



Playing the clarinet
is fun

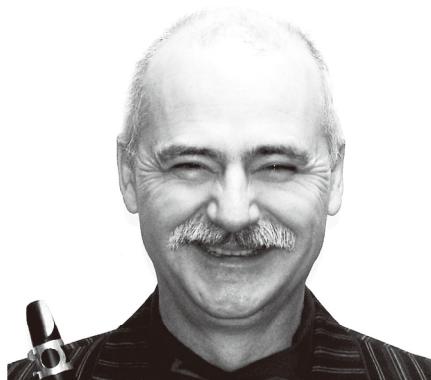
Du plaisir en jouant
de la clarinette

Clifton
FINEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Playing the clarinet is fun 1

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**Played and edited by
Joué et traité par**



Pavel Sandorf

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Foreword:

The clarinet is an extremely versatile instrument. The clarinet is at home in many different types of music - classical music, jazz, folk music or in a Klezmer band - and often plays solo parts. The clarinet is a transposing musical instrument and belongs to the family of woodwind instruments. There are various models and examples of this instrument family, but we will concentrate on the Bb clarinet with Boehm System.

The tone range stretches across almost 4 octaves and makes the clarinet the most flexible woodwind instrument.

Playing the clarinet is fun, but practice and learning are prerequisites for this. But remember: "Practice makes perfect." It is important to practice every day. But "passive" music is also an important lesson for the ear. Listen to great clarinet players from various music fields in the audio files and learn from them.

This clarinet manual is not a tutor in the traditional sense and should not replace clarinet lessons. With this book and audio files we want to show you that you can

very quickly have fun playing the clarinet!

The audio files have various degrees of difficulty and in this way you will be able to enjoy playing along for a long time.

Using the audio files:

With the aid of the audio files you can first listen to the clarinet pieces, then practice them and then play along with the karaoke version. Here you can also take over the solo part as "solo clarinettist."

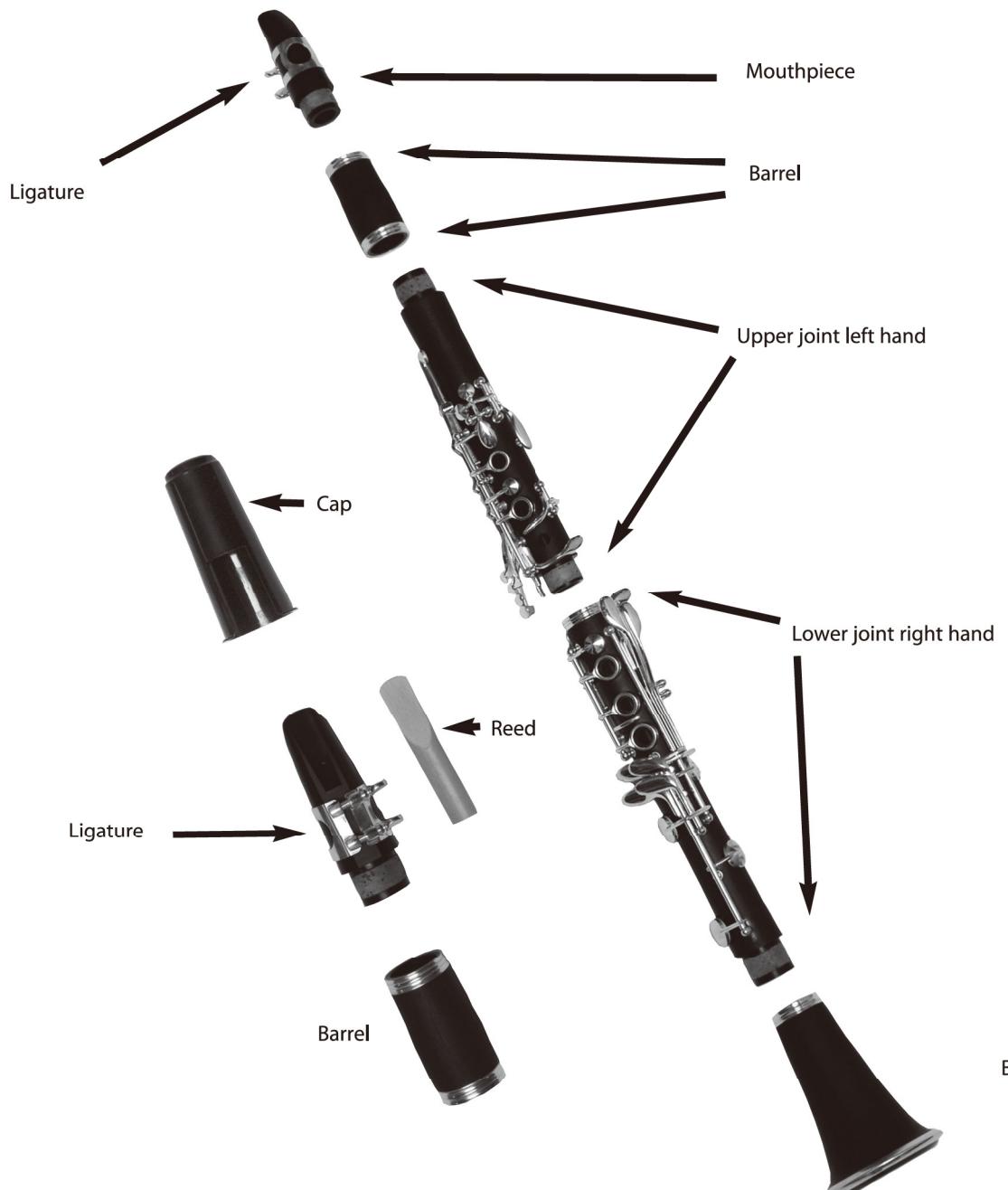
In order that you can find the desired piece without a long search the number of the audio files is given at every song.

