

Nº 47

Fr. Chopin
Op. 10 Nº 5 & Op. 25 Nº 9
Badinage

Vivace gioviale ($\text{♩} = 92-104$)

*) Um die Chopinstudien technisch zu beherrschen und musikalisch zu verstehen, muss man stets daneben die betreffenden Original-Etüden üben. Die obige Vereinigung von 2 Etüden soll nicht ein „Virtuosenkunststück“ sein, nein – ein musikalischer Scherz, ein polyphoner Schelmenstreich.

Nötig ist vor Allem absolute Klarheit! Graziös, heiter, schalkhaft muss das ganze Stück klingen. Im Anfang soll die linke Hand ein wenig hervortreten, später sei die Etüde Op. 25 Nº 9 vorherrschend.

*) To gain a technical mastery and musical insight of these versions of Chopin Etudes, the student should study the corresponding Chopin Etudes simultaneously with the versions. The combining of the above two studies was not intended as a virtuoso trick: the idea came to the author as a musical "Espièglerie", as a polyphonic "Badinage".

Particular care should be taken to secure absolute clearness. The whole study must sound light, graceful and waggish. The left hand should receive a little more attention at the beginning of the study; later the Etude Op. 25 Nº 9 should predominate slightly.

*) Il sera nécessaire de travailler les études originales en même temps que les transcriptions, afin d'être absolument maître du mécanisme et de l'interprétation de ces dernières. La combinaison de ces deux études est une espièglerie musicale, un badinage polyphone, mais ne doit pas être un tour de force de mécanisme.

Tâchez avant tout d'obtenir une clarté absolue. L'étude entière doit être jouée d'une manière gracieuse, gaie, friponne. Au commencement la main gauche doit ressortir un peu; plus tard ce sera l'étude Op. 25 Nº 9 qui prédominera.

The sheet music consists of three staves of musical notation for piano, spanning three pages. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is four flats. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes. Pedal markings, specifically 'Ped.' and asterisks, are placed under specific notes to indicate when to depress the sustain pedal. The notation is dense and technical, typical of a virtuoso piano piece.

Bequemer ausführbar:
**) More convenient execution:
Facilite:

A small inset diagram at the bottom right shows a simplified piano fingering for a difficult section of the music. It consists of two staves: a treble staff with a treble clef and a bass staff with a bass clef. The notation is much simpler than the main score, using fewer notes and easier fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) to facilitate performance.

Sheet music for piano, page 54, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and have a key signature of four flats.

The music consists of six measures. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of Ped. , followed by a measure with a fermata and a dynamic of $*$. Measures 2 through 4 are labeled *giocoso*. Measure 5 starts with a dynamic of Ped. , followed by a measure with a fermata and a dynamic of $*$. Measures 6 through 8 are labeled *espressivo*.

Handwritten markings are present in the music, including fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. A curved arrow points from the first measure of the *giocoso* section to the first measure of the *espressivo* section. Another curved arrow points from the first measure of the *giocoso* section to the first measure of the *espressivo* section.

Forte (f) Piano (p)

Measure 1: Treble staff starts with a forte dynamic. Bass staff begins with a piano dynamic.

Measure 2: Treble staff continues with a forte dynamic. Bass staff begins with a piano dynamic.

Measure 3: Treble staff continues with a forte dynamic. Bass staff begins with a piano dynamic.

Measure 4: Treble staff begins with a piano dynamic. Bass staff begins with a piano dynamic.

Measure 5: Treble staff begins with a piano dynamic. Bass staff begins with a piano dynamic.

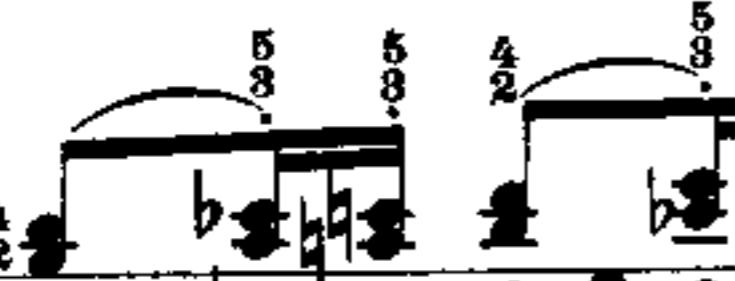
Measure 6: Treble staff begins with a piano dynamic. Bass staff begins with a piano dynamic.

The image shows a page from a piano sheet music book. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music consists of two systems. The first system ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second system begins with a single bar line. The right side of the page contains an 'Ossia' section enclosed in a box, which provides alternative harmonic options. The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings like 'Ped.' (pedal) and 'p' (piano).

*.) Anspielung an die Etüde Op.10
Nº 10 (As dur).

*) A slight allusion to the Etude
Op. 10 N° 10 (A flat).

* Legere allusion à l'étude Op.10
Nº 10 (La bémol).

la melodia ben marcato*molto cresc.**Ped. ***Ped. **

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, page 8. The music is arranged in four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of five flats. The first staff contains six measures of eighth-note patterns. The second staff contains four measures, with the first two labeled 'Ped.' and the last two labeled 'Ped.'. The third staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff contains six measures, with the first three labeled 'Ped.', the next two labeled 'Ped.', and the last one labeled 'Ped.'. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and measures 1-2, 3-4, and 5-6 are grouped by dashed horizontal lines. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are placed above the notes. Measure 8 is explicitly labeled '8' above the staff.

Sheet music for piano, page 58, featuring four staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and consists of two systems separated by a vertical bar line. The key signature is three flats. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having fingerings such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 8. The first staff has a treble clef, the second has a bass clef, and the third and fourth have a treble clef. The music includes dynamic markings like 'Ped.' and '*' and performance instructions like 'Ped.' and '*' placed below the notes.

Sheet music for piano, page 58, continuing from the previous page. It features four staves of musical notation, divided into two systems by a vertical bar line. The key signature is three flats. The notation uses treble and bass clefs and includes various note heads, stems, and beams. Fingerings like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 are present. Dynamic markings like 'Ped.' and '*' are included, along with performance instructions like 'Ped.' and '*' placed below the notes.

Piano sheet music in F major, 4/4 time. The music consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. Measure 8 starts with a forte dynamic. The right hand plays eighth-note chords (e.g., B-D-F#-A) with fingerings 1-3-5-4-2-1. The left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 9 begins with a piano dynamic, featuring eighth-note chords in the right hand (e.g., A-C-E-G) with fingerings 1-4-2-5, 5-1-4, 2-5-1, and 3-1. Measure 10 continues with eighth-note chords in the right hand (e.g., G-B-D-F#) with fingerings 2-5, 1-4-2-4, 3-2, 2-5, 3-2, and 2-5. Measure 11 concludes with a piano dynamic, eighth-note chords in the right hand (e.g., F#-A-C-E), and a final instruction "m.s." (measures) at the end of the page.