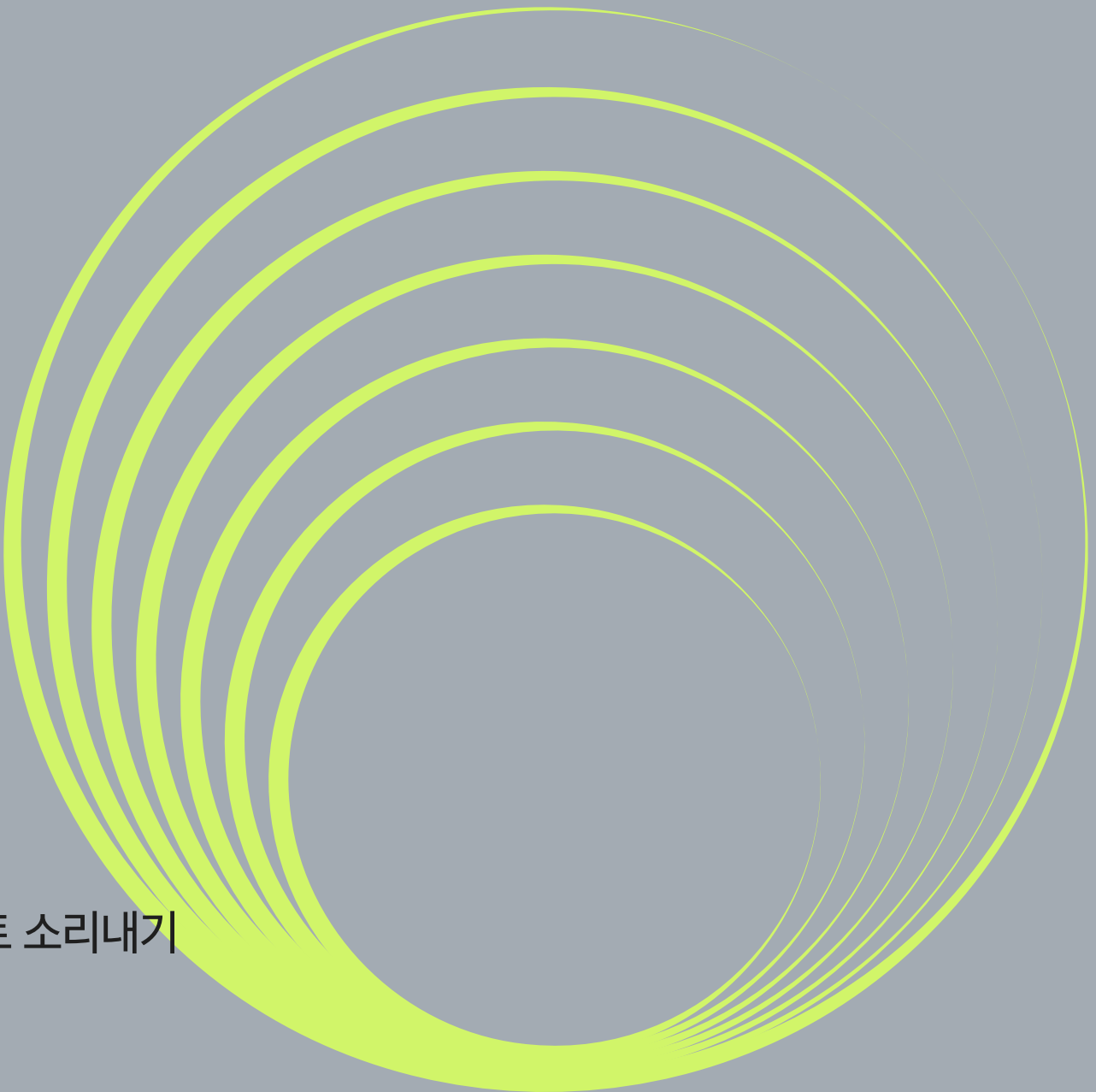


FLUTE BASIC : A GUIDE TO MAKING SOUND

＊
플루트 소리내기



Flute Fingering

Alternative Fingering

<p>대체 운지법</p>	
<p>대체 운지법</p>	
<p>대체 운지법</p>	

<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>

<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>
<div>대체 운지법</div>

헤드 조인트(Headjoint)로 소리 내기

1. 헤드 조인트 준비하기 플루트의 헤드 조인트를 분리하세요. 헤드 조인트에는 입술을 대는 부분인 '립 플레이트(Lip Plate)'와 바람을 불어넣는 '양부쉬어 홀(Embouchure Hole)'이 있습니다.

