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PRACTICAL STUDIES

for the CORNET (and TRUMPET)

BY

EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN

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CORNET (and TRUMPET)

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EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN

CARL FISCHER COOPER SQUARE NEW YORK

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Practical Studies

Each one of these studies has been written for the purpose of developing some certain phase of playing. They have been called "Practical Studies" because they represent the various forms and styles that the average musician is apt to be confronted with at any time. If properly and carefully practised, these studies should perfect the tonguing, whether it be in single, double or triple form. They will also improve the tonal quality, technic, phrasing, and rhythm, and give to the player a vast amount of surety and endurance.

The performer who can render these studies as they should be played, will be able to do justice to any piece of music that may be set before him in either orchestra or band. He will at the same time be able to perform any of the standard cornet solos in an artistic manner.

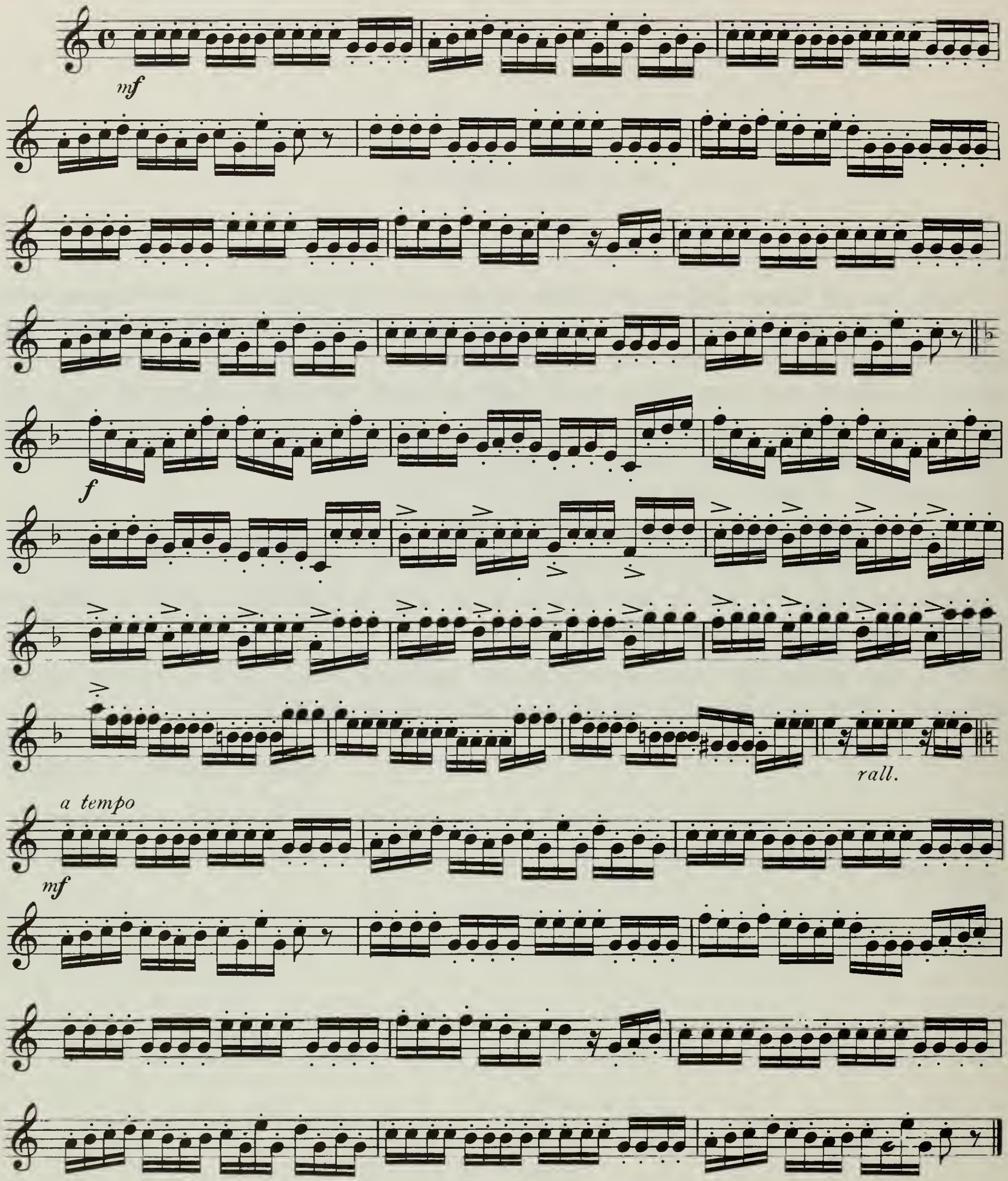
It is not necessary that these studies be practised in the order in which they are printed. The student may choose any exercise at random.

EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN

June, 1920

1. Staccato Tonguing

This staccato study should be practised slowly at first, and also with very even tonguing. After it has been mastered in slow tempo, begin to play it faster. In fact, it should be played as quickly as possible without sacrificing smoothness or clarity.



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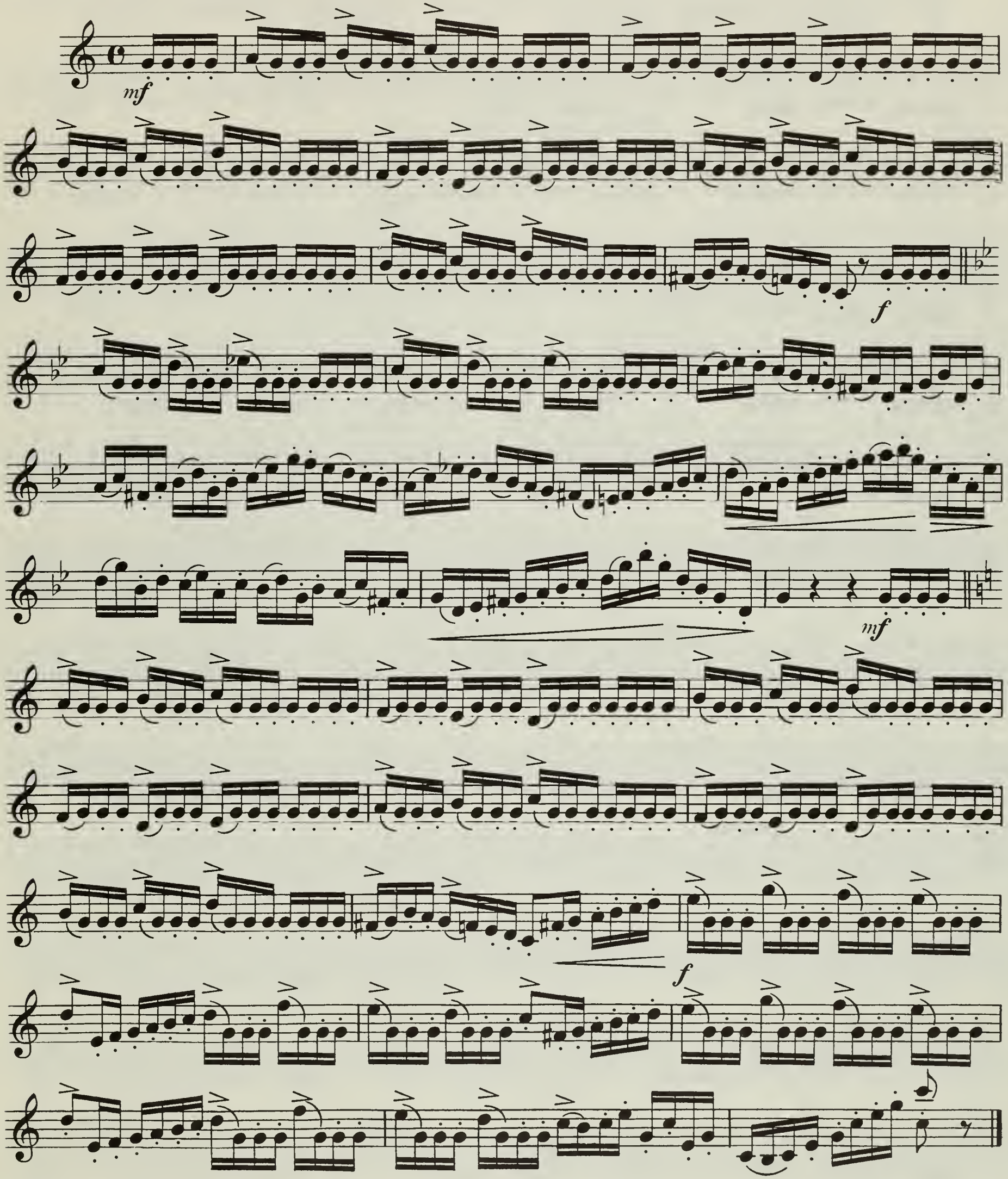
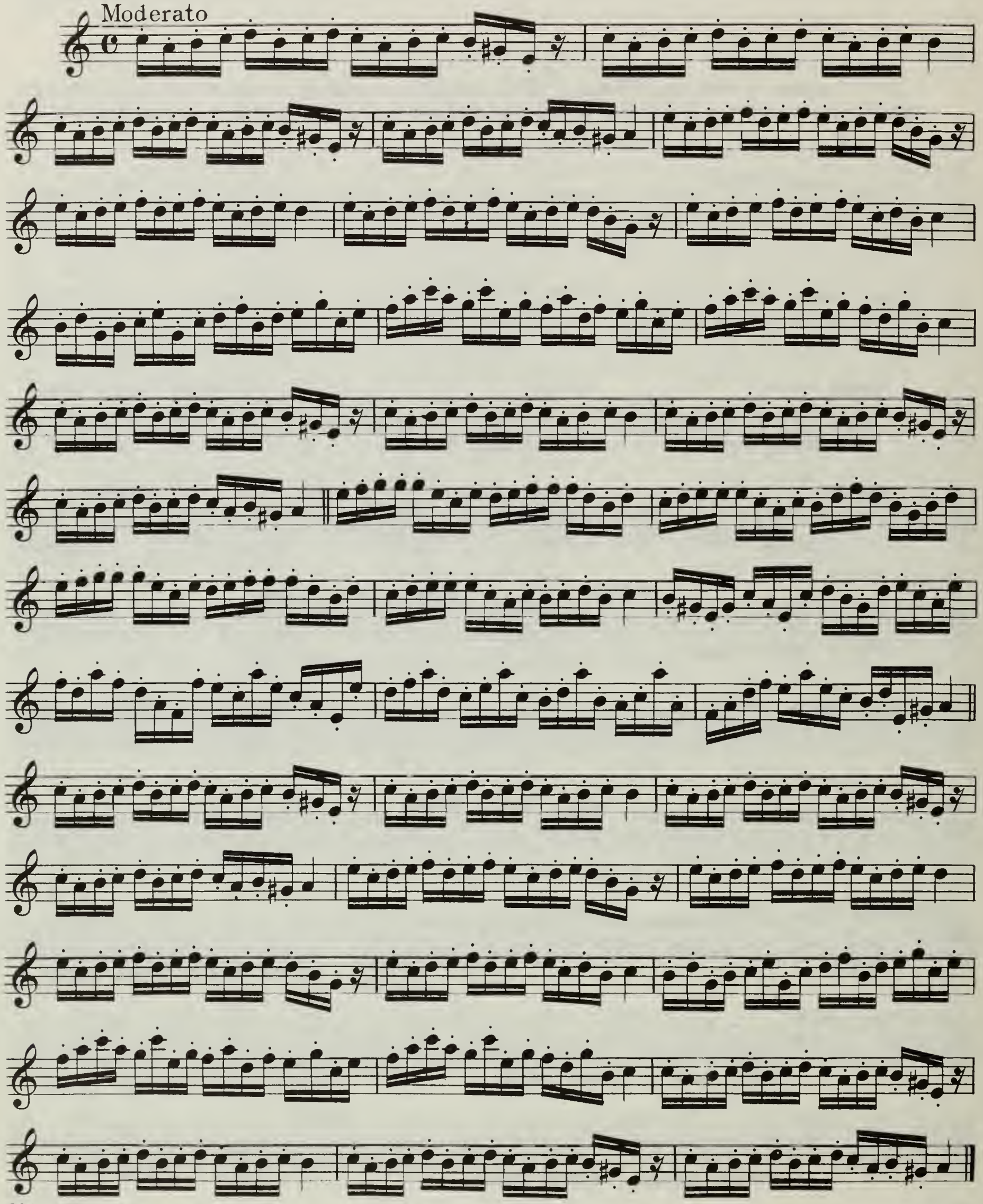
2. Alternate Tonguing and Slurring

This study should be played with great care. Slur only the notes marked. All the sixteenths and eighths must be played as staccato and evenly as possible. In order to make the music sound light and brilliant , also play the second note of each slurred group of two, very short. It is essential to accent the notes that are so marked. Play slowly at first.



3. Staccato Tonguing

In exercises of this kind, the student must be extremely careful to have the intonation accurate. Some of the intervals are rather difficult. Therefore do not attempt to play with speed at first. Precise, sharp tonguing is essential.



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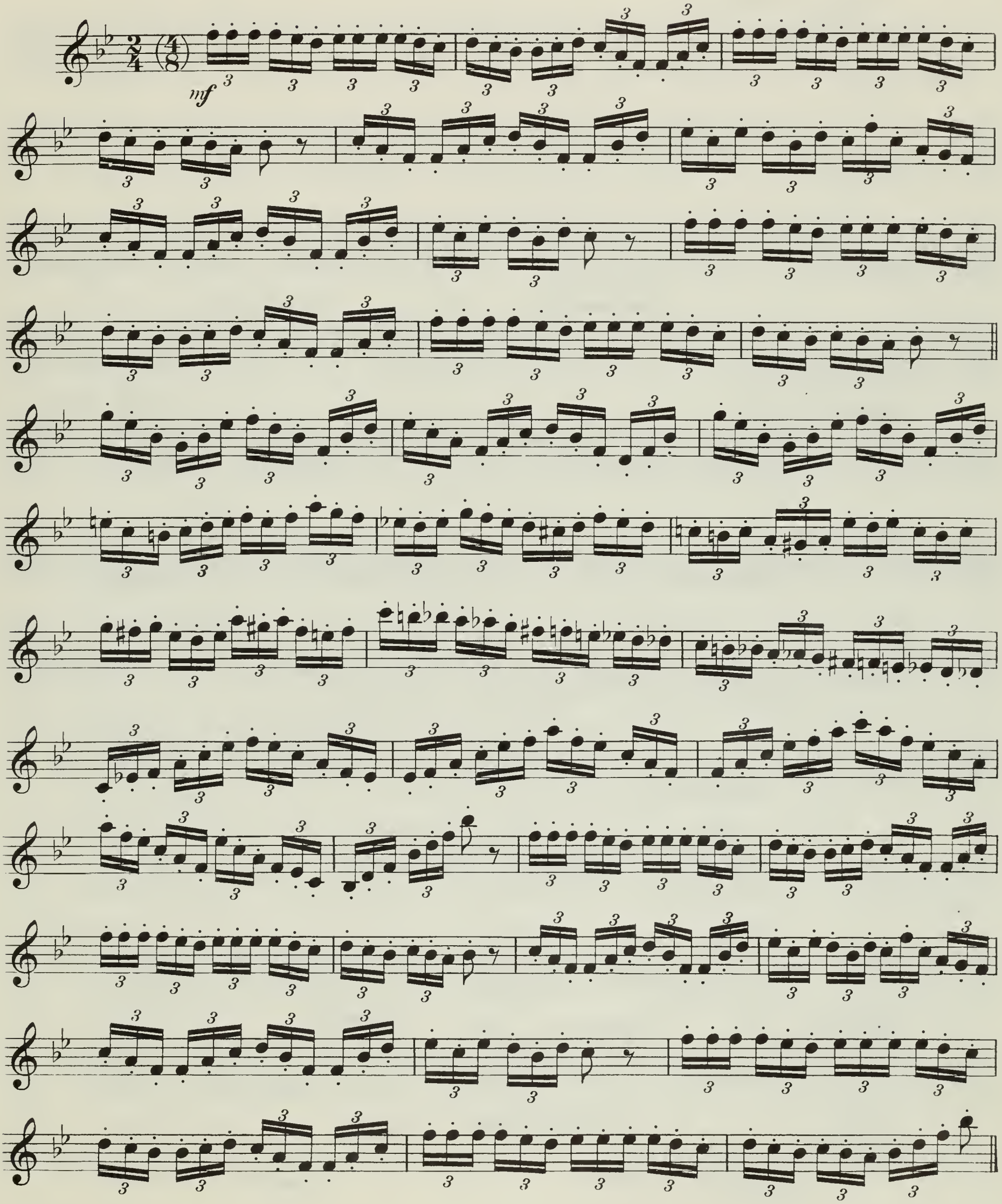
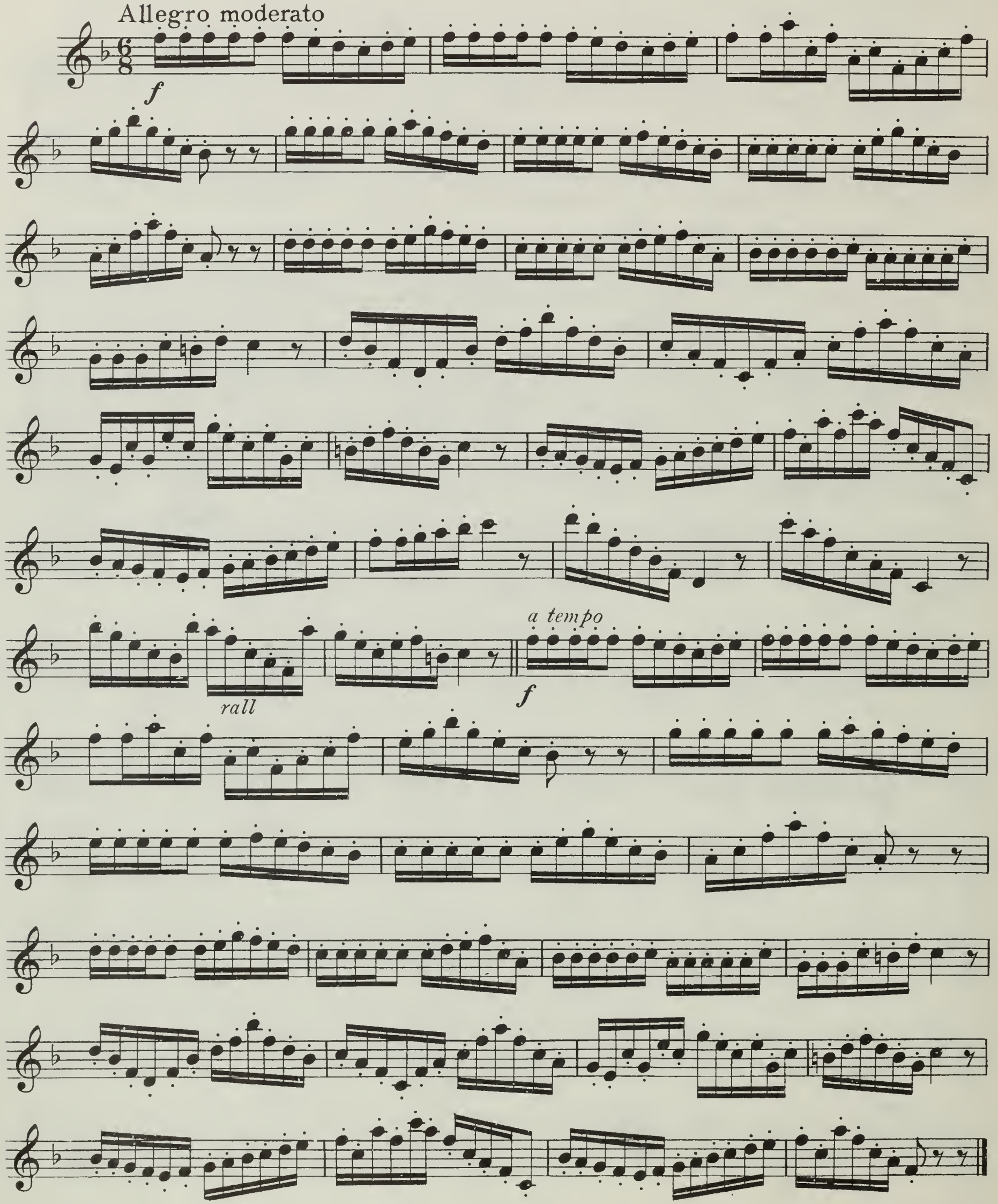
4. Staccato Tonguing

This study should in reality be counted in 4/8 time, with a triplet on each eighth count. If practised properly it will help to give one a certain degree of lightness and delicacy of tonguing, and at the same time, accuracy and speed.



