

FRIEDRICH WÜHRER

ACHTZEHN STUDIEN
ZU
FREDERIC CHOPINS
ETUDEN

«IN MOTU CONTRARIO»

WILLY MÜLLER · SÜDDEUTSCHER MUSIKVERLAG
HEIDELBERG

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VORWORT

Die vorliegenden Studien sollen dem angehenden Virtuosen die Ausbildungsmöglichkeit, welche die Etude Chopins *einer* Hand bietet, in annähernd gleicher Weise auch der *anderen* Hand vermitteln und somit vor allem der *linken* Hand, die Chopin geringer bedacht hat als die rechte, das geeignete Übungsmaterial liefern.

Der Weg zu diesem Ziel konnte nicht immer der gleiche sein. Er führte von der einfachen Vertauschung der Stimmen von einer Hand in die andere über die das gleiche Tastenbild ergebende Veränderung der Originalstimme bis zur völligen Umkehrung der Etude in Gegenbewegung. Manches wird in solcher Fassung zunächst befremdend klingen. Bei näherer Beschäftigung wird man jedoch entdecken, daß die Etuden auch in dieser Form ihren unvergänglichen Reiz offenbaren.

Die Übungsbeispiele gelten bei sinngemäßer Übertragung auf die andere Hand auch für die Originalétude. Sie sind Muster, die zur selbständigen Bildung ähnlicher Übungen anregen sollen.

Das System der Zerlegung in kleine Übungsteile, der Zusammenfassung in Akkordgriffe oder der Tonwiederholung wird sich unschwer auch dort anwenden lassen, wo Beispiele fehlen. Pedalbezeichnungen waren überflüssig, da das Pedal im Übungsstadium überhaupt nicht verwendet werden soll.

PREFACE

Those means of development which Chopin's studies provide for the one hand, are here offered to the student-virtuoso by the present studies in somewhat similar manner for the other hand, and the studies thus provide suitable practice material above all for the left hand, to which Chopin gave less consideration than the right.

The means to this end could not always be the same. It varies from the simple interchange of parts from one hand to the other, via variations of the original which give the same keyboard picture, to complete inversion of the study in contrary motion. Many of the studies will in the first instance sound strange in such versions. On closer acquaintance, however, it will be discovered that they disclose in this form also their never-failing attractiveness.

The sample exercises serve also for the original study, if intelligently transferred to the other hand. They are patterns, which should stimulate the student himself to devise similar exercises.

The system of breaking down into short passages, of taking similar chord-formations collectively, or of note-repetition, may also be employed without difficulty where there are no examples. Pedalling signs are superfluous, since the pedal should not generally be used in the practice stage.

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EIN WICHTIGER RAT ZUM RICHTIGEN ÜBEN:

Jedem kräftigen Niederdruck eines Fingers soll ein lockerer Aufschwung der Hand folgen, ehe der nächste Finger niederdrückt. (Non-legato!)

IMPORTANT ADVICE FOR CORRECT PRACTICE:

A free upswing of the hand should follow every firm downstroke of a finger, before the next finger is depressed.

18 Studien zu Frédéric Chopin's Etüden

op.10/1

Allegro

1. *f*

a) 1. Takt, 1. Viertel

b)

c) 1. Takt, 2. Viertel

d)

e)

f)

g)

u.s.w. alle Takte

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings. The key signatures change across the systems: the first system is in C major, the second in D major, the third in E major, the fourth in F# major, the fifth in G major, and the sixth in A major. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and specific fingering numbers (1-5) for the fingers. The first system has a 'Sva...' marking under the bass line. The second system has a 'Sva...' marking under the bass line. The third system has a 'Sva...' marking under the bass line. The fourth system has a 'Sva...' marking under the bass line. The fifth system has a 'Sva...' marking under the bass line. The sixth system has a 'Sva...' marking under the bass line.

8va

cresc.

8va

f

dimin.

8va

8va

cresc.

8va

f

8va

dimin.

8va

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each containing a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Some systems include '8va...' markings, suggesting octave transposition for certain passages. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) in the first system to two sharps (F# and C#) in the final system. The music is written in a style typical of 20th-century piano repertoire.

8va loco

cresc.

8va loco

8va

dim.

8va

Allegro

op. 10/2

2.

p

sempre legato

cresc.

a) 1. Takt, 1. Viertel

u.s.w. alle Viertel

b)

W.M. 2000 S. M.

8

8va loco loco

fz

p

cresc.

f

8va 8va

p

cresc.

8va

p

poco

a

poco

cresc.

2 poco a

sempre legato

poco cresc.

2

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. Each system typically has a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a piano (p) or forte (f) dynamic marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. Dynamic markings include *p*, *fz*, *cresc.*, *f*, *poco*, *a*, and *sempre legato*. The piece is marked with *8va* (octave) and *loco* (loco) in several places. The key signature changes from one system to the next, starting with one sharp (F#) and moving through various combinations of sharps and flats.

4 5 4 5 3 4 5 4

5 3 4 8 4 5 4 5

3 4 3 4 5 3 4 8

5 3 4 5 3 5 4 5

3 4 8 5 4 3 2 5

2 3 4 5 3 4 8 4 5 4 3 5 4 8 2 5

2 3 5 4 5 3 4 5 3 5 3 4

3 4 3 4 3 5 4 5 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4

3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 1 5

4 3 5 3 4 3 5 3

4 3 5 3 4 3 5 3

5 3 4 5 4 3 5 3

4 8 5 3 4 3 5 3

4 3 5 3 4 3 5 3

4 5 4 5 4 3 5 4

cresc.

gva...loco gva...

cresc.

8va *loco* 8va *cresc.*

8va *loco* *dimin.*

Vivace 8va *loco* *cresc.* *legato*

8va *loco* *f* *p* *legato*

8va *loco* *poco rall.* *pp* *f a tempo*

1. Takt *u.s.w.*

3. Takt *u.s.w.*

z.B. 45. Takt *u.s.w.*

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a dotted line with *8va* above it. Bass staff starts with *p* and *cresc.* markings. The music features chords and moving lines in both hands.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff has a dotted line with *8va* above it. Bass staff starts with *f* and *p* markings, followed by *cresc.* and fingerings (1, 5, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5). The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has a *p* marking. Bass staff has various fingerings (1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 5, 1, 5, 1, 3, 5, 5, 3, 3, 5, 8, 2, 1, 4, 5, 8, 2, 1, 2, 4). The music features intricate fingerings and dynamic markings.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a dotted line with *8va* above it, followed by *loco*. Bass staff has various fingerings (5, 4, 5, 4, 2, 3, 5, 8, 5, 8, 5, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2). The music includes *loco* passages and complex fingerings.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a *poco a poco cresc.* marking. Bass staff has various fingerings (5, 2, 5, 1, 2, 5, 4, 5). The music features a gradual increase in volume and complex fingerings.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a dotted line with *8va* above it, followed by *loco*. Bass staff has various fingerings (1, 1, 1, 5, 2, 4, 5, 2, 4, 5, 2, 8, 2, 5, 4, 1, 2, 1, 8, 2). The music includes *loco* passages and complex fingerings, ending with a *cresc.* marking.