



**FACULTY OF MUSIC**

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA MALAYSIA**

**PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING THE CLARINET**

**EDU 650**

**ACADEMIC PROJECT**

**NORUL HASLINA ALIAS**

**2006812860**

**MU 220**

**Bachelor of Music Education (Hons.)**

## Table of content

### Chapter 1

1.0	abstract.....	1
1.1	introduction.....	1-3
1.2	problem statement.....	3-4
1.3	objective of the study.....	4
1.4	research questions.....	4
1.5	significant of the study.....	4
1.6	limitation of the study.....	5

### Chapter 2

2.0	introduction.....	6
2.1	obstacles in playing clarinet.....	6-7
2.2	selecting equipment.....	7-9
2.3	forming the embouchure.....	9-10
2.4	reed preparation and placement.....	10
2.5	producing the first sound.....	10-11
2.6	assembly of the instrument.....	11-14
2.7	preparing the register change.....	14-15
2.8	fingering.....	15
2.9	problems and challenges in teaching clarinet.....	16-17

### Chapter 3

3.0	introduction.....	18
3.1	reseach design.....	18
3.2	sample.....	18
3.3	data collection.....	18
Chapter4		
4.0	Finding and discussion.....	19
4.1	teacher demographic information.....	19
4.2	perception of the teaching the clarinet.....	20
4.3	problems faced by student in learning the clarinet..	20-22
4.4	overcoming problems in playing the clarinet.....	22-24
4.5	discussion on findings.....	24-25
Chapter5		
	conclusion.....	26
References	.....	27-28

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 ABSTRACT

This study is to identify the problems of learning to play the clarinet, and also describe how to overcome the problems. It will conduct with four samples which is lecturer and teachers of clarinet. Result showed that teachers faced for the same problems, there are fingering, produce sound, breathing, and physical attributes of the clarinet player. The problems were overcome by the technique that many techniques.

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

A musical instrument is a device created or adapted for the purpose of making musical sounds. In principle, any object that produces sound can serve as a musical instrument—it is through purpose that the object becomes a musical instrument. The history of musical instruments dates back to the beginnings of human culture. The academic study of musical instruments is called organology. The date and origin of the first device of disputed status as a musical instrument dates back as far as 67,000 years old; artifacts commonly accepted to be early flutes date back as far as about 37,000 years old. However, most historians believe determining a specific time of musical instrument invention to be impossible due to the subjectivity of the definition. Musical instruments developed independently in many populated regions of the world. However, contact among civilizations resulted in the rapid spread and adaptation of most instruments in places far from their origin. By the Middle Ages, instruments from Mesopotamia could be found in Maritime Southeast Asia and Europeans were playing instruments from North Africa. Development in the Americas occurred at a slower pace, but cultures of North, Central, and South America shared musical instruments. Basically, musical instrument can be broadly defined as any device created or adapted for the purpose of making musical sounds. Once humans moved from making sounds with their bodies—for example, by clapping to using objects to create music from sounds, musical instruments were born.

Music that produced is from various musical instruments. Musical instruments come in all shapes, sizes. Musical instruments can be seen in the orchestra and are categorized into 4 types which are strings, brasses, percussions and woodwinds. In Malaysia, extracurricular programs at school may offer opportunities to the young children to play musical instruments in school bands, or other ensembles. However, not all schools provide

such opportunities as in the primary school level; they were only introduced to the recorder instrument. In regards to that, one of the music instruments is clarinet. Basically, the clarinet is a woodwind instrument played with a single reed. Clarinets come in many different ranges. Clarinets comprise of a family of instruments of differing sizes and pitches.

The clarinet is a musical instrument of woodwind type. The name derives from adding the suffix *-et* (meaning *little*) to the Italian word *clarino* (meaning a type of trumpet), as the first clarinets had a strident tone similar to that of a trumpet. The instrument has an approximately cylindrical bore, and uses a single reed. In jazz contexts, it has sometimes been informally referred to as the "licorice stick."

Clarinets comprise a family of instruments of differing sizes and pitches. The clarinet family is the largest such woodwind family, with more than a dozen types, ranging from the (extremely rare) BBB  $\flat$  octo-contrabass to the A  $\flat$  soprano (piccolo clarinet). Of these, many are rare or obsolete (there is only one BBB  $\flat$  octo-contrabass clarinet in existence, for example), and music written for them is usually played on the common types. The unmodified word *clarinet* usually refers to the B  $\flat$  soprano clarinet, by far the most commonly played clarinet.

A person who plays the clarinet is called a clarinetist or clarinetist. Johann Christoph Denner invented the clarinet in Germany around the turn of the 18th century by adding a register key to the earlier chalumeau. Over time, additional keywork and airtight pads were added to improve tone and playability. Today, the clarinet is used in jazz and classical ensembles, in chamber groups, and as a solo instrument. Though there are more than a dozen different modern clarinet types, the most common ones used in orchestras and bands are the B flat and A clarinets. Figure 1 shows the basic parts of a clarinet.

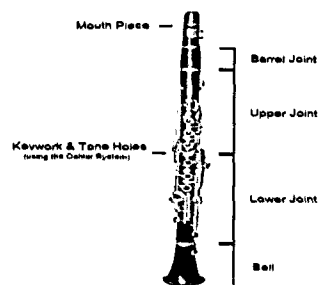


Figure: 1