2. 입술 위치 잡기 립 플레이트 위에 입술을 올려놓고, 양부쉬어 홀의 약 3분의 1을 입술로 덮어주세요. 이때 입술의 중앙이 양부쉬어 홀과 일치하도록 합니다.

3. 바람 불어보기 입술을 살짝 오므리고, 부드럽게 바람을 불어넣어 보세요. 이때 바람의 일부는 양부쉬어 홀 안으로, 일부는 밖으로 나가도록 합니다. 적절한 각도와 바람의 세기를 찾으면 뱃고동 소리와 비슷한 소리가 납니다.

4. 소리 조절하기 소리가 잘 나지 않으면 헤드 조인트의 각도를 미세하게 조절하거나, 입술의 위치를 조금씩 변경해 보세요. 가장 좋은 소리가 나는 위치를 찾는 것이 중요합니다.

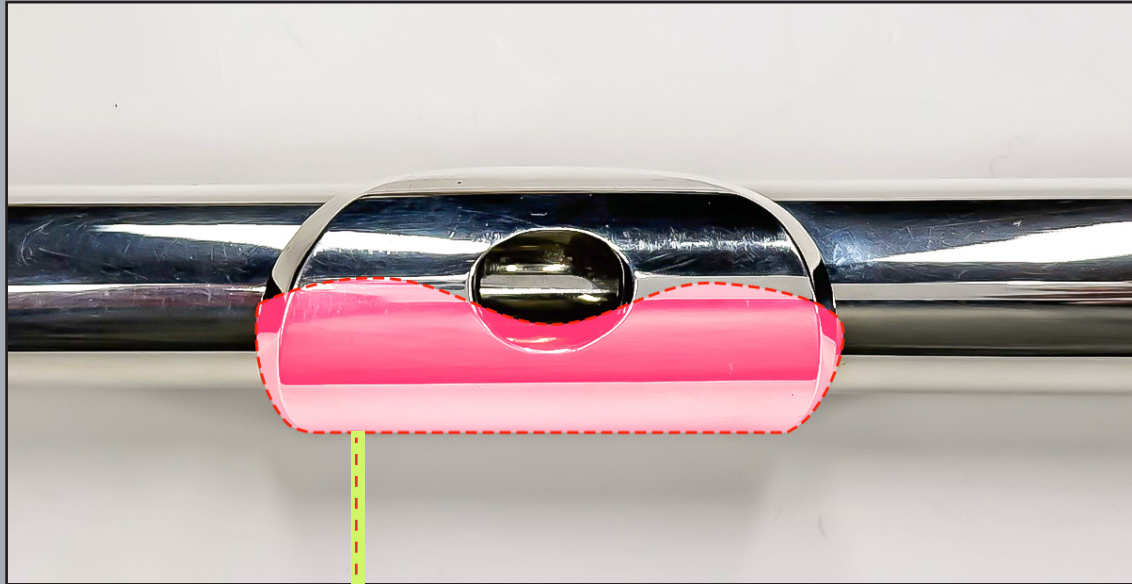
Making Sound with the Headjoint

Prepare the Headjoint Detach the headjoint from the flute body. The headjoint has a "lip plate" where you place your lips and an "embouchure hole" where you blow air.