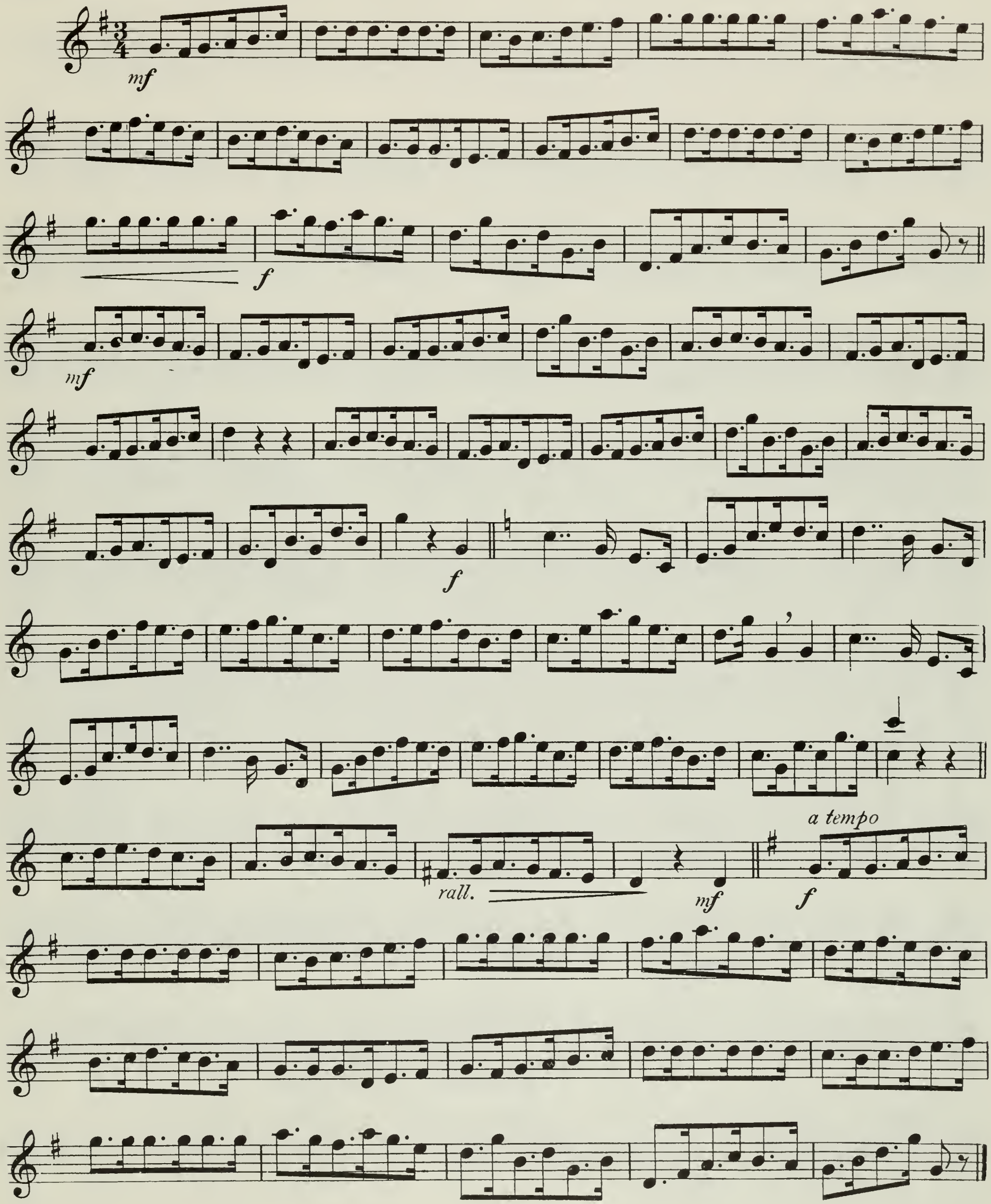
5. Staccato Tonguing

This is another study that will help to improve the tonguing. Be careful to play all eighth and sixteenth notes very staccato, and try to maintain the same quality of tone throughout. A brilliant style is required for music of this kind.



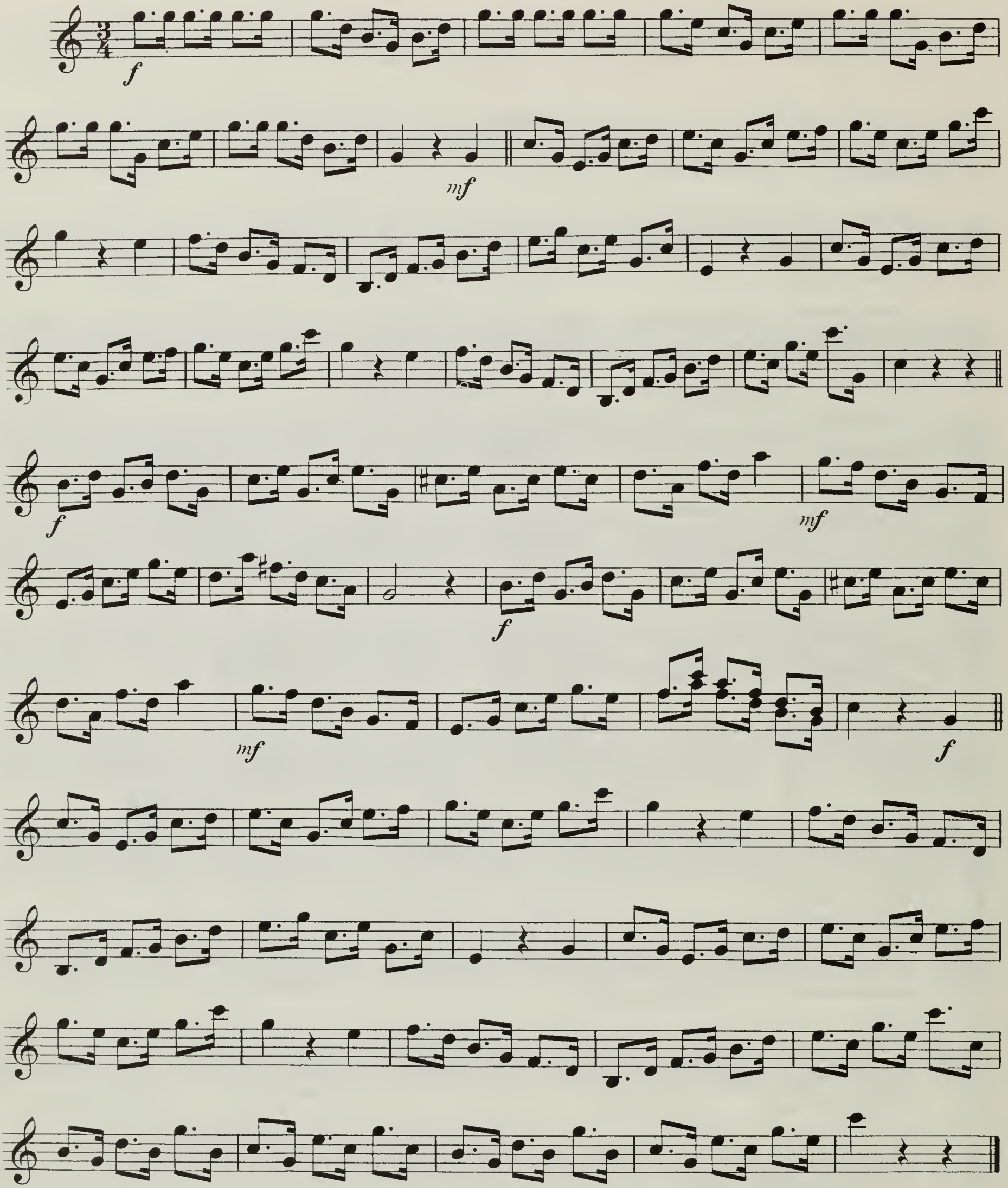
6. Dotted Notes

This particular **rhythm** seems to bother most players. All the dotted notes come directly on the beat, and they should not sound too long or too short. The sixteenths must be played lightly, quickly, and staccato. The study looks very simple, but requires careful practise.



7. Dotted Notes

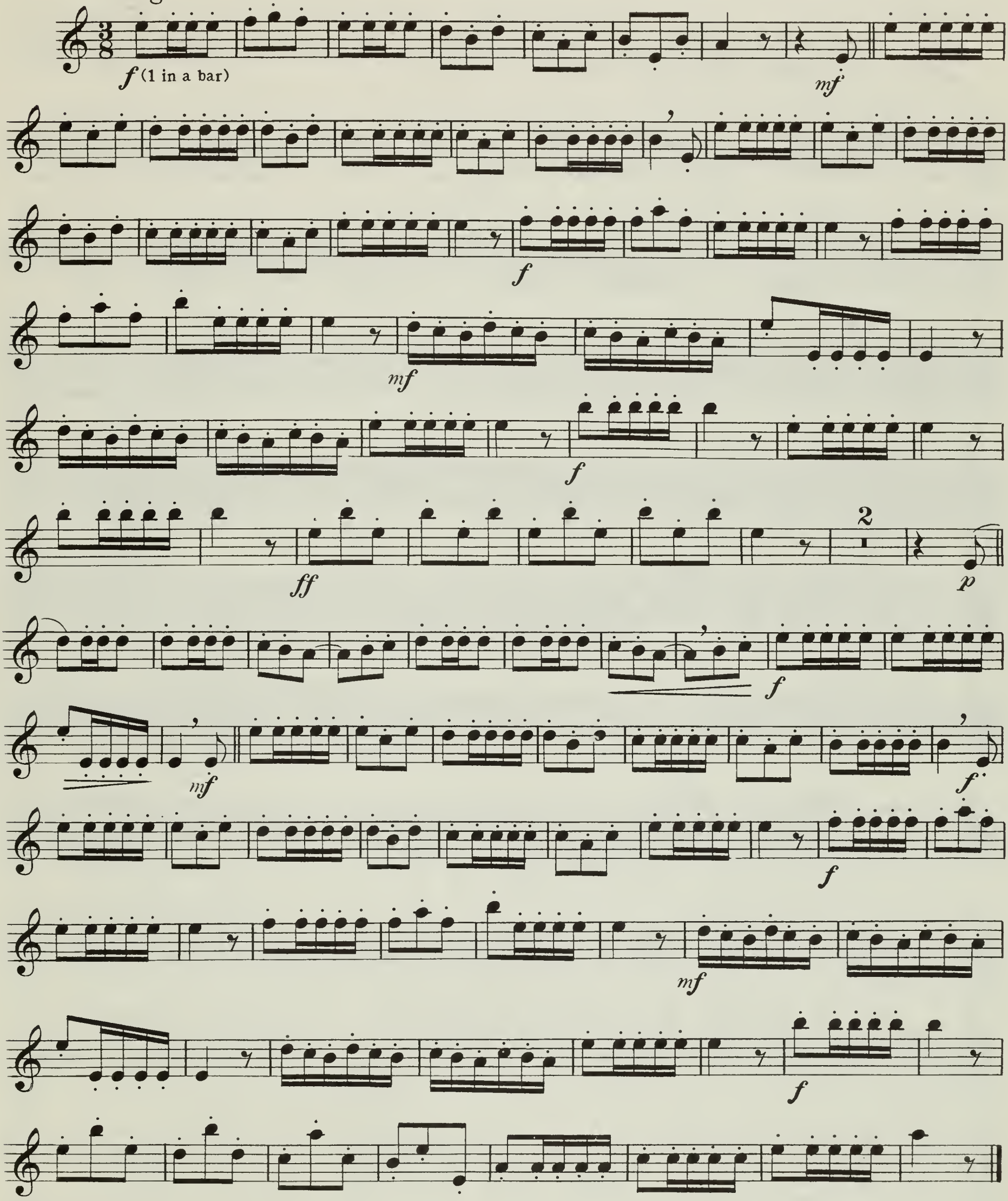
While in the same style as the previous exercise, this is perhaps somewhat more difficult. See that all dotted eighth notes are given equal value. The sixteenths must also be even.



8. Trumpet Style

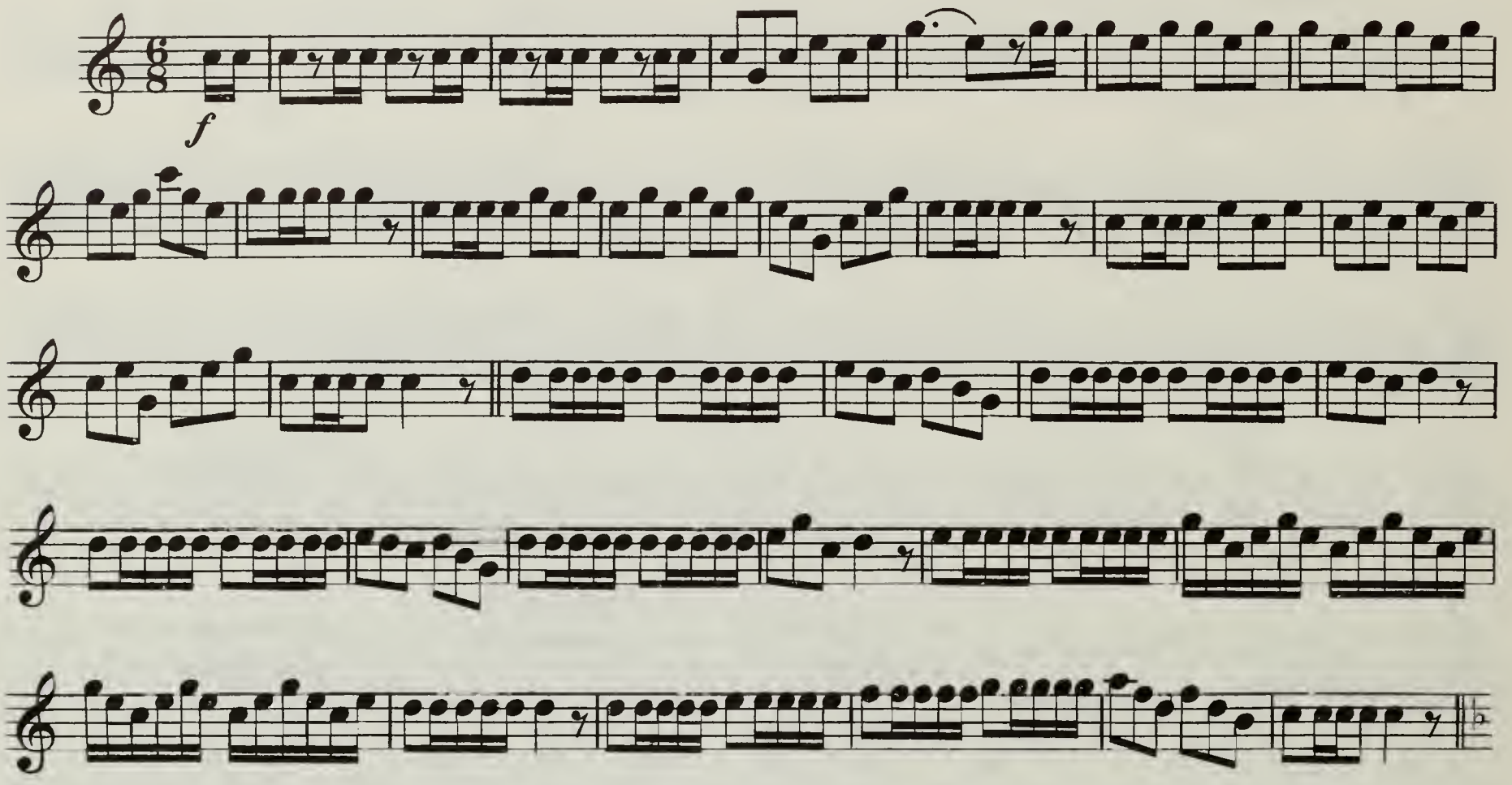
Sharp tonguing is the feature of this study. Every eighth and sixteenth note must be staccato. Play slowly at first. Eventually count one in a bar. Always bear in mind that quick tonguing must be light tonguing. Much music for the Trumpet is written in this style. It should be played with snap and brilliancy.

