

GYAKORLAT ETÜDEN

1.

Nem túlságos gyors tempóban, körülbelül a vonó harmadik harmadán, egyenletes erővel játszunk e gyakorlatot. Fordítsunk gondot a szép hangképzésre.

In nicht zu schnellem Zeitmaß, ungefähr mit dem dritten Drittel des Bogens, gleichmäßig stark zu studieren. Man achte auch auf die schöne Tonbildung.

H. VIEUXTEMPS Op. 48

Allegro moderato. $\frac{3}{8}$ ^{*)}

A jelek magyarázata – Erklärung der Zeichen

Lefelé $\sqcap$ Herunterstrich
 Fölfelé $\sqcup$ Hinaufstrich
 Egész vonó $\longleftrightarrow$ Ganzer Bogen
 A vonó felső fele $\leftarrow$ Halber Bogen oben
 A vonó alsó fele $\rightarrow$ Halber Bogen unten

Vonó hegye $\triangleleft$ Spitze
 Vonó közepe $\square$ Mitte
 Kápa $\sqcup$ Frosch
 Hosszú vonás — — Breiter Strich
 Rövid vonás Kurzer Strich

Pillanatnyi szünet ' Luftpause
 E-húr I E-Saite
 A-húr II A-Saite
 D-húr III D-Saite
 G-húr IV G-Saite

A fekvésben maradni $\ominus$ In der Lage bleiben

A harmadik ujjat mindkét hurra egyszerre kell letenni.
 Der dritte Finger muß auf beide Saiten zu gleicher Zeit aufgestellt werden.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation is written in a style typical of classical guitar repertoire, featuring various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), accidentals (sharps, flats), and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two flats (Bb, Eb) across the staves. The music is written in a style typical of classical guitar repertoire.

The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), accidentals (sharps, flats), and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two flats (Bb, Eb) across the staves. The music is written in a style typical of classical guitar repertoire.

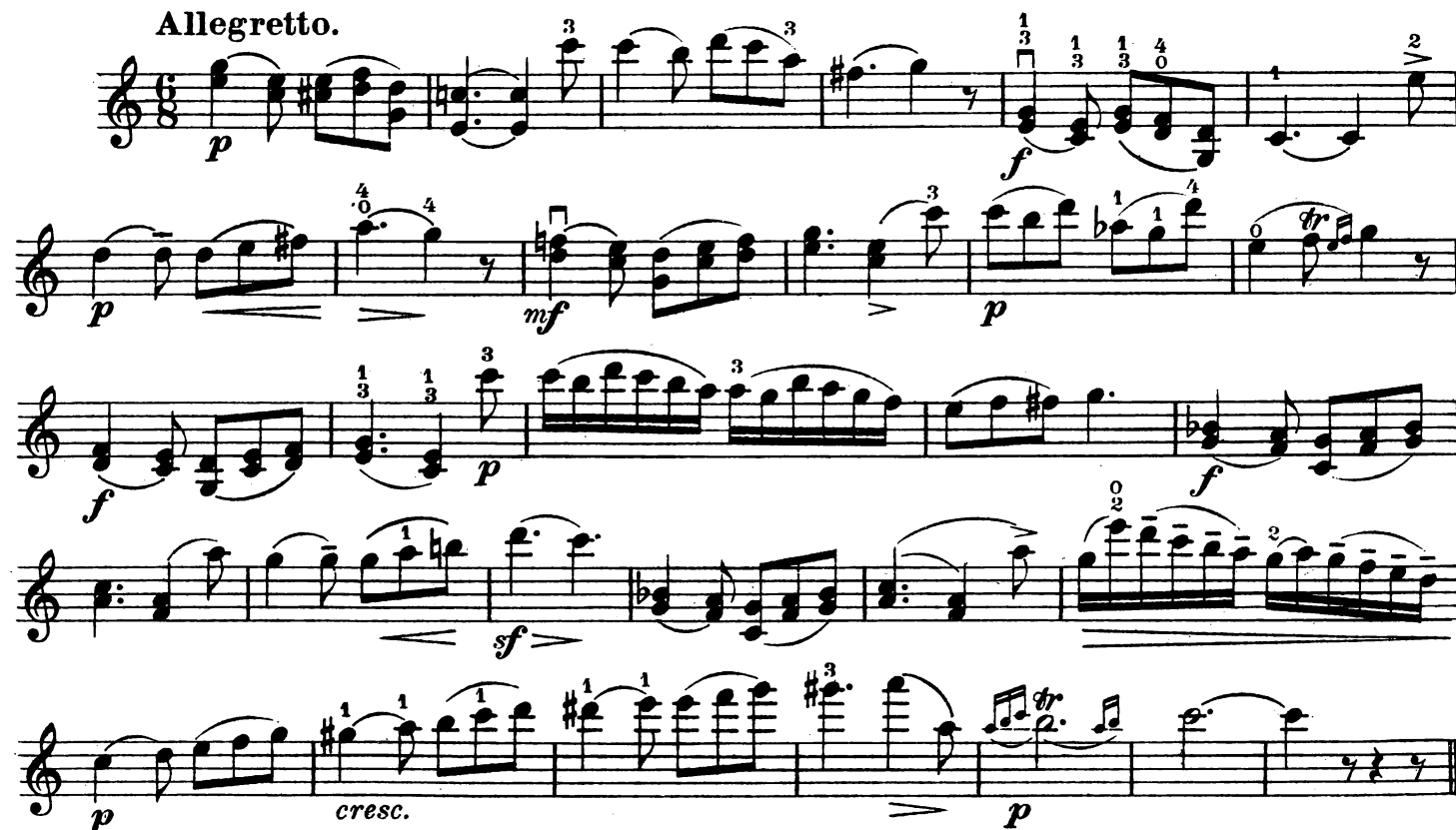


2.

Szép, lágy hangon, kifejezéssel. A középrészt könnyed csuklóval gyakoroljuk.

