

# Clarinet Breathing

Anatomy, Physiology, and Pedagogy

**Presented By:**

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International Clarinet Association:  
ClarinetFest 2021

**View the Handout at:**

[ica.alyssapowell.co](http://ica.alyssapowell.co)

# Overview:

- Advantages of addressing anatomy & physiology
- Introduction to anatomy & physiology
- Breathing pedagogy

# How we Teach Breathing:

*“The playing of low, soft tones on the clarinet is like a large, heavy road roller at work, smoothing out the freshly poured tar onto the roadbed. This machine is doing it’s job powerfully, and yet is moving very slowly indeed. ...The air does not move rapidly, but still must move with great force.”*

*-David Pino*

*“The tone should be produced in the same manner  
as one would use to blow out a candle from a  
distance...” -Daniel Bonade*

*“Blow from your diaphragm.” -Michael Webster*

# Why use anatomy & physiology?

- Communication clarity (teacher  $\rightleftarrows$  student)
- Specificity in application
- Recognize multiple methods
- Unity within the field
- Compare to voice pedagogy trajectory

# **Respiration: Anatomy & Physiology**

- Skeleton
- Organs
- Muscles of inhalation
- Muscles of exhalation

# Thorax & Clavicles

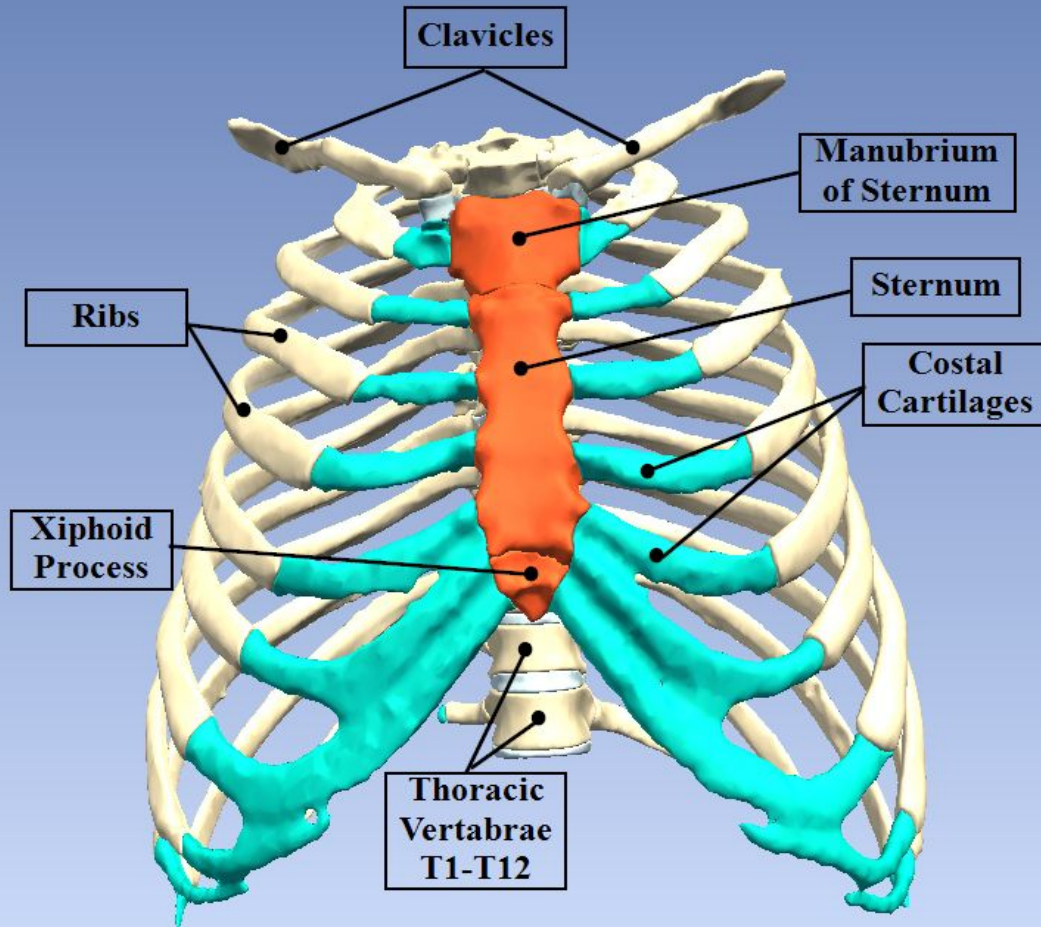
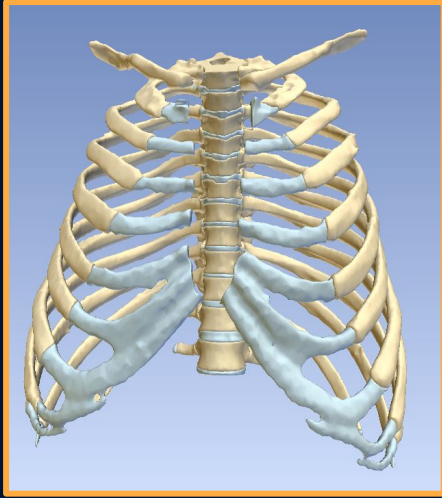


