

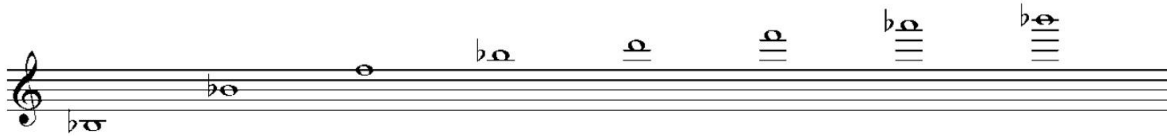
## VOICING AND OVERTONES

### Voicing

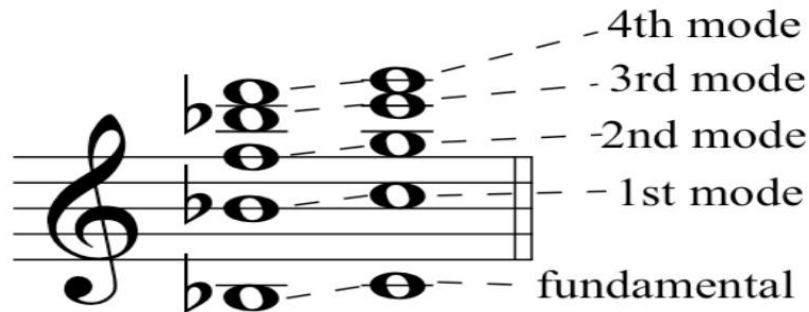
The position of the tongue and manipulation of the oral cavity. Tongue should be wide - sides touching top back molars. Think “dEE” not “tAH” or “tOW.”

### Overtone Overview

The following is a basic view of overtones. Every one of these notes can be played using the fingering for low Bb, known as the fundamental.



A note in its lowest octave on the saxophone is the “Fundamental” and each note in the overtone series above that is a “Mode.” The first note above the fundamental will be the 1st mode; the second note above the fundamental will be the 2nd mode and so on.

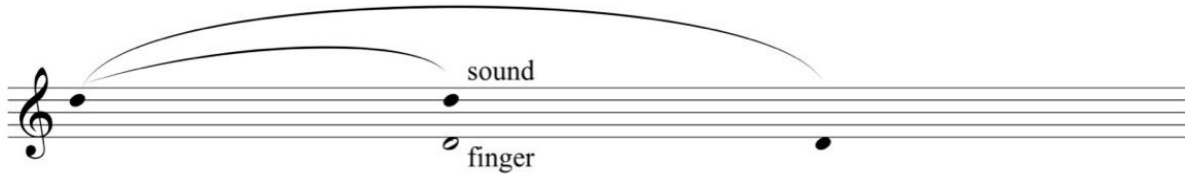


Daily practice on these few simple exercises will help the student develop:

- Refinement of tone
- Improved air speed
- Increased embouchure flexibility
- Recognition of intonation tendencies and ear training
- Increased facility on the instrument
- Facilitation of the altissimo register

### Matching 1: *Intro to Mode 1*

- Matching 1: Intro to Mode 1
  - Play middle D with octave key, remove octave key but maintain pitch of middle D, then slur down to low D. “Engage” muscles and increase airspeed - “relax” to slur down to fundamental.



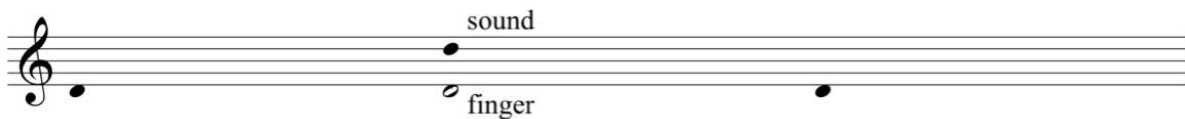
- Repeat exercise on each note of the chromatic scale

### Matching 2: *Mode 1*

This exercise is designed to fully demonstrate the ability to play the first overtone.

#### 2A:

- Play low D
- Finger low D and sound one octave higher
- Back to low D
- Do **NOT** slur: play with space between each note



- Continue this exercise upwards chromatically into the palm keys
- After each pitch can be produced with ease, put this exercise with a metronome. Start with q =60. Strive for accuracy and consistency!  
The exercise will look like this