Mit schönem, weichen Ton recht ausdrucksvoll vorzutragen. Der Mittelsatz ist mit leichtem Handgelenk zu studieren.

Allegretto.



Allegro moderato.

p *sf*

leggiere *p* *sf* *poco a poco*

cre - scen - do sf *sf*

sf *cresc.*

sf *cresc. f* *p*

p *rit.*

Tempo I.

f *p* *f* *p*

mf *p*

f *p*

f *p* *sf*



3.

Az első nyolcad kottát röviden lökve, majd a tizenhatodokat a vonó hegyén, a következő nyolcadot ismét röviden lökve s a tizenhatodokat a vonó közepén – nem zizegve, de erőlesen és erőteljesen – kell játszani.

Die erste Achtelnote ist kurz zu stoßen, die darauffolgenden Sechzehntel an der Spitze des Bogens, die nun folgende Achtelnote ist wieder kurz abzustoßen und die Sechzehntel sind in der Mitte des Bogens – nicht gesäuselt – energisch und kraftvoll zu spielen.

Allegro.



This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a single melodic line. The notation is written in treble clef and includes various musical symbols such as key signatures (one sharp and one flat), time signatures, and dynamic markings like *sf* (sforzando). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various fingerings and articulations indicated by numbers and symbols above the notes.

Review

The musical score is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a handwritten word "Review" in the upper right. The notation is characterized by dense, rapid sixteenth-note runs. Dynamic markings of *sf* (sforzando) are placed frequently throughout the piece. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above specific notes. Breath marks, consisting of a circle with a vertical line through it, are used to indicate phrasing. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb) in the fourth staff and back to one sharp in the seventh staff. The piece concludes with a final chord on the tenth staff.

Am Frosch und an der Spitze des Bogens zu spielen ungefähr so, wie die 24. (Oktaven) Etüde von Kreutzer.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written on ten staves, each containing complex rhythmic patterns, primarily consisting of sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece begins with a forte (f) dynamic. As the music progresses, it includes various dynamic markings: 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'poco a poco cresc.' (gradually increasing), 'ff' (fortissimo), 'poco meno mosso' (a little less motion), and 'p' (piano). Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above or below notes to indicate fingerings. The notation also includes slurs, ties, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and a fermata.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes crescendos and decrescendos. A tempo change to "Tempo I." is marked. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

Tömör, széles, szép hanggal játsszuk, körülbelül a vonó harmadik negyedén. A hangsúlyozott kottákat erőssen emeljük ki.

Kernig, breit und mit schönem Ton zu spielen, ungefähr mit dem dritten Viertel des Bogens. Die akzentuierten Noten sind stark hervorzuheben.

Allegro moderato.

The musical score is written for a violin in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with the tempo marking 'Allegro moderato.' and a forte 'f' dynamic. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (0, 3, 4) and bowings. The second staff continues with similar patterns, including a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff introduces a first position change with a '1' marking. The fourth staff features a series of 'sf' (sforzando) accents on specific notes. The fifth staff continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff begins with a piano 'p' dynamic and includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The seventh staff shows a key signature change to G minor (two flats) for a few measures before returning to G major. The eighth staff continues with a mix of rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The ninth staff features a series of 'sf' accents. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase and a '4' fingering.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and articulation marks like slurs and accents are present. The music is written in a single system across ten staves.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) for the left hand. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and triplets. Dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) are used throughout. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

6.

A vonót könnyedén, nyomás nélkül húzzuk; a kísé-
rő szólamot hangsúlyozzuk.

Der Bogen ist leicht und ohne Druck ausziehen;
die begleitende Stimme ist zu markieren.

Allegretto moderato.

Elbeszélés
Erzählung

p *cresc.* *dim.* *mf* *p* *cresc.* *dolce* *cresc.* *pp*

p

cresc.

sf pp

sf

dim.

pp

dim.

7.

Gyors ütemben, a vonó közepén. Alkalmazzunk erőteljes crescendókat, a pontozott nyolcadok erőlyesek és határozottak legyenek.

Rasches Tempo und in der Mitte des Bogens. Starke Crescendos. Die punktierten Achtel stark und energisch.

Agitato.

Gyótródés
Qual

mp

sf

mp

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G major. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 4, 0), dynamics (f, mp, ff, cresc.), and articulation marks. The music is written in a single system with ten staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and accents. The piece ends with a 'cresc.' marking.

A vonal azt jelenti, hogy az ujj fekve marad.
 Der Strich zeigt an, daß der Finger liegen bleiben soll.

8.

A vonót egyenletesen nyomjuk mindkét hurra. A téma visszatérését emeljük ki!

*Den Bogen auf beide Saiten gleichmäßig drücken.
Das Thema, muß bei der Wiederkehr hervortreten.*

Musical score for piano, featuring ten staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes.

Dynamics and performance instructions include:

- cresc.* (crescendo)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- p* (piano)
- sf* (sforzando)
- dim.* (diminuendo)
- espress.* (espressivo)
- a tempo*
- dim. e poco rit.* (diminuendo e poco ritardando)
- pp* (pianissimo)

The score concludes with a double bar line and a final fermata.

32 GYAKORLAT — 32 ETÜDEN

Erősen és erélyesen. A pontozott nyolcadoknál használjuk az egész vonót!

9. Stark und energisch. Bei den punktierten Achteln ist der ganze Bogen anzuwenden.

H. VIEUXTEMPS Op. 48

Risoluto.

The musical score is written for violin in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 32 measures. The piece is marked 'Risoluto.' and 'Stark und energisch.' The score includes various bowing techniques, such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *cresc.* The piece is divided into four measures per line, with a repeat sign at the end of the fourth line. The score is written in a single system, with the key signature and time signature indicated at the beginning.

