

ORNAMENTATION

Cut Before the note – A grace note made before a note by quickly lifting and replacing a finger.

Tap – A short note made by quickly closing and opening the hole below the melody note.

Long Roll – The melody note sounds first, followed by a cut and tap.

Short Roll – The cut sounds first followed by a tap.

Crans (Doublings) – Two fast cuts using two different fingers.

Tripple Strike – A doubling and a tap.

Trill – A double tap in between two melody notes.

Cut Into the note – A movement between notes: The higher melody note sounds first, followed by a quick cut on the second melody note. (Similar to a cut)

Slide – Bend between notes. From below or above.

Runs – Fast notes between Melody notes (often b-c-d to get into the higher octave).

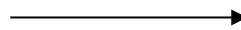
TONGUING

- To separate notes
- To create staccato notes
- To accent a note
- To cut off a note

Tripple Tounge – Two methods to achieve triple tonguing are: D G D (front and back of tongue) or Di del ii (as in Little Italy said in lazy Auzzie speech).

Triple Tonguing

- On the same note – can replace a short roll
- Over 2 notes as an ornament
- Over 3 notes to highlight a run



Flutter Tonguing – Rolling `r`.

Metronome Practice -

1. Crotchet = 120-160 bpm. Play until comfortable.
2. Halve the tempo e.g crotchet = 60-80. Play until comfortable.
3. Halve the tempo e.g crotchet = 30-40. Play until comfortable.
4. Move the pulse to a different beat of the bar.