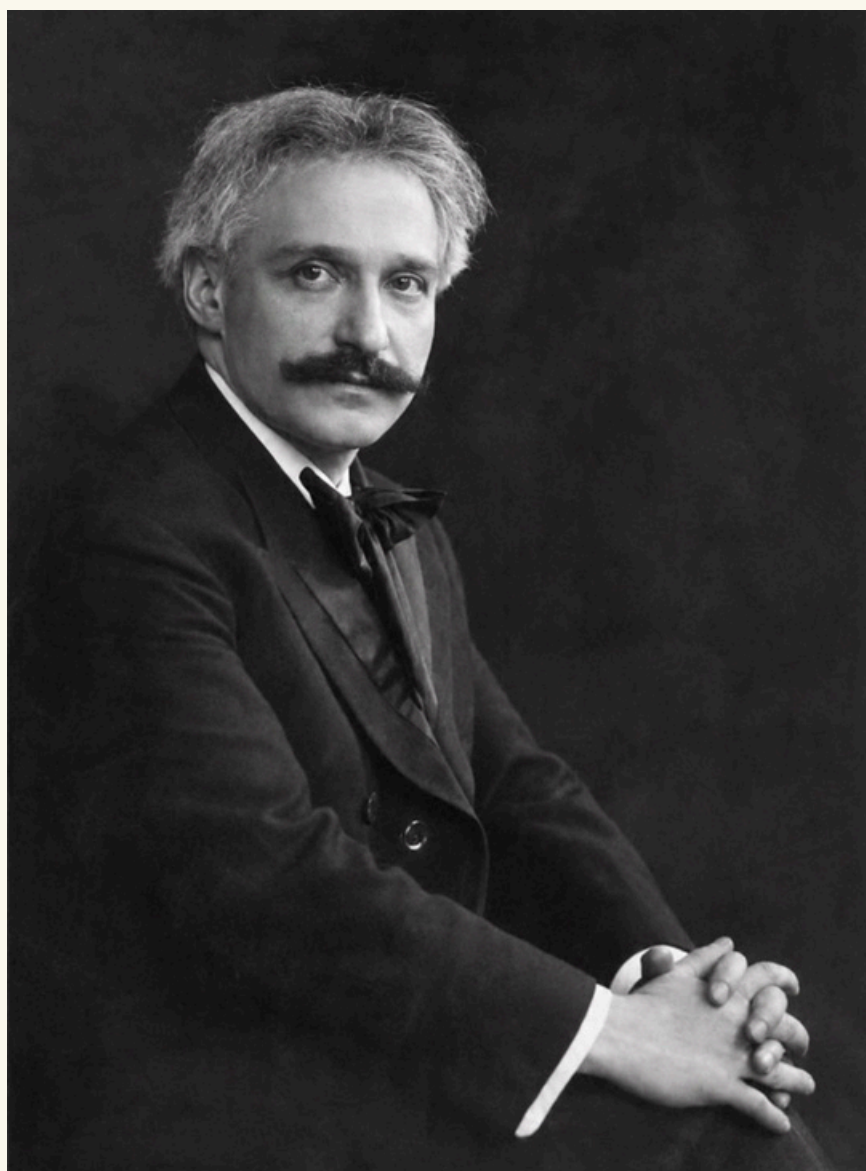


ALBERTO JONÁS

MASTER SCHOOL

OF
MODERN PIANO PLAYING & VIRTUOSITY

VOLUME I



PREFAZIONE E TESTI DELL'AUTORE
VERSIONE ITALIANA A CURA DI MARCO GAGGINI

ALBERTO JONÁS

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OF
MODERN PIANO PLAYING & VIRTUOSITY

Un metodo universale - tecnico, estetico ed artistico -
per lo sviluppo del virtuosismo pianistico

VOLUME I

ESERCIZI CON POSIZIONE FISSA DELLA MANO

Con esercizi originali scritti appositamente per questo lavoro da:

*Wilhelm Backhaus - Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler - Ferruccio Busoni
Alfred Cortot - Ernst von Dohnányi - Arthur Friedheim
Ignaz Friedman - Ossip Gabrilowitsch - Rudolph Ganz
Leopold Godowsky - Katharine Goodson - Josef Lhévinne
Isidor Philipp - Moriz Rosenthal - Emil von Sauer
Leopold Schmidt - Sigismund Stojowski*

PREFAZIONE E TESTI DELL'AUTORE
VERSIONE ITALIANA A CURA DI MARCO GAGGINI



ESERCIZI CON POSIZIONE FISSA DELLA MANO



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ESERCIZI CON POSIZIONE FISSA DELLA MANO