A jelek magyarázata – Erklärung der Zeichen

Lefelé $\square$ Herunterstrich
Fölfelé $\vee$ Hinaufstrich
Egész vonó $\longleftrightarrow$ Ganzer Bogen
A fekvésben maradni $\ominus$ In der Lage bleiben

A vonó felső fele $\leftarrow$ Halber Bogen oben
A vonó alsó fele $\rightarrow$ Halber Bogen unten
Hosszú vonás $- -$ Breiter Strich
Rövid vonás $\dots$ Kurzer Strich

Vonó hegye $\triangleleft$ Spitze
Vonó közepe $\square$ Mitte
Kápa $\square$ Frosch
Pillanatnyi szünet $\circ$ Luftpause

E-húr I E-Saite
A-húr II A-Saite
D-húr III D-Saite
G-húr IV G-Saite



10.

Ne használjuk a teljes vonót, mégis húzzuk ki annyira, hogy fennakadás ne történjék. Az egyik húrról a másikra való átmenetet könnyed, laza csuklóval kell megvalósítani.

Ohne den ganzen Bogen anzuwenden, muß der Bogen doch immer so weit als dienlich ausgezogen werden, so, daß keine Stockung eintrete. Die Übergänge von einer Saite auf die andere müssen mit sehr leichtem, geschmeidigem Handgelenk gemacht werden.

Moderato.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation in D major (two sharps). The notation is complex, featuring many slurs, ties, and fingerings. Roman numerals I, II, and III are used to mark specific sections or measures.

Staff 1: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. It contains several measures of music with fingerings like 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 1. Roman numeral I is present.

Staff 2: Continues the musical line. Roman numeral III is present.

Staff 3: Continues the musical line. Roman numeral I is present.

Staff 4: Continues the musical line. Roman numeral I is present.

Staff 5: Continues the musical line. Roman numeral I is present.

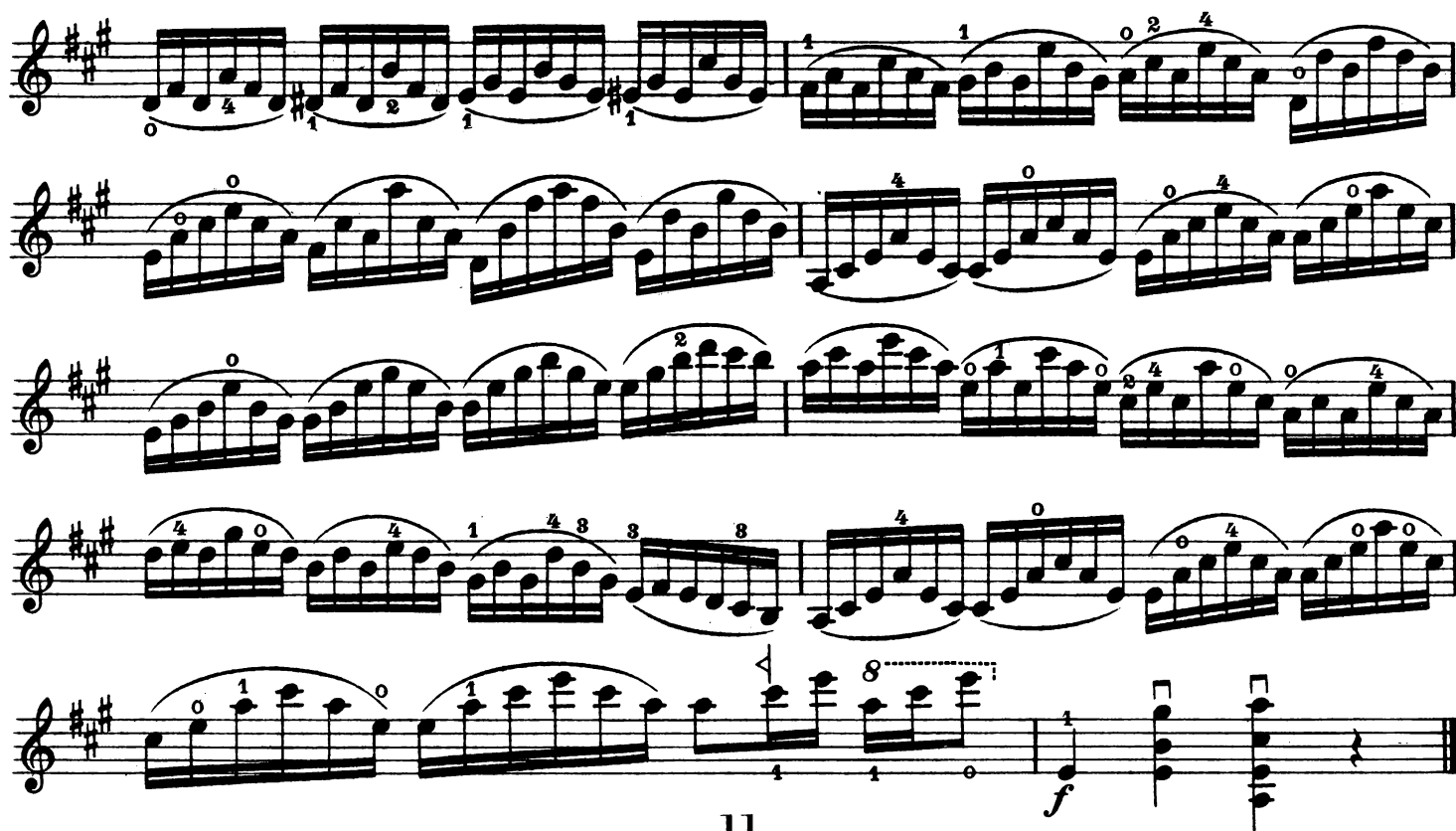
Staff 6: Continues the musical line. Roman numeral I is present.

Staff 7: Continues the musical line. Roman numeral II is present.

Staff 8: Continues the musical line. Roman numeral II is present.

Staff 9: Continues the musical line. Roman numeral II is present.

Staff 10: Continues the musical line. Roman numeral I is present.



