

*Henry
Schradieck*

HENRY SCHRADIECK
**THE SCHOOL
OF VIOLIN TECHNIQS**
BOOKS 1-3

ГЕНРИ ШРАДИК
**ШКОЛА
СКРИПИЧНОЙ ТЕХНИКИ**
В ТРЕХ ЧАСТЯХ





Henry Schradieck

THE SCHOOL OF VIOLIN TECHNIQS. Books 1–3

Textbook

Translated from English by M. A. Kuperman

Генри ШРАДИК

ШКОЛА СКРИПИЧНОЙ ТЕХНИКИ. В трех частях

Учебное пособие

Перевод с английского М. А. Куперман


• САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ •
• МОСКВА •
• КРАСНОДАР •

Schradieck H.

- Ш 85 The School of Violin Technics. Books 1–3 / Translation from English and foreword by M. Kuperman: Textbook. — Saint-Petersburg: Publishing house “Lan”; Publishing house “THE PLANET OF MUSIC”, 2018. — 112 pages: ill. — (University textbooks. Books on specialized subjects).

Many generations of Russian violonists were raised on exercises by Henry Schradieck (1846–1918), a German violonist, pedagogue and composer.

This edition is the first Russian edition including all three books of “The School”: exercises for promoting dexterity in seven positions, exercises in double stops and exercises in different methods of bowing.

We hope that it will be interesting and useful for violin pedagogues, pupils of children’s music schools and students at colleges and conservatories.

Шрадик Г.

- Ш 85 Школа скрипичной техники. В трех частях / Перевод с английского и предисловие М. Куперман: Учебное пособие. — СПб.: Издательство «Лань»; Издательство «ПЛАНЕТА МУЗЫКИ», 2018. — 112 с.: ил. — (Учебники для вузов. Специальная литература).

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Многие поколения российских скрипачей воспитаны на упражнениях Генри Шрадика (1846–1918), немецкого скрипача, педагога, композитора.

Данное издание является первым на русском языке, включающим все три части «Школы»: упражнения для развития беглости пальцев в семи позициях, упражнения на двойные ноты и упражнения на различные виды штрихов.

Мы надеемся, что оно будет интересно и полезно скрипичным педагогам, ученикам школ и студентам училищ и консерваторий.

ББК 85.955.4

Обложка
А. Ю. ЛАПШИН

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художественное оформление, 2018

Many generations of Russian violinists are brought up on the exercises from Henry Schradiek's «The school of violin technics». Usually we start with the first part, "Exercises on one string", at the very beginning of our professional life; passing on to the exercises in the various positions on every string.

Born in Hamburg, Henry Schradieck (April 29, 1846 — May 25, 1918) received his first violin lessons from his father. He studied under Hubert Léonard, at Royal Conservatory of Brussels and with Ferdinand David in Leipzig.

He travelled all over the world, from Moscow, where he taught in the Moscow conservatory for couple of years, through Hamburg and Leipzig to Cincinnati, Ohio, Philadelphia and New York, where he wrote his famous "School of violin technics" and earned the reputation of being one of the foremost violin teachers of that day.

Actual edition of Schradiek's "School" is the first full edition in Russian, that includes all three parts of the "School": "Exercises for promoting dexterity in the various positions", "Exercises in double stops" and "Exercises in different methods of bowing".

The edition is recommended to the violin teachers, pupils of the music schools and students of the music colleges and conservatories.

М. Куперман

Многие поколения российских скрипачей воспитаны на упражнениях Шрадика. Как правило, в самом начале профессионального пути мы знакомимся с первой частью его «Школы», упражнениями на одной струне, постепенно переходя к этюдам во всех позициях и на всех струнах.

Рожденный в Гамбурге, Генри (или Генрих) Шрадик (29 апреля 1846 — 25 мая 1918), получил первые уроки игры на скрипке у своего отца. Впоследствии он учился у прославленных педагогов Х. Леонарда и Ф. Давида в Брюсселе и Лейпциге. География его творчества простирается от Москвы, где он пару лет преподавал в Московской консерватории, до Цинциннати, Филадельфии и Нью-Йорка, где он и создал свою знаменитую «Школу скрипичной техники», заслужив славу одного из величайших скрипичных педагогов начала двадцатого века.

Данное издание является первым на русском языке, включающим все три части «Школы»: упражнения для развития беглости пальцев в семи позициях, упражнения на двойные ноты и упражнения на различные виды штрихов.