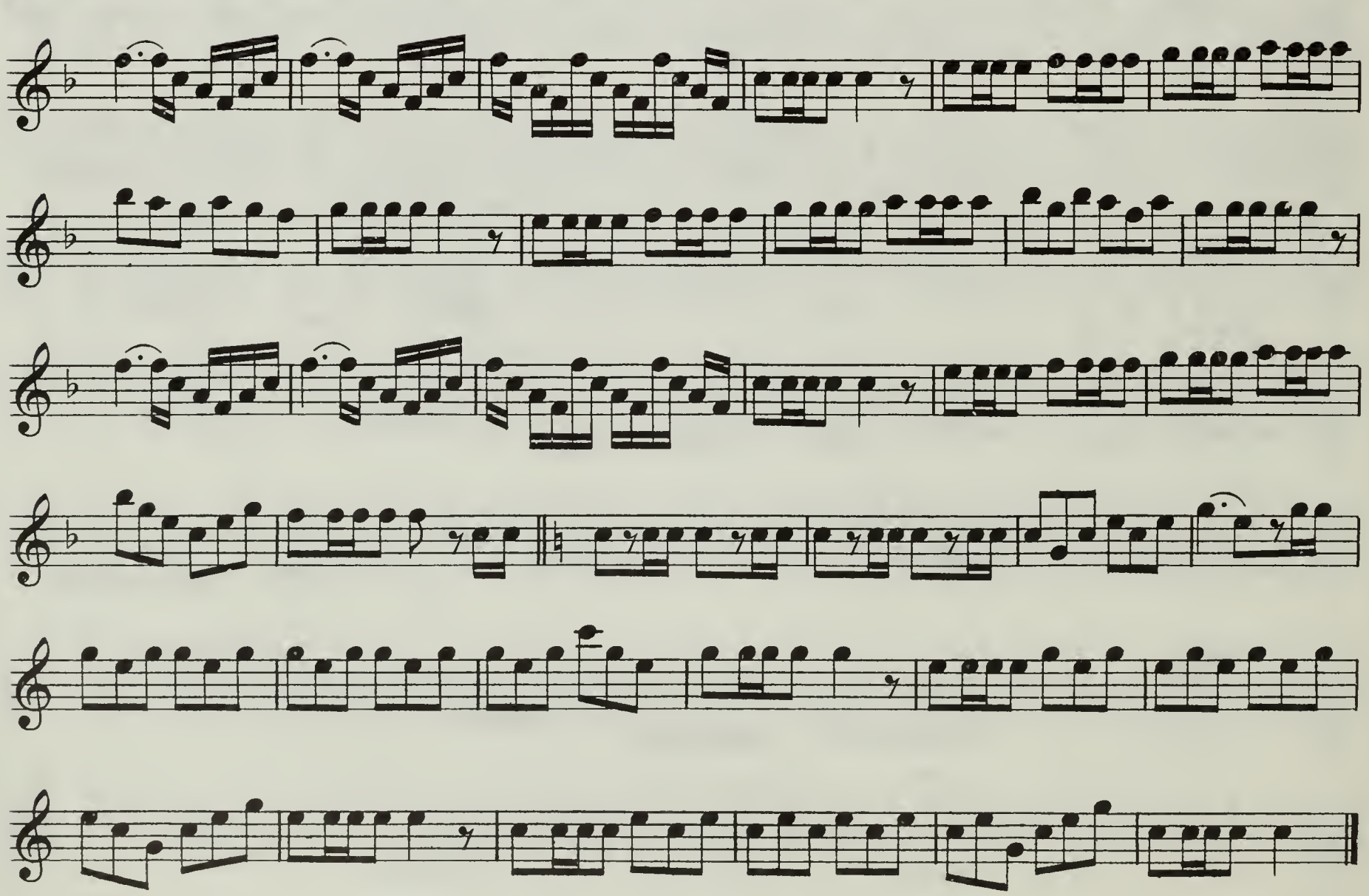
Allegro



9. Trumpet Style

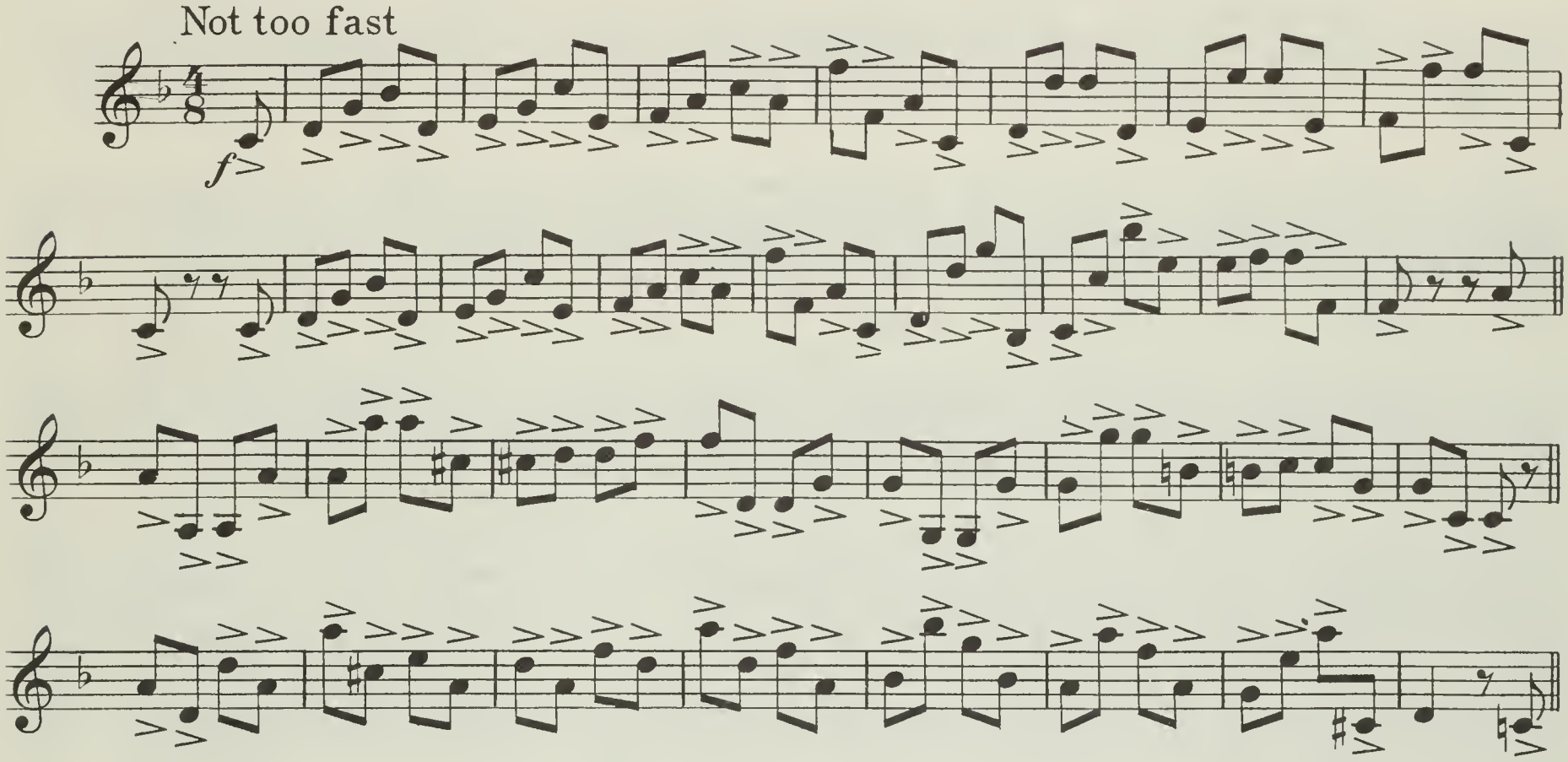
No trumpet player can possibly achieve success unless he can tongue with precision and speed. Real trumpet parts call for staccato tonguing, to a great extent. In an exercise of this kind the eighths as well as the sixteenths must be played as short as possible, and the rests must be observed. Brilliancy is a requisite.

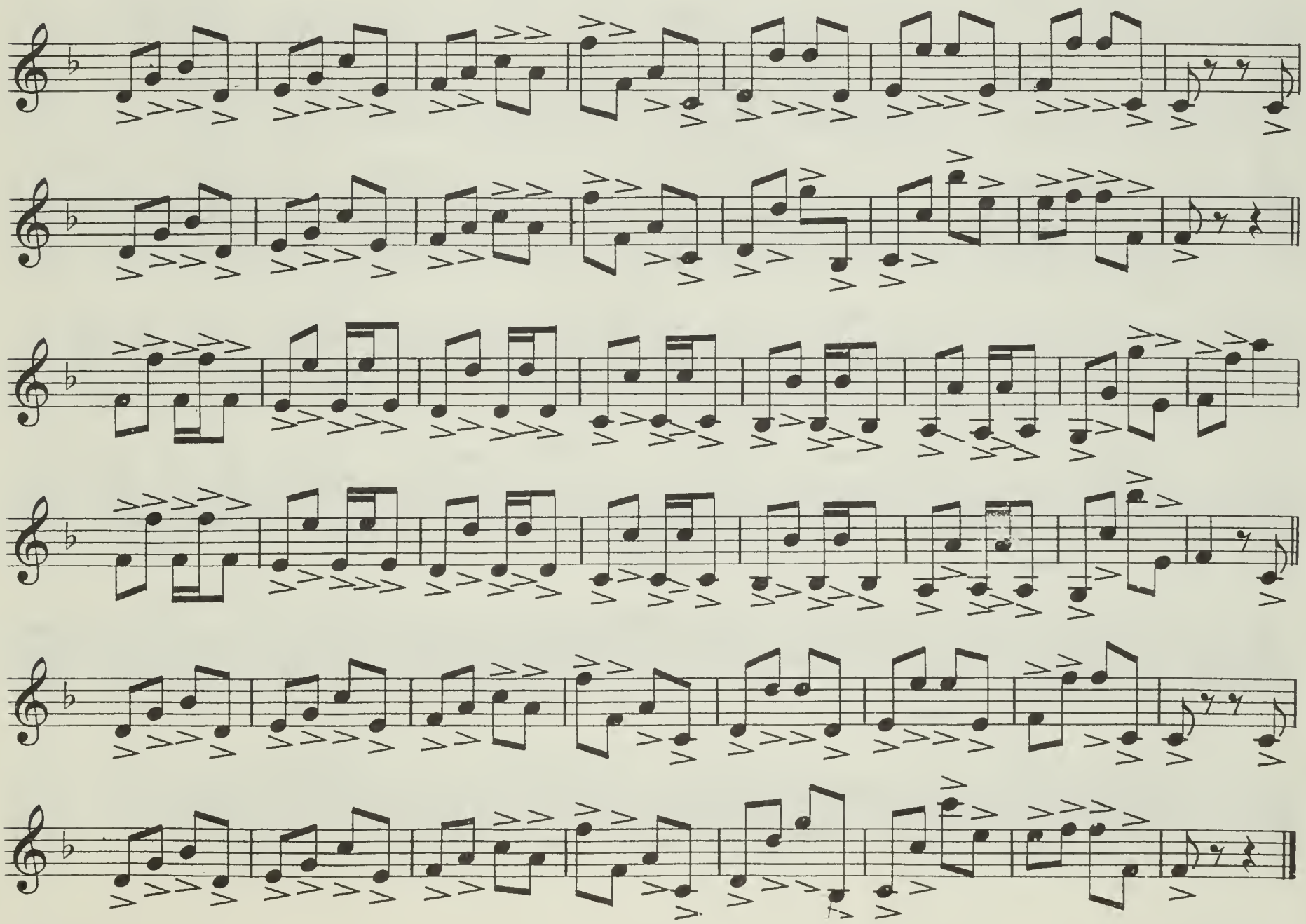




10. Intervals

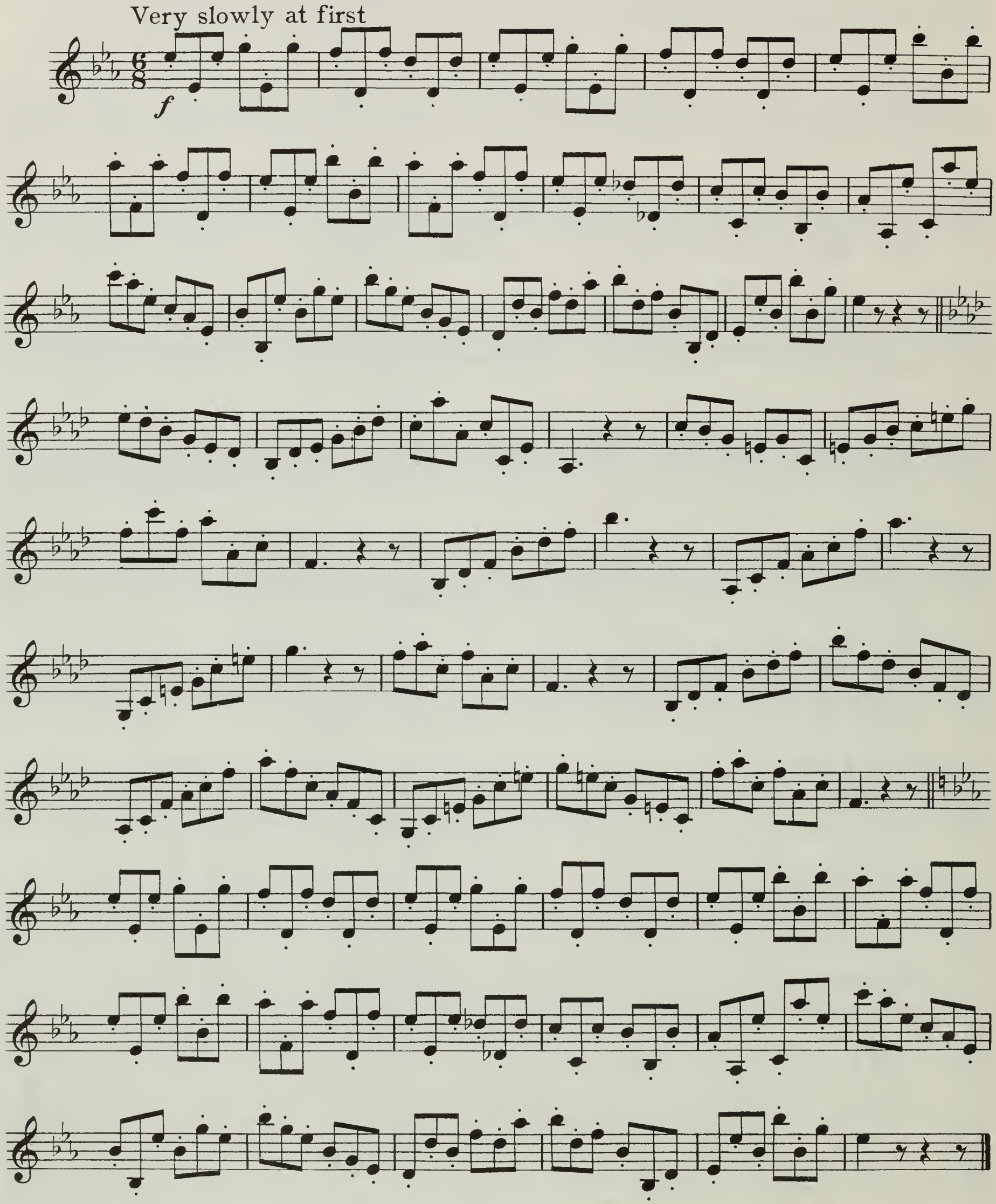
The slower this exercise is practised at the start, the greater the benefit will be. Each note should be played as distinctly as though it stood alone. In going from a nigh note to a low one, or from a low note to a high one, there must be no difference in either quantity or quality of the tone. The proper practice of this will give to the player great surety and accuracy of attack. Be careful of the intonation.





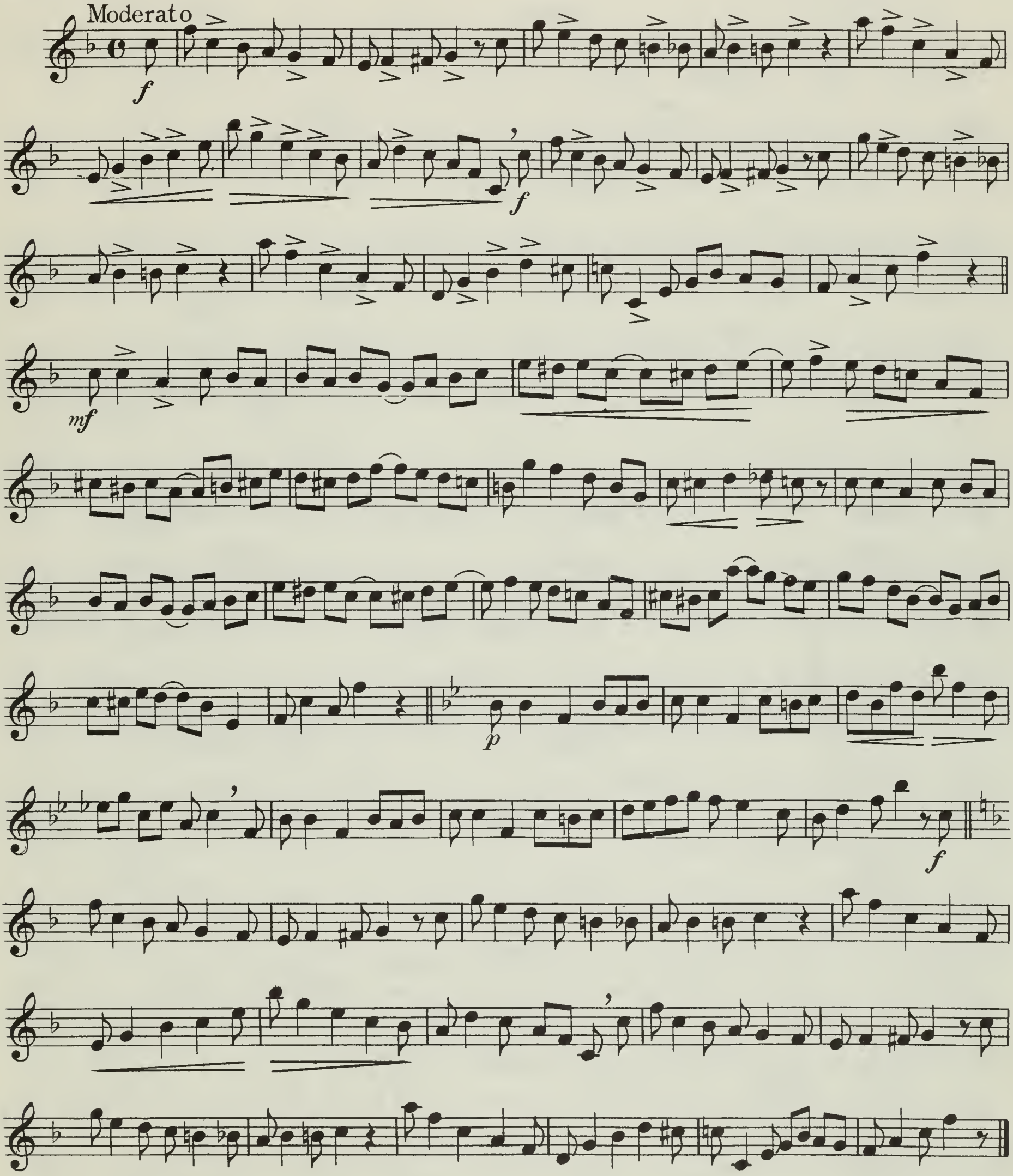
11. Intervals

Accurate intonation and even quality of tone are the important factors of an exercise of this kind. It is on the same order as the preceding study.



12. Syncopation

Much music that the average cornetist is confronted with, is written in syncopation, particularly the so-called popular and rag-time numbers. The present study has the form of a "fox-trot" which is one of the popular dances of the day. Count two in a bar. Play all the eighths staccato, and give the quarters full value. This will make the syncopation stand out boldly. Accent most of the quarter notes very slightly as marked at the beginning.



13. Syncopation

Passages such as contained in this study are met with in most popular and ragtime numbers, and even in a considerable amount of standard music. The syncopated or longer notes should be accented slightly to help bring out the syncopated rhythm. In music of this kind the eighth notes should be long, and the sixteenths very short. Where two sixteenths are joined, they have the value of an eighth.