To be able to play along with all the songs in the audio files, the clarinet must first be tuned. The tones "G" and "C" can be heard in the audio files at index no. 1. First "G" is played, then "C". If you own a chromatic tuner you can of course also tune your clarinet with this.

But first the tones must be audible!



My Clarinet:



Mouthpiece:

The most important part of the clarinet is the removable mouthpiece. The mouthpiece together with the reed is what is largely responsible for the sound of woodwind instruments. There are various types of mouthpieces and also different reeds for clarinets. Knowing which reed is best for you comes with time. Clarinet reeds are obtainable in all music shops.

However, the standard version is in any case adequate for the start.

The "reed" is made of bamboo-like reed. It must not show any damage and for this reason should be put in place very carefully and treated with extreme care.

Through wear and tear the reeds become rippled or cracked over the course of time or parts break off. In time you will also gain experience in knowing which reed is best for you.

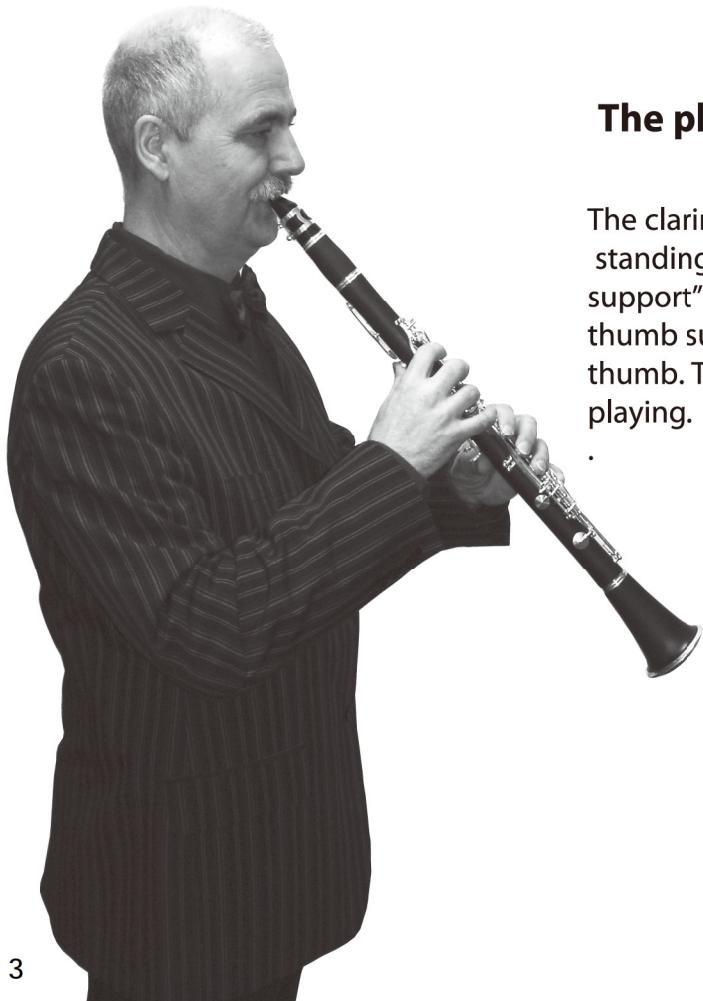
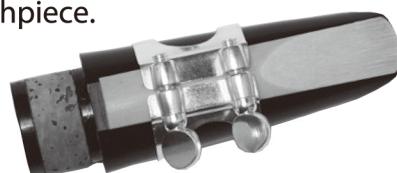


How to attach the reed to the mouthpiece:

Moisten the reed and lay it carefully along the mouthpiece.



Move the ligature carefully over the reed and mouthpiece and fix it over the thicker part of the reed with the screws. The reed must not protrude over the end or sides of the mouthpiece.



The playing position:

The clarinet can be played both in sitting and standing. However, it is easier to achieve good "breath support" at the beginning in standing. There is a thumb support underneath the clarinet for the right thumb. This helps to stabilize the instrument during playing.

Transport lock:

Sometimes clarinets are supplied with transport locks.

These are small cork pieces which have to be removed before playing, for the keys are otherwise fixed and cannot function.

Care Instructions:

To be able to enjoy your instrument for a long time it needs to be cared for regularly. Each time the instrument has been played it should be cleaned thoroughly with a pull-through cleaner and dried with a soft cloth. After playing, the clarinet is taken apart and stored in the case.