Мы надеемся, что оно будет интересно и полезно скрипичным педагогам, ученикам школ и студентам училищ и консерваторий.

М. Куперман



Генри Шрадик

ЧАСТЬ 1

**РАЗВИТИЕ БЕГЛОСТИ
ВО ВСЕХ ПОЗИЦИЯХ**

I. Упражнения на одной струне*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

* Во всех упражнениях ученик должен держать руку без напряжения, с силой опуская пальцы на струну и мягко поднимая их.

Темп должен быть спокойным или чуть более подвижным, в зависимости от уровня подготовки ученика, но в основном следует играть в умеренном темпе.

13. 

14. 

15. 

16. 

17. 

18. 

19. 

20. 

21. 

22. 

23. 

24. 

25. 

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

III. Упражнения на двух струнах

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

IV. Упражнения, которые следует играть
только кистью правой руки





V. Упражнения на трех струнах

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

VI. Упражнения на четырех струнах

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



11. numbered staves of musical notation in G major. The notation includes various fret numbers (1, 4) and fingerings (1, 4) for the right hand. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

VII

The musical score for VII consists of ten staves of music, each containing a single melodic line. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/4. The music is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs and fingerings. The score is divided into six numbered sections, each starting with a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots). The sections are as follows:

- Section 1:** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 3/4. It begins with a first ending bracket over the first three measures, followed by a second ending bracket over the next three measures. The section ends with a repeat sign.
- Section 2:** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 3/4. It begins with a first ending bracket over the first three measures, followed by a second ending bracket over the next three measures. The section ends with a repeat sign.
- Section 3:** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 3/4. It begins with a first ending bracket over the first three measures, followed by a second ending bracket over the next three measures. The section ends with a repeat sign.
- Section 4:** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 3/4. It begins with a first ending bracket over the first three measures, followed by a second ending bracket over the next three measures. The section ends with a repeat sign.
- Section 5:** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 3/4. It begins with a first ending bracket over the first three measures, followed by a second ending bracket over the next three measures. The section ends with a repeat sign.
- Section 6:** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 3/4. It begins with a first ending bracket over the first three measures, followed by a second ending bracket over the next three measures. The section ends with a repeat sign.



VIII. Упражнения во второй позиции

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

IX. Упражнения в первой и второй позициях

The image displays six musical exercises, numbered 1 through 6, arranged vertically. Each exercise is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The exercises are as follows:

- Exercise 1:** A melodic line starting with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.
- Exercise 2:** A melodic line starting with a quarter note, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.
- Exercise 3:** A melodic line starting with a quarter note, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.
- Exercise 4:** A melodic line starting with a quarter note, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.
- Exercise 5:** A melodic line starting with a quarter note, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.
- Exercise 6:** A melodic line starting with a quarter note, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, all in the key of A major (indicated by three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** A continuous eighth-note pattern starting on A4, with a repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 2:** Labeled with a '7.' and a '4' above the first measure. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern with a repeat sign.
- Staff 3:** A continuous eighth-note pattern with a repeat sign.
- Staff 4:** Labeled with an '8.' and a '4' above the first measure. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern with a repeat sign.
- Staff 5:** A continuous eighth-note pattern with a repeat sign.
- Staff 6:** A continuous eighth-note pattern with a repeat sign.
- Staff 7:** A continuous eighth-note pattern with a repeat sign.
- Staff 8:** Labeled with a '9.' and a '3' above the first measure. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern with a trill (tr) in the final measure, marked with a repeat sign.
- Staff 9:** Labeled with a '10.' and a '3' above the first measure. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern with a repeat sign.
- Staff 10:** A continuous eighth-note pattern with a repeat sign.

Х. Упражнения в третьей позиции

1.



2.



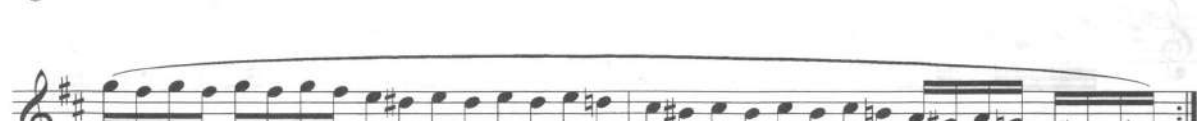
3.