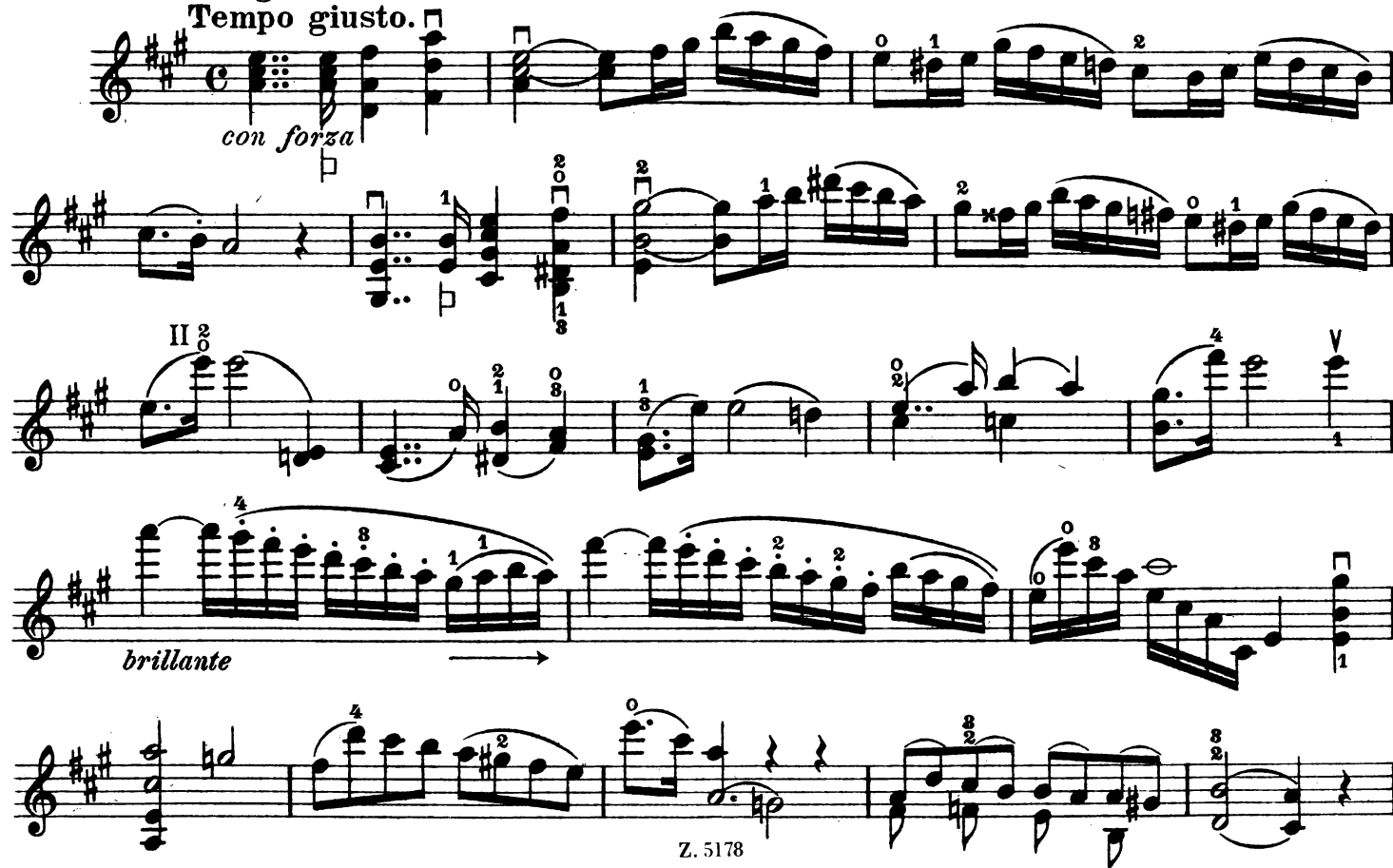
11.

Erőteljesen. Az akkord-játéknál a három, ill. négy hűrt egyidejűleg (ne törve) szólaltassuk meg. A staccatókat a vonó legvégén, erősen lökve, könnyed csuklóval játsszuk.

Kraftvoll und energisch. Bei den Akkorden muß man drei oder vier Saiten zusammen berühren – nicht arpeggieren. Die Staccato's sind an der äußersten Spitze des Bogens mit leichtem Handgelenk fest und stark abzustößen.

Allegro moderato.

Tempo giusto.



10 staves of musical notation in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures (4/4), and dynamic markings like *mp* and *cresc.*. The music is characterized by complex, flowing lines with many slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 8). The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The melody begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The accompaniment starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The piece concludes with a final chord on the upper staff.

12.

Kifejezéssel. Ügyeljünk a kettősfogások tisztaságára.

Ausdrucksroll. Acht geben auf die Reinheit der Doppelgriffe.

Moderato. IV

Moderato. IV

p semplice

p

con forza

dimin.

p

p

cresc.

dimin.

***)** A staccatókat ne játsszuk túl röviden.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano piece in G major. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features several trills and slurs. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to fortissimo (*f*), with crescendos and decrescendos. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Musical markings and dynamics include:

- p* (piano)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- f* (fortissimo)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- pp* (pianissimo)
- dim.* (diminuendo)
- tr.* (trill)

A vonó harmadik negyedén, előbb lassan, később
egyre gyorsabban gyakoroljuk.

Mit dem dritten Viertel des Bogens zuerst langsam,
dann schnell zu studieren.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for violin in A major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. It begins with the tempo marking 'Allegro.' and a forte 'f' dynamic. The first staff starts with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated throughout. There are also some '0' markings, possibly indicating natural harmonics or specific bowing techniques. The score ends with a double bar line.

The musical score is written for guitar in E major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques:

- Natural harmonics are indicated by a '0' above the note.
- Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes.
- Slurs are used to group notes that are played in a single breath or motion.
- Some notes are marked with an 'x' to indicate natural harmonics.
- The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in E major (three sharps). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (indicated by 'x' and 'o'), fret numbers (1-4), and fingering instructions (1, 2, 3, 4). The music is written in a single melodic line, with some staves containing double lines to indicate rapid passages or bends. The piece concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

Trilla-gyakorlat

Trilleretüde.

