

Saxophones

Book - Title

Editor

Publisher

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48 Famous Studies for Oboe or Saxophone

W. Ferling, Revised by Andraud Southern Music Company B103

Selection 1

Page(s): 3

Key:

Etude Title: *No. 6*

Tempo: Dotted Quarter Note = 72-84

Play from Beginning to end.

Errata:

Performance Guide:

This is a elegant and flowing technical etude with a dramatic character change in the middle of the piece. Most of the technique should be very straightforward since it is largely composed of scales, arpeggios, and broken arpeggios. However, a careful consideration should be given to the choice of Bb/A# fingerings. Try both the bis and side Bb fingerings, make a conscious decision, and practice with the same fingerings every time. I recommend side Bb for steps (scales) and bis Bb for skips (arpeggios). Even though there is only one dynamic indication in the beginning of the etude, performers should apply more dynamic gestures and contrasts in order to make it expressive and exciting. One simple way to accomplish this is by following the melodic contour with dynamics but be tasteful since it can be nauseating if overdone.

Start practicing with a slow 8th note pulse at 60bpm or slower and gradually speed up to 152 then switch to a dotted quarter note pulse at 50 and speed up gradually to a desired tempo. It is imperative that you speed up the tempo only once you can play without any mistakes.

Selection 2

Page(s): 17

Key:

Etude Title: *No. 33*

Tempo: Eighth Note = 76-88

Play from Beginning to end.

Errata:

Performance Guide:

This is a beautiful and lyrical etude that offers many opportunities to showcase expressive and musical playing. One of the big challenges of this etude is to keep a steady pulse while switching between different subdivisions as well as adding ornamental figures. I recommend practicing with appropriate subdivisions on a metronome as much as possible to make sure that the longer notes are not compressed or elongated. It is also a good idea to sing the melody while conducting. There are a wide variety of ornamentations including, trills, grace notes, and turns. Practice without the ornaments before adding them to ensure that the rhythm is not compromised. Strive to be lyrical and tasteful with ornamented notes.

Pay attention to the dynamic gestures and the use of vibrato in order to create a lyrical phrasing

with expressions. Rather than restarting the vibrato on every note, continue the vibrato as if playing one long note. I recommend using vibrato on notes longer than a 16th note.

Selection 3

Page(s): 7

Key:

Etude Title: *No. 14*

Tempo: Quarter Note = 108-120

Play from Beginning to end.

Errata:

Performance Guide:

This is a lighthearted and cheerful technical etude. The playful spirit is created by the bouncy articulations and generally, the end of slurs followed by staccatos needs to be released with a light lift except when the staccato is on a beat (mm. 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 27). One of the biggest challenges of this selection is the large jumps between registers in mm. 10, 11, 12, and 29. Make sure you do not tense up or over-relax your embouchure to play the low notes. I recommend playing them in the same register a few times to see how easy it feels and sounds without the octave jumps then play as written while keeping the same ease of playing from before.

Start practicing slowly with a quarter note pulse on the metronome and gradually speed up. Once the performance tempo is reached, switch to a half note pulse. This will make the etude flow better with much more playfulness.

Allegretto scherzo (76-♩.)

This musical score is for a piece titled "Allegretto scherzo" in G major, 3/8 time, with a tempo of 76 beats per minute. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins at measure 6 with a forte (f) dynamic. The music is characterized by a constant eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand, often with slurs and accents. The left hand provides a steady bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into six systems, each containing six measures. Measure numbers 6 through 48 are clearly marked below the notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 48.

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Adagio (72 = ♩)

33 *p* 2 3 4 5 *cresc.*

6 7 *f* 8 9 *p* 10

11 *f* 12 13 *p* 14 *cresc.* 15 *f*

15 *f* *ad libitum* 16 17 18 *mf*

19 *dolce* 20 21 *tr* 22 *p*

23 24 *p* 25 *cresc.* 26 *f*

27 28 29 *pp* 30 31

32 *mf* 33 *mf* 34 *dim.* 35 *p*

Scherzo (112 = ♩)

Musical score for Scherzo, measures 14-32. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The tempo is marked as 112 = ♩. The piece features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *f*, *dim.*, and *cresc.*. The score is divided into six systems, each containing two staves. Measure numbers 14, 16, 18, 23, 28, and 31 are clearly visible. The piece concludes with a final *f* dynamic in measure 32.

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