

Clements High School 2015

Front Ensemble
Technique Guide

Table of Contents

Overview	3
Two Mallet Technique	3
Stroke Types	4
Stroke Styles	4
4 Mallet Technique	5
Exercise 1.2	5
Fierce 2.0	7
Hyphie	7
4 Mallet Stroke Types	8
Independent Strokes	9
Alternating Strokes	10
Double Vertical	11
Strokes Waves	12
4 Mallet Roll Concepts	13
4 Mallet Roll Exercise	15
	16

Overview

This exercise and technique packet will serve as a foundation for our keyboard percussion program. The enclosed concepts and exercises can provide years of challenge if they are practiced properly. Throughout the season, other exercises may follow, some designed specifically for the show material and others to provide a greater challenge.

Two Mallet Technique

Summary

In order for this ensemble to rehearse effectively, it is essential that we define our technical style and create a working vocabulary. To summarize greatly, our technique will revolve around:

1. A relaxed hand position with a natural curve to the fingers.
2. Playing from the wrist, while keeping our shoulders and elbows relaxed.
3. Creating the look and feel of natural rebound.

Grip Criteria

1. Hold the mallet between the first knuckle of the index finger and the pad of the thumb. The other fingers should be wrapped around the mallet in a relaxed and natural manner.
2. The palm's angle should be as flat as possible to the instrument without causing tension.

Setup Behind the Instrument

1. Stand with feet shoulder width apart with relaxed knees, centering your body in the register of the instrument you will be playing.
2. In the set position, the mallets/wrists are up, at the height of the dynamic you will play. The mallets are slightly angled toward each other.
3. Elbows are relaxed.
4. Make sure there is a natural curve to the hand.

Stroke Guidelines

1. Continue to follow all grip criteria and setup guidelines.
2. Mallet pathway is straight up and down (no slicing).
3. The mallet head moves first, not the forearm or arm. If the mallet head moves first, this means you are playing from the wrist.
4. Check your height of rise consistency. Duplicate your stick heights to achieve a more consistent sound.

Stroke Types

FULL Stroke

This stroke can be played in either a legato or a piston style. The mallet starts at the height of the dynamic you will play, and returns to the same height. Full strokes are the most common type of stroke, and can be repeated one after another. This stroke can be played in a **legato** or **piston** style (along with all of the strokes below).

DOWN Stroke

The mallet starts at the height of the dynamic you will play, but does not return to the previous height (no rebound). At the point where the mallet strikes the bar, the wrist stops and does not lift back up. The mallet will slightly rebound due to a small amount of bounce (don't let the mallet "dead stroke" on the bar). This stroke is ideal for going from a loud to a soft passage of music and maintaining stroke efficiency.

TAP Stroke

"Tap" refers to a rudimental drumming stroke, where the stick only plays 1-3 inches off the head. For our purposes, tap strokes are basically full strokes at a very low height. They can also be played in a legato or piston style.

UP Stroke

The mallet starts at a low height (tap stroke height) and after striking the bar, rebounds to the height of a full stroke. This stroke is ideal for going from a soft to a loud passage of music and maintaining stroke efficiency.

Stroke Styles

The Legato Stroke

In this case the word **legato** refers to the look of the stroke (smooth and connected) rather than the sound that it produces. The mallets move in a smooth and connected manner between the **downstroke** and the **upstroke** without interruption. The downstroke is slightly accelerated and the upstroke is slower and slightly decelerated. This is an excellent general purpose stroke and will be used for most of our music and exercises.

The Piston Stroke

The **piston** stroke requires a downstroke that accelerates more than the legato stroke, and a natural, decelerating upstroke (like dribbling a basketball). There is a noticeable pause between strokes. This stroke is excellent for **shifting** in slower passages that demand the utmost accuracy, and for practicing **double vertical** strokes when using 4 mallets.

Shifting

Basically, **shifting** is how you move from one note to another. The shift must be a part of your stroke's recovery (or rebound). In other words, while your mallet is coming off the bar you just struck, it is headed in the direction of its next target. Though this sounds like a simple concept, it will get a little more complex when we consider having four mallets in our hands and changing intervals and dynamics. The most common problem is waiting too long to shift. Efficient shifting will lead to greater accuracy and consistency.

Flow

The four stroke types discussed above can be played in many different combinations, and have many musical applications. When mastered, they will give you technical efficiency to enable you to relax while playing.

Flow is the ability to combine the above concepts and guidelines into one fluid idea. This will allow you to see and experience the “bigger picture” in the music (musical and rhythmic phrases, dynamics, and expression). This is a big part of becoming a great performer.