Questi esercizi sono particolarmente efficaci per sviluppare la forza delle singole dita, delle mani e delle braccia: nessun pianista dovrebbe trascurarli. Tuttavia, vanno eseguiti con attenzione per evitare rigidità e affaticamento. La postura tradizionalmente indicata nei vecchi metodi pianistici era:



Con questa postura, le dita dovevano colpire ripetutamente i tasti in modo indipendente. Tale metodo, tuttavia, non permetteva di ottenere risultati in termini di flessibilità, attività dei legamenti, velocità o elasticità, garantendo solo un modesto incremento della forza. Tra gli esercizi a posizione fissa di questa tipologia, i migliori risultati si ottenevano studiando il *Gradus ad Parnassum* di Clementi:

MUZIO CLEMENTI

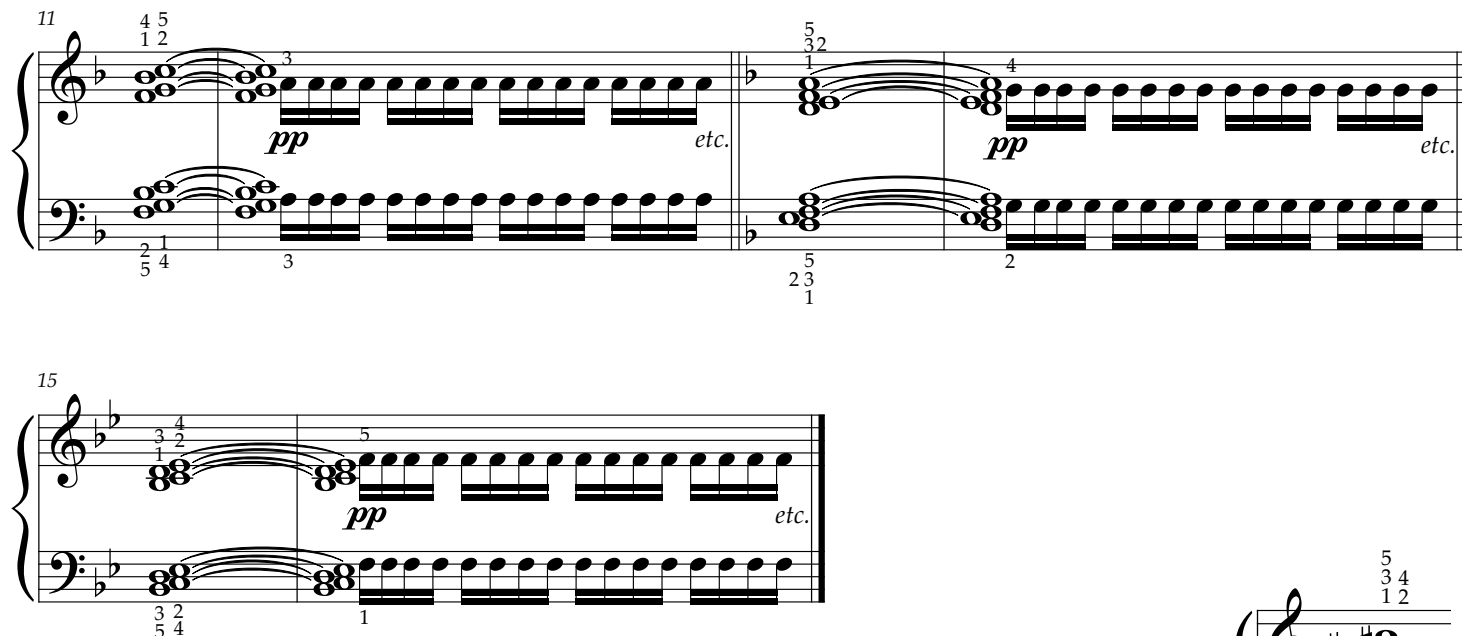
Gradus ad Parnassum, op. 44 n. 1

con velocità (♩ = 60)

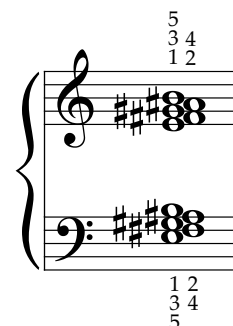
La partitura musicale di "Gradus ad Parnassum" di Muzio Clementi, op. 44 n. 1. La musica è in sol maggiore (due diesis) e in tempo comune (C). La partitura è divisa in due sistemi. Il primo sistema inizia con un forte (f) e contiene esercizi per le dita con numeri sopra i tasti. Il secondo sistema inizia con un fortissimo (sf) e continua con esercizi per le dita. La partitura termina con "etc.". La velocità è indicata come 60 battenti al minuto (♩ = 60).

