

KEN FOBERG - SMF STUDENT PRACTICE

We must work to get recognition of:

- 1) note names,
- 2) fingerings,
- 3) pitch,
- 4) rhythms, and q
- 5) the ability to go from one note to the next in time.

Wind players must learn:

- 1) deep breathing,
- 2) embouchure,
- 3) a “brass player’s face” or a “woodwind player’s face”, and
- 4) articulation – release the tongue from the tip of teeth or the edge of the reed.

LEARNING

1. We learn by repetition.
2. Practice 3 times a day, at least 15-20 minutes each time. “Practice as much as you eat.” 3 meals a day averages about 20 minutes each.
3. Leave your instrument out where you can see it--that way you are more apt to pick it up and play.
4. Posture: How you stand or sit is important –upper body upright. Arms and hand positions are important.
5. Wind Plyers: Deep breaths. BLOW! Think of blowing up a balloon.
6. Music is a language. You must learn note names, fingerings, valves, slide positions, keys, fingerboard, keyboard, counting rhythms, hearing correct pitches, phrasing, expression and dynamics.
7. Daily Drills: Exercises and tunes are necessary to be able to move around the instrument.
8. Remember, when you read words and sentences you must know how to spell and meanings. When you read music you must know note names and fingerings, pitch, sound, and counting in time to create a musical sentence or melody.

The art of music is a discipline. Discipline means 1. Training that produces obedience, self control, or a particular skill. 2. Controlled behavior produced by such training, 3. A branch of instruction or learning, academic/musical discipline. 4. Punishment given to correct a person or enforce obedience.

SMF – LISTEN TO JAZZ!

“The History of Jazz” by Ted Goia: Use YouTube and Spotify to listen to the music and learn about the people who created it. Just as you taste new foods, taste Jazz!