

# INTONATION FOR INTERMEDIATE CLARINETISTS

## 1. Tune and check throat G, G#, A, and Bb

### i. Resonance Fingerings

1. Resonance Fingerings deal specifically with the throat tones G, G#, A, and B-flat
2. When you play these notes they are typically very sharp on most instruments
3. **Order of sharpness** is as follows:
  - a. A-Sharpest
  - b. Bb-Second sharpest
  - c. G#-Third sharpest
  - d. G-just a little sharp
4. Resonance fingerings are good for:
  - a. Darkening the tone quality
  - b. Bringing down the pitch
  - c. Making it easier for the student to prepare for a note in the clarion register
5. For **A** there are these fingerings:
  - a. (A-key) 23/ 123 (Low F key)
  - b. (A-key) 23/ 23
  - c. (A-key) 23/ 23 (Low F key)
  - d. (A-key) 3/ 1 3 (Low F key)
  - e. (A-key) 3/ 3 (Low F key)
6. For **Bb** there are these fingerings:
  - a. (A-key and Register) 3/ 3 (Low F key)

b. (A-key and Register) 23/ 23 (could add Low F key)

7. For **G#** there are these fingerings:

a. (G-sharp key) 3/ 1 (Low F# key)

b. *Similar to A resonance fingerings*

8. For **G** there are these fingerings:

a. (Open)/ 123

b. (Open)/ 1 3

c. (Open)/ 1 3 (Low F key)

d. 3/ 1 3 (could add Low F)

ii. Checking finger movement again from fist knuckles

ONE LAST NOTE: When thinking of what fingers to put down for resonance fingerings just remember the further away a tone hole is from the following: A-key, register key (for B-flat), the A-flat key, and the open G, then the LESS it will bring the pitch down

## 2. Warm-Up Exercises with Tuner

a. Outlining Harmonic Series

b. Octaves and Fifths

c. Favorite Note Matching

## 3. Long Tone Exercises with the Tuner

a. Play

b. Record

c. Listen to yourself and compare to recordings

d. Be critical of what your tone is missing

e. Listen to the note-to-note connections

i. Easy finger technique helps fluidity of tone

f. THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS TO PLAY IN TUNE