Nei suoi *Studi Tecnici*, Franz Liszt rinnova gli esercizi a posizione fissa introducendo l'eccellente intuizione di impiegare vari ritmi e sfumature, sia nel legato che nello staccato. Si tratta di esercizi ottimi, di cui raccomando fortemente lo studio:

The musical score consists of six systems of piano and bass staves. The first system (measures 1-5) includes fingerings (4, 5, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4) and a crescendo marking. The second system (measures 6-11) features dynamics *mf*, *f*, and *ff*, with triplet markings. The third system (measures 12-16) includes dynamics *f*, *p*, and *sf*, with decrescendo markings. The fourth system (measures 17-18) features *sf* dynamics. The fifth system (measures 19-22) includes dynamics *pp* and *p*, with a crescendo marking. The sixth system (measures 23-26) features dynamics *mf*, *f*, and *ff*, with triplet markings and an 'etc.' marking.

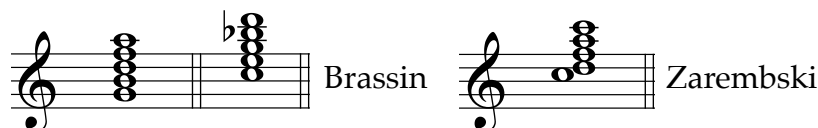


Chopin insegnava ai suoi allievi la seguente posizione fissa per sollevare solo le dita:



Questa impostazione garantisce un'ottima uniformità della mano ma, anche impiegando diversi ritmi (soluzione non indicata da Chopin), non permette di ottenere risultati particolarmente significativi.

Altri didatti hanno invece preferito optare per posizioni molto estese, mantenendo il vecchio stile basato sulla ripetizione monotona di movimenti isolati delle singole dita:



Tuttavia, queste ultime sono adatte solo a mani fuori dal comune e, persino in quel caso, il rischio di un'estensione eccessiva — con conseguenti infortuni — è dietro l'angolo.

Ho constatato che la posizione successiva è una delle migliori: estende la mano quanto basta per fortificarla insieme all'avambraccio, mentre i diversi ritmi sono studiati per sviluppare sia l'elasticità sia la velocità. L'espedito di suonare il tasto più vicino e quello più distante con il medesimo dito non compare in nessuno degli autori citati, ed è di inestimabile valore per distendere gradualmente i legamenti interdigitali, rendendoli forti e flessibili. Questo approccio sviluppa inoltre il movimento laterale delle dita, solitamente trascurato nello studio del pianoforte, ma fondamentale per prevenire fatica e rigidità. I pianisti che non riescono a raggiungere l'accordo di settima diminuita e a ripetere *agevolmente* la nota più bassa *non devono utilizzare* questa formula, ma affidarsi alla seconda posizione indicata, senza temere che ciò comprometta la qualità dei risultati.

I tasti vanno mantenuti abbassati con una pressione sufficiente a non farli risalire, evitando però una forza eccessiva. Mentre le dita esercitano tale pressione, *il polso e il braccio devono rimanere flessibili e rilassati*. È importante non sollevare il polso e mantenere le nocche leggermente rialzate.

Le dita vanno sollevate mantenendole ricurve ma non contratte, per poi colpire il tasto con decisione. Il muscolo preposto al movimento di ciascun dito deve essere saldo e teso al momento della percussione, ma morbido e rilassato durante il sollevamento.

Mano destra, quinto dito:

Handwritten musical notation for the right hand, fifth finger exercise. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise consists of four staves of music, each containing a sequence of notes and rests, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The first staff starts with a 4-measure rest, followed by a 5-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes. The subsequent staves continue the sequence with various rhythmic patterns and fingerings, including slurs and ties.

Quarto dito:

Handwritten musical notation for the right hand, fourth finger exercise. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise consists of four staves of music, each containing a sequence of notes and rests, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The first staff starts with a 5-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes. The subsequent staves continue the sequence with various rhythmic patterns and fingerings, including slurs and ties.

Terzo dito:

Handwritten musical notation for the right hand, third finger exercise. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise consists of four staves of music, each containing a sequence of notes and rests, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 3. The first staff starts with a 5-measure rest, followed by a 3-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes. The subsequent staves continue the sequence with various rhythmic patterns and fingerings, including slurs and ties.