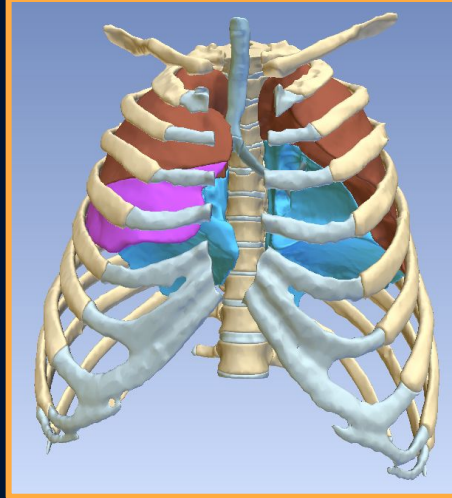
Image Courtesy of:  
**The Open Anatomy Project**, Mauritanian Anatomy Laboratory Thoracic Atlas, January 2021.  
<https://www.openanatomy.org/atlas-pages/atlas-mauritania-thorax.html>  
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(Accessed May 29, 2021.)



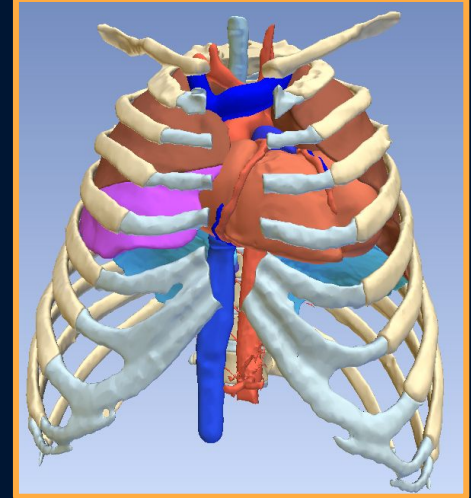
# Organs in the Thoracic Cavity



Thoracic Cavity:  
Sternum removed



Thoracic Cavity: with  
lungs and trachea



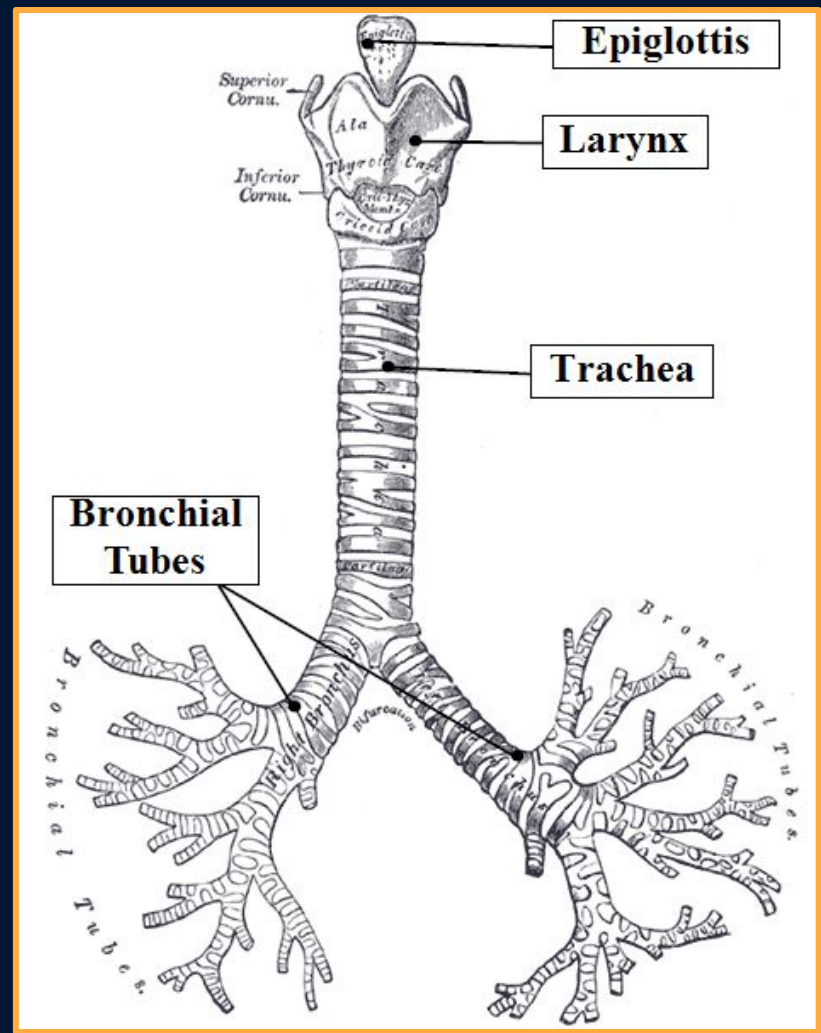
Thoracic Cavity:  
Trachea, lungs, heart,  
pulmonary vessels

Images Courtesy of: **The Open Anatomy Project**, Mauritanian Anatomy Laboratory  