Moderato

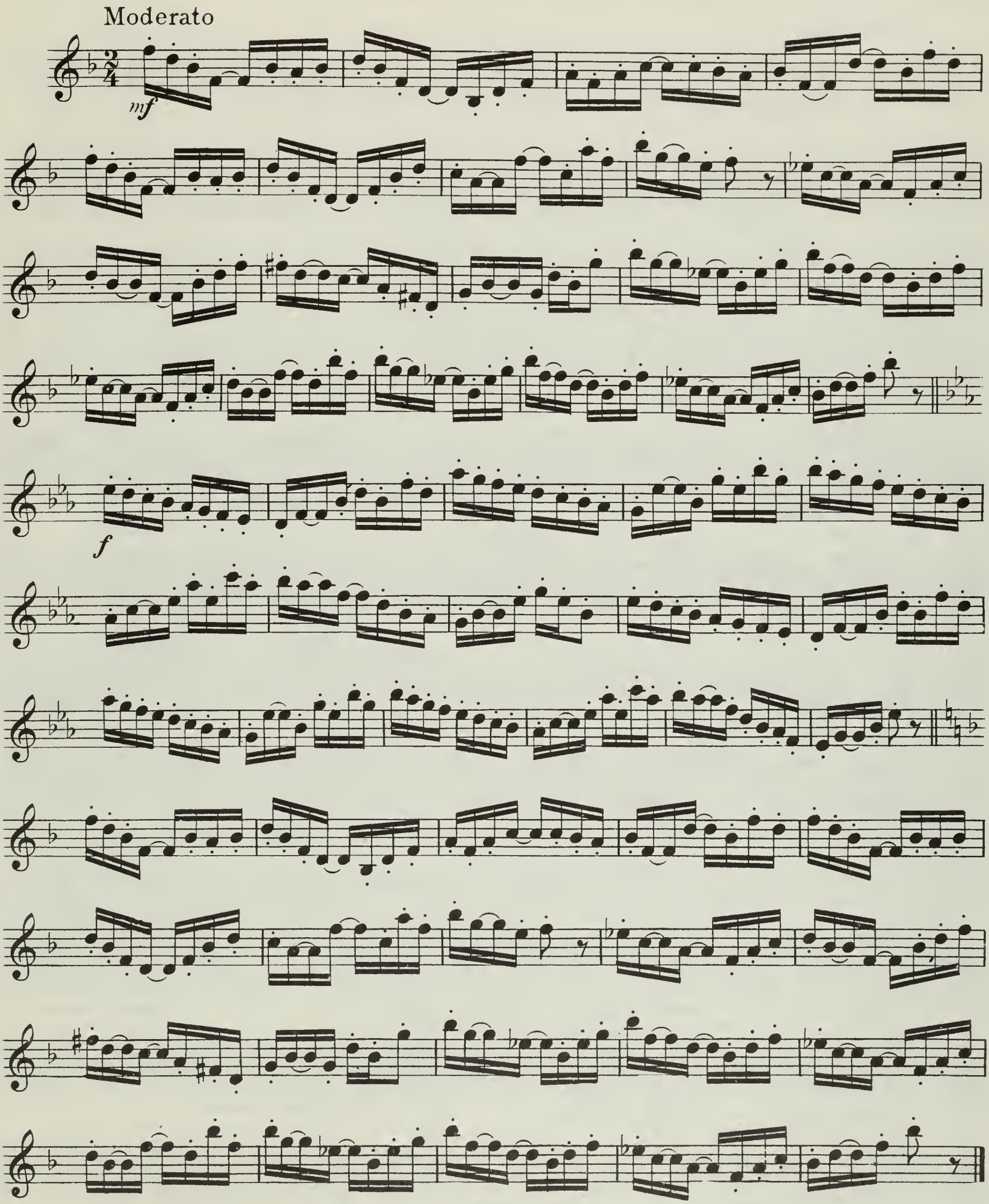
mf

f

mf

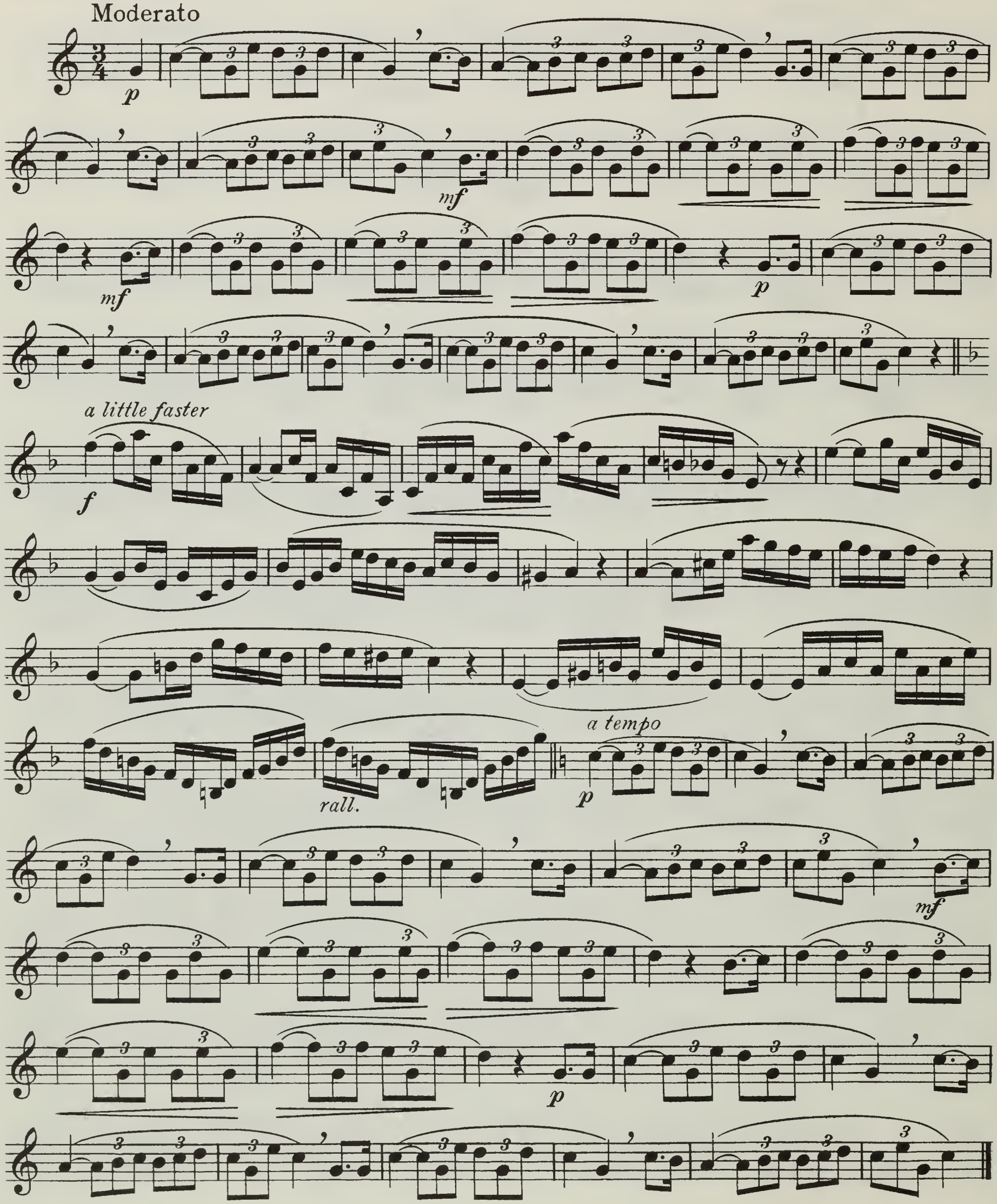
14. Syncopation

The explanation of the previous exercise will apply similarly to this study.



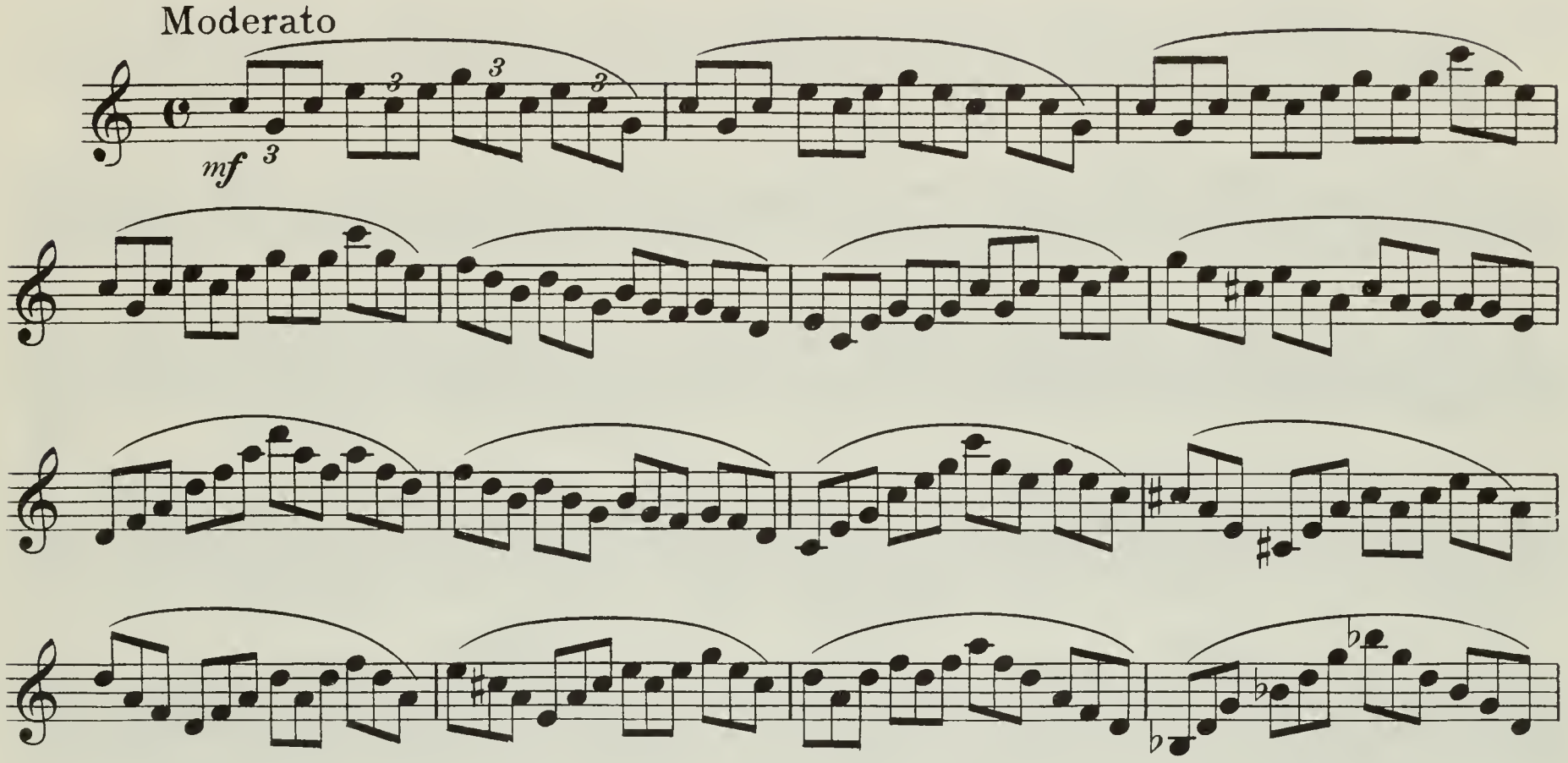
15. Legato

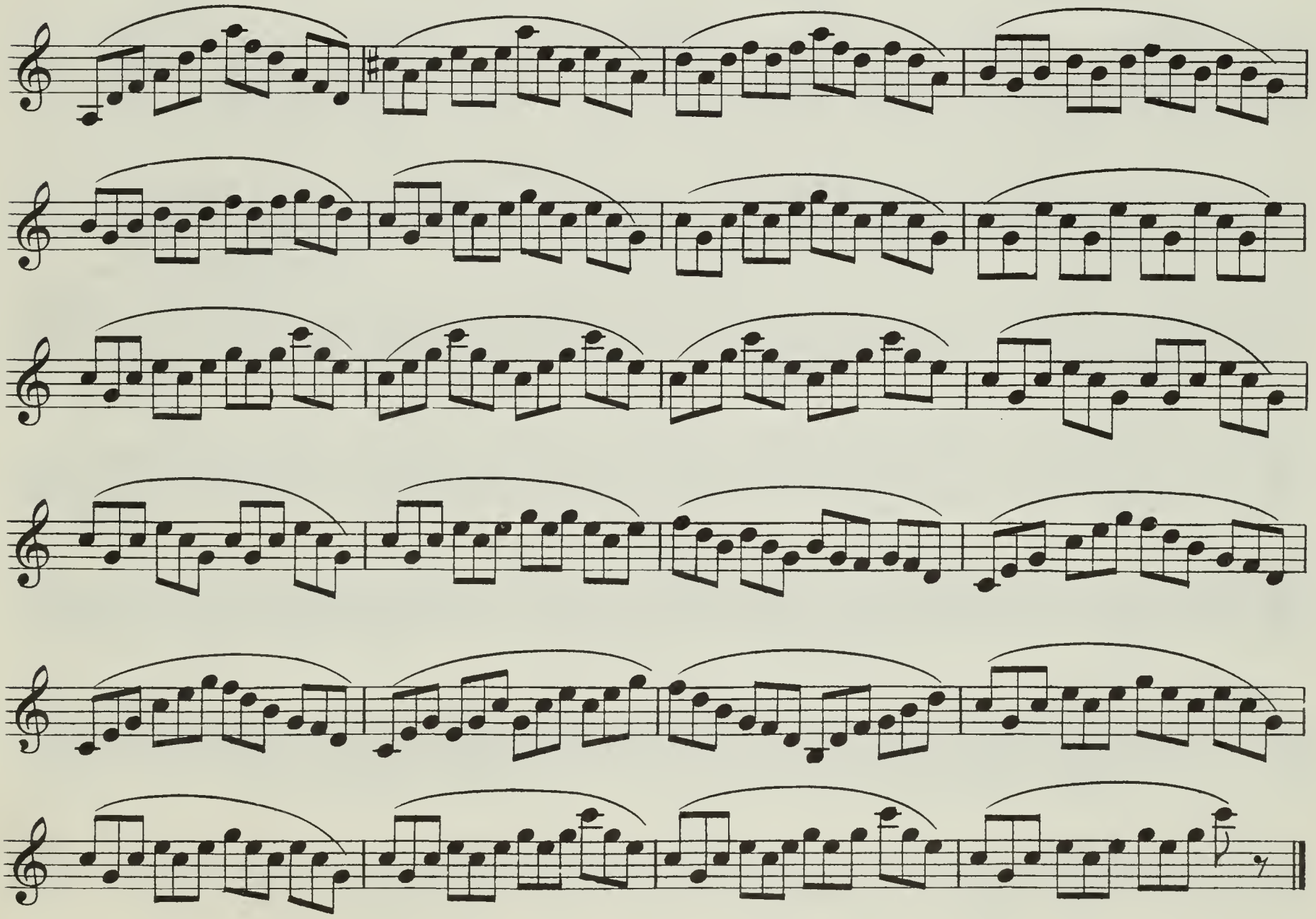
To render this study properly, smoothness of style is necessary. Sustain the notes well, and give each its proper value. Be careful not to hurry the triplets. Some of the slurs are rather difficult. If this exercise is mastered, the performer should have no difficulty in rendering songs and arias in proper style.



16. Slurring

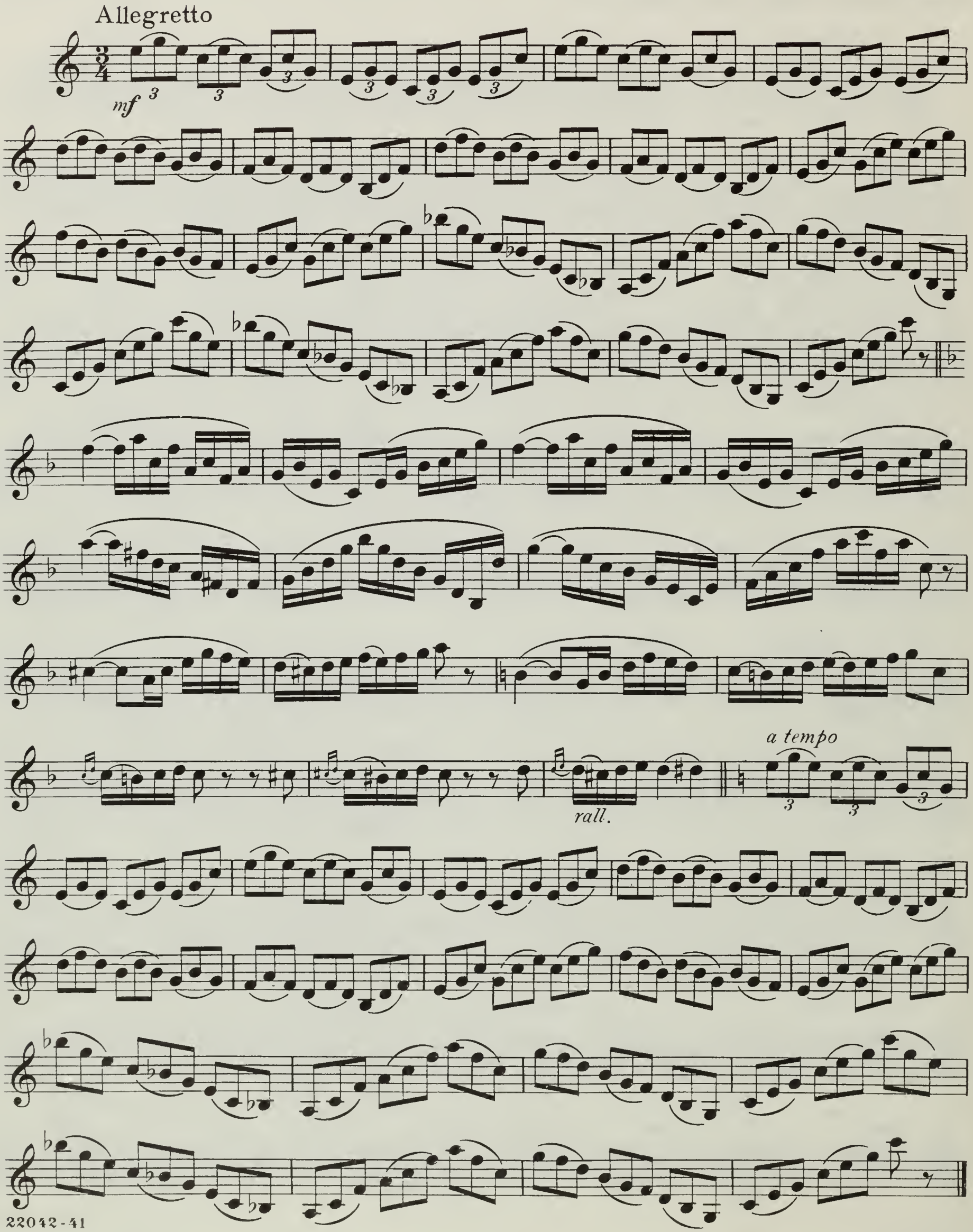
Be careful not to shorten the last note of each triplet. That is a common fault. Only tongue the first note of each bar, but do not accent it.





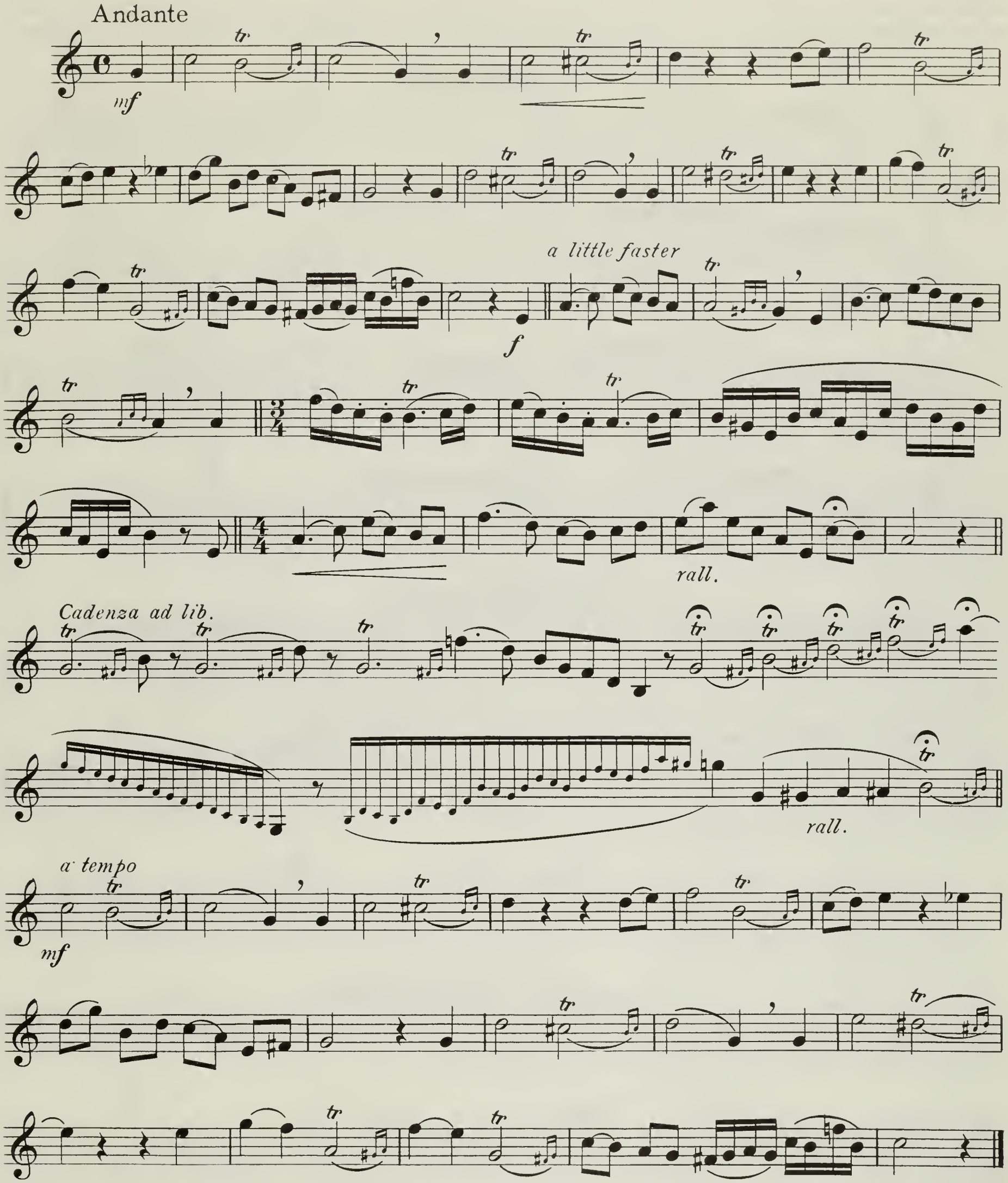
17. Slurring

The same advice given for the two previous studies will apply here. Smoothness is very important in this exercise.



