

Suzuki[®] Violin School

VIOLIN PART VOLUME 8

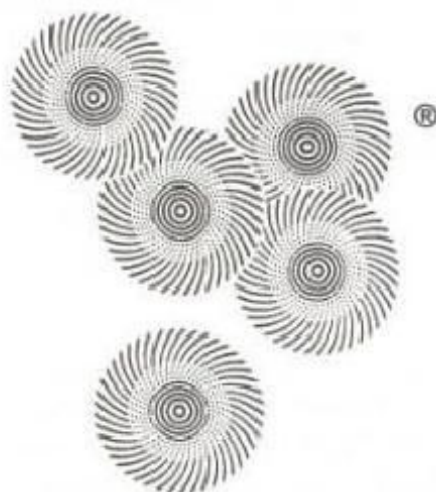


Suzuki Method International

Suzuki[®] Violin School

VIOLIN PART

VOLUME 8



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INTRODUCTION

FOR THE STUDENT: This material is part of the worldwide Suzuki Method of teaching. Companion recordings should be used with these publications. In addition, there are piano accompaniment books that go along with this material.

FOR THE TEACHER: In order to be an effective Suzuki teacher, a great deal of ongoing education is required. Your national Suzuki association provides this for its membership. Teachers are encouraged to become members of their national Suzuki associations and maintain a teacher training schedule, in order to remain current, via institutes, short and long term programs. You are also encouraged to join the International Suzuki Association.

FOR THE PARENT: Credentials are essential for any teacher that you choose. We recommend you ask your teacher for his or her credentials, especially listing those relating to training in the Suzuki Method. The Suzuki Method experience should be a positive one, where there exists a wonderful, fostering relationship between child, parent and teacher. So choosing the right teacher is of the utmost importance.

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1 Sonata in G Minor

ソナタ ト短調

H. Eccles
エックレス

Grave

p *cresc.* *f* *p* *rit.*

Courante
Allegro con spirito

f *mf*

Sonate en sol mineur Sonate in G-Moll Sonata en sol menor

13 *f* *tr*

16 *f* 1.

19 2. *mf* *V*

23 *f* (0)

26 *mf* *V* *tr*

29 *p*

32

35 *V*

38 *f* *ff*

41 1. 2. *mf* *V*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for guitar, spanning measures 13 to 41. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written on a single staff. Measure 13 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill (*tr*) on the G4 note. Measure 16 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a first ending bracket. Measure 19 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a breath mark (*V*). Measure 23 includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a circled zero (0). Measure 26 contains a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a breath mark (*V*). Measure 29 is marked piano (*p*). Measure 32 has no dynamic marking. Measure 35 features a breath mark (*V*). Measure 38 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 41 includes first and second ending brackets, a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, and a breath mark (*V*).

Adagio

Musical score for a piece in Adagio tempo, featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The score includes various fingerings, dynamics, and articulations.

Measures 1-4: *mf* (mezzo-forte). Fingerings: 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2.

Measures 5-8: Fingerings: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 2, 1.

Measures 9-11: Fingerings: 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 1, 2.

Measures 12-14: Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 1, 3. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte).

Measures 15-17: Fingerings: 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1. Dynamics: *f* (forte).

Measures 18-20: Fingerings: 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1. Dynamics: *f* (forte).

Measures 21-23: Fingerings: 1, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2. Dynamics: *p* (piano), *f* (forte).

Measures 24-26: Fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2. Dynamics: *rit.* (ritardando), *attacca*.

Vivace

8

mf

3 3

5

9

(3 2 1)

1

13

p

17

mf

21

25

f

29

p

cresc.

V

V

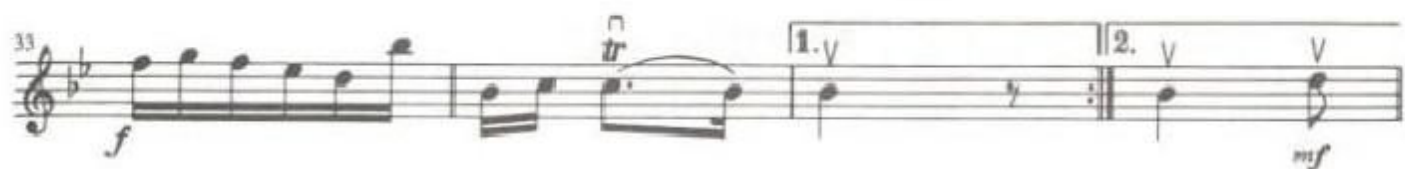
V

V

2 1 2 0

12 12

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Vivace'. The piece begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The first four measures (1-4) feature eighth-note patterns with triplets and a 'V' marking above the fourth measure. Measures 5-8 continue with eighth-note runs, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 6 and a triplet of sixteenth notes in measure 8. Measures 9-12 show a descending eighth-note scale in measure 10, a triplet of eighth notes in measure 11, and a triplet of sixteenth notes in measure 12. Measure 13 starts a new section with a piano (*p*) dynamic, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. Measures 17-20 continue this pattern, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 19 and a 'V' marking above the final note of measure 20. Measure 21 begins a new section with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. Measures 25-28 continue this pattern, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 25 and a 'V' marking above the final note of measure 28. Measure 29 starts a new section with a piano (*p*) dynamic, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. The piece concludes with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking over the final measures.