Position Your Lips Place your lips gently on the lip plate, covering about one-third of the embouchure hole with your lower lip. Make sure the center of your lips aligns with the embouchure hole

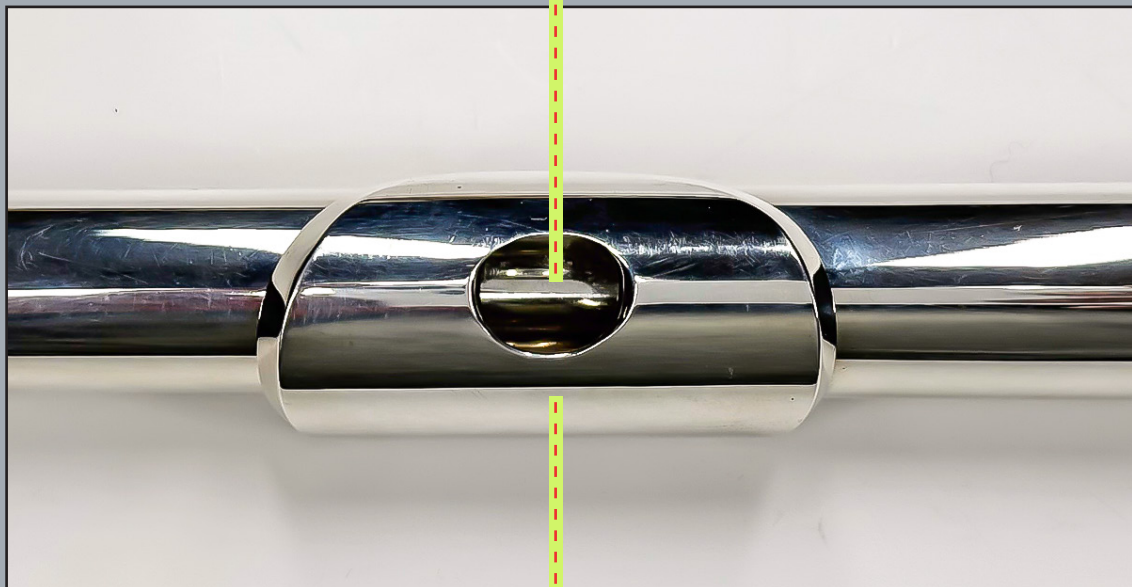
Blow Air Slightly purse your lips and gently blow air across the embouchure hole. Part of the air should go into the hole, while the rest flows across it. When you find the right angle and air pressure, you'll hear a sound similar to a ship's horn.

Adjust for Better Sound If no sound comes out, try adjusting the angle of the headjoint or slightly changing the position of your lips. Experiment to find the position where you produce the best sound.



아랫 입술이 닫는 부분

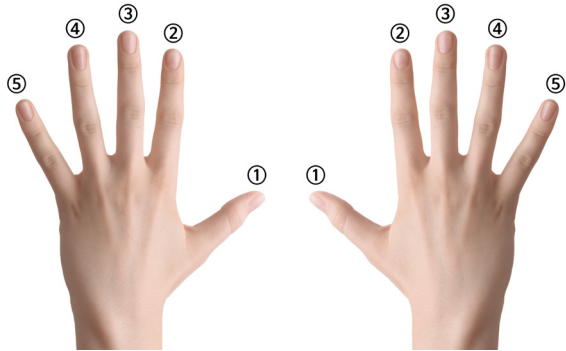
앙부쉬어 홀 (Embouchure hole)



립 플레이트(Lip plate)

플루트를 잡는 올바른 방법

How to Hold the Flute Properly



손가락 번호 (Finger number)



손가락 위치 (Finger position)

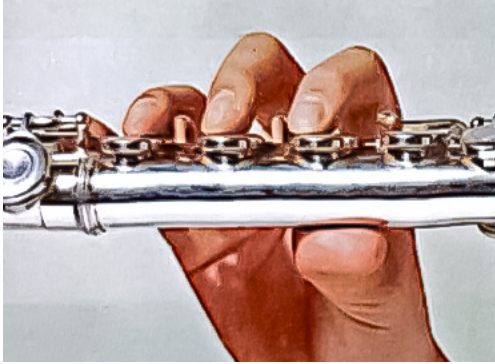


1. 왼손의 파지법

- * 왼손 2번 손가락(검지)으로 플루트를 안정적으로 받치고, 손목은 손바닥이 플루트를 향하도록 자연스럽게 꺾어주세요.
- * 왼손 1번 손가락(엄지)도 자연스럽게 꺾어서 키를 눌러주면 손 전체에 힘이 빠지게 됩니다.