Thoracic Atlas, January 2021. <https://www.openanatomy.org/atlas-pages/atlas-mauritania-thorax.html> FREE AND OPEN RIGHTS. (Accessed May 29, 2021.)

# The Lungs

- Organs
- Tissue made of millions of alveoli air sacs.
- Trachea connected to larynx
- Pleural membranes
- Boyle's Law

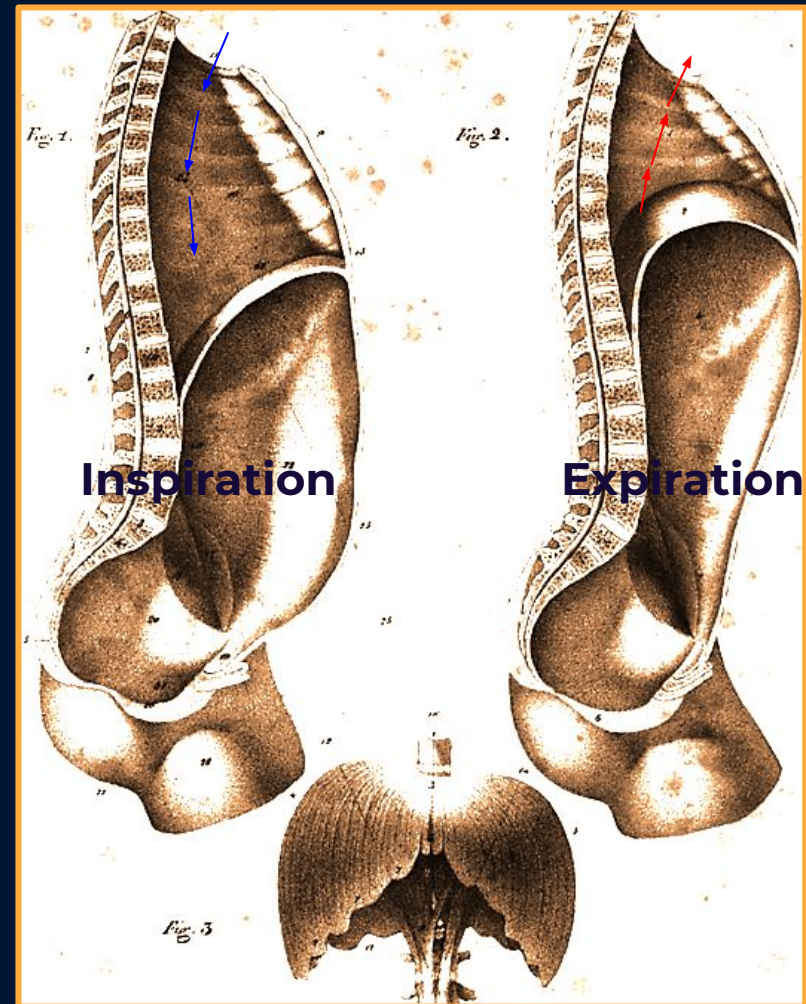
Image from Henry Gray's *Anatomy of the Human Body*, Plate 961, copyright 1918. PUBLIC DOMAIN.  
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[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Gray%27s\\_Anatomy\\_plate#/media/File:Gray961.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Gray%27s_Anatomy_plate#/media/File:Gray961.png) (Accessed May 29, 2021).



