

Introduction to Double Reed Articulation
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双簧发音法介绍
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Articulation (Starting and Stopping Notes)

发音(启动和中止音符)

Five Ways to Stop and Start a note:

启动和中止一个音符的五种方法:

1. Air (from lungs)
2. Embouchure (lips and jaw)
3. Tongue (front, single tonguing)
4. Tongue (middle, double or mixed tonguing)
5. Glottis (not used)

1. 气流 (来自肺部)
2. 吹口
3. 舌 (前, 单吐)
4. 舌 (中, 双吐或混合吐)
5. 声门 (不使用)

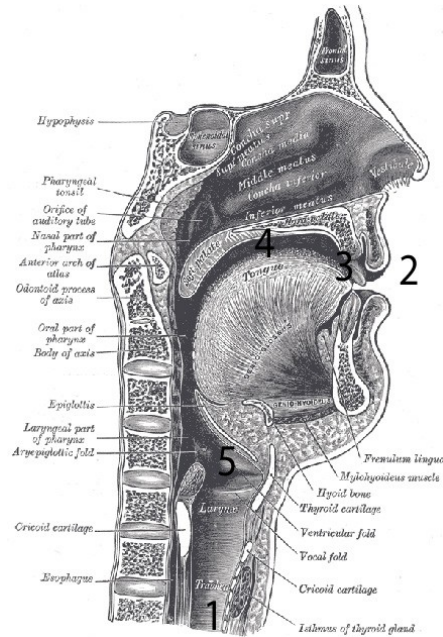


Figure 1. Internal Structures of the Neck and Head. Illustration from Henry Gray, *Anatomy of the Human Body*, 1918, <www.bartleby.com> (Accessed 16 Aug 2006).

图一 颈部和头部的内部结构
 例图取自“人体解剖”，1918版，亨利·格雷著
 <www.bartleby.com>

Test the first three types with a reed on the bassoon bocal.

可用巴松的弯管(S管)的一个簧片测试前三种发音。

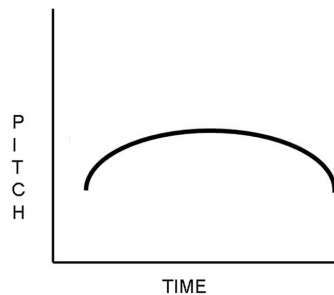


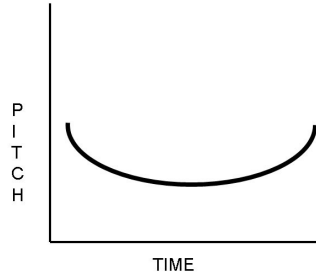
Figure 2. Air Articulation.

图二 气流发音

All double reeds rise in pitch with more air. For example the bagpipe. Flutes also rise in pitch. Single reeds lower in pitch with more air.

所有的双簧片：强气流使音调升高，例如风笛。长笛亦然。
 单簧片：强气流则使音高降低。

Figure 3. Embouchure Articulation.

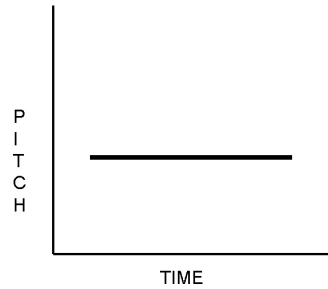


All double reeds rise in pitch with more embouchure pressure. Single reeds also rise in pitch.

图三 口型吐音

借助较大嘴型压力，所有的双簧片能使音调升高，单簧片也增加音高。

Figure 4. Front of Tongue Articulation.



No change in musical pitch.

图四 前舌吐音

没有音高的变化

Test the first three types (Figures 2-4) with a reed on the bassoon bocal.

用巴松 S 管的一个簧片测试前三个方法 (图 2-4)

Results of Testing

测试结果

Air 气流	More air sharper pitch, less air flatter pitch 强气流使音调尖锐，弱气流使音调低沉。	Slowest 速度最慢
Embouchure 口型	More embouchure sharper pitch, less flatter 吹口含多使音调尖锐，反之，音调黯淡。	Medium speed 中速
Tongue 舌头	No change in pitch 无音高变化	Fastest 速度最快

Figure 5. Speed Test of Articulations. 图五 吐音的速度测试

Conclusion

All notes should start with the tongue. The air should start before the note is played.

The tongue is on the reed. The air starts, then the tongue releases.

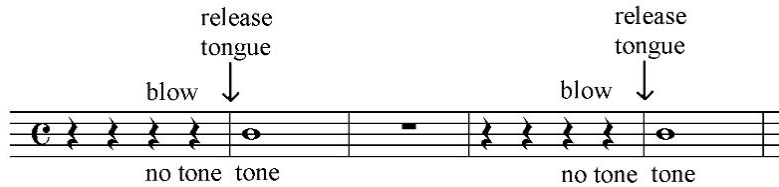


Figure 6. Proper start to a note.

When ending slower notes, use a combination of the air and embouchure. Faster notes, however, will be ended with the tongue. The jaw and embouchure should not move as a result of tonguing the reed.

结论

所有的音符应该从舌头启动。在演奏音符之前，先呼吸（气流）。

将舌头置于簧片上。呼吸，然后舌头放松。

图六 正确的发音

并用呼吸和口型去结束慢速音符。但是，对快速音符，则用舌头止音。在舌接触簧片时，下巴和口型不要移动。