Andante.

p

mf

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

p

Lamento (Kesergés). Szép előadási darab, amellyel hangversenyen is nagy hatást lehet elérni. Széles, kifejezésteljes hangon kell előadni. Az ékesítéseket játsszuk nyugodtan és érthetően.

Lamento (Klagelied). Schönes Vortragsstück, mit welchem man auch im Konzertsaal große Wirkung erzielen kann. Breit, mit großem Ausdruck und vollem Ton zu interpretieren. Die Verzierungen müssen deutlich, ohne Überhastung gespielt werden.

Kesergés
Klagelied

*) Grave. 4/4

f *espressivo*

dolce
p *sf*

cresc.

f *p*

pp *dolcissimo* *f* *sostenuto*

pp *cresc.* *cresc.*

f *ff*

IV *V*

ff *molto espressivo* *dim.* *p* *sempre dimin.*

f *p* *dim.* *pp*

Tűzzel, virtuozitással.

Feurig und virtuos vorzutragen.

Risoluto marziale.

f

brillante

f

cresc.

dolce

p

mf

cresc.

p

II

II

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece in G major, indicated by the key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written on ten staves, featuring a variety of musical symbols and dynamics. The piece begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notation includes numerous notes, rests, and trills, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p dolce* (piano dolce), and *cresc.* (crescendo) are used to guide the performer's expression. The piece is divided into sections marked with Roman numerals I, II, and III. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and trills, suggesting a technically demanding piece. The page concludes with a final chord marked *f* (forte).

32 GYAKORLAT – 32 ETÜDEN

17.

A tiszta intonálásra különösképp ügyeljünk; ajánlatos ezért eleinte lassúbb tempóban gyakorolni.

Man achte ganz besonders auf die Reinheit der Intonation; deshalb ist anfangs ein langsames Zeitmaß empfehlenswert.

H. VIEUXTEMPS Op. 48

Allegro. $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

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A-húr II A-Saite
D-húr III D-Saite
G-húr IV G-Saite



18.

Könnyed vonóvezetéssel, – grazioso. E gyakorlat jellegzetessége az enharmonikus változatokban rejlik.

Mit leichtem Bogen, grazios. Die Wichtigkeit dieser Etüde liegt in der enharmonischen Verwechslung.

Allegretto.

mf

f

p

mf

cresc.

espressivo

dim.

mf
pp
poco ritard. *a tempo*
p dolcissimo
f *dim.*
p
espress.
dim.

*) Gondoljunk az enharmonikusan átértelmezett h-ra.
 **) Itt pedig a gesz-re.

Man denke an das enharmonisch verwechselte h.
 Und hier an ges.

19.

Lendülettel kell előadni, a crescendo-k és hangsúlyok élénk kiemelésével. A két-két tizenhatodból álló csoportokat könnyed csuklóval játsszuk.

Schwungvoll vorzutragen. Die Crescendo-s und Akzente müssen stark hervorgehoben werden. Die Zwei-Sechzehntel Gruppen müssen mit leichtem Handgelenk gemacht werden.

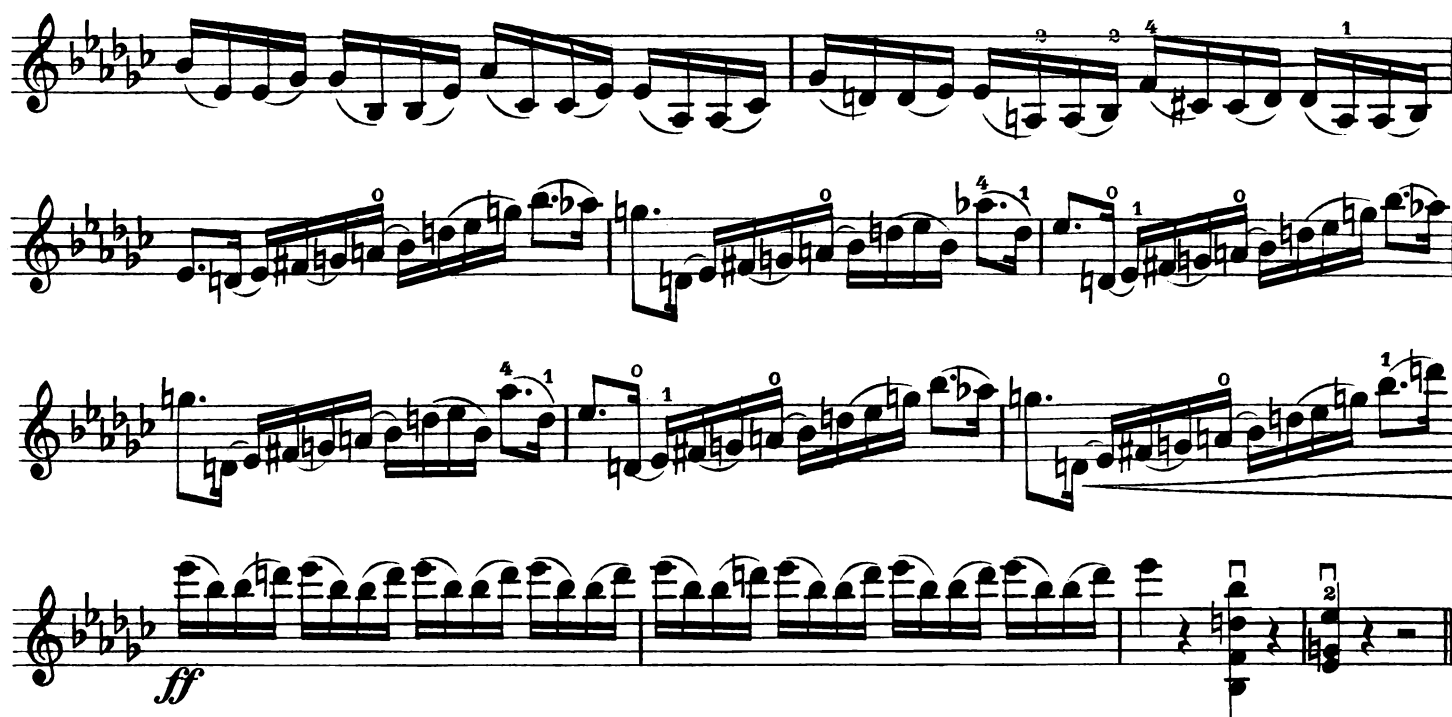
Allegro.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of four flats. The tempo is 'Allegro.' and the initial dynamic is 'f'. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often in pairs. There are several crescendo markings and accents throughout. The score includes various fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks like slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a final 'f' (forte) marking.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music is characterized by intricate fingerings, often involving double stops and trills. Roman numerals (II, IV) are used to indicate specific chords or positions. Dynamic markings include 'cresc.' (crescendo) and 'sf' (sforzando). The piece concludes with a measure marked with a double asterisk (**).