4.



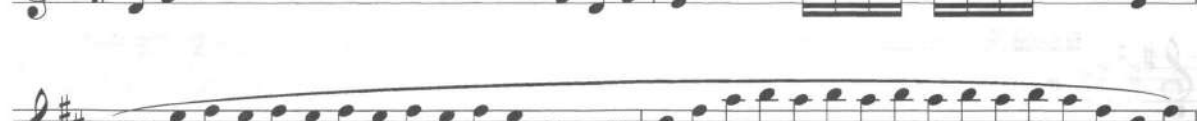
5.



6.



7.



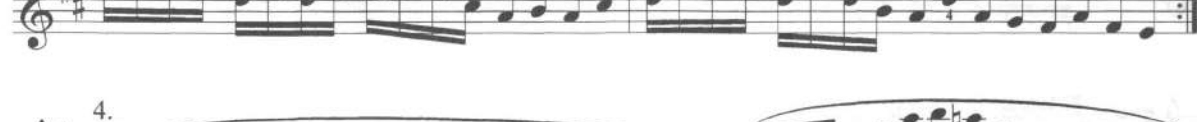
8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

XI. Упражнения в первой, второй и третьей позициях

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

13. 

9.

10.

11.

12.

The musical score consists of 12 measures, organized into four systems of three staves each. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (1-4). Measures 9 and 10 are marked with a repeat sign. Measures 11 and 12 are also marked with a repeat sign. The score features complex chromatic and diatonic patterns, including triplets and slurs.

XII. Упражнения в четвертой позиции

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.



ХІІІ. Упражнения в первых четырех позициях

1.



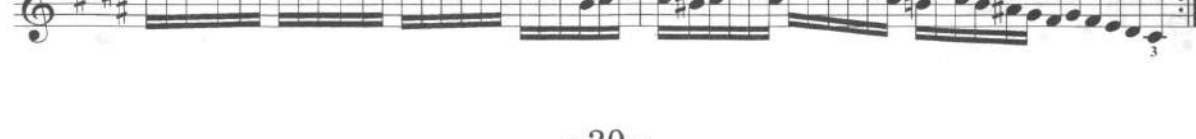
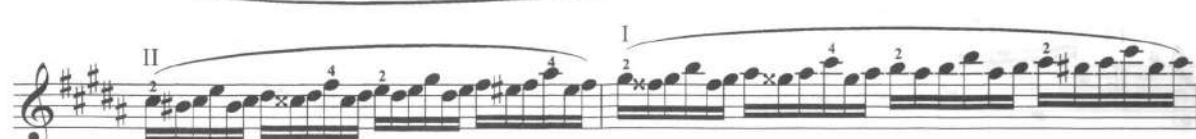
2.



3.



4.



5.

III

II

III

7.

8.

9.

10.

III

II

III

XIV. Упражнения в пятой позиции





XV. Упражнения в первых пяти позициях

1a. IV

III

1b. IV III

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16. IV

17. III

6

XVI. Упражнения в шестой позиции





XVII. Упражнения в первых шести позициях

1. *c* IV

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

This page contains 12 measures of musical notation, numbered 10 through 12. The key signature has four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The notation is as follows:

- Measure 10:** Starts with a repeat sign. The first half contains two phrases, each with a slur and a fermata. The second half contains two phrases, each with a slur and a fermata. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are indicated.
- Measure 11:** Contains two phrases, each with a slur and a fermata. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are indicated.
- Measure 12:** Contains two phrases, each with a slur and a fermata. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are indicated.

XVIII. Упражнения в седьмой позиции

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9a. 



9b. 



10. 



11. 

12. 

13. 

14. 



XIX

1. 

2a. 

2b. 

3. 

4. 

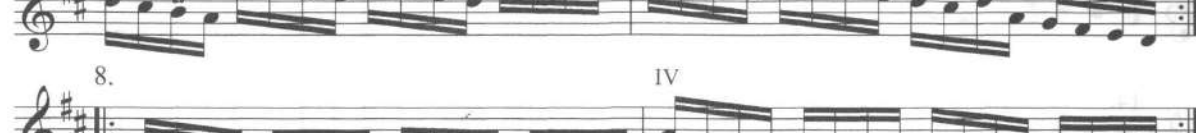
5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

13. 

14a. 

14b. 

15. 