18. Trill

This slow movement is intended to develop the playing of trills. A trill is supposed to be purely ornamental, and should therefore be rendered in a graceful manner. Do not move the entire hand when trilling, but use only the finger. Some of these trills are easy, while others are difficult and require careful practice.

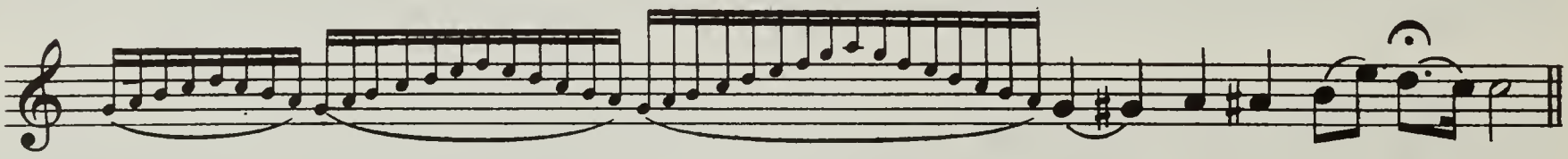


19. Cadenzas

Most instrumental solos in the larger forms contain one or two cadenzas. When a cadenza is found, it indicates that the measure of time is to be suspended, and its performance left to the judgment and taste of the player. Cadenzas should be played in a free (ad libitum) style so as to display the tone, technic and other qualities of the player to the best possible advantage. As cadenzas are unaccompanied, they must be played with extreme care. Let every note sound, and do not sacrifice precision and style for speed.

1

2



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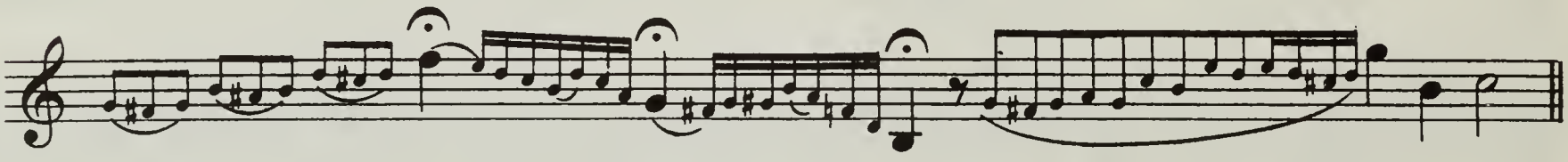

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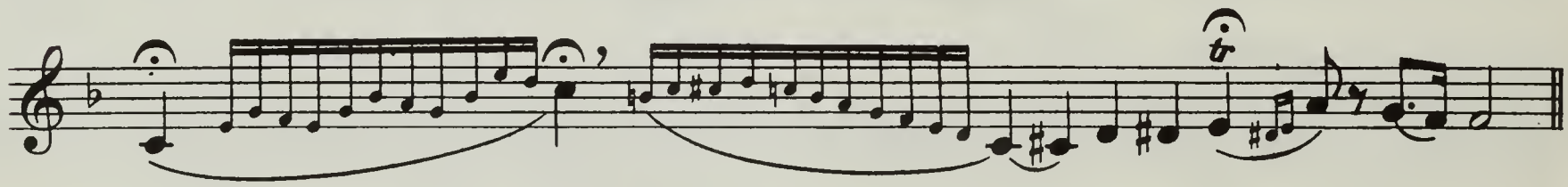

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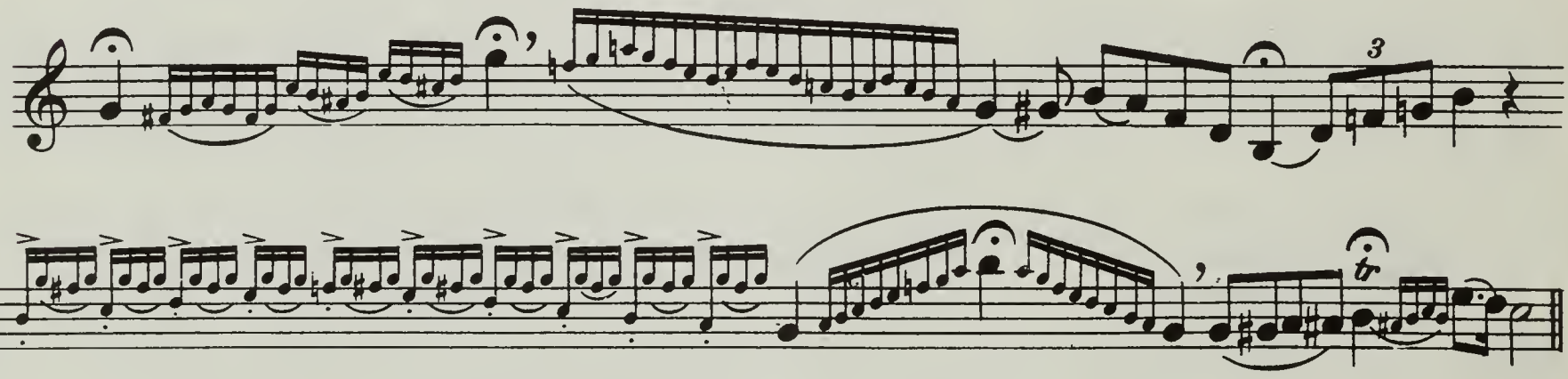

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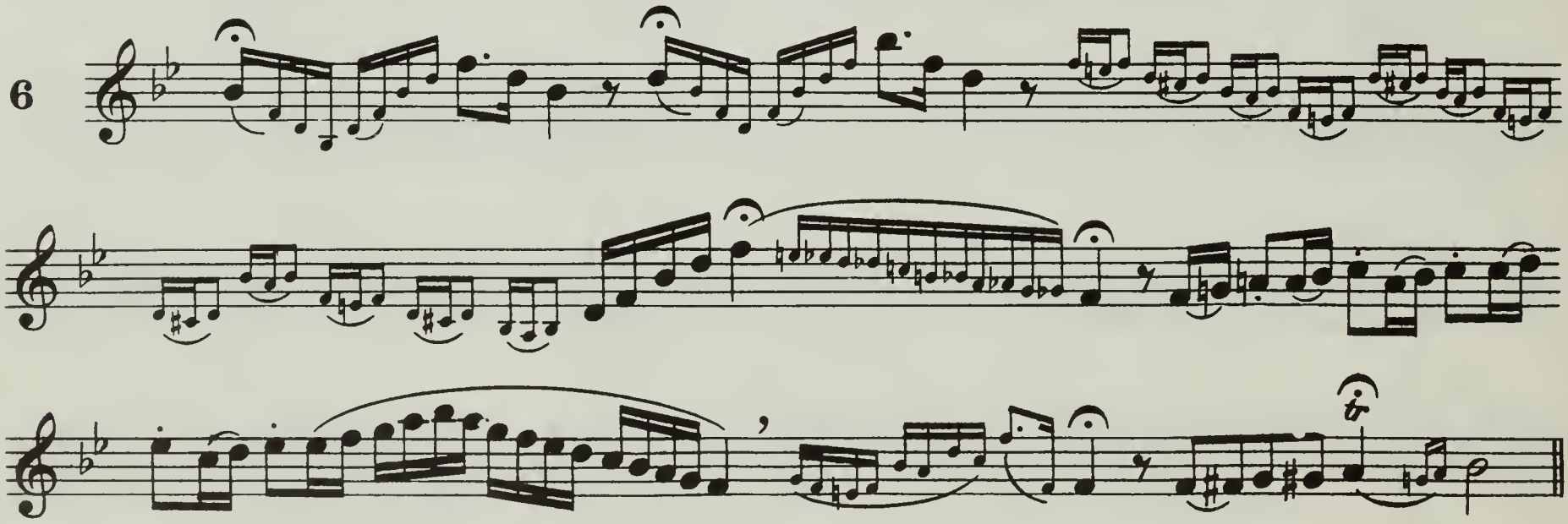


7

8

9

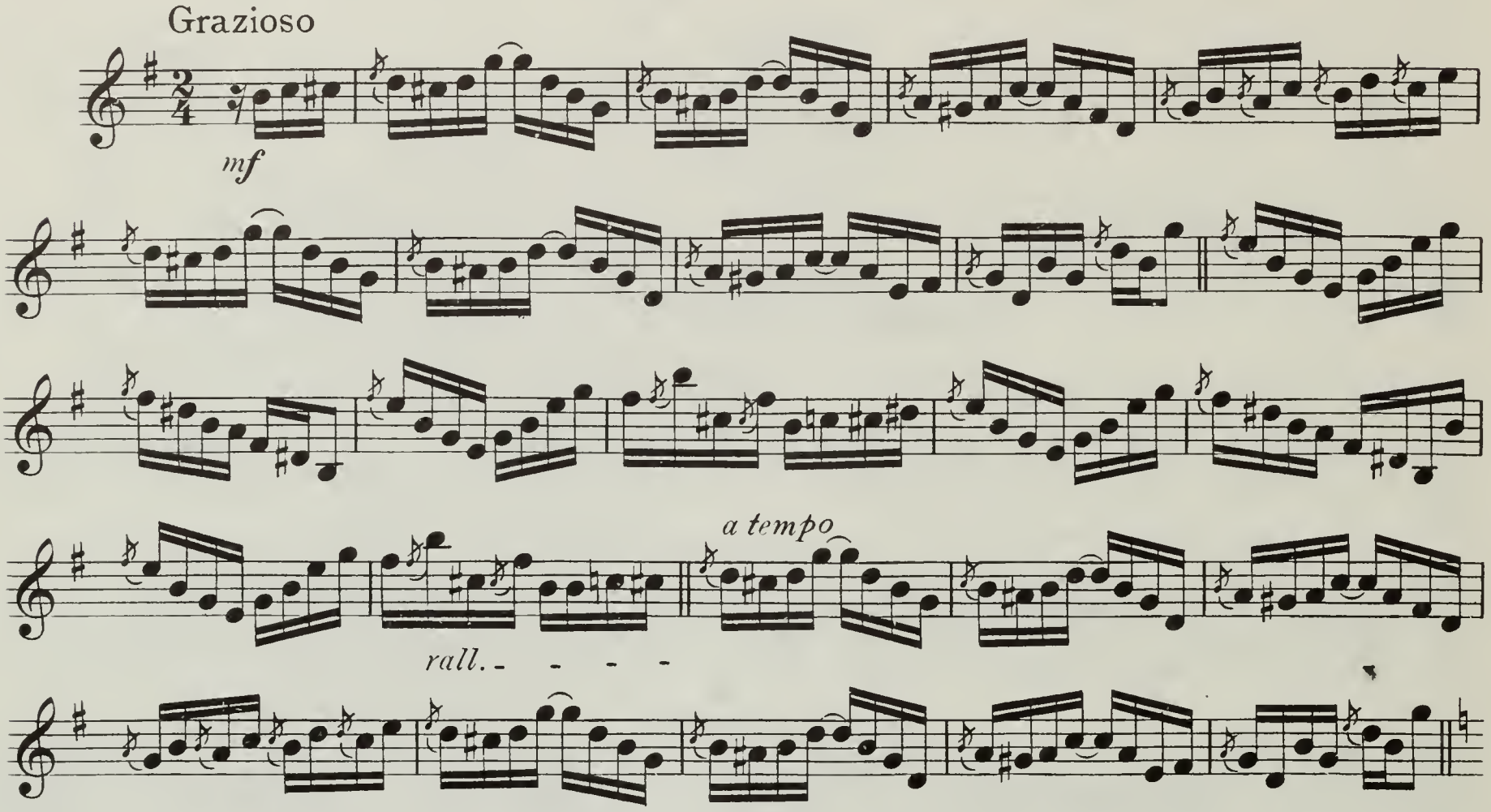
10

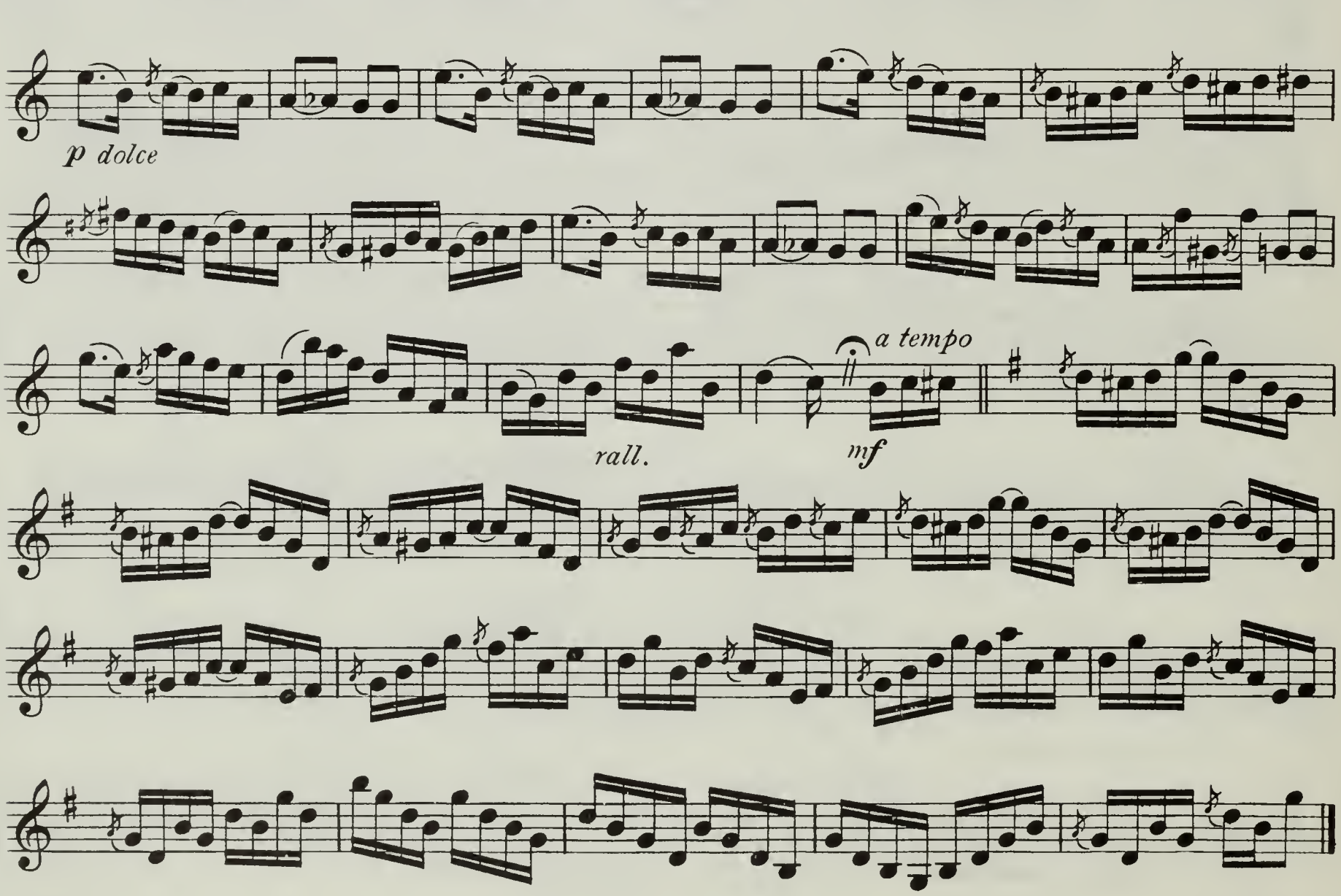
11

12

20. Grace Notes (Single)

Grace notes are ornaments, and as their name implies must be played in a graceful manner. Light - ness and delicacy are the principal requirements of these notes. Do not accent them. Just touch them lightly and slur into the following note. Only single grace notes are used in this study.





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21. Grace Notes (Double)

In this study, two grace notes are introduced. They should be played in a delicate manner, but both should be distinctly heard. The two grace notes should be slurred to the following eighth note, making three slurred notes in all. Lightness should characterize this entire study.

Allegro

f

mf dolce

f

22. Grace Notes

The explanatory notes in connection with the two preceding studies also apply to this one in every respect. They should all be practised with great care and attention as to detail.