4 Mallet Technique

Overview

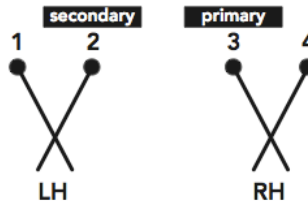
Our primary grips for 4 mallet technique **Stevens Grip** (for Marimbas & Xylophone)

Much of what you will need to know about 4 mallet playing is discussed in the included exercises, and will be taught in rehearsals. Also, almost all of the concepts and techniques described above also apply to 4 mallet playing.

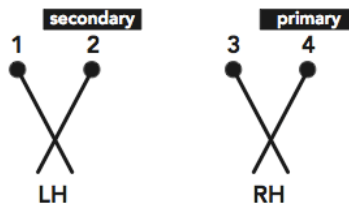
4 Mallet Stickings

Mallet Identification

- Stevens Grip mallet designations



- Burton Grip mallet designations



Exercise 1.2

Exercise 1.2

A

Bryan Waites

Musical notation for Exercise 1.2 Part A, featuring a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5. Below the staff, the rhythm is indicated by a series of vertical lines: 1111111111 rrrrrrrrrr.

B

Musical notation for Exercise 1.2 Part B, featuring a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5. Below the staff, the rhythm is indicated by a series of vertical lines: 1111111 rrrrrrrr.

C

Musical notation for Exercise 1.2 Part C, featuring a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5. The piece concludes with a quarter rest followed by a double bar line.

Fierce 2.0

Fierce 2.0

Bryan Waites

Musical notation for Fierce 2.0, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piece is divided into four staves. The first staff is in 2/4 time. The second staff changes to 2/4, then 4/4, then 2/4, and finally 4/4. The third staff changes to 3/4, then 4/4. The fourth staff is in 4/4 time and concludes with a quarter rest followed by a double bar line. The key signature changes to three flats at the end of the piece.

(Learn in all major and minor keys)

Hyphie

Hyphie

Bryan Waites

1

f

5

10

16

p *f*

20

23

4 Mallet Stroke Types

4 Mallet Stroke Types

There are 6 stroke types that cover nearly all 4 mallet playing:

1. **Single Independent Inside:** Single notes played by the inside mallets.

Musical notation for Single Independent Inside stroke type. The staff shows two measures of music. The first measure contains four quarter notes, each with a '3' below it, indicating they are played by the inside mallets. The second measure contains four quarter notes, each with a '2' below it, indicating they are played by the outside mallets.

2. **Single Independent Outside:** Single notes played by the outside mallets.

Musical notation for Single Independent Outside stroke type. The staff shows two measures of music. The first measure contains four quarter notes, each with a '4' below it, indicating they are played by the inside mallets. The second measure contains four quarter notes, each with a '1' below it, indicating they are played by the outside mallets.

3. **Single Alternating:** Single note patterns to be played by the same hand, alternating the inside and outside mallets.

Musical notation for Single Alternating stroke type. The staff shows two measures of music. The first measure contains eight quarter notes, alternating between '3' and '4' below the notes, indicating alternating inside and outside mallets. The second measure contains eight quarter notes, alternating between '2' and '1' below the notes, indicating alternating inside and outside mallets.

4. **Double Vertical:** Double notes to be played simultaneously by the same hand (or hands together).

Musical notation for Double Vertical stroke type. The staff shows two measures of music. The first measure is labeled 'RH' and contains four pairs of eighth notes, each pair with a '4' below it. The second measure is labeled 'LH' and contains four pairs of eighth notes, each pair with a '2' below it.

5. **Double Lateral Inside:** Fast, rhythmically adjacent notes played by the same hand - inside mallet to outside mallet (2 - 1, or 3 - 4)

Musical notation for Double Lateral Inside stroke type. The staff shows two measures of music. The first measure contains four pairs of eighth notes, each pair with a '3' below it. The second measure contains four pairs of eighth notes, each pair with a '2' below it.

6. **Double Lateral Outside:** Fast, rhythmically adjacent notes played by the same hand - outside mallet to inside mallet (1 - 2, or 4 - 3)

Musical notation for Double Lateral Outside stroke type. The staff shows two measures of music. The first measure contains four pairs of eighth notes, each pair with a '4' below it. The second measure contains four pairs of eighth notes, each pair with a '1' below it.

Independent Strokes

Independents

Bryan Waites

3 3 3 3 ... 2 2 2 2 ... 4 4 4 4 ... 1 1 1 1 ..

sim.

3 2 4 1 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4

Alternating Strokes

Alternating Strokes

Bryan Waites

A

Exercise A is in 4/4 time. The treble clef part consists of eighth notes with fingerings 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3. The bass clef part consists of eighth notes with fingerings 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1.