*) A h-t úgy intonáljuk, mintha cesz volna.
 **) Mintha disz volna.

Man greife das h, wie wenn dort ces stünde.
 Man denke hier an dis.



20.

Staccato gyakorlat rövid bevezetéssel. Minél éle-
sebben lökjük a staccatot a vonó legvégso hegyén,
annál jobban és biztosabban fog sikerülni.

Staccato-Etüde mit einer kleinen Einleitung. Je schär-
fer und stärker das Staccato an der äußersten Spitze
des Bogens abgestoßen wird, desto besser und sicherer
wird es gelingen.

Andante. V III II

p

marcato

cresc.

espressivo

cresc.

f

dim.

pp espress.

A fisz a fogólapon valamivel magassabban fekszik, mint a gesz. Z. 5179

Das fisz liegt auf dem Griffbrette etwas höher als ges.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for a piano and consists of ten staves. The key signature is E-flat major (three flats: B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked "Allegro." The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in beams and slurs. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) at the beginning of several phrases. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above many of the notes to indicate fingerings. The score shows a variety of melodic and harmonic textures, with some passages featuring triplets and others with more complex rhythmic patterns. The notation includes many beamed sixteenth notes, slurs, and dynamic markings.

0 1 1 0 0 1 4 4

2 0 2 0

2 0 2 0

pp

sf 3 2 *sf* 3

3 2 4 2

2 0 2 0

f *p* *sf*

3 0 1 3 1

sf 4 4 3 3

3

21.

Érdekes gyakorlat Schumann stílusában. Ismét a tiszta játék jelenti a legfőbb nehézséget. Ajánlatos előbb lassan, a legnagyobb gonddal gyakorolni.

Interessante Etüde in Schumann'scher Art, in welcher wieder die Intonation die Hauptschwierigkeit bildet. Zuerst langsam mit der größten Sorgfalt zu üben.

Emlékezés Schumannra
Erinnerung an Schumann

Moderato.

*) A szűkített tercnél az ujjakat igen közel kell helyezni egymáshoz.

Bei der verminderten Terz müssen die Finger recht nahezu einander gelegt werden.

cresc.

mf

sf

sf

sf

sf

sf

sf

f

*)Gondoljunk h-d-re.
 **)Itt a-cisz-re.

Man vergegenwärtige sich h-d.
 Hier a-cis.

22.

Az egész vonót lendülettel kell kihúzni, majd a hurra dobni, le- és felfelé egyaránt.

Man muß den ganzen Bogen schwingvoll ausziehen, dann auf die Saite werfen, ebenso beim Herunterstrich wie beim Hinaufstrich.

Nyugtalanság
Unruhe

Agitato.

The musical score is written for a violin. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 12/8. The tempo is marked 'Agitato.' and the mood is 'Nyugtalanság' (Anxiety) and 'Unruhe' (Restlessness). The score consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (sf) dynamic. The second staff has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The third staff has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The fourth staff has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The fifth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The sixth staff has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The seventh staff has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The eighth staff has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The ninth staff has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The tenth staff has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The eleventh staff has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, rests, trills, and triplets. The piece ends with a double bar line.

13

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

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23.

A vonó hegyén, lendülettel és könnyed csuklóval.

An der Spitze des Bogens, schwingvoll und mit leichtem Handgelenk.

Allegro molto energico.

Musical score for violin, numbered 23, in B-flat major, 2/4 time. The score consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a common time signature. The tempo is marked "Allegro molto energico." The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), *sf* (sforzando), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score ends with a double bar line and a 2/4 time signature.

*) Gondoljunk esz-re.
 **) Itt pedig cisz-re.

Man denke hier an es.
 Und hier an cis.

24.

Kantiléna olasz modorban. Megnyerő előadási darab, hangversenyen való előadásra is alkalmas. A középrészt végig G-húron, könnyed csuklóval, de erőteljesen kell játszani.

Kantilene in italienischer Weise. Reizendes Vortragsstück, auch für den Concertgebrauch geeignet. Der Mittelsatz ist durchweg auf der G-Saite, mit losem Gelenk und kräftig zu spielen.

Andantino.

Cantilena
Cantilena

dim. poco rit.

*Ez a tanulmány külön kiadásban zongorakísérettel is megjelent.

Diese Etüde ist auch mit Klavierbegleitung erschienen.

Allegro.

IV

Musical score for a piano piece, page 17. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a square box under the first measure. The piece is marked "Allegro." and "IV". The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3), slurs, and accents. The eighth staff is marked "dim." (diminuendo). The final staff is marked "sempre più piano e rall." (always more piano and rallentando) and ends with a double bar line and a 6/8 time signature. The final notes are marked "pp" (pianissimo).

Tempo I.

p *dolcissimo*

III

III

II

cresc.

mf

IV

cresc.

III

pp

sf

p

espress.

poco rit.

II

rit.

p

calando

GYAKORLAT ETÜDEN

25.

Tarantella. Kevés vonóval, könnyed csuklóval játszunk.