1. Left Hand Position

- * Use your left index finger (2nd finger) to support the flute securely. Keep your wrist naturally bent so that your palm faces the flute.
- * Bend your left thumb (1st finger) naturally to press the key, which helps release tension in your entire hand.

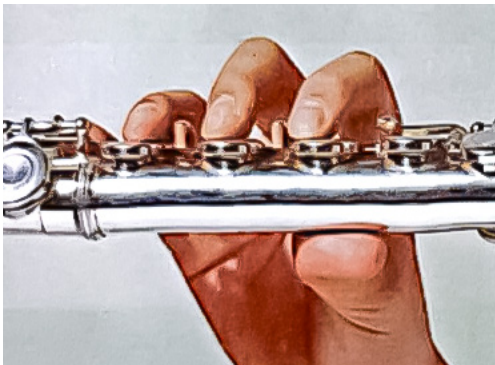


2. 오른손의 파지법

- * 1번 손가락(엄지)은 플루트 아래쪽에 놓아 플루트를 받치며 키를 누르지 않습니다.
- * 나머지 손가락들은 자연스럽게 키 위에 올려놓아 움직임에 방해되지 않도록 해주세요.

2. Right Hand Position

- * Place your right thumb (1st finger) under the flute to support it, without pressing any keys.
 - * Let the rest of your fingers rest naturally on the keys, ensuring they can move freely without obstruction.
-



3. 오른손의 바른 모양

- * 오른손의 손가락 길이는 다 다르기 때문에,
각 손가락이 자연스럽게 플루트 키를 누를 수 있는 위치를 잡아야 합니다.
- * 오른손 4번 손가락(약지)와 5번 손가락(소지)을 자연스럽게 오른쪽으로 눕히면,
손가락에 힘이 들어가는 것을 막을 수 있습니다.

3. Proper Shape of the Right Hand

- * Since finger lengths vary, position each finger so they can naturally press the keys.
- * Relax your right ring finger (4th finger) and pinky (5th finger) by gently angling them to the right. This prevents unnecessary tension in your fingers.

