

THE STANDARDIZATION OF JAZZ ENSEMBLE

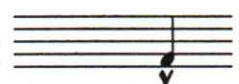
ARTICULATIONS

International Association for Jazz Education

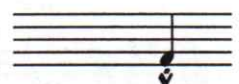
HEAVY ACCENT
Hold full value.



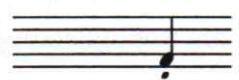
HEAVY ACCENT
Hold less than full value.



HEAVY ACCENT
Short as possible.



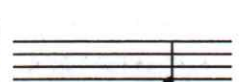
STACCATO
Short—not heavy.



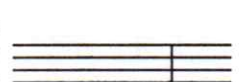
LEGATO TONGUE
Hold full value.



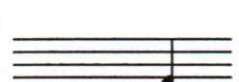
THE SHAKE
A variation of the tone upward—much like a trill.



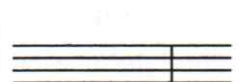
LIP TRILL
Similar to shake but slower and with more lip control.



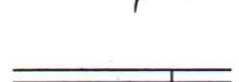
WIDE LIP TRILL
Same as above except slower with wider interval.



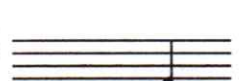
THE FLIP
Sound note, raise pitch, drop into following note (done with lip on brass).



THE SMEAR
Slide into note from below and reach correct pitch just before next note. Do not rob preceding note.



THE DOIT
Sound note and then gliss upward from one to five steps.



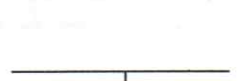
DU
False or muffled tone (plunger closed).



WAH
Full tone—not muffled (plunger open).



SHORT GLISS UP
Slide into note from below (usually one to three steps). No individual notes are heard in a gliss.



LONG GLISS UP
Same as above except longer entrance.



SHORT GLISS DOWN
The reverse of the short gliss up.



LONG GLISS DOWN
The reverse of the long gliss up.



SHORT LIFT
Enter note via chromatic or diatonic scale beginning about a third below.



LONG LIFT
Same as above except longer entrance.



SHORT SPILL
Rapid diatonic or chromatic drop. The reverse of the short lift.



LONG SPILL
Same as above except longer exit.



THE FLOP
A rapid slide down harmonic or diatonic scale before sounding note.



INDEFINITE SOUND (Ghosted or Swallowed Notes)
Deadened tone—indefinite pitch.