Tarantella. Mit kurzem Strich und leichtem Handgelenk auszuführen.

H. VIEUXTEMPS Op. 48

Tarantella

Vivace.

A jelek magyarázata – Erklärung der Zeichen

Lefelé $\square$ Herunterstrich
 Fölfelé ∇ Hinaufstrich
 Egész vonó $\longleftrightarrow$ Ganzer Bogen
 A fekvésben maradni $\ominus$ In der Lage bleiben

A vonó felső fele $\leftarrow$ Halber Bogen oben
 A vonó alsó fele $\rightarrow$ Halber Bogen unten
 Hosszú vonás $--$ Breiter Strich
 Rövid vonás $\dots$ Kurzer Strich

Vonó hegye $\triangleleft$ Spitze
 Vonó közepe $\square$ Mitte
 Kápa $\square$ Frosch
 Pillanatnyi szünet $\circ$ Luftpause

E-húr I E-Saite
 A-húr II A-Saite
 D-húr III D-Saite
 G-húr IV G-Saite

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes, and techniques like triplets and arpeggios are shown with specific symbols. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature.

Staff 1: Starts with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. Features a triplet of eighth notes and several arpeggiated chords. Fingerings 3, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Staff 2: Continues the arpeggiated patterns. Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a whole rest. Fingerings 4, 4, 1, and 2 are shown.

Staff 3: Features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a whole rest. Fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, and 1, 3 are shown. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present at the end.

Staff 4: Continues the arpeggiated patterns. Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a whole rest. Fingerings 2, 4, 0, 2, 1, 3, 4, 0, 2, and 1 are shown.

Staff 5: Features a *f* (forte) dynamic. Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a whole rest. Fingerings 3, 2, 4, 0, 1, and 4 are shown. A *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic is indicated at the end.

Staff 6: Continues the arpeggiated patterns. Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a whole rest. Fingerings 3, 2, 4, 0, 1, and 4 are shown.

Staff 7: Features a *p* (piano) dynamic. Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a whole rest. Fingerings 2, 4, 3, 2, and 4 are shown.

Staff 8: Continues the arpeggiated patterns. Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a whole rest. Fingerings 4, 3, 2, and 4 are shown. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present at the end.

Staff 9: Features a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a whole rest. Fingerings 2, 2, 3, 4, and 4 are shown. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present at the end.

Staff 10: Continues the arpeggiated patterns. Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a whole rest. Fingerings 1, 3, 4, 0, and 0 are shown. A *p* (piano) dynamic is indicated at the end.

This musical score is written for a piano and consists of ten staves. The key signature is G-flat major (three flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece shows a progression from a quiet beginning to a powerful climax and a final resolution.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. It contains several measures of music with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4. The second staff continues the melody with similar fingerings. The third staff introduces a new melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4. The fourth staff features a more complex melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4. The fifth staff includes a *cresc.* marking and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The sixth staff continues the melodic development with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4. The seventh staff features a *pp* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The eighth staff includes a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The ninth staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a *ff* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking.

Az első nyolcadot erősen lökve, a tizenhatodokat kevés vonóval és könnyed csuklóval kell játszani.

Das erste Achtel muß man fest abstoßen, die Sechzehntel sollen mit wenig Bogen und losem Handgelenk gespielt werden.

Allegretto vivace.

mf *segue* *f* *segue*

L'istesso tempo.

mp *V*

*) Gondoljunk e-fisz-aisz-ra.

**) Az első ujjat, a következő ütemben pedig a második ujjat fekvé kell hagyni.

Man denke an e-fis-ais.

Hier muß der erste Finger, im nächsten Takt der zweite Finger liegen bleiben.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piece begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The first staff has a 'V' marking above it. The second staff has a '2' marking above it. The third staff has a '1' marking above it. The fourth staff has a 'poco a poco cresc.' marking below it. The fifth staff has a '6/8' time signature change. The sixth staff has a '2' marking above it. The seventh staff has a '1' marking above it. The eighth staff has a '4' marking above it. The ninth staff has a '3' marking above it. The tenth staff has a '4' marking above it. The eleventh staff has a 'II' marking above it. The twelfth staff has a 'III' marking above it. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Az ujjak energikusan csapódjanak a húrokra.
 Ügyeljünk a sima vonóváltásra.

Die Finger müssen fest auf die Saiten geschlagen
 werden. Man gebe acht auf die schlackenfreie Ver-
 bindung des Bogens.

Agitato.

The musical score is written for a single violin in G minor (one flat) and 12/8 time. It consists of 24 measures, organized into 10 staves. The piece is marked 'Agitato' and begins with a forte 'f' dynamic. The notation features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Slurs are used extensively to indicate phrasing and bowing. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above many notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score concludes with a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking over the final two measures.

1 2

cresc.

dim.

dim.

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc. *ff*

28.

E gyakorlatot a Bach szólószonáták előkészítésének is tekinthetjük. A vezető szólamot mindig emeljük ki, de mellette a kísérő szólamoknak is világosan kell érvényesülniök.

Diese Etüde ist als Vorbereitung zu den Bach'schen Solosonaten gedacht. Die leitende Stimme muß immer dominieren, doch müssen auch die Begleitungsstimmen deutlich zur Geltung kommen.

Moderato.
molto espressivo.

p *cresc.* *tr*

*) A kereszt balkéz-pizzicatót jelent.
Das kleine Kreuz ist das Zeichen für das Pizzicato der linken Hand.