Allegretto

f

p

f

f

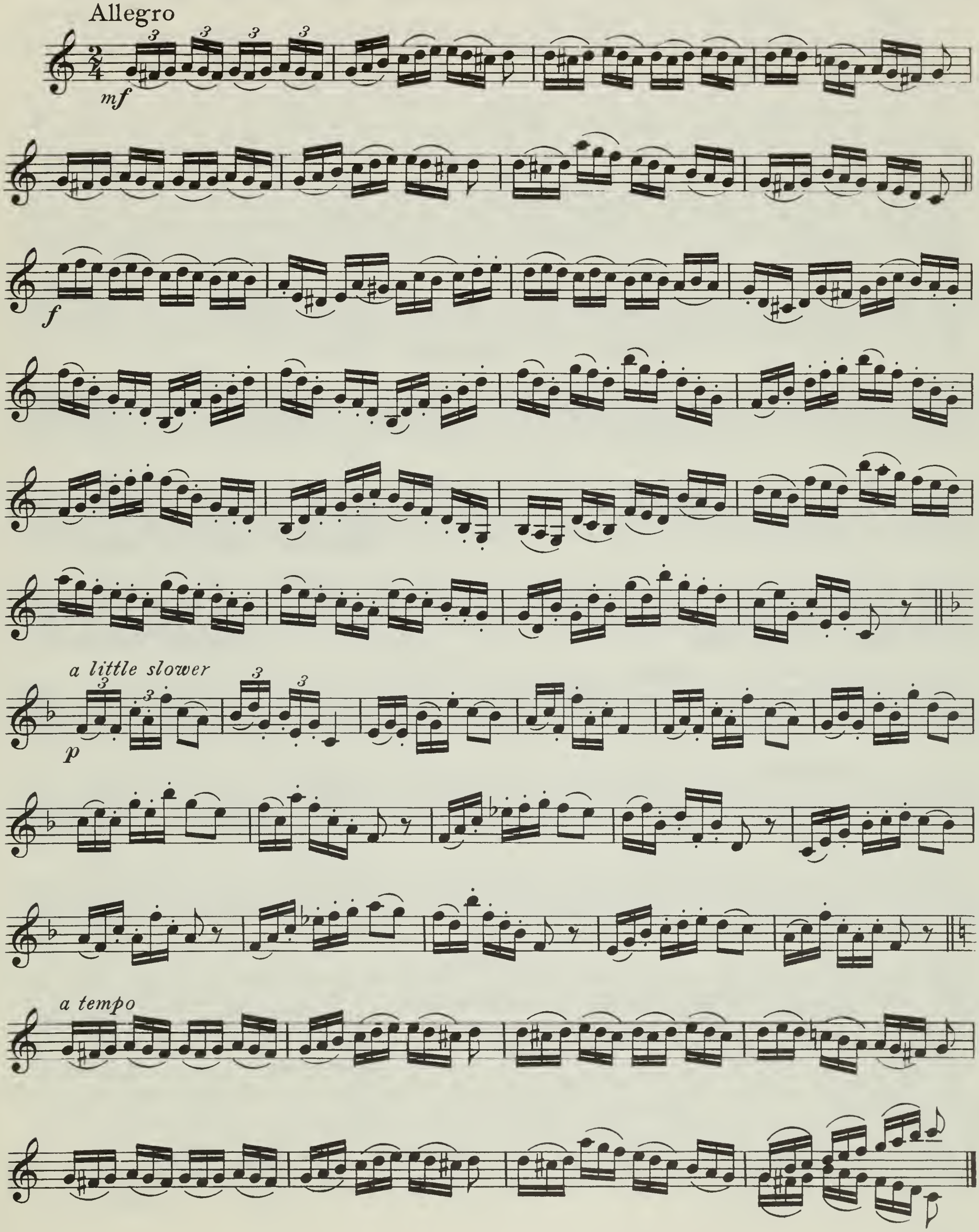
rall

a tempo

f

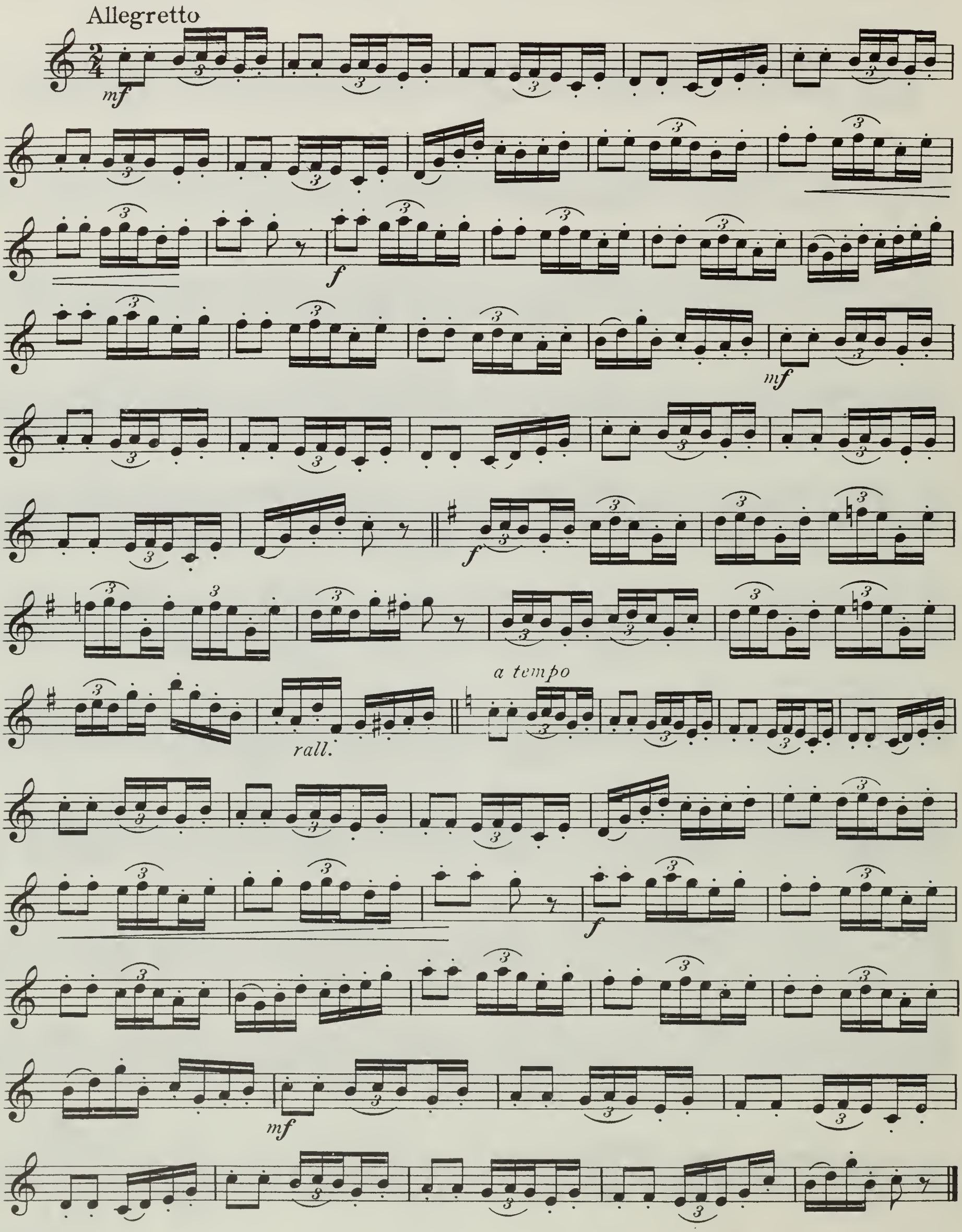
23. Triplets

In a study of this kind it is essential, first of all, to note which notes are slurred, and which are tongued. Do not accent the first note of each triplet. Accuracy of fingering is necessary. Play slowly at first, counting four eighths to the bar.



24. Triplets

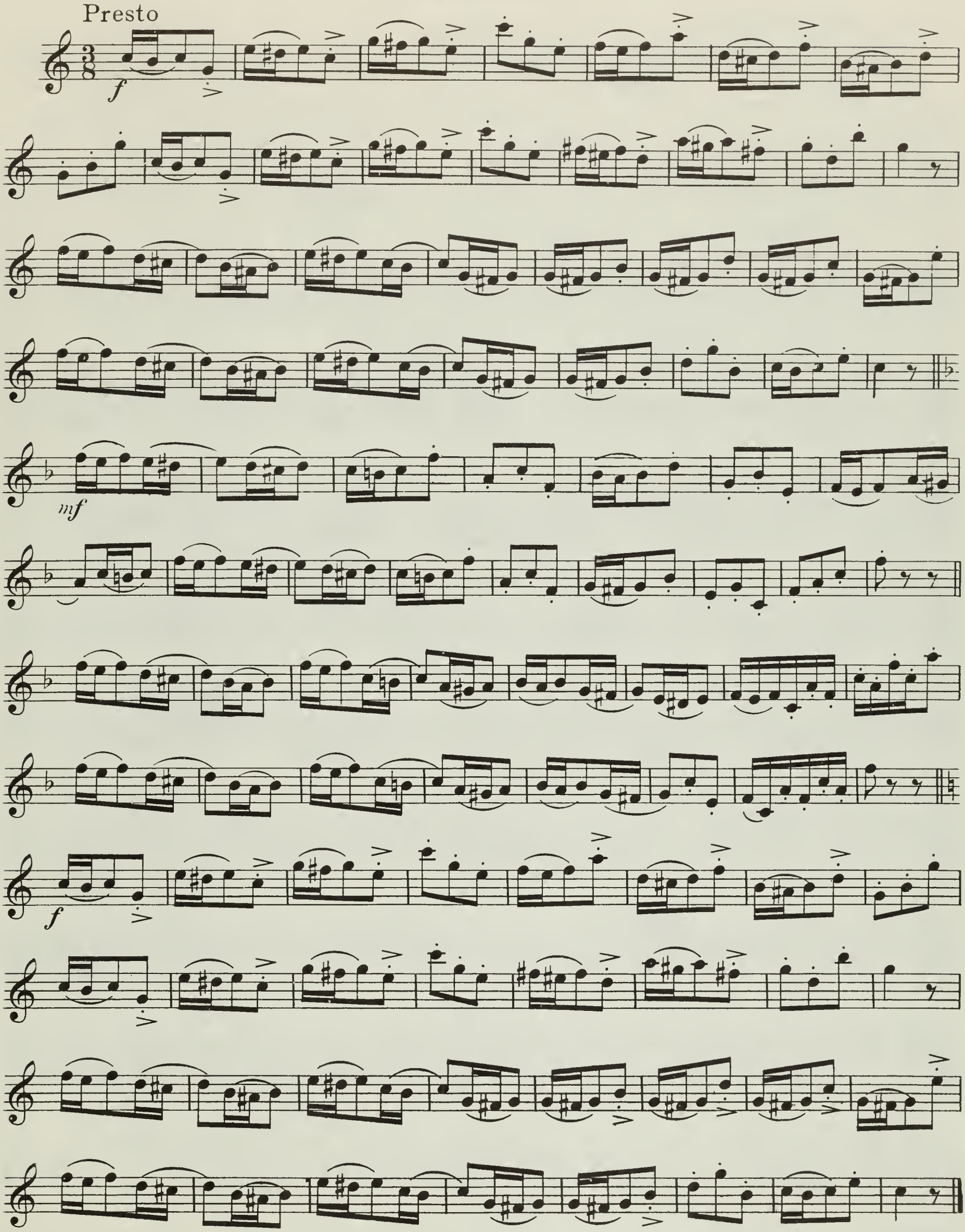
This study should be practiced with great care, in order to gain accurate rhythm. Observe the marks and count four eighths to the bar at first.



25. For Lightness and Speed

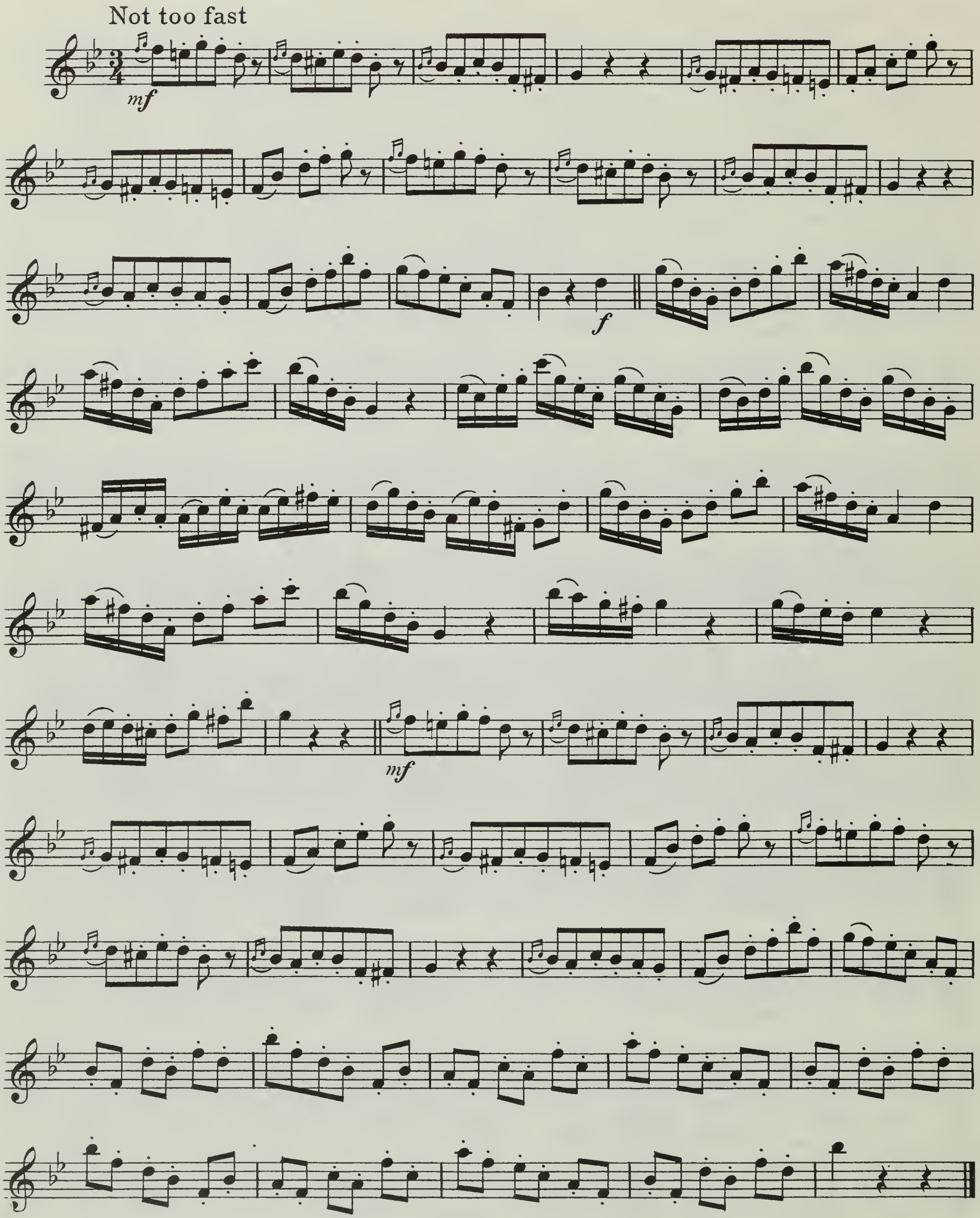
After this study has been mastered, the student may play it in the fastest possible tempo. Be careful to accent the notes marked. Remember that without lightness there can be no speed.

Presto



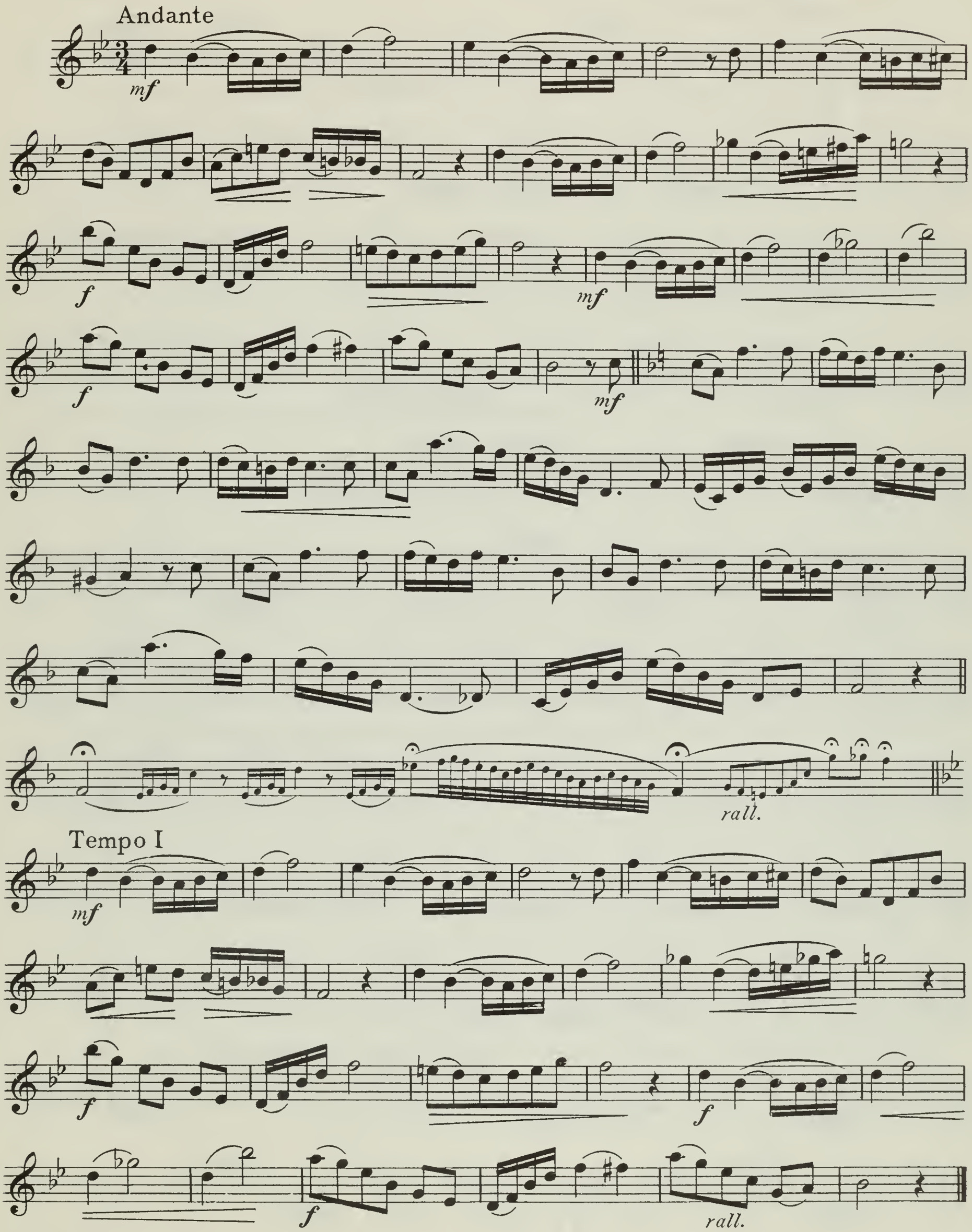
26. Valse Etude

This "Valse Etude" is a practical study and should be rendered with taste and discretion.



27. Cavatina

In this "Cavatina" the student is given an opportunity to display good phrasing, as well as fine tonal quality. Do not play the eighth or sixteenth notes short in music of this kind.



28. Etude brillante

An opportunity for brilliant playing is afforded in this study. Play the music precisely as written.

Allegro maestoso

f

mf dolce

rall.

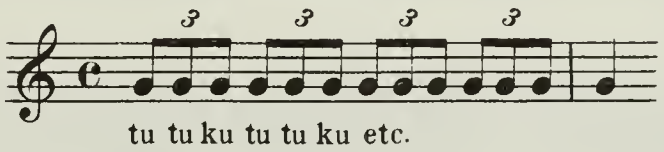
a tempo

f

Triple Tonguing

Triple Tonguing is a form of staccato which is used for playing triplets (singly or in groups) where the necessary speed cannot be obtained with ordinary or single tonguing. It is an effect obtained by the pronunciation of the letters T T K, or the syllables Tu Tu Ku. It is a muffled articulation of these letters or syllables. This particular kind of tonguing consists of evenly detaching a regular succession of notes, without permitting the stroke of the tongue to be either too long or too short. In order to arrive at this degree of proficiency, the earlier studies, which serve as the foundation, should be practiced very slowly. The first step in triple tonguing is to know how to articulate. It is necessary to pronounce the syllable "Ku" for the third note of each triplet.

The following illustration demonstrates the pronunciation of the syllables. The student must strive to pronounce with perfect equality the syllables:



For the syllable "tu," the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper front teeth and drawn suddenly down, producing the first sound. The tongue does not act at all for the third sound, but remains motionless at the bottom of the mouth, allowing the pronunciation of the syllable "ku" to come from the throat. The "ku" may be said to be "coughed" into the instrument, and by forcing a column of air into the mouthpiece, determines the third sound. As the articulation of the K or Ku is produced farther from the mouthpiece than that of the T or Tu, it must be more strongly accented, in order to make the triplet sound perfectly even. In the beginning, it will be good to give the Ku an extra accent until it has been gotten under control. Later on just a slight accent is necessary to make it of equal tonal value with the other notes. In order to acquire this tongue to-and-fro movement with ease and regularity, it must be done slowly at first. The tongue acts as a sort of valve, allowing the same quantity of air to escape at each syllable. The "tu tu ku" must always be emitted sharply and with precision. Do not pronounce "du du gu" instead. This latter will always sound slovenly and ragged.

If these rules are strictly followed, Triple Tonguing will be mastered very readily and will be found no more difficult than Single Tonguing. All that is necessary is to practice conscientiously and carefully, for anyone can become an expert who has patience and perseverance.