Moist pads can be dried with blotting paper.

.



Pull-through cleaner

Off we go! Preparations for the first tone

The most important and above all the most difficult aspect of playing the clarinet is the embouchure. This means how to produce a tone and how to make the clarinet sing! The embouchure is how the player brings the clarinet to his mouth, purses his lips and blows into it.

Important here is:

- a) Stand in a relaxed, upright position.
- b) Hold the clarinet as shown on page 2.
- c) Draw the lower lip over the lower front teeth (fig. 1).
- d) Lay the mouthpiece on the lower lip and press down on it with the upper front teeth.
This produces the pressure that is necessary for playing (fig. 2).
- e) Draw the corners of the mouth down and blow into the instrument.

The result will certainly not immediately sound as you imagined it, but you will have made a start.

As already mentioned, a pure, good-sounding tone depends largely on the embouchure. But breathing also plays an important part in producing a tone!

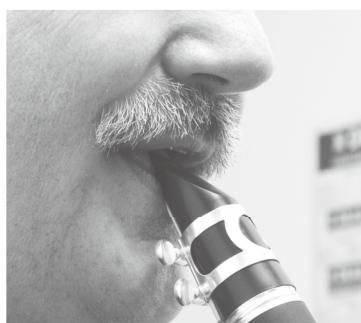


Fig. 1

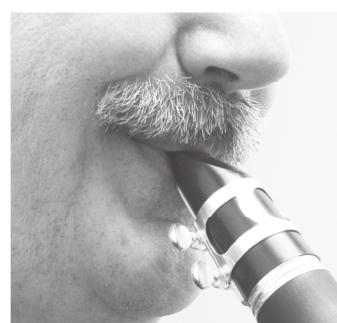


Fig. 2

Breathing:

Proper breathing is an important requirement for playing the clarinet. As already mentioned, the clarinet can be played both in sitting and standing, but you will achieve a better "breath support" at the beginning in standing.

With "support", the interplay of the back and stomach muscles and tension of the diaphragm is meant.

Stand in a relaxed position, breathe in deeply and allow the air you have drawn in to "slide into the abdomen". This air reserve can now be controlled as a column of air to allow blowing out with different amounts of pressure.

If this is done correctly, your stomach muscles will feel stiff after a long practice time.

When the first tones are produced after a longer time of practice, you should try to give these tones a name. Try to establish what kind of lip tension and what pressure produces a certain tone. If you are able to imagine a note as a tone you can immediately play written notes.

The keys:

The clarinet consists of keys and tone holes. Though the adept arrangement of the keys it is possible to reach many keys from one position and produce the corresponding tones. The basic position of the fingers and hands can be compared with the finger position for a recorder. You can find all the playable tones in a fingering chart at the end of the book. The picture on the right shows the position of the fingers. Each key has a spring which returns the key to its original position as soon as it is released.



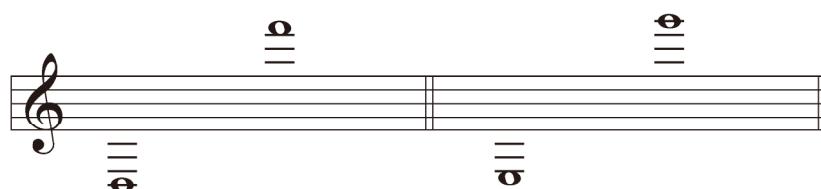
Keys



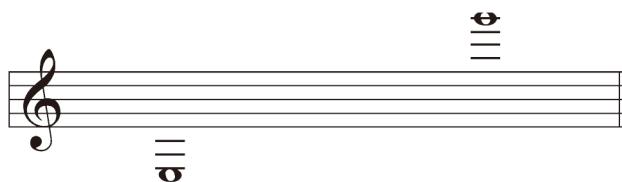
Position of the fingers

Tones on the Bb clarinet:

The Bb clarinet is a transposing instrument in the key of Bb. This means that the Bb clarinet is a tone lower than an instrument in the key of C.



The usual tone range of the clarinet:



The first attempt - a "C"

We have chosen a "C" as your first tone. This tone can be played fairly easily on the clarinet. The last three tuning tones on the CD are a "C".

1. Stand in a relaxed way and hold the clarinet as shown in fig. 1.



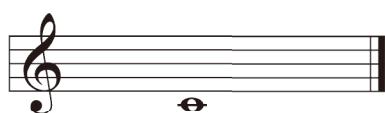
Fig. 1

2. Press the keys with the index finger, middle finger and ring finger of the left hand. Do not press any keys with the right hand! Please note! Fingers that are not used should be placed over the holes.



Fig. 2

3. Put the mouthpiece to your mouth as described on page 3 and blow into it. If the first tone does not sound very good remember "Practice makes perfect!"



Written note "C"



Our notes:

In order to depict sounds graphically, the notes were invented.
The following section shows the basic musical terms.

The scale

In music there are seven basic tones, which are constantly recurring. They are called: c, d, e, f, g, a, b.