16. 

17. 



XX

1. Allegro

The image displays five musical exercises, each consisting of two staves of music. The exercises are numbered 1 through 5. Exercise 1 is marked 'Allegro' and is in C major. Exercises 2 through 5 are in D major, E major, F major, and G major, respectively. Each exercise features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings. Some exercises include first and second endings. The notation is written in a standard musical staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C).

2.

3.

4.

5.

1. 2. 0
 6. 1. 2. 0 2
 7. 1. 2. 0 2
 8. 1. 2. 0 2
 1. 2. 0 2
 1. 2. 0 2
 1. 2. 0 2
 1. 2. 0 2
 1. 2. 0 2
 1. 2. 0 2

9.

10.

11.

12.

tranquillo

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The first 11 staves are in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/8 time signature. The 12th staff changes to a key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp) and a 3/8 time signature. The notation is highly technical, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and specific fingering instructions (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

14. Allegro vivace

Exercise 14 is in 9/16 time and consists of six staves of music. The key signature has four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several trills (tr) and slurs throughout. The first staff includes a 9/16 time signature. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

15. Energico

Exercise 15 is in 8/8 time and consists of five staves of music. The key signature has four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The piece is characterized by fast, continuous sixteenth-note passages, often with slurs and fingerings (1-4) indicated. There are also some eighth-note patterns and a few trills. The piece ends with a double bar line.



18.

Exercise 18 consists of 12 measures. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes. The piece is characterized by flowing melodic lines with many slurs and ties. Measure 12 concludes with two endings: the first ending leads back to the beginning, and the second ending is a short phrase.

19. *broad*

Exercise 19 consists of 12 measures. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure is marked with the word "broad". The piece features a variety of melodic lines with slurs, ties, and trills. Measure 12 concludes with two endings: the first ending leads back to the beginning, and the second ending is a short phrase.

20.

21.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a piano. It begins at measure 21. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef and key signature. Measure 21 has a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C#) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (D, E, F#). The rest of the staff contains continuous eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 2:** Continues the eighth-note patterns. A slur covers measures 22-23, with a finger number 'II' above measure 23.
- Staff 3:** Continues the eighth-note patterns. A slur covers measures 24-25, with a finger number 'I' above measure 25.
- Staff 4:** Continues the eighth-note patterns. A slur covers measures 26-27.
- Staff 5:** Continues the eighth-note patterns. A slur covers measures 28-29.
- Staff 6:** Continues the eighth-note patterns. A slur covers measures 30-31.
- Staff 7:** Continues the eighth-note patterns. A slur covers measures 32-33.
- Staff 8:** Continues the eighth-note patterns. A slur covers measures 34-35.
- Staff 9:** Begins with a repeat sign. Continues the eighth-note patterns. A slur covers measures 36-37.
- Staff 10:** Continues the eighth-note patterns. A slur covers measures 38-39. The piece ends with a double bar line.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering numbers. It includes first and second endings, a section marked 'IV', and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff continues with more triplet patterns. The third staff features a triplet of eighth notes followed by a quarter note. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a quarter note. The fifth staff shows a triplet of eighth notes followed by a quarter note. The sixth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The seventh staff features a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The eighth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The ninth staff features a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The tenth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'.

spiccato

simile

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with the tempo marking *spiccato* and the articulation *simile*. The music is written in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The page number 54 is centered at the bottom.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various melodic lines, chords, and technical markings.

- Staff 1: Melodic line with a first finger (1) marking at the end.
- Staff 2: Melodic line with a second finger (2) marking at the end.
- Staff 3: Melodic line with a fourth finger (4) marking, a 'remain' instruction, and a double bar line with a repeat sign.
- Staff 4: Melodic line with a fourth finger (4) marking and a double bar line with a repeat sign.
- Staff 5: Melodic line with a second finger (2) marking at the end.
- Staff 6: Melodic line with a first finger (1) marking at the end.
- Staff 7: Melodic line with a fourth finger (4) marking at the end.
- Staff 8: Chordal section starting with a first finger (1) marking, followed by a key signature change to D minor (two flats) and a 2/4 time signature.
- Staff 9: Chordal section with a '3' marking under the first measure and the instruction 'at the nut' above the first measure.
- Staff 10: Chordal section with a '2' marking under the second measure.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece in G major, consisting of ten staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, G major key signature. It begins with a series of eighth-note chords and dyads, including some triplets.
- Staff 2:** Continues the harmonic texture with chords and dyads, some marked with a '2' for a second ending or measure.
- Staff 3:** Features more complex rhythmic patterns with eighth-note chords and dyads, some marked with '1' and '2'.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth-note chords and dyads, some marked with a 'V' for a breath mark or similar.
- Staff 5:** Continues the eighth-note patterns with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicated below the notes.
- Staff 6:** Similar to Staff 5, with eighth-note patterns and fingering numbers.
- Staff 7:** Continues the eighth-note patterns with fingering numbers.
- Staff 8:** Continues the eighth-note patterns with fingering numbers.
- Staff 9:** Continues the eighth-note patterns with fingering numbers, ending with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.
- Staff 10:** Continues the eighth-note patterns with fingering numbers.