29. Triple Tonguing

1

tu tu ku tu tu tu ku tu tu tu ku tu

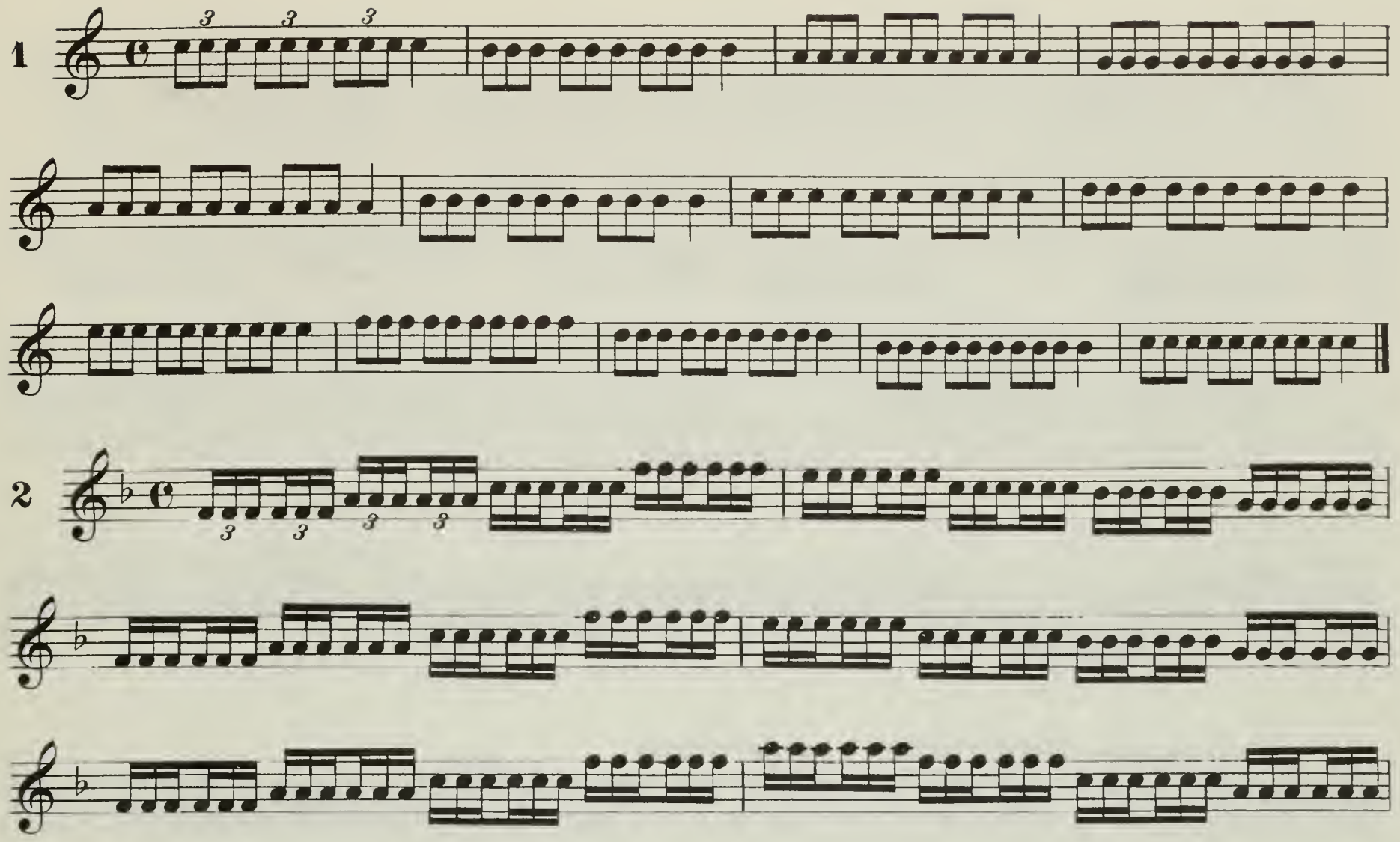
2

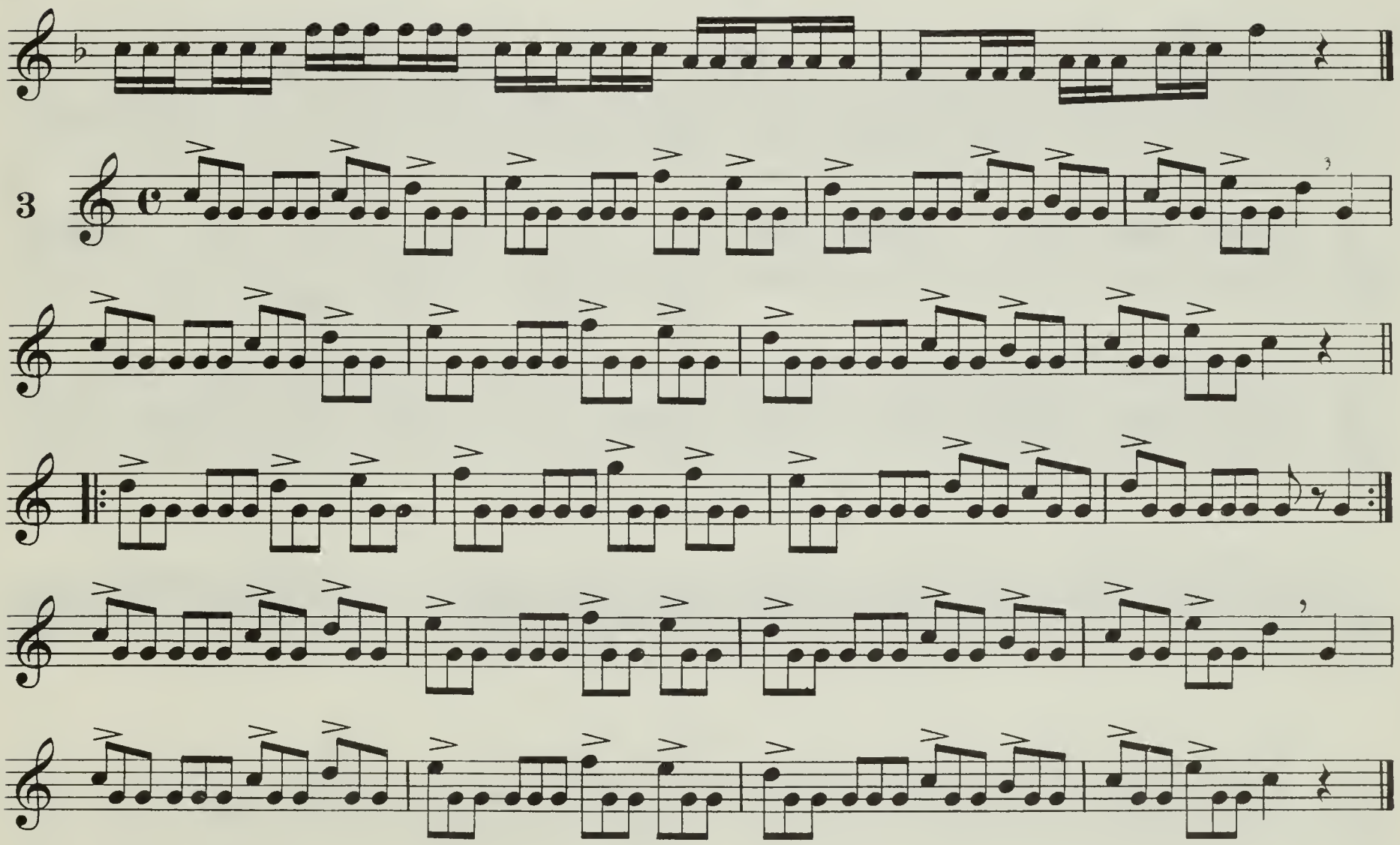
tu tu ku tu tu tu ku tu tu tu ku tu

3

tu tu ku

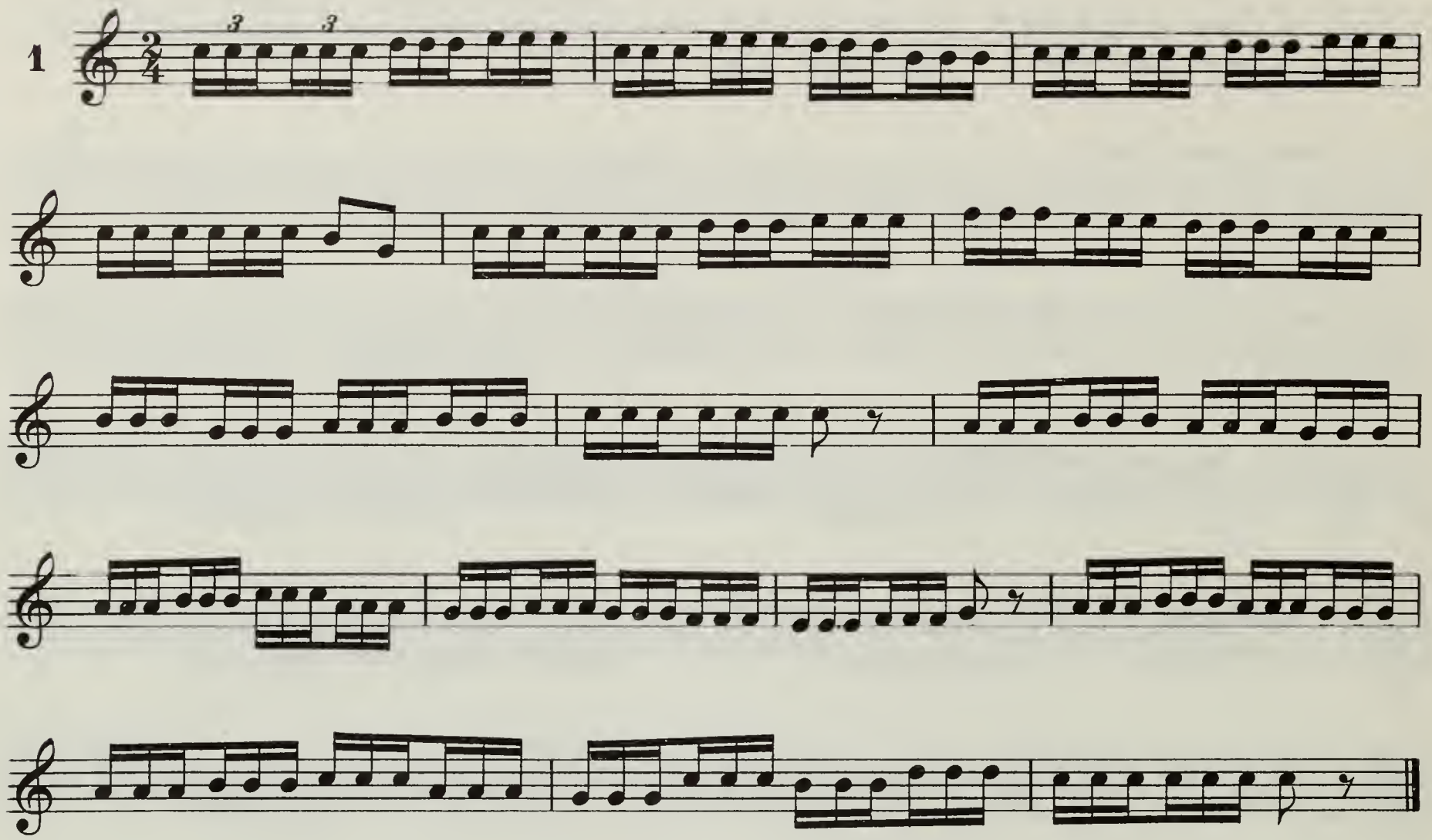
30. Triple Tonguing





31. Triple Tonguing

1



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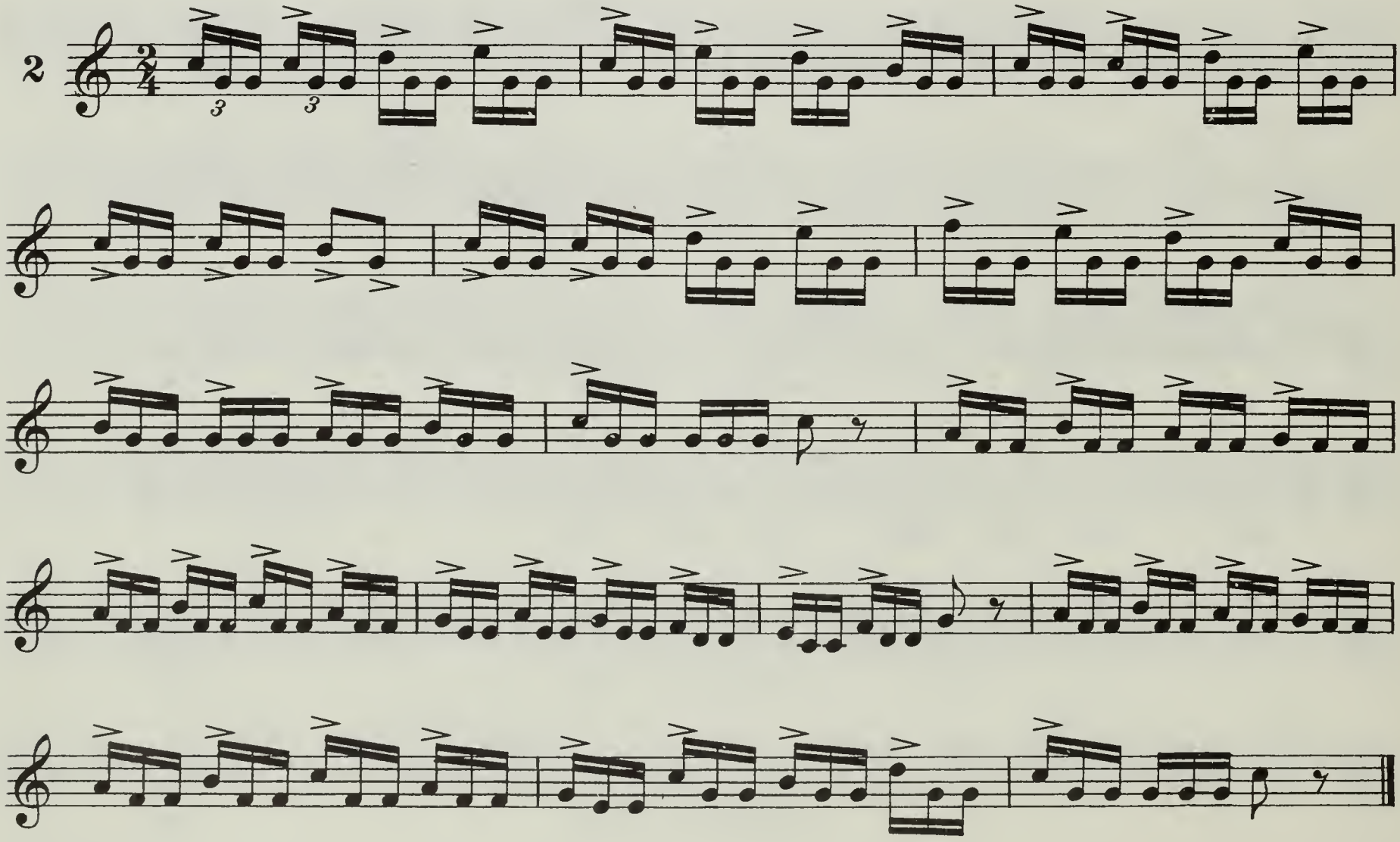
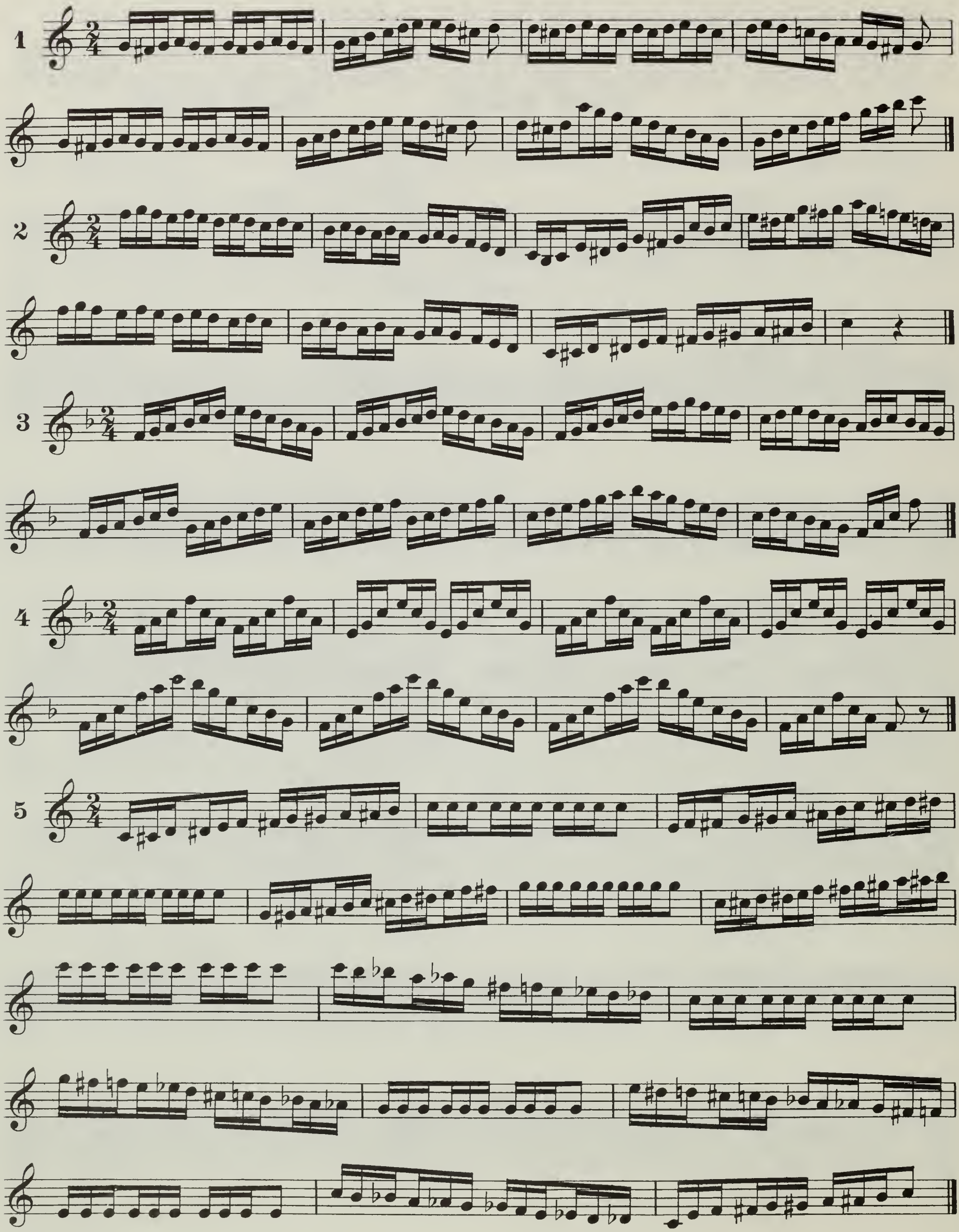
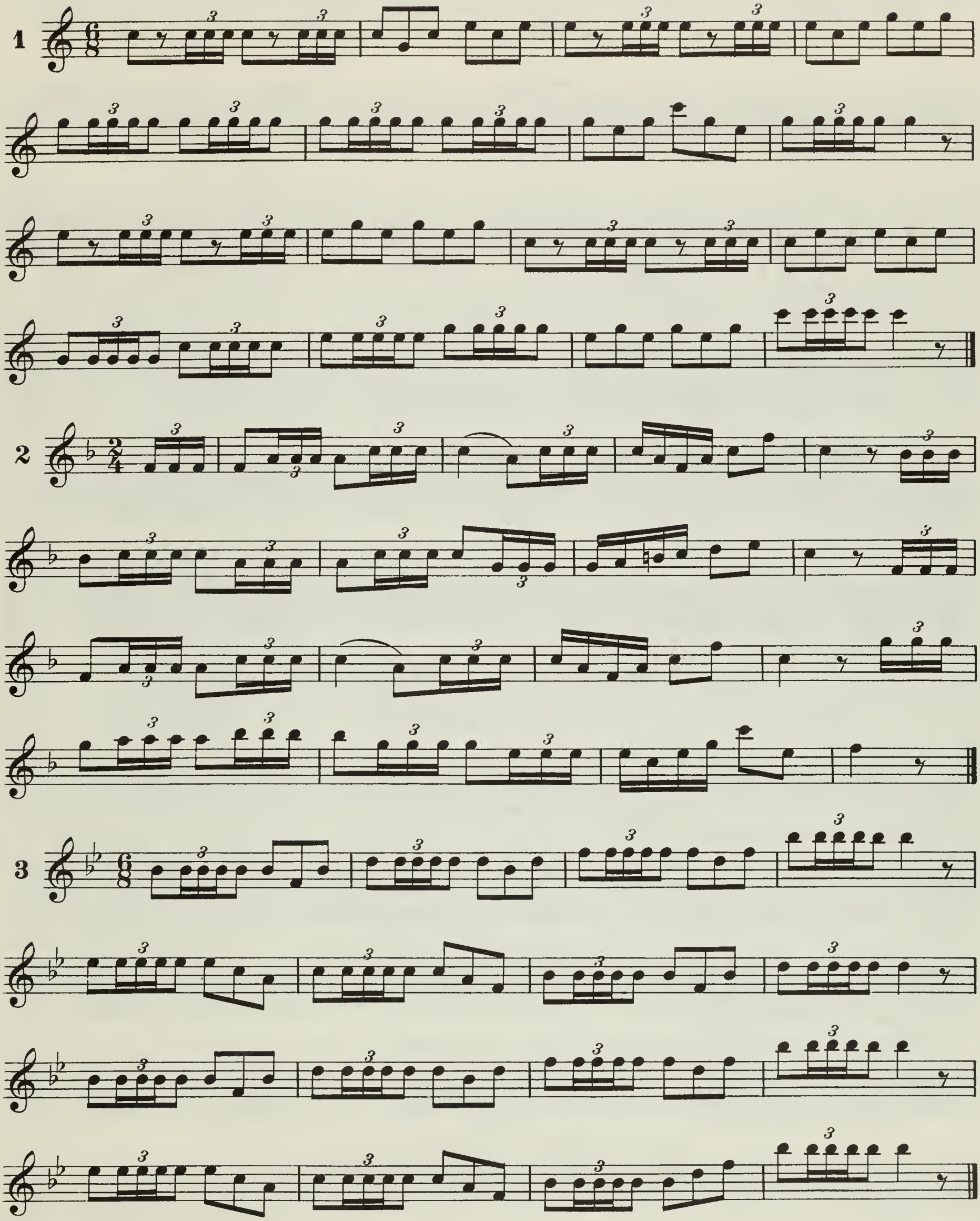


