

Etude 9 (Livre 1)

Son écriture schématique, pour en bien comprendre la structure
& le "duo soprano-ténor"

Tristan-Parrice Challulau 2010

Chopin
Op 10 #9

Allegro & molto agitato

p Etc. Bien évidemment : continuez la formule d'accompagnement de Chopin... *con forza* *sf*

5 3 4 1 4 1 4 541414

3 {3 que la 1ère fois} sempre simile autres doigts : 531414 ou 521313 etc. selon les extensions que demande la figure d'accompagnement.

1ère fois 2ème fois

5 3 4 1 4 1 4 541414

2 3 4 rit. (prise oblique) 2-1

p *cresc.* *f* *sf* *p*

521212 531313 531313 531313 531313 531313 353 531313

cresc. *f* *sf* *p*

521313 531313 531313 531313 521313 521313 531313 531314 4

(hémiole) *ff* *f* *pp* *f*

5213 5213 5213 5213 531413 531414 541414 531414

pp *f* *pp* *f* *pp poco rall.*

531413 531414 541414 531414

a tpo. *p* *sempre agitato*

531414 541414 541414

f con forza

541414 541414

sf *cresc.* *ad lib.* *a 2 mani*

541414 521313 531313 531515 52 5 2 1 2

(521515 très grandes mains "ral" n'est tenu à l'impossible" J.Ph. Rameau)

sempre più cresc e stretto *ff* *p* *pp*

531313 541414 531313

p *pp* *ff* *pp*

531313 541414

ff *pp* *ppp* *leggerissimo* *smorz.*

531313 541414

Même si Chopin aimait beaucoup les hémioles ...c'est loin d'être sûr que cette copie soit très raisonnable... Mais c'est ma copie, ce n'est pas de l'Urtext !

Durée : 2'22" env.

Etude 11 (Livre 1)

Son écriture schématique, pour en bien comprendre la structure
Tristan-Patrice Challalau 2010

Chopin
Op 10 #11

Ici, les notes longues indiquent les doigts qui ne bougent pas de place, bien sûr il faut les rejouer toutes les croches.

Etude 1 (Livre 1)

Son écriture schématique, pour en bien comprendre la structure

Chopin
Op 10 #1

1 2 4 5 1 2 4 5 etc. 5 8va 5 etc. 5321

Pour mémoriser les enchaînements harmoniques arpéger vers l'aigu les accords en clé de fa et, vers le bas ceux en clé de sol.
(Quand il y a 2 accords dans la même mesure le sens de l'arpège ne change généralement pas, sinon j'ai mis des doigts ou des notes...)

5321 2354 5321 2354 5321 2354

5 1 2 3

5

5

Etude 2 (Livre 1)

Son écriture schématique, pour en bien comprendre la structure
Tristan-Patrice Challalau 2011

Chopin
Op 10 #2

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

Reprendre 6 mesures de A

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

Reprendre 6 mesures de A

Reprendre la mesure précédente à l'octave sup.

The musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns is presented in two systems. The first system is the piano introduction, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. It features a right hand with sustained chords and a left hand with a flowing eighth-note pattern. The second system is the solo for the Swan, marked with a piano 'p' dynamic. It features a right hand with sustained chords and a left hand with a flowing eighth-note pattern. The score includes fingerings and articulations for both hands.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the piece. The second system contains the next four measures. The music is written for piano (p) and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The first measure of the first system is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fourth measure of the second system.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, featuring a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The lower staff provides a bass line with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above or below the notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the upper staff.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with the vocal line starting on a whole note G4 and the piano accompaniment featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system continues the vocal melody, which is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes the instruction *sotto voce*. The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern, featuring various fingerings and articulations indicated by slurs and accents.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The second system continues the melody and bass line, featuring a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' consists of a piano introduction and the first measure of the vocal melody. The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, marked *f* (forte), and features a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes and a treble line with chords. The vocal melody begins in the second measure with a half note G4, marked *f* and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Le doigté de ces 2 mesures élimine les tensions.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B-flat4. The second system continues the melody with a quarter note C5, followed by a half note D5, and then a quarter note E-flat5. The bass clef staff in both systems provides a harmonic accompaniment, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature and time signature remain consistent throughout the piece.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a melody with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B-flat4. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, starting with a quarter note G2, followed by a half note A2, and then a quarter note B-flat2. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with the treble staff showing a quarter note C5, followed by a half note D5, and then a quarter note E5. The bass staff continues with a quarter note C3, followed by a half note D3, and then a quarter note E3. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

The image displays a page of a musical score for 'The Firebird' by Igor Stravinsky. The score is written for piano and solo violin. It is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings, while the violin part has melodic lines with various ornaments and trills. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves for the piano and violin. The piano part includes a piano introduction and a solo violin section. The violin part features a melodic line with various ornaments and trills. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of two flats and a time signature of 2/4. The piano part includes a piano introduction and a solo violin section. The violin part features a melodic line with various ornaments and trills. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of two flats and a time signature of 2/4.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a piano. The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The music features complex arpeggiated patterns and dynamic markings such as *f*, *sf*, *ff*, *p*, and *pp*. The notation includes various fingerings and articulations, suggesting a technically demanding piece. The page is numbered 10 in the bottom right corner.

Nouvelle étude (N°2)

(Vers 1837) ...Debussy dit s'être "usé les doigts" sur cette étude...