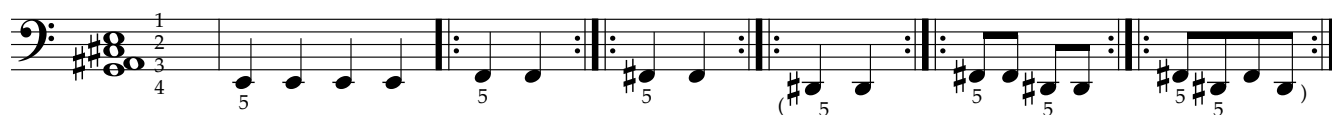
Secondo dito:

Secondo dito: Musical notation for measures 1-17. The exercise is in G major (one sharp) and 4/3 time. It begins with a chord of G4, A4, B4, C5 (labeled 5, 4, 3, 1). The notation includes fingerings (2) and repeat signs. Measure numbers 7 and 12 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

Primo dito:

Primo dito: Musical notation for measures 1-28. The exercise is in G major (one sharp) and 4/3 time. It begins with a chord of G4, A4, B4, C5 (labeled 5, 4, 3, 2). The notation includes fingerings (1) and repeat signs. Measure numbers 8, 13, 18, and 23 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The word "oppure:" appears above measures 1, 13, and 23, indicating alternative phrasing options.

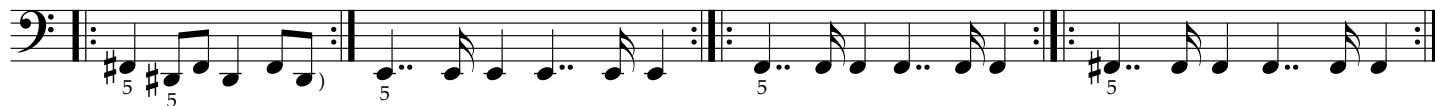
Mano sinistra, quinto dito:



8



13



17



Quarto dito:



6



11



16



Terzo dito:



7



14



18



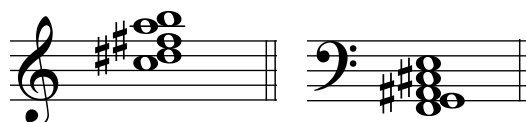
Secondo dito:

Secondo dito: Musical notation for measures 1 through 16. The exercise is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of six measures of music, each containing a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated above the notes. The notation includes repeat signs and a double bar line at the end of each measure.

Primo dito:

Primo dito: Musical notation for measures 1 through 28. The exercise is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of six measures of music, each containing a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated above the notes. The notation includes repeat signs and a double bar line at the end of each measure. The word "oppure:" is written above the staff in measures 1, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28, indicating alternative fingerings or techniques.

Per mani più piccole:



In questa posizione (per la mano destra), il quinto dito non deve premere il Re bemolle, ma limitarsi a Si bemolle, Si naturale e Do. Il quarto dito controlla i tasti Sol, La bemolle, La naturale e Si bemolle. Il pollice agisce sui tasti La, Si bemolle, Si naturale, Do, Do diesis, Re, Mi, Fa e Sol.