# Boyle's Law

- Robert Boyle: 17th Century scientist
- In a closed container the VOLUME and PRESSURE are inversely related.
- As the volume INCREASES, the pressure DECREASES. This means the pressure inside is less than atmospheric pressure. Air flows to the space with less pressure.

Image Courtesy of: **Google Books**. Manuel d'anatomie descriptive du corps humain, représentée en planches lithographiées by Jules Cloquet, publisher: Béchet Jeune, 1825. Artist: Pailloux PUBLIC DOMAIN IMAGE [https://www.google.com/books/edition/Manuel\\_d\\_anatomie\\_descriptive\\_du\\_corps\\_h/58JNAAAAcAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Manuel_d_anatomie_descriptive_du_corps_h/58JNAAAAcAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0) (Accessed May 29, 2021.)

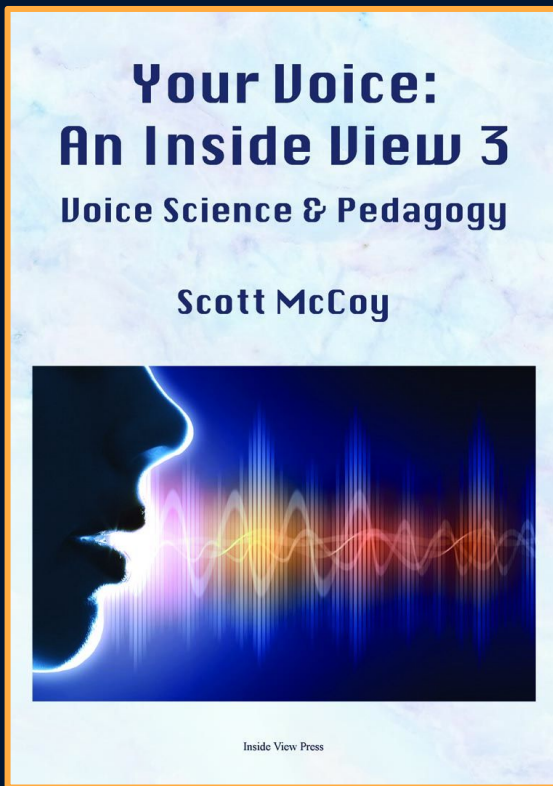


# Exhalation

**What do we need?**

- Steady
- Long duration
- Healthy

# Learn from Voice Pedagogy



**Dr. Scott McCoy,**  
Former Professor of Voice  
Science and Pedagogy, The  
Ohio State University

Excellent resource:  
*Your Voice: An Inside  
View*, 3rd Ed., Ohio:  
Inside View Press,  
2019.



