

The instruments of the orchestra

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to Angela Colbers

The wind instruments

At the back of the orchestra the wind instruments have found a place (**play winds, 5 sec**). Some wind instruments have been made of wood (**show**) and others are made of metal (**show**). Just like the string instruments the different wind instruments vary in size from very small (**show piccolo**) to big (**show tuba or contrabassoon**).

With string instruments, the vibrating string is the source of the sound, with wind instruments different ways are used to force the air to vibrate. At the flute mouthpiece (**show flute**) with the lips some airflow from breathing-out is directed towards a rather sharp edge causing some sound. With the so-called reed instruments (**show reeds**) a thin reed is forced to vibrate, and with the brass instruments a slight air flow between the lips causes vibration (**show brass mouthpiece**).

Then, *very important*, after the mouthpiece a piece of tube is mounted. And the air column inside that tube might vibrate as well, the so-called *resonance*. That only happens when the vibrations in the mouthpiece are at a pitch that is able to resonate in the specific length of air column. A much louder and more defined sound is then generated (**play trumpet mouthpiece separately and mounted**). That resonance happens at a *short* tube for *high pitch* (**play piccolo**) and at a *long* tube for *low pitch* (**play tuba**).

The trumpet

The trumpet is a brass instrument that is a lot smaller than the horn (**show trumpet**).

The resonance length of the tube is only around 1.5 m. The bell is directed straight into the audience, resulting in a clear and shining sound color. Three valves are used for expanding the number of different notes to be played (**trumpet plays some scales**). For playing very high parts in baroque music the smaller piccolo trumpet is used, suitable for playing very sparkling and virtuoso passages and solos.

The trumpet does not only play an important role in the symphony orchestra but also in the jazz orchestra or band and, together with the clarinets, in the military and marching bands. The clear tone of the trumpet is very suitable for the performance of the light and bright parts in music. And any call for action can well be boosted by the direct forward projection of the trumpet sound.

(Now the trumpet plays the solo, duet or trio depending on the availability).

Andante scherzando ♩ = 76

Trumpet 1

Trumpet 2

Measures 1-4 of the trumpet parts. Both parts are in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. Trumpet 1 starts with a *mf* dynamic and a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Trumpet 2 starts with a *mf* dynamic and a similar rhythmic pattern. Both parts feature dynamic markings of *mf* and crescendo/decrescendo hairpins.

5

Measures 5-8 of the trumpet parts. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte), with hairpins indicating volume changes.

9

Measures 9-12 of the trumpet parts. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and hairpins indicating volume changes.

13

Measures 13-16 of the trumpet parts. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and hairpins indicating volume changes.

17

Measures 17-20 of the trumpet parts. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and hairpins indicating volume changes. The section ends with a double bar line.

Andante scherzando ♩ = 76

Trumpet 1

Trumpet 2

Trumpet 3

This block contains the first five measures of the musical score for three trumpets. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante scherzando' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. All three parts start with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Trumpet 1 has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. Trumpet 2 and 3 play more rhythmic, eighth-note patterns. There are crescendo and decrescendo hairpins across the measures.

6

This block contains measures 6 through 10. The dynamics shift to piano (*p*) at measure 6. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. There are crescendo and decrescendo hairpins throughout the section.

11

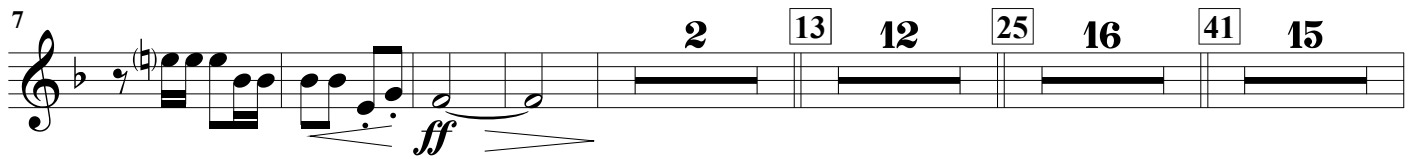
This block contains measures 11 through 14. The musical texture continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. There are crescendo and decrescendo hairpins throughout the section.

15

This block contains measures 15 through 19. The dynamics return to mezzo-forte (*mf*) at measure 15. The music concludes with eighth-note patterns and slurs. There are crescendo and decrescendo hairpins throughout the section.

Finale

Allegro maestoso, $\text{♩} = 112$



Allegro maestoso, $\text{♩} = 112$