This image displays a page of musical notation, consisting of 11 staves of music. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The notation is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. The overall style is that of a standard musical score, with clear notation and a consistent layout. The page concludes with a double bar line and a final chord symbol, a G major triad (G-B-D).

ЧАСТЬ 2
ДВОЙНЫЕ НОТЫ

I

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.
 1 0

7.
 4 4

8.
 4

9.
 3 3

10.
 1 3 4 2

11.
 4 2

12.
 4 4 3 2

13.
 3 3

14.
 1 4 4

15.
 1 1 1

II

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

III

1.

2.

2.

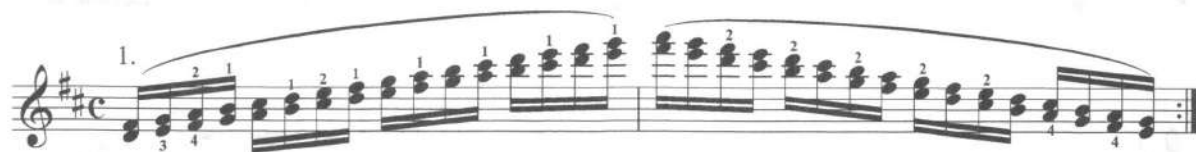
3.

4.

5.

6.

IV



5.

6.

7.

V

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, each containing two measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 8/8. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 1, 3, 4) and fingerings (1, 3, 4). Some staves have Roman numerals (III, IV) indicating specific fret positions or techniques. The music is written in a style that suggests a specific guitar technique, possibly a fingerstyle or a specific strumming pattern.

1.
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3
 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
 2. III
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 IV
 II
 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3
 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
 III
 3. III
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 IV
 II
 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3
 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
 III
 4. III
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 IV
 II
 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3
 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
 III
 II
 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3
 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
 III
 II
 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3
 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
 III

5.

6.

7.

8.

II

V

II

III

VI

1. ^{III}_{IV}

2.

3. ^{III}_{IV}

4.

5.

6. ^{III}_{IV}



VII



6.

7.

8.

9.

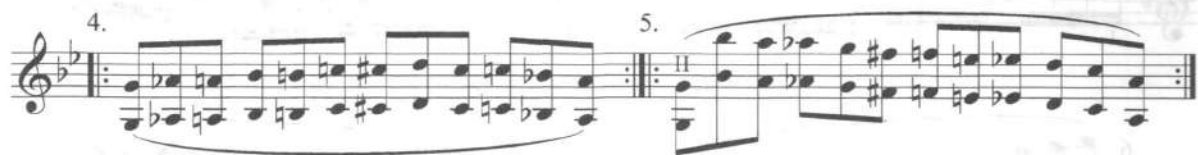
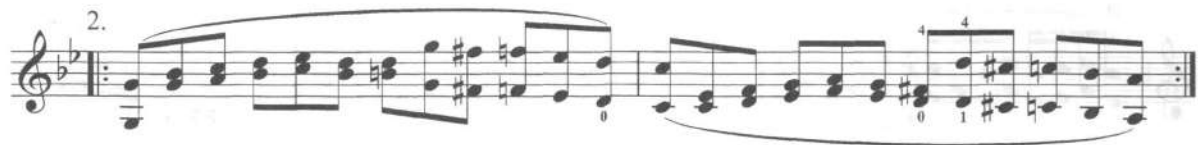
VIII

1.

2.