1. 윗 관으로 소리내기

Making a sound with Headjoint

1 $\text{H } \frac{4}{4}$

저음역 Doo (Low Tone) Doo Doo Doo

고음역 Too (High Tone) Too Too Too

2 $\text{H } \frac{4}{4}$

Too Too Too Too Too Too

3 $\text{H } \frac{4}{4}$

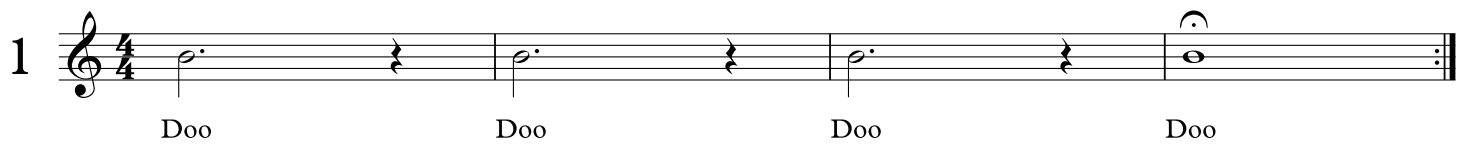
4 $\text{H } \frac{4}{4}$

5 $\text{H } \frac{4}{4}$

6 $\text{H } \frac{4}{4}$

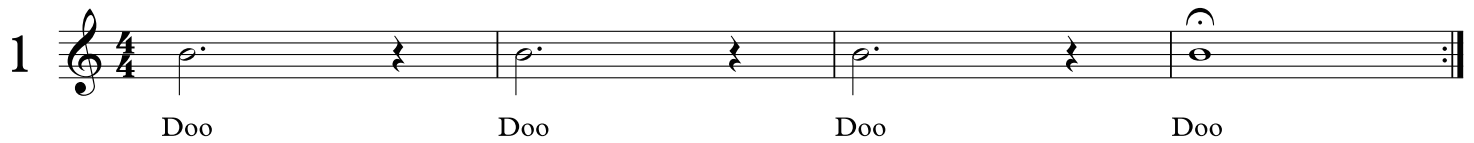
2. 새로운 음 <저음 시>

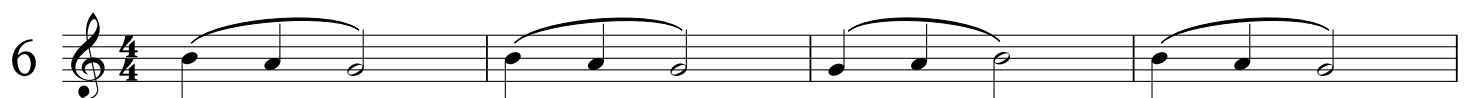
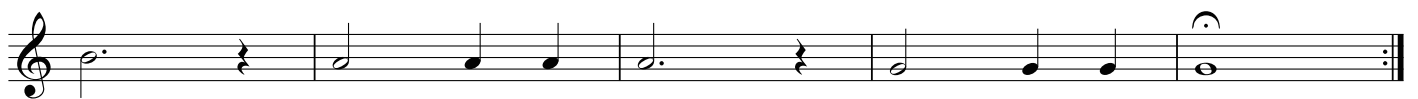
A New Note <Low B>



3. 저음 <시>, <라>, <솔>

Low Note , <A>, and <G>







4. 새로운 음 <중음 도>

A New Note <Middle C>



2 

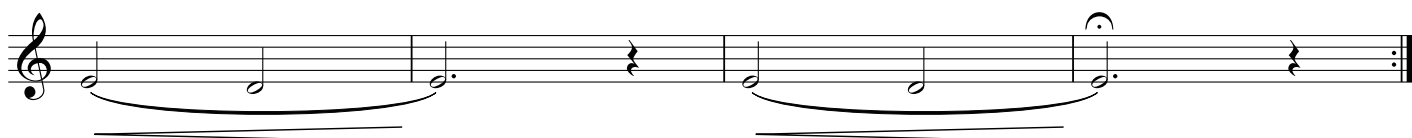
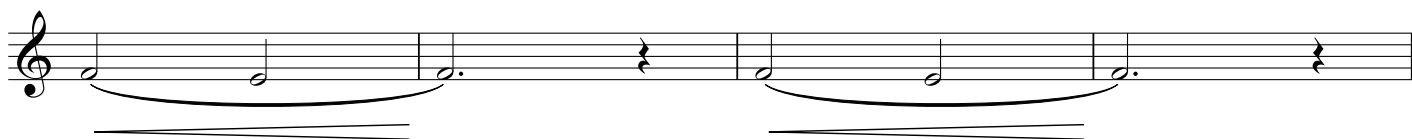
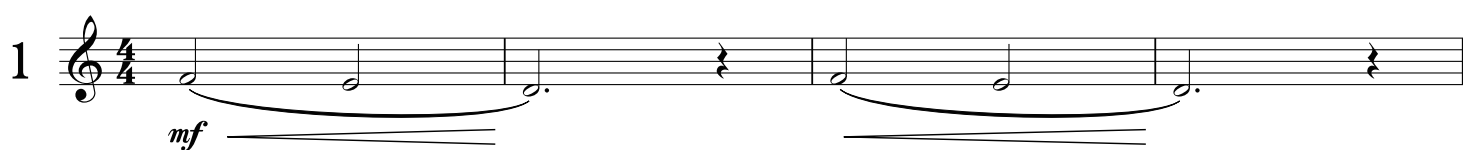
The first staff of music is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef. It contains four measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note on G4. The second measure has two eighth notes on A4 and B4. The third measure has a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on B4, and an eighth note on A4. The fourth measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on F4, and a half note on E4. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