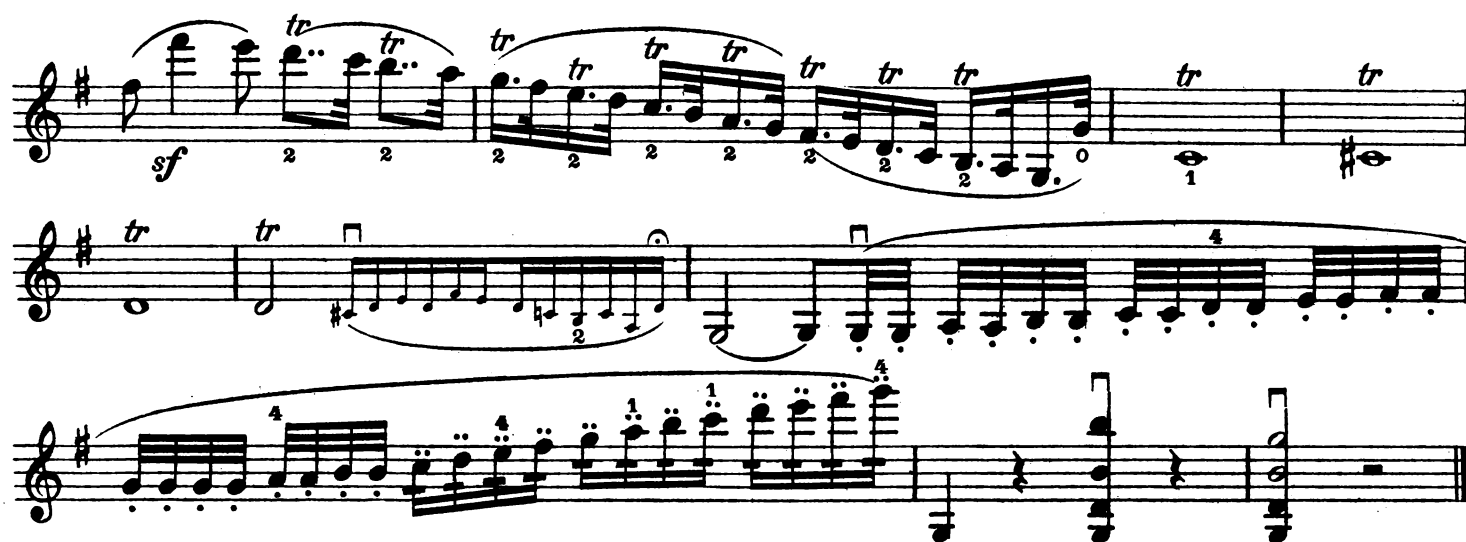
Trilla-gyakorlat.

Trillerübung.

Lento.

f *sostenuto*

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a tempo marking of 'Lento.'. The first staff also includes a dynamic marking of 'f' and a 'sostenuto' marking. The music features a variety of trill patterns, some marked with 'tr' and others with 'tr..'. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated throughout. The exercise includes a section with a 3/4 time signature and another with a 4/4 time signature. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



30.

Erőteljesen és határozottan. A tercifutamoknál az ujjakat biztosan kell a húrokra ütni.

Kräftig und energisch. Die Finger müssen bei den Terzgängen fest auf die Saiten geschlagen werden.

Marziale vigoroso.

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece, likely in G major, as indicated by the key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written on ten staves, each containing a series of chords and melodic lines. The notation is highly detailed, with numerous fingerings (numbers 1-4) and slurs indicating complex passages. The piece begins with a 'dolce' (softly) marking and progresses through various dynamics, including 'cresc.' (crescendo) and 'f' (forte). The final staff ends with a double bar line and a fermata. The overall style is characteristic of classical guitar repertoire, with a focus on technical skill and musical expression.

31.

A témát gyöngéd, lágy hangon kell megszólaltatni, az arpeggio-változatot pedig ugratott vonóval, éles és egyenletes ritmikával. A nehezebb fogásoknál fordítsunk különös gondot a tisztaságra.

Das Thema ist weich und zart vorzutragen. Die Arpeggiovariation muß mit springendem Bogen scharf und gleichmäßig gespielt werden. Man achte auf die Intonation bei den schwierigen Griffen.

Andante con moto.

p

dim.

pp

cresc.

pp

molto legato

pp

cresc.

dim.

ppp

musical score for piano, featuring ten staves of music in G major. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *cresc.*, *mf*, *pp*, and *p*. The music is characterized by flowing, melodic lines with many slurs and ties, suggesting a continuous, lyrical piece. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a *cresc.* marking. The third staff has a *pp* marking. The fourth staff has a *p* marking. The fifth staff has a *mf* marking. The sixth staff has a *pp* marking. The seventh staff has a *p* marking. The eighth staff has a *pp* marking. The ninth staff has a *p* marking. The tenth staff has a *pp* marking.

[illegible]

This page of musical notation is for guitar, featuring ten staves of music in G major. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (0), fretted notes (1-4), and complex chord voicings. The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple chords or complex figures. The notation is written in a standard musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

32.

E nehézségekben bővelkedő változatokat Corelli ismert Gavottjára nagy virtuozitással kell előadni. Fordítsunk különös figyelmet az utolsó variáció akkordjainak tisztaságára és kiegyenlített hangzására.

Die schweren Variationen auf die Corelli'sche Gavotte sind mit großer Virtuosität vorzutragen. Ganz besonders achte man auf die Reinheit und Klangsönheit der letzten Akkordvariation.

Változatok Corelli Gavottjára
Variationen auf die Gavotte von Corelli

Moderato.

Andante.
con espressione

Variation 1.

Più vivo.

Variation 2.

Musical score for Variation 2, 'Più vivo.' The piece is in 2/4 time and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Più vivo.' The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Lento.

Variation 3.

Musical score for Variation 3, 'Lento.' The piece is in 8/4 time and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and the instruction 'brillante'. The tempo is marked 'Lento.' The melody is characterized by wide intervals, often spanning an octave, and is marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and breath marks (8). The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece concludes with a final cadence.

The first system consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a 4/4 time signature and contains several measures with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The middle staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic complexity. The bottom staff features a bass clef and contains a series of descending and ascending scales with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

Variation 4. *Più vivo.*

Variation 4 is marked *Più vivo.* and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff starts with a 4/4 time signature and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The subsequent staves continue the variation with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and are marked with *sf* (sforzando) dynamics. The bottom staff features a series of descending and ascending scales with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.