For playing in different keys sharps (#) are needed, which raise the pitch of a note by one half step, and flats („b“), which lower the pitch if a note by a halfstep.

Scale with sharpening sign »#«:

Two staves of music. The top staff shows a sequence of notes: c, c sharp, d, d sharp, e, f, f sharp, g, g sharp, a, a sharp, b, and c. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes: b, a sharp, a, g sharp, g, f sharp, f, e, d sharp, d, c sharp, and c. Both staves use a treble clef and show the notes on a staff with four lines and four spaces.

Scale with flattening sign »b«:

Two staves of music. The top staff shows a sequence of notes: c, d flat, d, e flat, e, f, g flat, g, a flat, a, b flat, b, and c. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes: b, b flat, a, a flat, g, g flat, f, e, e flat, d, d flat, and c. Both staves use a treble clef and show the notes on a staff with four lines and four spaces.

Scale with flattening sign »b«:

Whole Note

whole rest

Half Note

half rest

Quarter note

quarter rest

Eighth note

eighth rest

Sixteenth note

sixteenth rest

A point after a note or rest lengthens its value by the half.

1 + te 2 + te 3 + te 4 + te

The types of beat:

The 4/4 beat



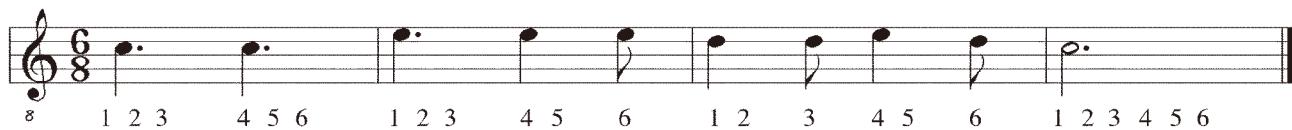
The 3/4 beat



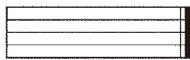
The 2/4 beat



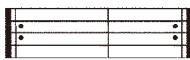
The 6/8 beat



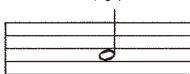
Important musical signs



..... Final character



..... Repetition of all measures between those signs



..... Fermata – the note is lengthened

DA CAPO DC

..... Repetition from beginning of the piece

al

..... up to

Fine

..... End

DAL SEGNO D.S.

..... Repetition starting from DAL SEGNO sign

Ø

..... In case of repetition – jump from head

Ø to lower head Ø

p = played silently, **pp** = played very silently , **f** = played very loudly **ff** = played very loudly

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Préface:

La clarinette est un instrument extrêmement varié. Que ce soit dans le classique, le jazz, la musique populaire, ou dans un Klezmer Band, dans de nombreux styles musicaux, la clarinette est souvent jouée en soliste, à la maison.

La clarinette est un instrument de musique transpositeur de la famille des instruments à vent en bois. Il existe plusieurs versions et représentants de cette catégorie d'instruments, mais nous nous concentrerons ici sur la clarinette en si bémol avec un système Boehm.

La tessiture recouvre approximativement 4 octaves et fait de la clarinette l'instrument à vent en bois le plus flexible.

Du plaisir en jouant de la clarinette présuppose cependant de l'exercice et de l'apprentissage. Ne pas oublier que: « l'expérience fait le maître ». S'exercer au quotidien est important. Mais pour l'oreille, l'occupation « passive » avec de la musique est également une leçon importante. Ecoute sur le fichiers audio de formidables clarinettistes provenant de différents horizons musicaux et apprends d'eux.

Cette école de la clarinette n'est pas un guide au sens traditionnel du terme, et ne doit pas remplacer la leçon de clarinette. Avec ce livre et le fichiers audio, nous aimerais avoir pour effet que tu puisses avoir le plus vite possible

« du plaisir en jouant de la clarinette » !!

Le fichiers audio comporte différents degrés de difficulté ,ainsi tu auras une joie qui durera longtemps lorsque « tu joueras avec ».

Utilisation du fichiers audio:

A l'aide du fichiers audio, tu peux d'abord écouter les morceaux de clarinette, t'exercer puis jouer avec la version Karaoké. Avec cela, tu peux reprendre la partie solo comme « clarinettiste solo ». Pour que tu trouves les titres souhaités sans avoir à chercher trop longtemps, l'index fichiers audio correspondant se trouve derrière chaque chanson.

