

# DÜZENLEME DERSİ

8. HAFTA  
ORKESTRASYON II: ÜFLEMELİLER

# TROMPET (Bb TRUMPET)



Sounding (Concert pitch)      Written (transposed)

The diagram shows a single musical staff with a treble clef. It contains two notes. The first note is a G4, labeled 'Sounding (Concert pitch)'. The second note is a Bb3, labeled 'Written (transposed)'. A diagonal line connects the two notes, illustrating the transposition of one whole step down.

*Example 8-3* Characteristics of timbre throughout range

The diagram shows a single musical staff with a treble clef. It contains five notes: Bb3, C4, D4, E4, and F4. Lines connect these notes to descriptive text below the staff.

Pitch	Characteristic
Bb3	rather dull and muddy
C4	clear, bright, and most articulate
D4	brilliant but strident
E4	thin and piercing
F4	thin and piercing

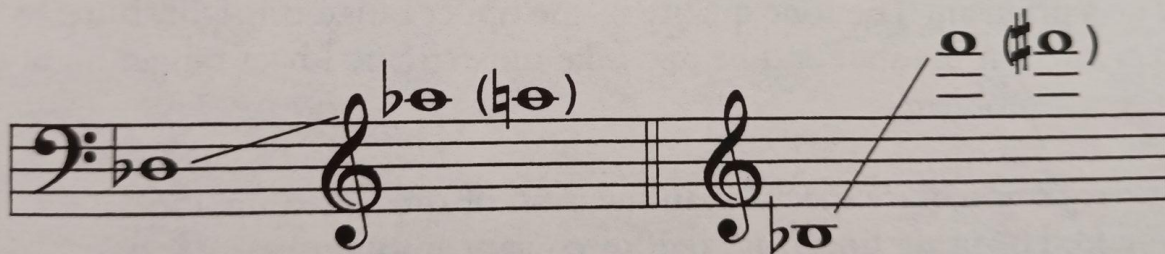


# ALTO SAKSOFON



## Alto Saxophone in E<sup>b</sup>

*Example 9-4*



Sounding (Concert pitch)

Written (Transposed)

# TENOR SAKSOFON



## Tenor Saxophone in B $\flat$

*Example 9-5*

Musical notation illustrating the transposition of a note for a Tenor Saxophone in B $\flat$ . The notation is presented on a single staff with a double bar line separating two sections. The left section is labeled 'Sounding (Concert pitch)' and uses a bass clef. The right section is labeled 'Written (Transposed)' and uses a treble clef. A diagonal line connects the two sections, showing the transposition of a note. In the 'Sounding' section, a note is written on the second line of the bass clef (G $\flat$ ). In the 'Written' section, the same note is written on the second line of the treble clef (G $\sharp$ ), with a sharp sign and a flat sign above it, indicating the transposition. The note in the 'Written' section is also marked with a sharp sign and a flat sign above it, indicating the transposition.

# BARİTON SAKSOFON



## Baritone Saxophone in E<sup>b</sup>

*Example 9-6*

Sounding (Concert pitch)

Written (Transposed)

# NOTA YALNIZCA FREKANS DEĞİLDİR

## Artikülasyonlar



played louder than the notes around it.



played loud and short.



"rooftop" accent; also a dynamic accent; played louder than a dynamic accent and also very short. In jazz, it means a "dot" - a short, hard note.



**staccato** - short; detached and separated from the notes around it. The written duration of the note is reduced and a rest is substituted for half or more of its value. This quarter note would be played like an eighth note. In jazz, it means a "dit" - a short note.



**tenuto mark**; held, sustained for full value. In jazz, this is a "doo" - a long note.