Introduction

The Balance

Efficient trumpet playing is a balance between three elements; air, tongue level, and embouchure. This balance cannot be explained in scientific terms, therefore it must be accomplished by feel through proper practice. That is the purpose of this book; to provide trumpet players with a course of study which will enable them to find their balance and become more efficient in their playing.

Trying to describe the balance with statements such as "The balance is 1/3 air, 1/3 tongue level, and 1/3 embouchure" is pointless. The balance is in a constant state of nex, changing from day to day, gig to gig, and note to note. Your balance can make when you change instruments, when the playing environment is unfamiliar, when you are sick or tired, or for many other reasons. It is best not to over analyze your balance, but to develop it naturally over time and by feel.

The Balance is discussed and demonstrated in Video 1.

Air Power & Control

You will discover early in your study of these materials and after viewing the videos at **www.BolvinMusic.com** that we have plents of an applay the trumpet. The secret to efficiency lies in the control of that great reserve of air power. When doing the breathing exercises in Lessons 1-3 Part 3, don't hold back the first time through. On the repeat control the air and go for the musical result.

Tongue Levels

There are four basic tongue, evels or tongue positions in trumpet playing. These are achieved by the use of he syllables aw, ew, ee, and ss. Each syllable represents a range on the trumpet While playing, you should think of the syllable for the register that you are playing in. For example when playing low C, think aw. There are not exact tongue positions for individual notes; rather each syllable represents a register on the horn. These ranges may vary slightly from player to player.

A good exercise is to vocalize: aw-ew-ee-ss 4 times. Tongue levels are discussed and demonstrated in Video 1.

Aw or Taw

Aw (or Taw when tonguing) is used in the lowest register of the horn, from low C down to low F#. It is very important to develop a fat, vibrant sound in the aw register, without any restriction to the air flow. This is the foundation for everything we do in the higher registers. Watch Video 1 for a demonstration of the aw register.

1. Long tones

Take a full relaxed breath- Chest Up!! The first note is to set you up. Breath again after the first note. Think aw going down to the low C. Crescendo slowly, keep the tone centered, and let the sound get fat and full.

Don't allow the sound to distort or become stuffy or blatty.

2. Octaves

Vocalize first: taw-tee, taw-tee, taw-tee. Feel the movement of the tongue.

Play slowly and Watch The Tongue. Kick the top lote

3. Breath Push

Without the trumpet, take a full breath and slowly exhron on beat three, forcefully push out air using abdomir muscles. Keep Chest Up!! Repeat.

Now with the trumpet, play low Clor two bear forcefully push out air using abdominal and slurring up an octave. Read more on The introduction.

4. Octave slurs

Vocalize first: a ee, aw-ee.
Slur using controlled brec
Middle note wal disapr
Don't allow the sour

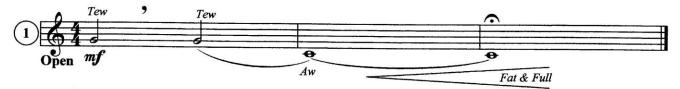
5. Intervals

Practice 'Play s' are



Haa-Too Breathing 5X

Chest Up!
Big Breath!



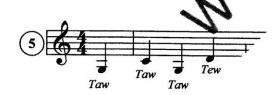
Continue down with fingerings: 2, 1, 12, 23, 13, 123



Continue down with fingerings: 2, 1, 12, 23, 13, 123



Continue down with ingerings: 2, 1, 12, 23, 13, 13







1. Long tones

Take a full relaxed breath- Chest Up!! Watch the tongue! No crescendo. Hold at mf but never hold back. Listen for resonance, clarity and centered sound and pitch. Clean, even slurs. Don't "telegraph" your slurs.

2. Flexibility

Vocalize first. Play slowly the first time to feel the movement of the tongue. Watch The Tongue. Kick the top notes.

Use a metronome. Start slowly and try to increase speed each domark your tempos in the margin for future reference.

Rest and repeat entire exercise slurred.

3a and 3b. Glissandos

Read Glissandos in introduction.

Review Breath Push exercise—Lesson 1 Par Play in slow cut time. Use breath push ar all the "in-between" partials. Watch the glissando. Rest frequently!

4. Intervals

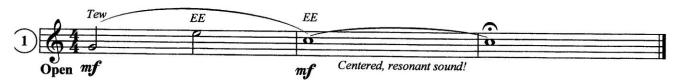
Review Lesson 3 Par Practice vocatizing: / Play slowly to all/ but never sacrif Rest and rer



CG Breathing 8 Steps Walking in place

Lesson 12

Chest Up! Big Breath!



Continue *down* with fingerings: 2, 1, 12, 23, 13, 123



Continue *up* with fingerings: 13, 23, 12, 1, 2, 0

Rest and repeat Part 2 slurred

Katch The T





Continue *up* with fingerings: 13, 23, 12, 1, 2, 0



Continue *up* with 13 garings: 13, 23, 12, 1, 2, 1





1. Long tones

Review Lesson 23 & 24 Part 1.

Take a full relaxed breath- Chest Up!! Watch the tongue! Beautiful, centered, clean sound. Don't allow the sound to distort or become stuffy or blatty. Clean, even slurs. Don't "telegraph" your slurs.

2. Flexibility- Trills

Play slurred as written. Use a metronome. Start with a slow tempo and try to speed up daily. Breath and rest as needed. Working towards a lip trill. Watch The Tongue.

3. Intervals based on minor blues

Play lightly and staccato. Try to play in one breath. Practice with models: Slur 2 notes *up*, Slur 2 notes *down*, Slur 4 notes, Slur 2 notes between models.

4. Intervals- Tritone

Review Lesson 18 Part 4- Octaves
Practice vocalizing: an-ew-ee-ss 4
Start slowly.
Use a metronome and mark v
reference. Try to speed up
Rest and repeat slurred