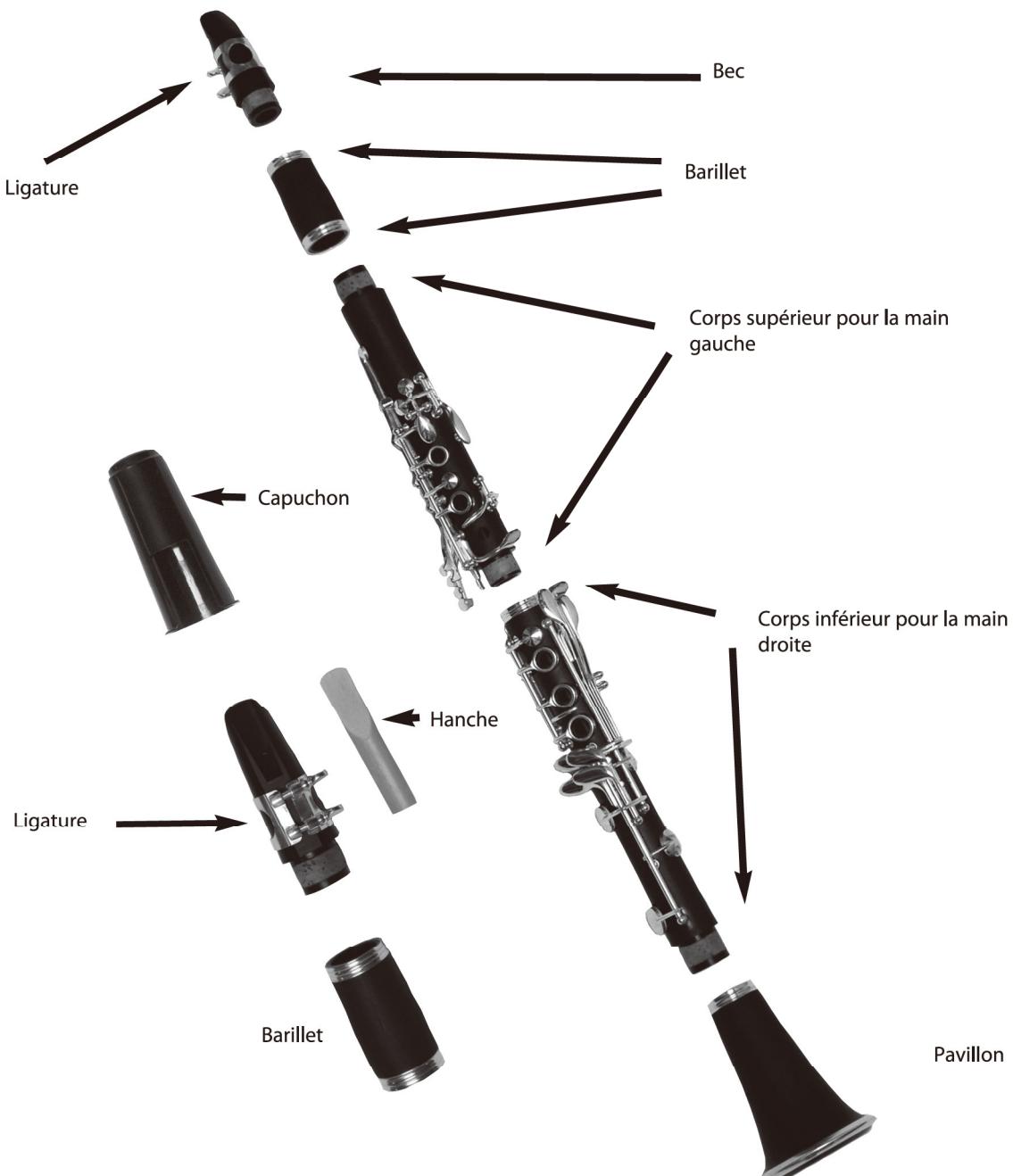
Pour pouvoir jouer toutes les chansons du fichiers audio, la clarinette doit tout d'abord être accordée. Les tons « sol » et « do » sont écoutables sur le fichiers audio avec l'index N°1. Un « sol » retentit tout d'abord puis un « do ».

Si tu possèdes un accordeur chromatique, tu peux évidemment également accorder ta clarinette avec.

Mais tout d'abord, les tons doivent pouvoir être entendus!



Ma clarinette:



Bec:

La partie la plus importante de la clarinette est le bec démontable. La liaison entre le bec et la hanche contribue de façon déterminante au son des instruments à vent en bois. Il existe différents becs et également différentes sortes de hanches pour la clarinette. L'expérience de savoir quelle hanche est la mieux adaptée pour toi, viendra seulement avec le temps. Mais l'exécution standard est suffisante dans tous les cas au départ.

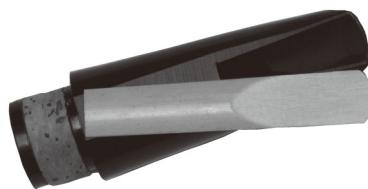
La « hanche » provient d'une herbe de jonc semblable au bambou. Elle ne doit en aucun cas montrer des altérations et doit toujours être manipulée et mise de façon très prudente.

A cause de l'importante sollicitation, les hanches deviennent ondulées ou fissurées avec le temps, ou alors des morceaux se cassent. Avec le temps, tu gagnes aussi en expérience, pour savoir quelle hanche est la mieux adaptée pour toi.



C'est ainsi que je fixe la hanche sur le bec:

Humidifier la hanche et la placer précautionneusement dans l'encoche du bec.



Déplacer prudemment la ligature sur la hanche et le bec et fixer sur la partie la plus épaisse de la hanche avec les vis.



La hanche ne doit dépasser ni devant au niveau de la pointe du bec ni sur les côtés.



La tenue:

La clarinette peut se jouer aussi bien assise que debout. Cependant un bon « soutien respiratoire » est plus facile à atteindre debout, au début.

