open C in hand

-not lifting too high with fingers (dime exercise)

Isometric exercises

-Pencil exercise?

-Paper exercise

-Fish exercise

## Technique

-Briefly review embouchure set-up (beginners?)

Warm-up

-mouthpiece

-How to practice

Efficiency Principle: Conservation of motion to go faster

-demonstrate on finger trills

-lip trills

-articulation

Accuracy:

-buzzing music with pitch accuracy, not just exercises (and good sound)

-sing before playing, with pitch accuracy

-be able to sing all intervals

-practice improvisation

-practice composing

## Multiple Tonguing

- Ka, weak link
- blow through

## Range and Endurance

- Form (starting from middle register)
- Speed vs. volume (hose analogy)
- Faddis exercise
- Arbans lip slurs

## Flexibility

- Use mouthpiece buzzing for line (elevator)
- Lower=louder, higher=softer
- Yodeling model
- Jaw instead of lips. Lips remain still, for fast lip trill studies (beefed up long tone).

# Artistic Development

## Music Tips:

- blow through small notes
- balance dynamic spectrum
- sing and play
- hear and then play

## Intonation:

- finding the sweet spot (high, efficient)...avoiding overly opening mouth
- avoid enabling embouchure sharpness or flatness by pulling the main tuning slide in or out too much.

-do use the third and 1st slides!

### Recording yourself

- get a good recorder and mic
- mic positioning
- loud vs soft

### Equipment:

- choosing a mouthpiece
- horn, mpc and aperture balance
- being practical minded (right mouthpiece/horn for the job)

### Being an artist!

- creating project ideas
- composing original music or commissioning
- forming ensembles
- recording
- thinking outside the box

### Sound modeling

- copy other great artist