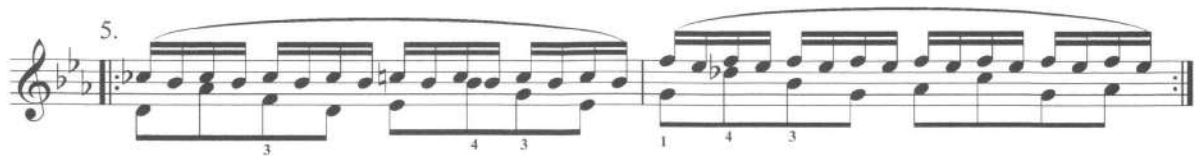
IX





X





ЧАСТЬ 3

**РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ СПОСОБЫ
ВЕДЕНИЯ СМЫЧКА**

В третьей части этого издания автор привнес некоторые изменения, ряд штрихов, не входивших в предыдущие издания, были добавлены.

Первые семь (I–VII) частей содержат основные упражнения на стаккато. В остальных, за исключением последнего (XVII), рассматриваются штрихи прыгающим смычком (спиккато арпеджио).

Для того чтобы играть хорошее стаккато, следует уделить особое внимание развитию мышц правой руки. Скрипач не должен пренебрегать ежедневной гимнастикой для укрепления рук. Лучшее подготовительное упражнение для стаккато — это игра деташи кистью у самого конца смычка. Каждую ноту следует играть с хорошей атакой, но не жесткой кистью. При исполнении данного штриха все мышцы, задействованные при стаккато, напрягаются не типичным образом. Разучивайте таким же образом все упражнения из второй главы:



Следует отметить, что одним из лучших упражнений на этот штрих является Ми мажорный каприс Роде (№ IX).

Широкое деташи особенно хорошо укрепляет мышцы предплечья. Этот штрих следует исполнять в верхней половине смычка только предплечьем. Плечо должно оставаться неподвижным; следовательно, локоть должен быть совершенно расслаблен. Избегайте заметных пауз между звуками. Для разучивания этого штриха хорошо подходят все упражнения из № I, III и V. Например:



Также разучивайте этим штрихом этюды Роде VIII и X (в фа# и до# миноре).

В упражнениях из № I, II, III и V обозначены два вида штрихов. Лучше их разучивать следующим образом:

1. Играйте только штрих, обозначенный сверху.
2. Играйте только штрих, обозначенный под нотами.
3. Играйте в каждом упражнении сначала верхний вариант штриха, а затем, при повторении, нижний.

Также весьма полезно играть все упражнения из каждого раздела одним из приведенных штрихов. Ученик должен выбрать из множества штрихов то, что ему более подходит.

Прыгающий смычок (спиккато) является основанием для всех штрихов, исполняемых «упругим» смычком. Над ним следует работать постоянно; посему мы настоятельно рекомендуем использовать все упражнения из этой части для работы над этим штрихом. Спиккато (как и все штрихи «прыгающим» смычком) играется совершенно свободной кистью приблизительно в середине смычка, возле центра тяжести трости. Этот центр тяжести легко найти, балансируя смычком на шейке инструмента; для удобства можно отметить эту точку на трости мелком.

Также весьма полезно ученику будет разучивать упражнения из разделов IX и XV следующим образом:

К № IX



К № X



К № XI.

Играйте также легато, совершенно свободной кистью:



Упражнения № 6, 9, 10 могут быть исполнены следующим образом:



К № XII.



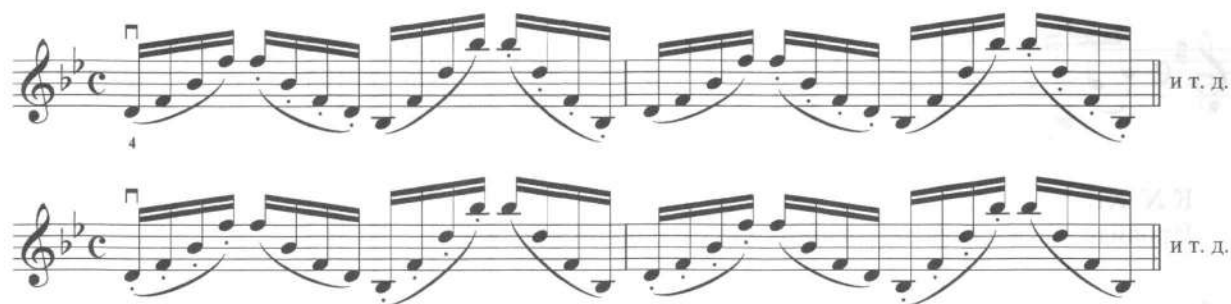
Также весьма полезно поиграть это упражнение легато:



Арпеджио в № XIII вызывают некоторые трудности, поэтому поначалу можно их поучить так:



и так:



Варианты для № XIV:



К № XV.