Un dénommé support de pouce se trouve sous la clarinette pour le pouce de la main droite. Cela aide à stabiliser l'instrument lors du jeu.

Protection pendant le transport:

Il peut arriver que les clarinettes soient livrées avec des protections de transport. Il s'agit de petits morceaux de bouchon qui doivent être retirés précautionneusement, car sinon, les clés sont fixées et ne peuvent pas fonctionner de la sorte.

Manuel d'entretien:

Pour pouvoir profiter longtemps de ton instrument, tu dois l'entretenir régulièrement. Nettoie la clarinette minutieusement après chaque jeu avec un chiffon de nettoyage et maintiens-la bien sèche à l'aide d'un tissu doux. Après le jeu, la clarinette est démontée et rangée dans son étui. Tu peux sécher les rembourrages humides à l'aide d'un buvard.



Chiffon de nettoyage

Maintenant, on peut commencer!

Préparations à mon premier son

Le chapitre le plus important et avant tout le plus difficile concernant le jeu de la clarinette est la technique d'embouchure ou de mise en lèvres. C'est-à-dire, comment je produis un son et comment je réussis à faire sonner la clarinette!

Par embouchure, on entend par là comment le joueur prend la clarinette dans la bouche, positionne les lèvres et souffle dedans.

Ce qui est important dans ce cas:

Positionne-toi de façon tout à fait détendue

Tiens la clarinette comme cela est montré à la page 4

Mettre la lèvre inférieure sur les dents avant inférieures (Image 1)

Mettre le bec sur la lèvre inférieure et serrer avec les incisives supérieures. Cela crée la pression dont on a besoin pour jouer (Image 2).

Tirer l'angle de la bouche vers le haut et souffler dedans maintenant.

Le résultat ne va sûrement pas sonner immédiatement comme tu te l'étais imaginé, mais le début est fait.

Comme cela a déjà été mentionné plus haut, un son propre et joli dépend de façon décisive de l'embouchure. Mais la respiration joue aussi un rôle important dans la formation du son!

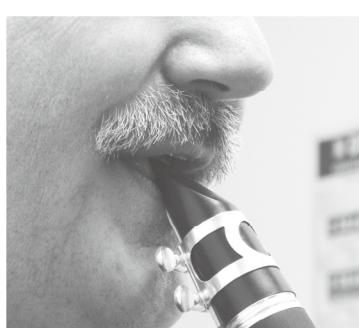


Image 1

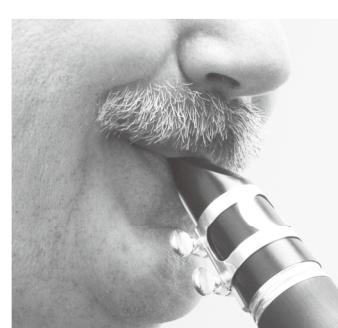


Image 2

La respiration:

Une condition importante pour jouer de la clarinette est d'avoir la bonne respiration. Comme cela a déjà été mentionné plus haut, tu peux jouer de la clarinette assis(e) ou debout, mais tu atteins au début un meilleur soutien respiratoire en étant debout.

Par le terme de soutien, on entend par là la combinaison de la musculature du dos, de la musculature du ventre et de la tension du diaphragme.

Positionne-toi de façon détendue, aspire profondément, et laisse « glisser » l'air aspiré dans le ventre. L'air emmagasiné peut alors être contrôlé comme une colonne d'air stationnaire et être soufflé avec plus ou moins de pression.

Si tu fais cela correctement, tu ressentiras des courbatures dans les muscles abdominaux après t'être exercé(e) longuement.

Si après t'être beaucoup exercé(e) les premiers sons retentissent, tu devrais essayer de donner un nom à ces sons. Il s'agit avant tout de se procurer un sentiment, avec quelle tension de lèvres et avec quelle pression de l'air un certain son apparaît. Si tu peux te représenter mentalement une note comme étant un son, alors tu peux immédiatement jouer les notes écrites.



Positionnement des doigts

Les clés:

La clarinette est composée de clés et de trous. Par un agencement adroit des clés, il est possible d'atteindre beaucoup de clés à partir d'une position des doigts sur l'instrument et de former les tons correspondants. On peut comparer de façon sûre la position des doigts et des mains avec la position de la flûte à bec. Tous les tons jouables se trouvent à la fin du livre dans la tablature. L'image de droite montre le positionnement des doigts. Au niveau de chaque clé se trouvent des ressorts, qui remettent la clé dans la position de départ à chaque fois qu'elle est lâchée.



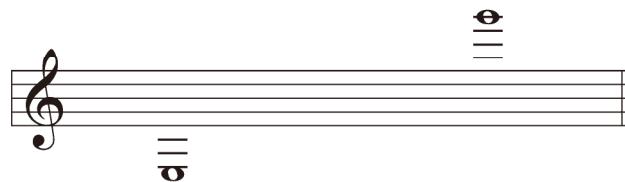
Clés

Les tons sur la clarinette en si bémol:

La clarinette en si bémol est un instrument transpositeur dans l'accord de si bémol. C'est-à-dire que la clarinette en si bémol sonne un ton entier plus bas qu'un instrument noté en do.