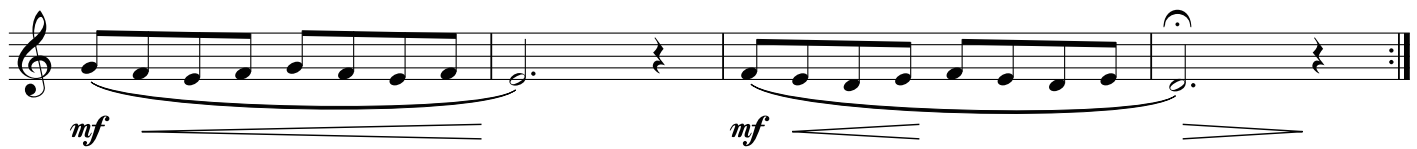
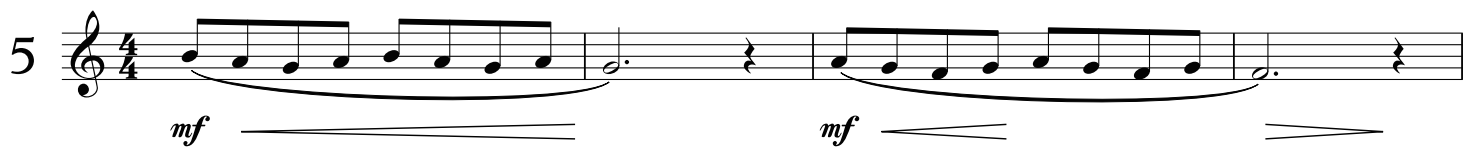
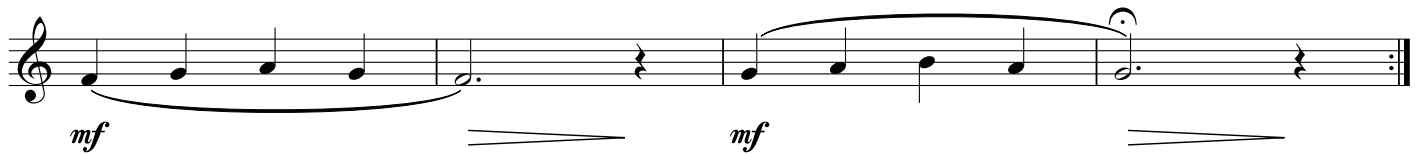
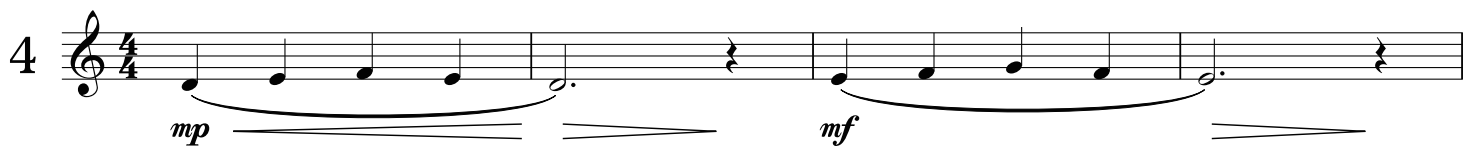
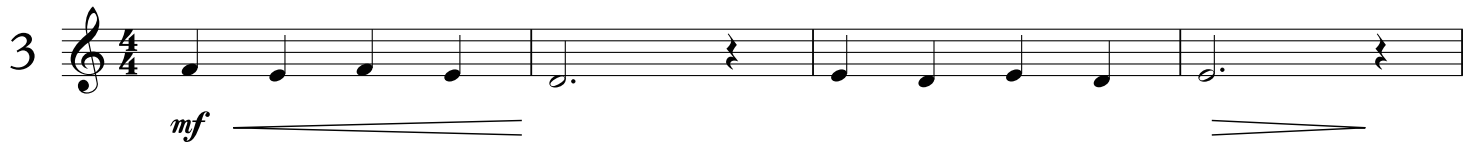
3 

