

The instruments of the wind ensemble

An introduction for a young audience

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aan Angela Colbers

The clarinets

The clarinet is a single-reed woodwind instrument (**show clarinet**). Like with the saxophone a piece of reed is fixed on a mouthpiece and when blowing a slight flow of air along the reed that will vibrate (**clarinet blows the mouthpiece**). When the mouthpiece is mounted onto the resonance tube of the clarinet distinct tones can be played. The tube of the clarinet is equipped with a lot of holes and keys allowing the clarinet to play very advanced and virtuoso performances (**clarinet plays a series of scales**).

Like the flutes and oboes, the clarinets are members of a family of instruments and the clarinet family has the largest pitch range of all wind instrument families. There is a piccolo clarinet, the “normal” clarinet, the alto clarinet, the bass clarinet, the contralto clarinet, contrabass clarinet, together forming the clarinet choir (**show the different sizes of clarinets**).

The clarinet not only plays important parts in the orchestra, it has distinct roles in jazz music, gipsy and klezmer music and military bands. The clarinet sound has a wide dynamic range, it can play loud and aggressive as well as soft and smooth. The sound color of the clarinet ranges from a sentimental slobbering in the lower pitch range to a brutal yapping in the high range; a broad range of sounds, very attractive to every composer. (**Now the clarinets will play a duet and/or a trio, depending on the availability**).

Andante $\text{♩} = 70$

Clarinet in B \flat 1

Clarinet in B \flat 2

First system of music for Clarinet in B \flat 1 and Clarinet in B \flat 2. The key signature has one flat (B \flat). The time signature is 6/8. The first staff (Clarinet in B \flat 1) starts with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff (Clarinet in B \flat 2) also starts with a *mf* dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. A long slur covers the first two measures of the first staff.

5

Second system of music for Clarinet in B \flat 1 and Clarinet in B \flat 2, starting at measure 5. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 6/8 time signature and key signature.

11

Third system of music for Clarinet in B \flat 1 and Clarinet in B \flat 2, starting at measure 11. The first staff (Clarinet in B \flat 1) features a melodic line with a long slur over the final two measures. The second staff (Clarinet in B \flat 2) continues with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Andante ♩. = 80

Clarinet in B \flat 1

Clarinet in B \flat 2

Bass Clarinet

First system of music (measures 1-7) for Clarinet in B \flat 1, Clarinet in B \flat 2, and Bass Clarinet. The time signature is 6/8. The tempo is Andante, 80 beats per minute. The first two staves (Clarinet in B \flat 1 and 2) are marked *mp* and play a melody of eighth notes with rests. The Bass Clarinet staff is marked *f* and plays a bass line with eighth notes and rests, including an accent (>) on the eighth note in measure 5.

Second system of music (measures 8-14). Measures 8 and 9 are marked with a rehearsal mark '8'. The first two staves (Clarinet in B \flat 1 and 2) are marked *mp* and continue the melody. The Bass Clarinet staff continues the bass line, with accents (>) on the eighth notes in measures 8 and 9.

Third system of music (measures 15-21). Measures 15 and 16 are marked with a rehearsal mark '15'. The first two staves (Clarinet in B \flat 1 and 2) feature triplets (3) in measures 15 and 16. The Bass Clarinet staff continues the bass line, with accents (>) on the eighth notes in measures 17 and 21.

Finale

Clarinet in B \flat 1

Arie van Hoek

3 min.

Allegro maestoso, $\text{♩} = 112$

11 14 3 *mf*

33 3 *mf*

42 *f* *mf*

51

60 1. 2. **Slow blues**, $\text{♩} = 72$ *mp*

67 *pp*

75 1. *pp*

83 2. **Allegro maestoso**, $\text{♩} = 112$ *f* *mf*

90

97