F. Chopin

4/3/1810 - 17/10/1849

(T.P. Chaillou)

Allegretto (♩ = 131)

voix du haut : sempre legato
voix du bas : sempre staccato

dolce

Dans cette ligne on voit bien la règle que j'applique dès le début pour les petites notes : "dissonance" (et surtout pas cette coutume de "avant le temps") !

voix du haut : sempre legato
voix du bas : sempre staccato

voix du haut : sempre legato
voix du bas : sempre staccato

(Petites notes "avant le temps")

8va - - - - -
↑M.D.
↑M.G. ↓M.G.

Etude opus 25 n°8 "Pour les sixtes"

F. Chopin

Doigtés : T.P. Chahulan

Vivace ♩ = 69

Molto legato

mezza voce

Sempre molto legato

A'

A''

(petits tiroirs)

(Gamme de Lab M.)

(petits tiroirs)

mezza voce

Reprendre les deux mesures

A
(Sauf le 1er lab de M.G.)

Reprise des 2 mesures précédentes à l'octave basse.

() autre doigté : pouce partout - doigté op 10n°2)*

Bien sûr il faut travailler la mélodie avec les répétitions en doubles croches : 2.1 / 2.1 / 2.1 ...
On peut également travailler séparément le contrechant : 3.5 ou 4.5 ...
Mais c'est avant tout une étude de NUANCES & d'accents.

(Les 2 mesures A sont toujours pareilles -sauf à la M.G.-)

Etude 6 (Livre 2)

Son écriture schématique, pour en bien comprendre la structure
Frédéric CHOPIN op.25 n°6/Tristan-Patrice Challulau 2018

Allegro ♩ = 69

(ou le doigté sy.5 page suivante)

F. Chopin (1810/1849)

Doigtés : Chopin, Challulau & autres.

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, featuring complex fingerings and dynamic markings. The notation is written for a grand piano (piano and bass staves) and includes various musical symbols and instructions.

Key features of the notation:

- Dynamic markings:** *p* (piano), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *soito voce* (sotto voce).
- Fingerings:** Numerous numbers (1-5) are placed above or below notes to indicate specific fingerings for both hands.
- Articulation:** Slurs, accents, and breath marks (like *Reo*) are used to guide the performer's phrasing and articulation.
- Rehearsal marks:** Double bar lines with repeat signs indicate specific sections of the music.
- Performance instructions:** Textual cues such as "(Ce doigt -3435-3435- pour me préparer à Feux follets...)", "Chanter pouce.", and "(ou l'autre doigt)" provide context and performance tips.
- Complex patterns:** The notation includes intricate sixteenth and thirty-second note patterns, often with repeated rhythmic figures.
- Rehearsal marks:** Double bar lines with repeat signs indicate specific sections of the music.
- Performance instructions:** Textual cues such as "(Ce doigt -3435-3435- pour me préparer à Feux follets...)", "Chanter pouce.", and "(ou l'autre doigt)" provide context and performance tips.

Musical score for piano, featuring complex chords and fingerings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*, *pp*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Some sections are marked "etc." or "etc. simile". A note at the bottom left says "(on peut utiliser ce doigt dès le début)".

8^{va} - *etc. simile*

8^{va} - *etc. simile*

8^{va} - *(gamme etc. la M)*

f

p sotto voce

pp

(8^{va})

(8^{va})

f

etc.

p

Tea

Tea

Etude 10 (Livre 2)

Son écriture schématique, pour en bien comprendre la structure
Frédéric CHOPIN op.25 n°10/Tristan-Patrice Chailhau 2018

Allegro con fuoco (♩=144)

p *cresc.* les 2 mains toujours en octaves

cresc. sempre

2 mains toujours en octaves *Reprise obligée*

cresc.

ff *Reprise obligée*

p *cresc.*

ff *Reprise obligée*

Lento (♩=126)

Ben legato

sempre legato

cresc.

cresc. sempre Rit.

a tpo. dim.

cresc.

declamato

più declamato

dim.

A2 sempre legato

cresc.

Rit.

a tpo. dim.

sotto voce e sempre legato

Reprise obligée

cresc.

M.D.

acc.

Tpo. 1

f

ff

2 mains toujours en octaves

Reprise obligée

il più forte possibile

ff

CHOPIN opus 35 n°4 Doigtés : T.P. Challulau

La M.G joue à l'octave basse tout le temps (sauf à la dernière mesure M.73.)

Les doigtés du haut sont pour la M.D. & ceux du bas sont pour la M.G.

Une manière habituelle de travailler ce morceau est de croiser les mains (dans les deux sens).

Et, il faut arriver à *sentir vivre au tempo* chaque doigt, alors, on aura fait des progrès !Presto $\text{♩} = 111$

etc. J'ai gardé ce doigté de Paderewski pour travailler mon passage du pouce... (Sinon 125/123 est plus naturel).

Rachma : 1'20"
Horowitz, Michelangeli & Pollini : 1'25"
Trifonov : 1'45"

Fantaisie-Impromptu

Op. 66, (posthume : 1835)

J'ai pleuré deux fois pour de la musique dans ma vie :
ici, c'est Alfred Cortot qui a réussi à m'émouvoir.

F. Chopin

4/3/1810 - 17/10/1849
(T.P. Chailulau)Allegro agitato $\text{♩} = 72$

Moderato cantabile ♩ = 88

sotto voce

a tempo

pp

Reprise obligée

(*) Chopin propose dans certaines éditions une autre solution à la M.G. pour cette mesure.

riten.

Reprise obligée
D. S.

Ossia : Largo
CODA

Reprise obligée

Ossia : Largo e accel poco a poco al "Allegro"

poco a poco diminuendo

pp

il canto marcato (canto en augmt.)

(*) Ces Solf ne sont pas de Chopin

(Ossia : mi# à la M.G.)

riten.

ppp

Rit. assai

Durée : Cortot 4'40" Trifonov 6'20"