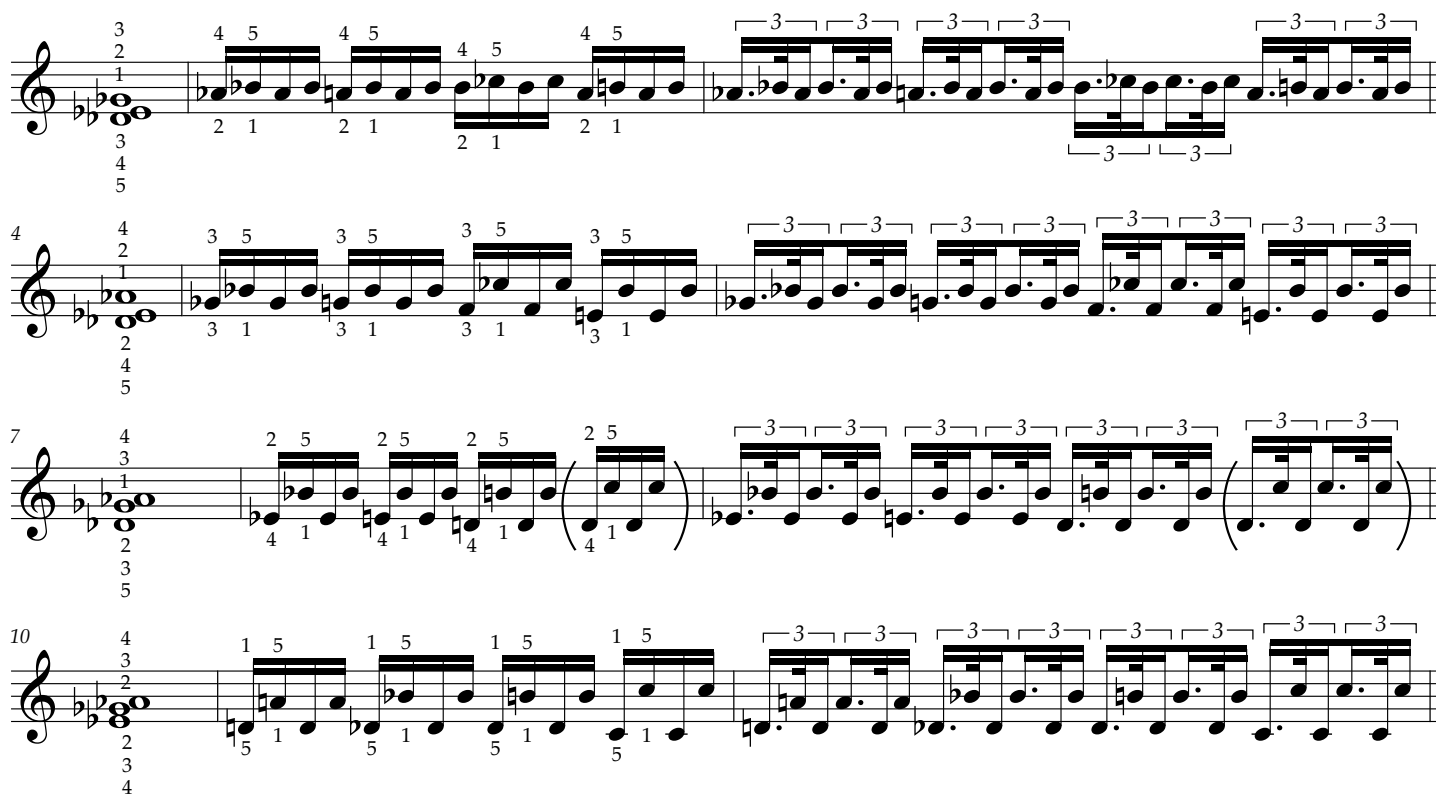
Nella posizione per la mano sinistra, il quinto dito non preme il Re diesis, ma unicamente i tasti Fa diesis, Fa naturale e Mi. Il quarto agisce su Fa diesis, Sol, Sol diesis e La naturale. Il pollice copre Sol, Fa diesis, Fa naturale, Mi, Mi bemolle, Re, Do, Si e La.

Gli esercizi a posizione fissa dovrebbero essere praticati quotidianamente per un periodo di tre-cinque settimane, per poi passare a una frequenza a giorni alterni. Successivamente, sarà sufficiente eseguirli una o due volte a settimana (si veda il capitolo Organizzazione dello studio quotidiano).

La posizione seguente sui tasti neri:



andrebbe praticata periodicamente, alternandola a quella precedente. L'esecuzione segue le medesime modalità: ciascun dito percuote quattro volte ogni tasto raggiungibile agevolmente, alternando quello più vicino a quello più lontano. Ci si eserciti, inoltre, secondo lo schema seguente:



HENRI HERZ

Méthode complète de Piano, op. 100

The image displays 15 exercises (N. 1 to N. 15) from Henri Herz's 'Méthode complète de Piano, op. 100'. The exercises are arranged in five systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The exercises are as follows:

- N. 1:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 1 1 1 1 (treble), 5 5 5 5 (bass).
- N. 2:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 2 2 2 2 (treble), 4 4 4 4 (bass).
- N. 3:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 3 3 3 3 (treble), 3 3 3 3 (bass).
- N. 4:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 4 4 4 4 (treble), 2 2 2 2 (bass).
- N. 5:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 5 5 5 5 (treble), 1 1 1 1 (bass).
- N. 6:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 1 2 (treble), 5 4 (bass).
- N. 7:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 2 3 (treble), 4 3 (bass).
- N. 8:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 3 4 (treble), 3 2 (bass).
- N. 9:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 4 5 (treble), 2 1 (bass).
- N. 10:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 1 2 3 2 (treble), 5 4 3 4 (bass).
- N. 11:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 2 3 4 3 (treble), 4 3 2 3 (bass).
- N. 12:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 3 4 5 4 (treble), 3 2 1 2 (bass).
- N. 13:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 1 2 1 2 3 2 (treble), 5 4 5 4 3 4 (bass).
- N. 14:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 2 3 2 3 4 3 (treble), 4 3 4 3 5 4 (bass).
- N. 15:** Treble clef, C major, 88. Bass clef, C major, 88. Fingerings: 3 4 3 4 5 4 (treble), 3 2 3 2 1 2 (bass).