# Primary Breathing Muscles

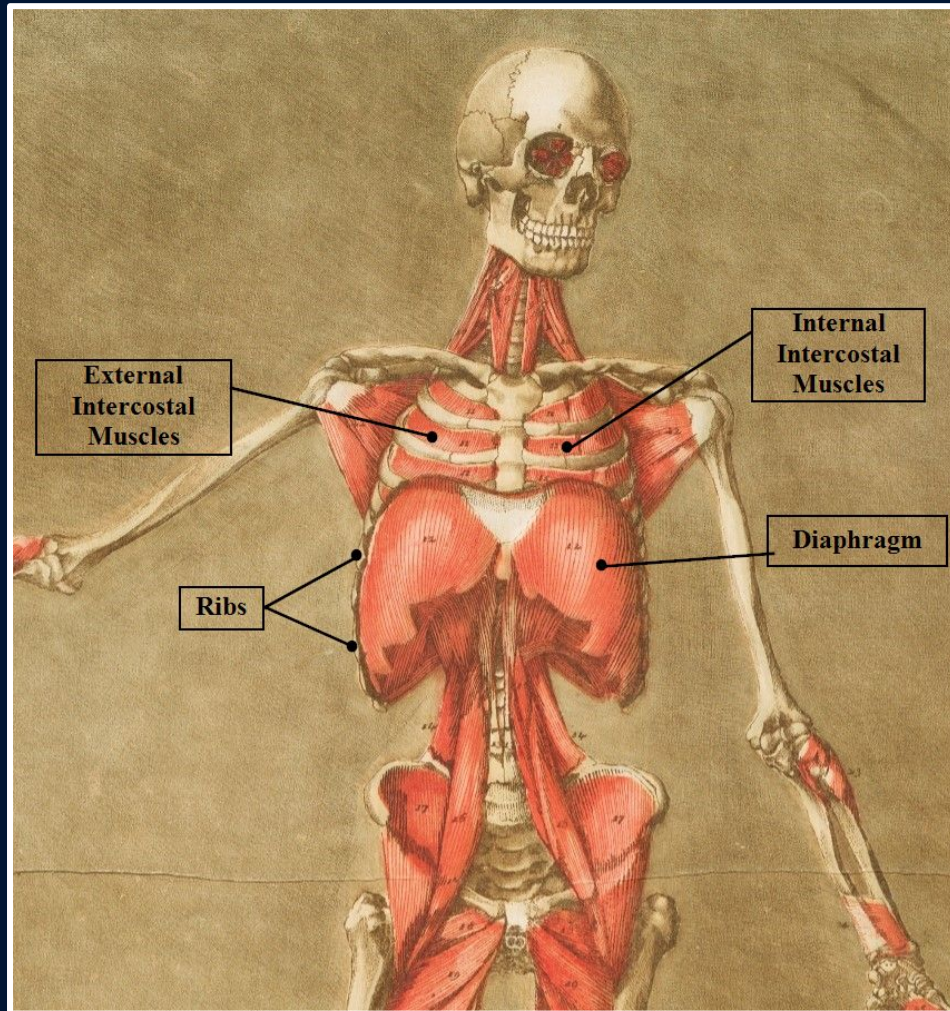
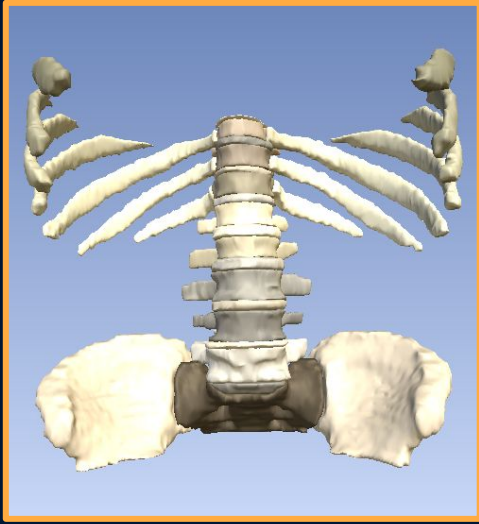


Image by: Arnauld-Eloi Gautier-Dagoty. (1741-1771) Original from **The New York Public Library**. Enhanced by **rawpixel**. PUBLIC DOMAIN IMAGE. <https://www.rawpixel.com/image/322759/free-illustration-image-skeleton-anatomy-bones>