The diagram illustrates two musical staves. The left staff, labeled "réel", has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right staff, labeled "transposé", has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Both staves have three vertical bar lines dividing them into four measures. Above each staff is its respective name: "réel" and "transposé".

La tessiture usuelle de la clarinette :



Le premier essai – un « do »

J'ai choisi un « do » pour ton premier son. Ce son peut être bien joué sur la clarinette, c'est-à-dire qu'il répond bien. Les 3 derniers tons d'accord sur le CD correspondent à un « do ».

1. Positionne-toi de façon tout à fait détendue et tiens la clarinette comme cela est montré sur l'image 1.



Image 1

2. Appuyer les clés avec l'index, le majeur et l'annulaire de la main gauche. N'appuyer aucune clé avec la main droite! Fais attention! Les doigts non utilisés doivent être positionnés au dessus des trous.



Image 2

3. Positionner le bec entre les lèvres comme décrit à la page 5 et souffler à l'intérieur. Si le premier son ne sonne pas de façon optimale, ne pas oublier que:
« l'expérience fait le maître! »

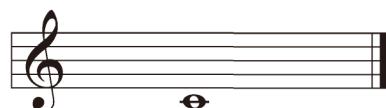


Image de la note « do »



No. 1

Nos notes:

Les notes ont été inventées, pour représenter graphiquement les tons.
La partie suivante indique les notions musicales fondamentales.

La gamme:

Il y a 7 tons en musique,
qui se répètent constamment. Il s'agit de : do, ré, mi, fa, sol, la, si.



Pour jouer différentes sortes de tons, on a besoin d'un dièse (#), qui augmente le ton décrit d'un demi ton, et le signe « b » qui diminue les tons d'un demi ton.

Gamme chromatique avec dièse « # »:

Two staves of music. The top staff shows a chromatic scale starting from do and ending at do, with sharps on every note except do. The bottom staff shows a chromatic scale starting from si and ending at do, with sharps on every note except si.

Gamme chromatique avec bémol « b »:

Two staves of music. The top staff shows a chromatic scale starting from do and ending at do, with flats on every note except do. The bottom staff shows a chromatic scale starting from si and ending at do, with flats on every note except si.

Les valeurs des notes et des pauses:

Ronde

1 - 2 - 3 - 4

Pause

1 - 2 - 3 - 4

Blanche

1 - 2 3 - 4

Demi-pause

1 - 2 3 - 4

Noire

1 2 3 4

Soupir

1 2 3 4

Croche

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

Demi-soupir

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

Double croche

1 e + d 2 e + d 3 e + d 4 e + d

Quart de soupir

1 e + d 2 e + d 3 e + d 4 e + d

Un point derrière une note ou une pause augmente celle-ci de la moitié de sa valeur!

1

Row, row, row your boat,
Gently down the stream.
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily,
Life is but a dream.

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

1 + te 2 + te 3 + te 4 + te 1 + te 2 + te 3 + te 4 + te

Les types de mesures:

La mesure 4/4:

A musical staff in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of five measures of quarter notes. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are repeated four times under each measure, corresponding to the quarter notes.

La mesure 3/4:

A musical staff in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of four measures of quarter notes. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3 are repeated three times under each measure.

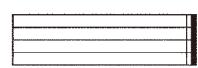
La mesure 2/4:

A musical staff in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of four measures of quarter notes. Below the staff, the numbers 1, +, 2, + are repeated twice under each measure.

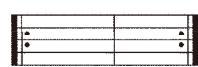
La mesure 6/8:

A musical staff in G major, 6/8 time. It consists of six measures of eighth notes. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are repeated once under each measure.

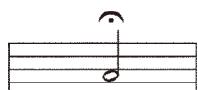
Les signes musicaux importants:



double barre de fin



reprise de toutes les mesures entre ces signes



point d'orge – la note va être prolongée

DA CAPO *DC* reprise à partir du début du morceau

al jusqu'à

Fine la fin

DAL SEGNO *D.S.* reprise à partir du signe de renvoi (DAL SEGNO)

..... Lors de la reprise – sauter du signe de la coda au signe de la coda en dessous

p = piano très faible

pp = pianissimo très très faible

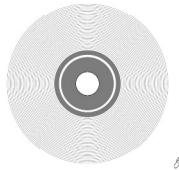
mf = mezzoforte moyennement fort

f = forte fort

ff = fortissimo très fort

Our first song

Notre première chanson



No. 2
No. 3



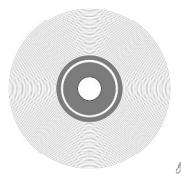
No. 4
No. 5

Our second song
Notre deuxième chanson

4

Music score for a single melodic line, likely for a recorder or similar instrument. The score consists of ten staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a '4' indicating common time. The music features a variety of notes including quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and quarter rests. Measure endings are marked with a small '4' above the staff. The score includes several dynamic changes, indicated by vertical dashes and a single vertical dash at the end of the tenth measure.