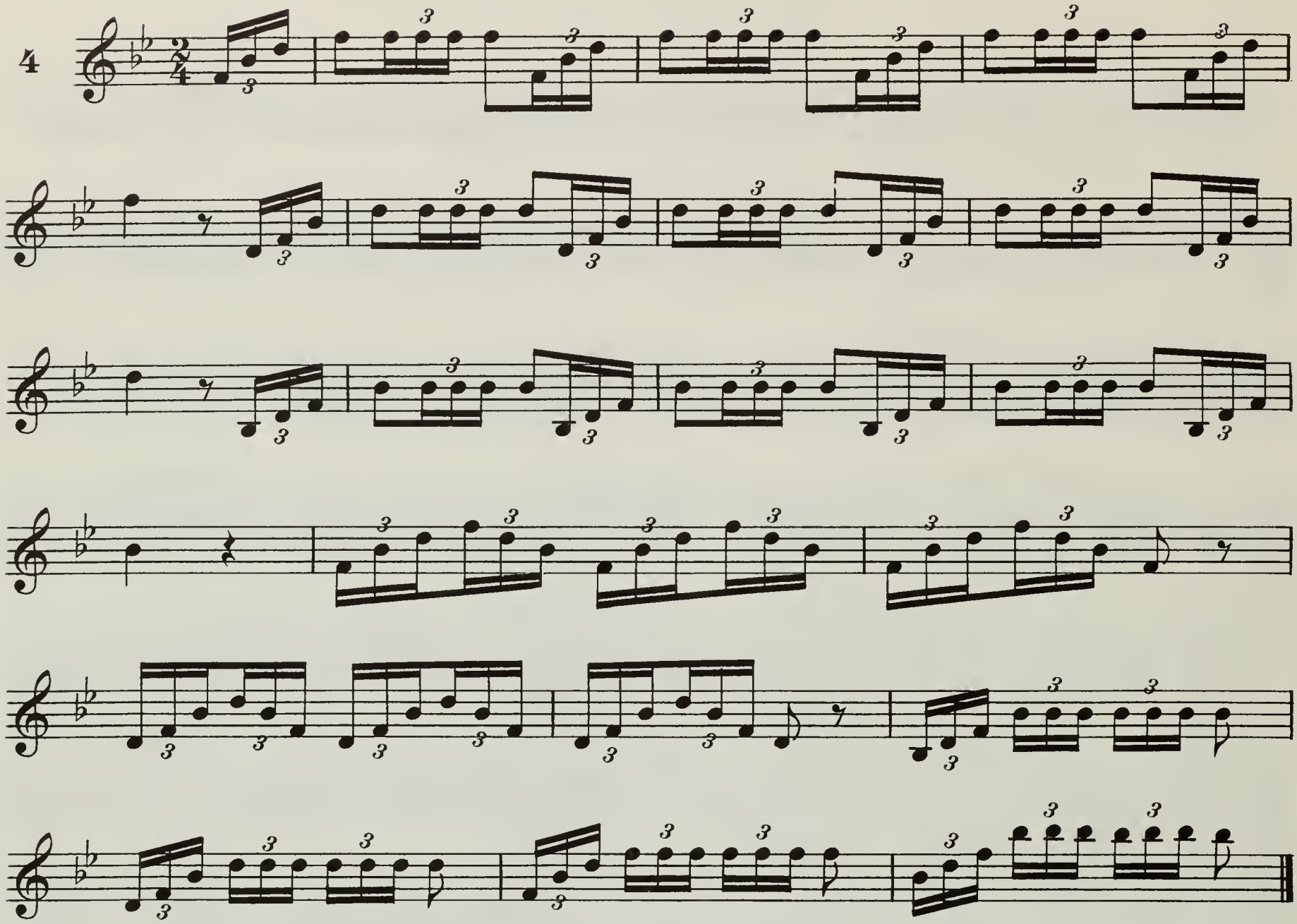
3

32. Triple Tonguing



33. Triple Tonguing (Trumpet Style)



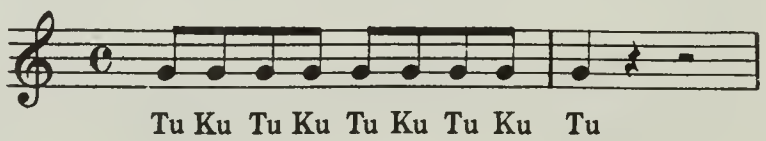


Double Tonguing

As a rule, all other forms of tonguing are studied and mastered before double tonguing is taken up at all. The stroke of the tongue in double tonguing is similar to that used in triple tonguing, the only difference being that the T and K strokes are evenly divided, while in triple tonguing we have two T's to each K. All the rules followed in triple tonguing apply to double tonguing. With double tonguing a wonderful amount of speed may be acquired, particularly in the execution of scales and arpeggios. Though most people believe that double tonguing is far more difficult than other forms, this belief is not well founded. The fact is, that because it is not as brilliant as triple tonguing, it is more neglected. If it is studied systematically and practiced regularly, it can be thoroughly mastered and will prove of incalculable value to the player. Passages that were difficult and troublesome are played with ease in double tonguing.

No detailed explanations are necessary. The same method of practice and study used in the triple tonguing should be employed in these exercises.

The following illustrates the pronunciation of the syllables. Pronounce with perfect equality.



34. Double Tonguing

1

tu ku tu ku tu ku tu tu ku tu ku tu ku tu

2

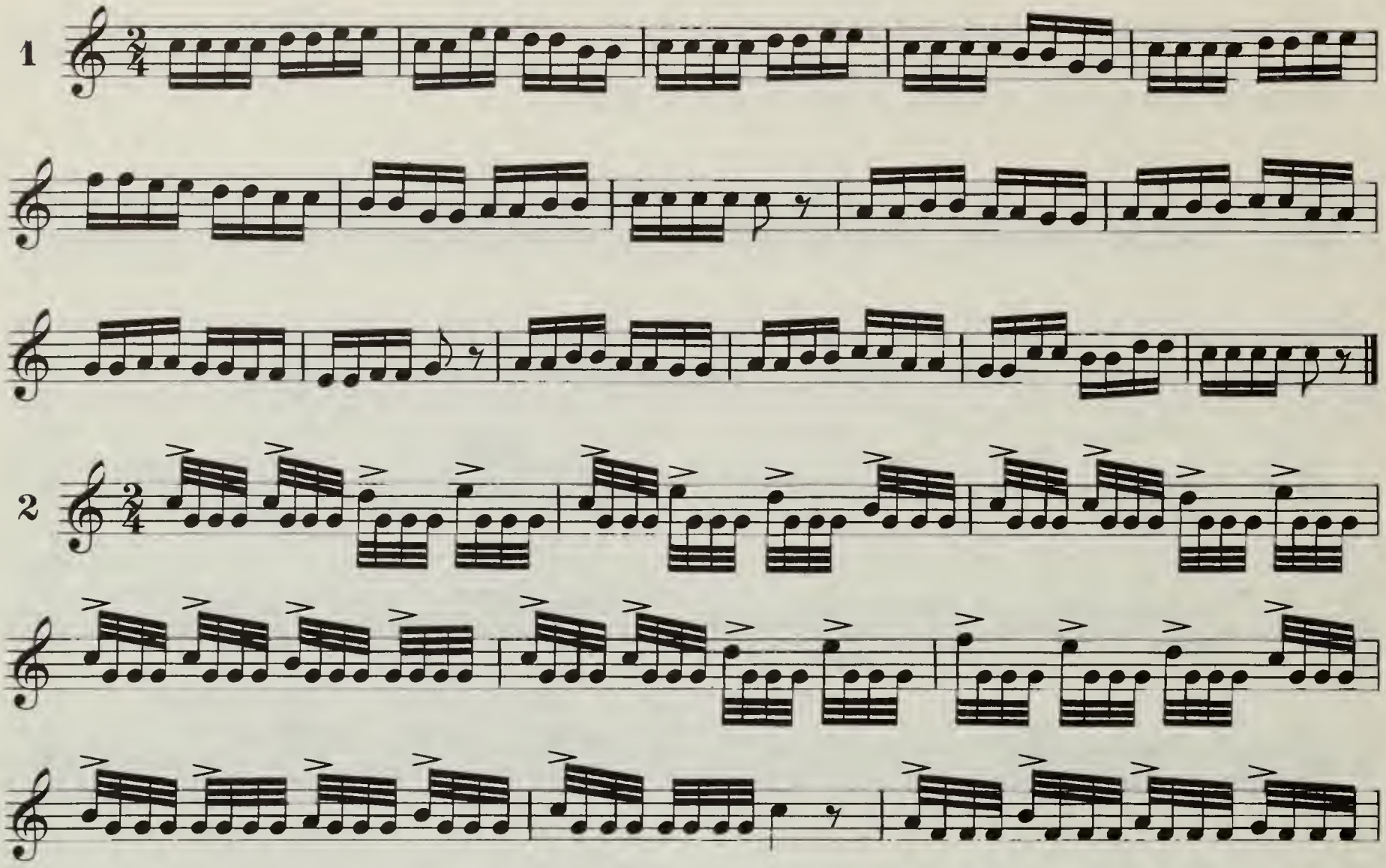
3

4

5

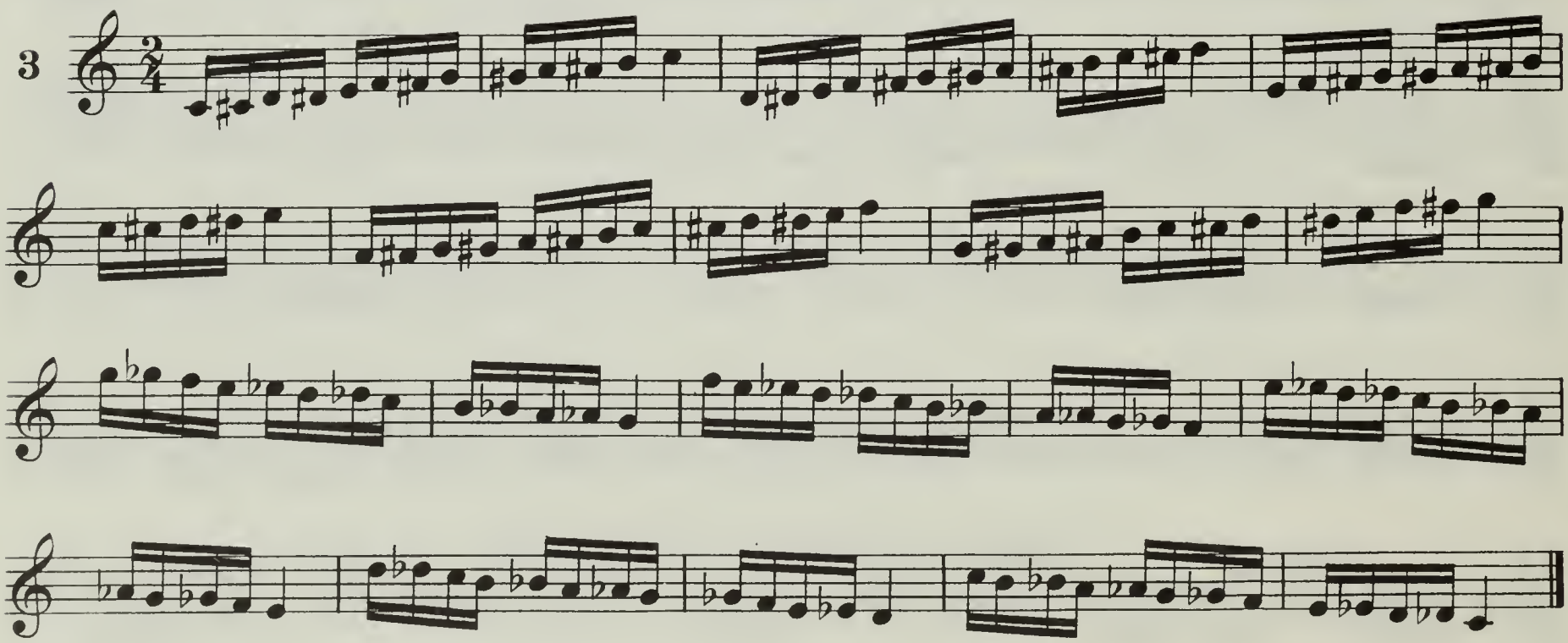
35. Double Tonguing

1



2

3



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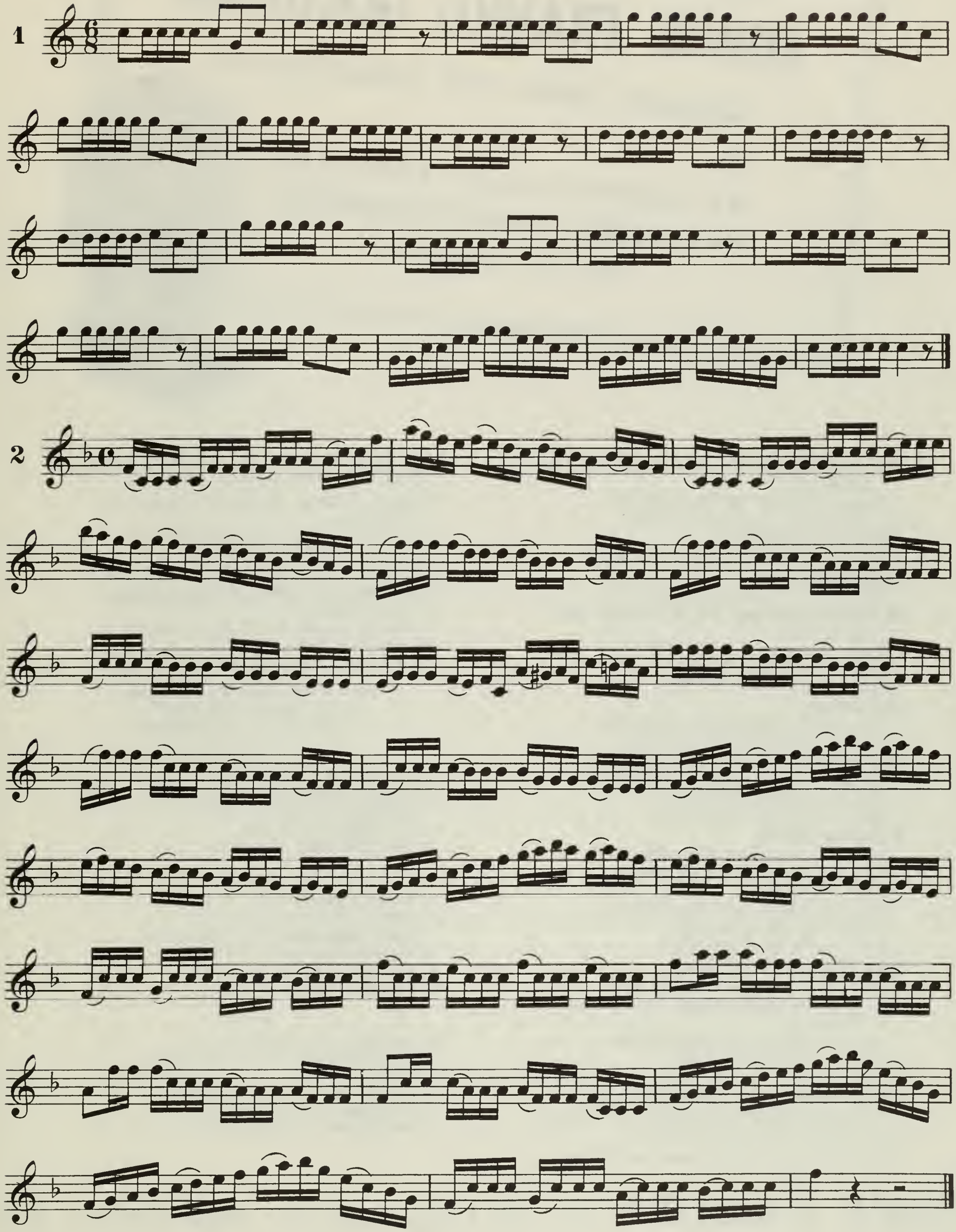
36. Double Tonguing



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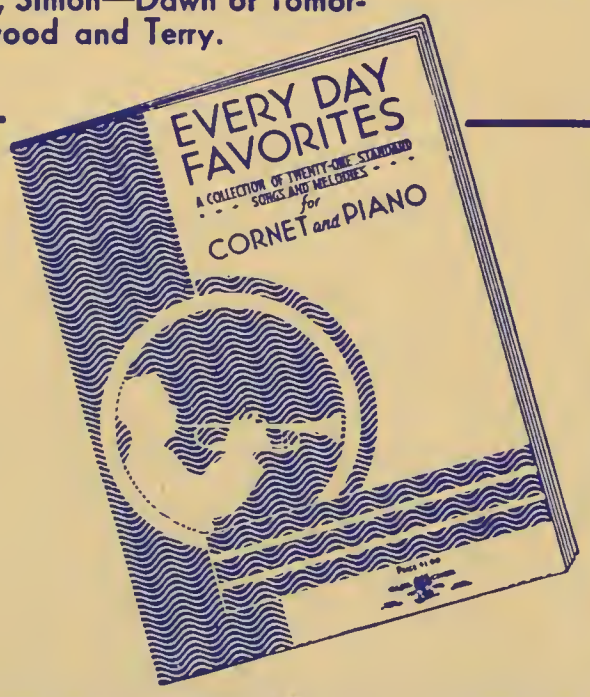

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