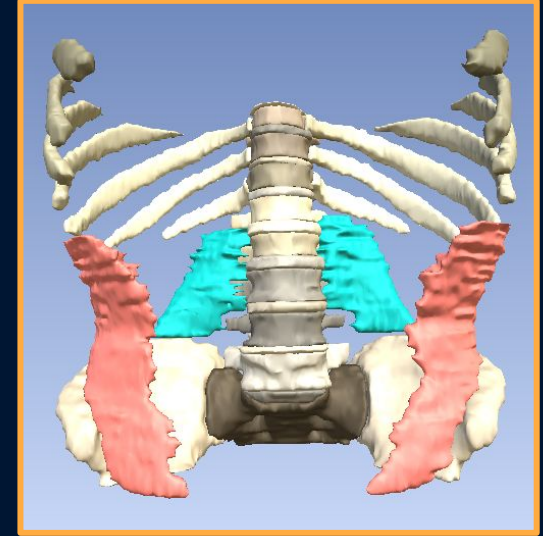
# Primary Breathing Muscles



Pelvis, vertebrae, ribs



External obliques,  
rectus abdominis,  
(not pictured: transversus  
abdominis)



Internal obliques,  
quadratus lumborum (in  
turquoise)

Images Courtesy of: **The Open Anatomy Project**, SPL  
Abdominal Atlas, September 2015. FREE AND OPEN RIGHTS as  
of May 29, 2021. [https://www.openanatomy.org/atlas/  
nac/abdomen-2016-09/viewer/#/view/1cd5bc2f-32f5-4437-9614-7  
204006d2c8f/state/af5fc1b8-6536-4f99-9599-7bfae3a58d82](https://www.openanatomy.org/atlas/nac/abdomen-2016-09/viewer/#/view/1cd5bc2f-32f5-4437-9614-7204006d2c8f/state/af5fc1b8-6536-4f99-9599-7bfae3a58d82)