Michael Row The Boat Ashore



No. 6
No. 7

3

7

8



No. 8
No. 9

Banks Of The Ohio

4

Musical score for 'Banks Of The Ohio' in G clef, common time. The score consists of nine staves of music, each ending with a repeat sign and two endings. The first ending follows a specific pattern of notes, while the second ending typically includes a melodic line. The score concludes with a final staff labeled 'Fine' and ending with a single measure of music.

Fine

4

Old McDonald Had A Farm



No. 10
No. 11

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of eight eighth notes followed by a quarter note, a half note, and another half note.

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of six eighth notes, a half note, and a quarter note.

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of six eighth notes, a half note, and a quarter note.

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of a whole note, a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of a half note, a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of a half note, a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of a half note, a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of a half note, a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of a half note, a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.

A single measure of music in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of a half note, a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.

4

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Der Mond ist aufgegangen



3

2



No. 14
No. 15

Down By The Riverside

3

Music score for 'Down By The Riverside' in G clef, 4/4 time. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a rest followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The second staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes. The third staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes. The fourth staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes. The fifth staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes. The sixth staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes. The seventh staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes. The eighth staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes. The ninth staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes. The tenth staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes.

4

Walzerrag



No. 16
No. 17

3

1.

2.



No. 18
No. 19

Kumbaya

The image shows a single melodic line across six staves of music. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature varies between common time (indicated by '4') and 3/4 time (indicated by '3'). The first staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The second staff starts with a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note. The sixth staff begins with a half note.

Klarinettenkonzert



An icon featuring a stylized human ear on the left and two large, bold, black numbers on the right: 'No. 20' above 'No. 21'. The numbers are arranged vertically.

The image shows a page of sheet music for a solo instrument, possibly flute or oboe. The music is in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by the number '4'). The score is divided into eight staves. The first staff begins with a measure of two eighth-note rests. The second staff starts with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff begins with a measure of eighth-note rests. The fourth staff starts with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff begins with a measure of eighth-note rests. The sixth staff starts with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff begins with a measure of eighth-note rests. The eighth staff starts with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The music consists of various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a section with sixteenth-note grace-like figures in the fifth staff.



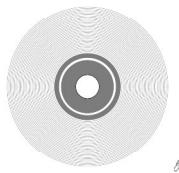
No. 22
No. 23

O sole mio

3

The musical score for "O sole mio" is presented in G major and 4/4 time. The piece is divided into nine staves. The first staff begins with a rest followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with quarter notes. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff begins with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note. The sixth staff begins with a half note. The seventh staff begins with a half note. The eighth staff begins with a half note. The ninth staff concludes with a fermata over the final note.

The Entertainer



No. 24
No. 25

3

A single-line musical staff in G major (one sharp) with a tempo of quarter note = 120. The staff consists of ten measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The notes are grouped by vertical stems. Measure 1 starts with an upward slur on notes A and C. Measure 2 starts with a downward slur on notes B and D. Measures 3 and 4 start with upward slurs on notes A and C. Measures 5 and 6 start with downward slurs on notes B and D. Measures 7 and 8 start with upward slurs on notes A and C. Measures 9 and 10 start with downward slurs on notes B and D. Measure 11 ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Klarinettenpolka



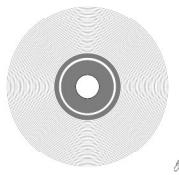
No. 26

No. 27

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single clarinet. The music is in G major, indicated by a treble clef, and 4/4 time, indicated by a '4' below the clef. The key signature is one flat. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

A page of musical notation consisting of eight staves of music. Each staff is in G clef, common time, and has a key signature of one flat. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various rests and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The notes are primarily black, with some white notes appearing in the later staves.

Wind



No. 28
No. 29

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for Wind instrument. The key signature is one sharp (G major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The notes are primarily quarter notes and eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. The music begins with three measures of rests, followed by a measure of quarter notes, two measures of eighth-note patterns, three measures of sixteenth-note patterns, two measures of eighth-note patterns, and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Fingering · Chart Tablature

The image displays ten staves of fingering chart tablature for a tin whistle, arranged vertically. Each staff consists of a musical staff at the top and a corresponding fingering diagram below it. The fingering diagrams show the positions of fingers on the whistle's holes, with black dots indicating finger placement and white circles indicating holes left open.

Staff 1: Treble clef. Fingerings: E, F, F# / G, G, G# / Gb, A, A# / Bb.

Staff 2: Treble clef. Fingerings: B/H, C, C# / D, D, D# / E, E, F, F# / G.

Staff 3: Treble clef. Fingerings: G, G# / A, A, A# / B, B/H, C.

Staff 4: Treble clef. Fingerings: C# / D, D, D# / E, E, F, F# / G, G, G# / A, A.

Fingering · Chart Tablature

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Below it is a horizontal bar divided into eight boxes, each containing a letter: A#/B_b, B/H, C, C#/D_b, D, D#/E_b, E, and F. Underneath these are eight diagrams of a harmonica, showing different fingerings for each note.

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Contenu du fichiers audio

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Clifton
FINEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