CARL TAUSIG

Tägliche Studien

The image displays a musical score for Carl Tausig's 'Tägliche Studien'. The score is written for piano and is organized into six systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system includes fingerings: 4 5 4 3 for the right hand and 4 3 4 2 for the left hand. The second system includes fingerings: 4 5 4 5 for the right hand and 4 3 5 3 for the left hand. The third system includes a fingering of 4 for the right hand. The fourth system includes a fingering of 4 for the right hand. The fifth system includes a fingering of 4 for the right hand. The sixth system includes a fingering of 4 for the right hand. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

ISIDOR PHILIPP

Complete School of Technic for the Pianoforte

This musical score is for a piano exercise by Isidor Philipp. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C). The exercise features a variety of technical challenges, including sixteenth-note runs, triplets, and complex fingering patterns.

- Measure 1:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) marked with a lambda symbol (Λ) and fingering 1 2 1 2. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, E3, D3) with fingering 3 4 5. Dynamics include *p* (piano).
- Measure 2:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (B4, A4, G4) with fingering 3 2. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (D3, E3, F3) with fingering 3 2.
- Measure 3:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F4, E4, D4) with fingering 3 4. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G2, F2, E2) with fingering 3 4.
- Measure 4:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (C5, B4, A4) with fingering 5 4. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (D3, E3, F3) with fingering 5 4.
- Measure 5:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with fingering 3 4. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, E3, D3) with fingering 3 4.
- Measure 6:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (B4, A4, G4) with fingering 3 2. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (D3, E3, F3) with fingering 3 2.
- Measure 7:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F4, E4, D4) with fingering 1 2. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G2, F2, E2) with fingering 1 2.
- Measure 8:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (C5, B4, A4) with fingering 1 2. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (D3, E3, F3) with fingering 1 2.
- Measure 9:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with fingering 3 2. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, E3, D3) with fingering 3 2.
- Measure 10:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (B4, A4, G4) with fingering 3 4. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (D3, E3, F3) with fingering 3 4.
- Measure 11:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F4, E4, D4) with fingering 5 4. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G2, F2, E2) with fingering 5 4.
- Measure 12:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (C5, B4, A4) with fingering 3 4. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (D3, E3, F3) with fingering 3 4.
- Measure 13:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with fingering 3 2. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, E3, D3) with fingering 3 2.
- Measure 14:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (B4, A4, G4) with fingering 1 2. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (D3, E3, F3) with fingering 1 2.
- Measure 15:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F4, E4, D4) with fingering 1 3. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G2, F2, E2) with fingering 1 3. The system ends with a double bar line and a 'V' (volta) symbol.

16

2 4 3 5 2 4

2 4 3 5 2 4

19

1 3 1 3 2 4 2 4

1 3 1 3 2 4 2 4

22

3 5 2 4 3 1 3

3 5 2 4 3 1 3

25

1 4 2 5 1 4

1 4 2 5 1 4

28

1 4 2 5 1 4

1 4 2 5 1 4

31

Measures 31-33 of a musical score. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp). It features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in both the treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a constant G4 octave pedal point. The bass staff has a constant G3 octave pedal point. The melody in the treble staff consists of eighth-note chords: G4-A4-B4, A4-B4-C5, B4-C5-D5, C5-D5-E5, D5-E5-F5, E5-F5-G5, F5-G5-A5, and G5-F5-E5.

34

Measures 34-36 of a musical score. The score continues with the same eighth-note accompaniment. The treble staff melody changes to: G4-A4-B4, A4-B4-C5, B4-C5-D5, C5-D5-E5, D5-E5-F5, E5-F5-G5, F5-G5-A5, and G5-F5-E5. The bass staff continues with the G3 octave pedal point.

37

Measures 37-39 of a musical score. The score concludes with a final measure (39) containing whole notes in both staves. The treble staff has a G5-A5-B5 chord, and the bass staff has a G3-A3-B3 chord. The piece ends with a double bar line.