B

Exercise B is in 4/4 time. The treble clef part consists of eighth notes. The bass clef part consists of eighth notes.

C

fp 2nd x only

Exercise C is in 4/4 time. The treble clef part consists of eighth notes. The bass clef part consists of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *fp* is present. The exercise is marked "2nd x only".

D

Exercise D is in 4/4 time. The treble clef part consists of eighth notes with fingerings 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4. The bass clef part consists of eighth notes with fingerings 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2.

E

Exercise E is in 4/4 time. The treble clef part consists of eighth notes. The bass clef part consists of eighth notes.

F

fp 2nd x only

Exercise F is in 4/4 time. The treble clef part consists of eighth notes. The bass clef part consists of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *fp* is present. The exercise is marked "2nd x only".

Double Vertical Strokes

Verticals

A

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First system of musical notation for section A. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The time signature is 4/4. The upper staff contains four measures of chords, each with a vertical stroke above it. The lower staff is empty. A fingering '4' is written above the first measure and '3' below the first measure of the upper staff. A 3/4 time signature change occurs at the beginning of the fifth measure.

Second system of musical notation for section A. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The time signature is 4/4. The upper staff contains six measures of chords, each with a vertical stroke above it. The lower staff is empty.

B

First system of musical notation for section B. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The time signature is 4/4. The upper staff is empty. The lower staff contains six measures of chords, each with a vertical stroke above it. A fingering '2' is written above the first measure and '1' below the first measure. A 3/4 time signature change occurs at the beginning of the fifth measure.

Second system of musical notation for section B. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The time signature is 4/4. The upper staff is empty. The lower staff contains six measures of chords, each with a vertical stroke above it.

C

First system of musical notation for section C. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The time signature is 4/4. The upper staff contains four measures of chords, each with a vertical stroke above it. The lower staff contains four measures of chords, each with a vertical stroke above it. A 3/4 time signature change occurs at the beginning of the fifth measure.

Second system of musical notation for section C. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The time signature is 4/4. The upper staff contains six measures of chords, each with a vertical stroke above it. The lower staff contains six measures of chords, each with a vertical stroke above it. The system ends with a double bar line.

Waves

Waves

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A

p *mf*

5

p *mf*

9

p *mf* *p*

B

14

f *p* *mf*

18

p *mf*

23

p *mf* *p*

C

28

f *p*

31

mf *p*

Waves - Page 2

34

mf

37

p *mf*

40

p *f*

D
43

p *mf* *ppp*

4 Mallet Roll Concepts

4 Mallet Roll Concepts

There are several methods of sustaining (rolling) pitches on keyboard instruments.
The following are the most commonly used:

Traditional Rolls: Alternate double verticals between the hands.



Double Lateral Rolls: Alternate any combination of double lateral strokes between the hands.



Independent (One Handed) Rolls: Sustain a pitch or pitches using both mallets in one hand.



Combination Rolls: Use double lateral strokes in one hand and double vertical strokes in the other.



Guatemalan Rolls: Strike double verticals in both hands at the same time. Often these will change speeds in a rubato-type manner.



4 Mallet Roll Exercise

4 Mallet Roll Exercise

Bryan Waites

The image displays four staves of musical notation for a 4 Mallet Roll Exercise. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first three staves end with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking, while the fourth staff ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The rolls are represented by horizontal lines with curved arrows above and below, indicating the direction of the roll. The notation includes various note heads and stems, and the staves are connected by a long horizontal line.

Things to Keep in Mind:**Roll Speed**

Varying the roll speed is critical to a musically pleasing performance. Roll speed will vary according to register (lower register = slower roll; higher register = faster roll) and volume (soft = slower; loud = faster). The bottom line is to use your ears to create a pleasing, sustained sound. If you roll too fast you will distort the sound of the bar and if you roll too slow it will sound like an articulated rhythm.

Relaxation

Performing different 4 mallet rolls, especially at the louder dynamics, can be challenging. Remember to stay relaxed so you are able to always create a smooth, musical look and sound.

Mallet Choice

Often a softer mallet is the best choice for roll passages. Keep in mind the register you are playing in. Soft mallets in the higher registers often don't project and won't be hard enough to get the fullest fundamental tone out of the bar. Mallet choice, as always, should be determined by the specific musical goal.

Roll Type

This exercise can be played using all of the roll types discussed earlier (Traditional, Double Lateral, Independent, Combination, and Guatemalan). Often times a unique musical texture can be created by combining different types of rolls between players, and/or changing roll type during the musical passage.