# Secondary Breathing Muscles

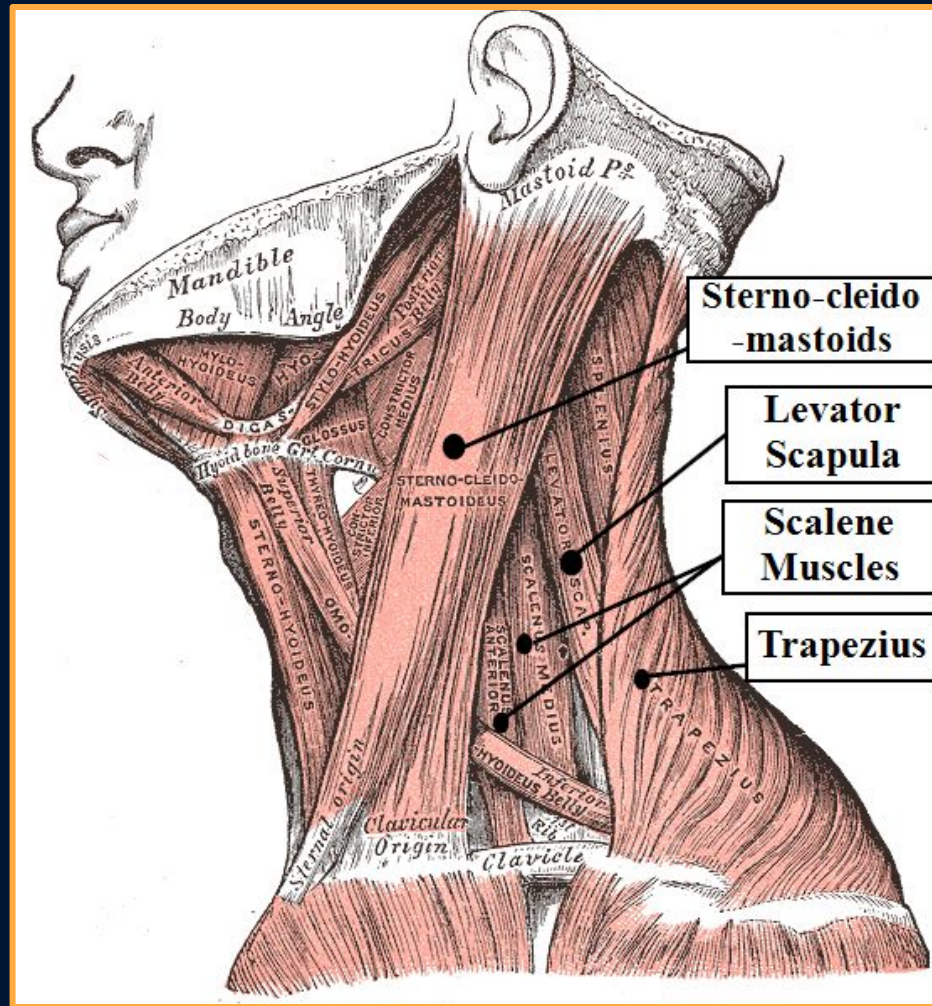
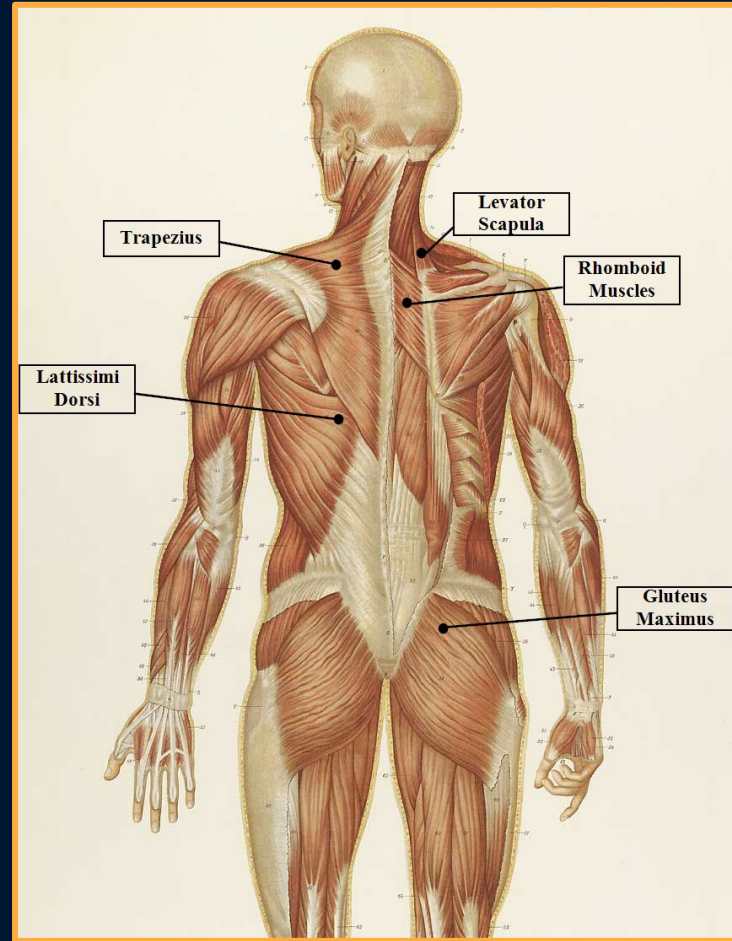
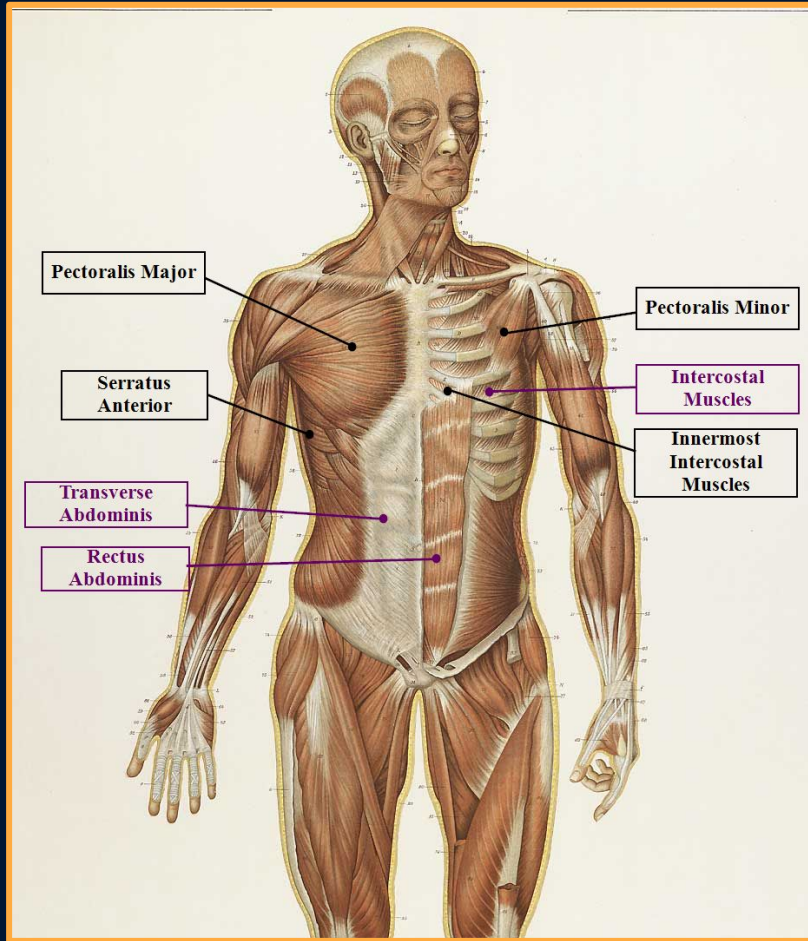