К № XVI.



I

The musical score consists of nine measures, each on a new line of five-staff notation. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, often grouped with beams and slurs. Measure numbers 1 through 9 are placed above the first note of each measure. Measure 1 begins with a first ending bracket. Measure 2 contains a repeat sign. Measure 3 begins with a repeat sign. Measure 4 contains a repeat sign. Measure 5 contains a repeat sign. Measure 6 contains a repeat sign. Measure 7 contains a repeat sign. Measure 8 contains a repeat sign. Measure 9 ends with a final double bar line.

II

This page contains 12 measures of musical notation for 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The measures are numbered 1 through 12, with some measures containing multiple systems of notation. The music is presented in a clear, professional layout suitable for a music book.

III

1. $\text{F}\sharp$ C

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

IV

1. V

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

V

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

VI

1. ♩

2.

3.

4.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

VII

1. *Exercise 1: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4.*

2. *Exercise 2: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4. Includes a repeat sign and a trill on A4.*

3. *Exercise 3: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4. Includes a repeat sign and a trill on A4.*

4. *Exercise 4: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4. Includes a repeat sign and a trill on A4.*

5. *Exercise 5: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4. Includes a repeat sign and a trill on A4.*

6. *Exercise 6: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4. Includes a repeat sign and a trill on A4.*

7. *Exercise 7: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4. Includes a repeat sign and a trill on A4.*

8. *Exercise 8: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4. Includes a repeat sign and a trill on A4.*

9. *Exercise 9: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4. Includes a repeat sign and a trill on A4.*

10. *Exercise 10: A continuous eighth-note melody starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4. Includes a repeat sign and a trill on A4.*

VIII

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with two staves. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 0, 1). The second system continues the melodic line with similar notation. The third system introduces a new melodic phrase. The fourth system features a more complex rhythmic pattern. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.

IX

The musical score is written for guitar in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It consists of five numbered sections, each containing multiple lines of music with intricate fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 (natural).

Section 1: The first line begins with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D). The subsequent lines continue with various eighth and sixteenth note patterns, including slurs and ties.

Section 2: This section starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs, followed by a change in rhythm to sixteenth notes.

Section 3: This section also begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It contains several measures of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures featuring a change in key signature to one flat (Bb).

Section 4: This section starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It includes a measure with a fourth finger (4) fingering, followed by more complex sixteenth note patterns.

Section 5: The final section begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It features a first finger (1) fingering and ends with a natural (0) fingering on a final note.



X

1. *The Merry Widow* by Franz Lehár. This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like '1.', '2.', '3.', '4.', and 'III'. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a different melodic line.

This page contains ten numbered musical exercises for guitar, written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercises are as follows:

- Exercise 6:** A melodic line starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4, with various fingerings indicated.
- Exercise 7:** A melodic line starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4, with various fingerings indicated.
- Exercise 8:** A melodic line starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4, with various fingerings indicated.
- Exercise 9:** A melodic line starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4, with various fingerings indicated.
- Exercise 10:** A melodic line starting on D4, moving up stepwise to A4, then down stepwise to D4, with various fingerings indicated.

XI

1. 

2. *simile* 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 



XII

1. 



2. 

simile



3. 



4. 



5. 



XIII

The musical score for XIII consists of four systems, each with a piano (p) and violin (v) part. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The first system includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) marked *simile*. The second system features complex fingering for the violin part, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The third system continues the melodic development with various rests and note values. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.



XIV

1.

2.

simile

3.

4.

5.



XV

1. *c*

2. *simile*

3.

4.

5.

The musical score consists of five systems, each containing two staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system is marked with a common time signature 'c'. The second system includes the instruction 'simile'. The score features various musical notations including slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating specific techniques or fingerings for the exercises.

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

13. 

14. 

15. 

16. 

XVI

1. *3* *3* *3* *3*

2. *simile*

3. *3*

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

XVII

1. *rubato*

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.



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