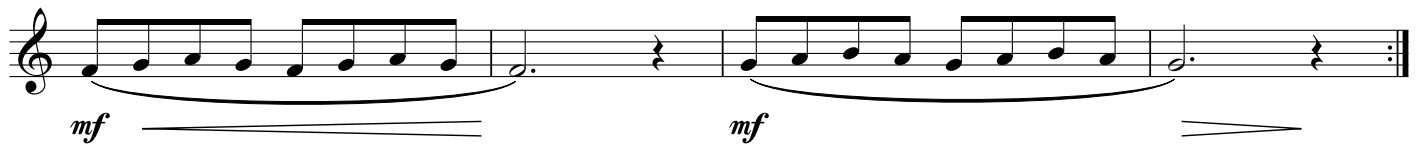
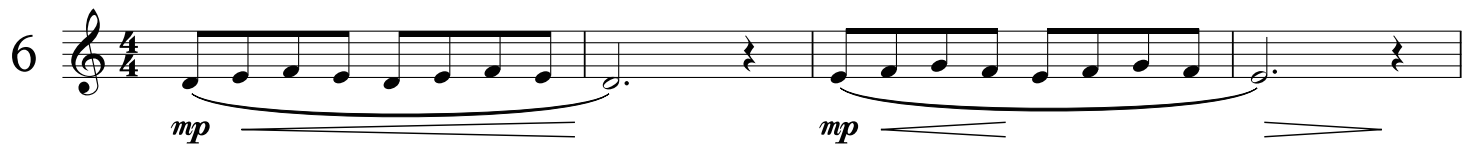
The first staff of music is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef. It contains four measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note on G4. The second measure has an eighth note on A4 followed by a beamed eighth note on B4. The third measure has a quarter note on A4. The fourth measure has a quarter note on G4. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

5. 저음 <파>, <미>, <레>

Low Note <F>, <E>, and <D>

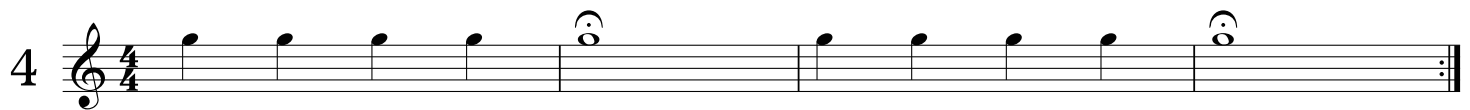
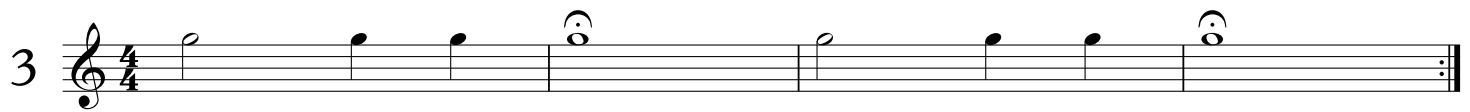
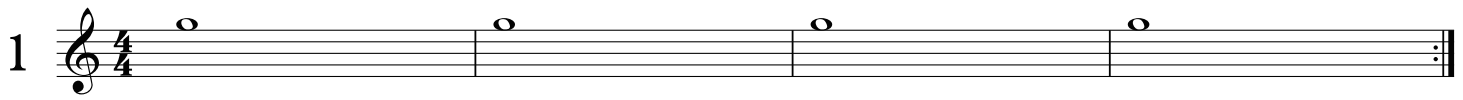


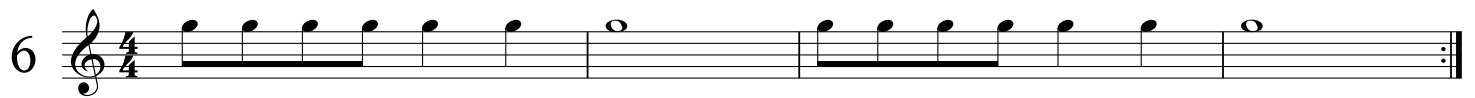
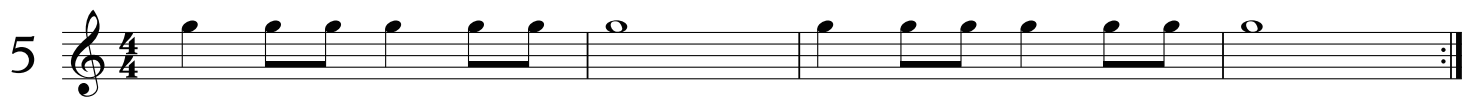




6. 새로운 음 <중음 솔>

A New Note <Middle G>





**FLUTE BASIC
: A GUIDE TO MAKING SOUND**