Image from Henry Gray's *Anatomy of the Human Body*, Plate 385, copyright 1918. PUBLIC DOMAIN IMAGE. Wikimedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gray385.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gray%27s_Anatomy_plates#/media/File:Gray385.png) (Accessed May 29, 2021).



# Secondary Breathing Muscles



Images  
Courtesy of:  
**The National Library of Medicine.**  
Anatomie normale du corps humain : atlas iconographique de XVI planches / par le docteur S. Laskowski ; dessinées d'après les préparations de l'auteur par S. Balicki. Publisher: Genève : Braun, 1894. Plates 5 & 6. PUBLIC DOMAIN  
<http://resource.nlm.nih.gov/0232304> (Accessed May 29, 2021)

# Anatomy and PEDAGOGY

- Muscle options
- Breathing Methods
- Voice Pedagogy Terms
- Primary vs. Secondary: quality/health
- Unique: holding an instrument

# Breathing Methods

| Method                                      | Traits   | Muscles   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>clavicular breath</b>                    | large breath, lots of pressure, larynx may regulate, less control      | Upper chest and upper back. (trapezius, scalene). Internal intercostals on the exhale.  |
| <b>thoracic breath</b>                      | expansion low in the rib cage outward rather than up                   | Internal intercostals with external intercostals for stabilization on exhale  |
| <b>abdominal breath</b>                     | "Belly Breathing"<br>"Inner tube"                                      | Diaphragm ONLY on inhalation. Relaxed muscles on inhalation determine where support will occur during exhale. Pull in on exhale.                      |
| <b>balanced breath</b><br><i>(appoggio)</i> | Combo of thoracic AND abdominal<br>Expanded chest OR<br>Expanded belly | External intercostals and diaphragm w relaxed abdominals. Abdominals and ex. intercostal antagonism on exhale. Small change between inhale and exhale |

# Conclusions:

- We can learn basic anatomy & physiology!
  - Clarify technique
  - Meet student needs
  - Unify field
- 
- **Future Research:** use medical equipment for clarinet breathing.
  - Examine interplay of muscles needed to hold the clarinet and those of respiration

# Significant Resources:

*Your Voice: An Inside View 3rd edition*, by Scott McCoy, 2019

*English, French, German and Italian Techniques of Singing*, by Richard Miller, 1977

Historical Anatomies on the Web. National Library of Medicine and National Institutes of Health.

<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/historicalanatomies/home.htm>

Making the Clarinet Sing: Enhancing Clarinet Tone, Breathing, and Phrase Nuance Through Voice Pedagogy, Final Document, by Alyssa Powell, 2020

# Questions or Comments?

I would love to hear from you!  
Email me at:

[clarinet@alyssapowell.co](mailto:clarinet@alyssapowell.co)

# Thank you for joining me today!

*Thank you, Noby Powell for your IT expertise.*

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