2 Tambourin

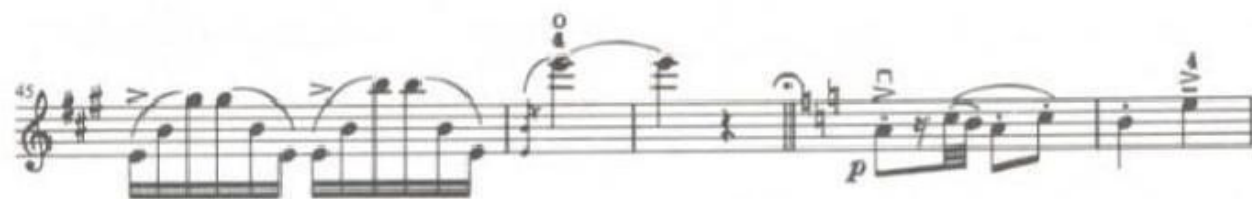
タンブラン

Allegretto

A.E. Grétry
グレトリー

The musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef, 2/4 time. It consists of 31 measures. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical ornaments and fingerings:

- Measure 1:** Starts with a grace note (accidentals) and a slur. The note is marked *p* *grazioso*.
- Measure 2:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 3:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 4:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 5:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 6:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 7:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 8:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 9:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 10:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 11:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 12:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 13:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 14:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 15:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 16:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 17:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 18:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 19:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 20:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 21:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 22:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 23:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 24:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 25:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 26:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 27:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 28:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 29:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 30:** Contains a slur and a grace note.
- Measure 31:** Contains a slur and a grace note.



3 Largo

ラルゴ

J.S. Bach

No. 1

Cantabile ed espressivo

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with the tempo and mood marking 'Largo' and 'Cantabile ed espressivo'. The first measure is marked 'dolce'. The score includes various musical ornaments and techniques: triplets (e.g., measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20), slurs (e.g., measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20), trills (e.g., measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20), and dynamic markings: 'p' (piano) at measures 8 and 16, 'f' (forte) at measures 12 and 19, and 'pp' (pianissimo) at measure 18. The score concludes with the marking 'dim. p espressivo' at the end of the 20th measure.

dim. p espressivo

4 Allegro

アレグロ

J.S. Bach

BWV 1004

Allegro

The musical score is written for violin in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and an 'Allegro' tempo marking. The first system (measures 1-4) includes a triplet of sixteenth notes. The second system (measures 5-8) features a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a triplet of eighth notes. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth system (measures 17-20) includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth system (measures 21-24) includes a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh system (measures 25-28) includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth system (measures 29-31) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a final measure with a repeat sign.

4th position
4ème position
vierte Lage
4th posición

トリルの新しい練習の仕方

トリルはつぎの2つの条件によってりっぱな装飾音となり、すばれた演奏になります。1つは正しい弓使いです。そしてもう1つは指の正確な動きです。トリルは強い指の訓練が第1と考えやすく、指の訓練だけを行なわれがちですが、しかしりっぱな音を出すための正しい弓使いがないかぎり、どんな指の訓練をしても無駄です。トリルは弓使いの研究を進めることによって、はじめでりっぱなものになることがわかります。さらにもっと速い指の動きが必要なトリルになると、あいかわらずうまくできません。その原因は「準備がおそい。つまり指の準備がおそい」ということです。この1つの欠点のためにトリルが不得意になっているのです。つぎに示すのはこの欠点をなくすためのもっともよい方法です。

New Method for Trill Practice

Trills are not only expressive ornaments but also serve as excellent technical exercises, provided that the bow coordinates with finger action at exactly the right time. Pupils are often too ready to believe that the most important factor in playing trills is well-trained, strong fingers. Consequently, they are likely to devote themselves solely to finger training exercises. However, without a correct bow technique that enables them to produce beautiful sound, the whole process of training fingers is totally useless. If trills are to be executed perfectly, a careful study of bowing is crucial. Even so, pupils may still not be able to execute perfectly those trills which require very rapid motion of the fingers. This is due primarily to a "too late preparation," that is, the fingers are not prepared soon enough. This defect alone is enough to make for a weakness in executing trills. What I am going to suggest here is the most effective means to rid oneself of this weakness.

Nouvelle méthode pour l'exercice des trilles

Les trilles ne sont pas seulement des indications d'expression, elles sont aussi d'excellents exercices techniques pourvu que l'archet et l'action des doigts coordonnent exactement au bon moment. Les élèves sont beaucoup trop souvent prêt à croire que le plus important dans l'exécution des trilles est d'avoir des doigts forts et bien entraînés. Ils se consacrent par conséquent uniquement aux exercices de doigter. Cependant sans une technique correcte de l'archet qui leur permet d'obtenir de beaux sons, tout le travail de doigter reste complètement inutile. Une étude soignée du travail de l'archet est cruciale à l'exécution parfaite des trilles. Néanmoins, il se peut que les élèves ne parviennent pas à exécuter parfaitement ces trilles qui demandent un déplacement très rapide des doigts. Ceci est dû principalement à une "préparation trop tardive", c'est à dire que les doigts ne sont pas préparés assez tôt. Et ce défaut à lui seul est suffisant pour affaiblir l'exécution des trilles. Ce que je vais suggérer ici est la façon la plus efficace de se débarrasser de cette faiblesse.

Neue Methode für Triller-Übung.

Triller sind nicht nur ausdrucksvolle Verzierungen, sondern dienen auch als ausgezeichnete technische Übungen, vorausgesetzt dass der Bogen mit der Fingertätigkeit in genau richtiger Zeiteinhaltung koordiniert wird. Schüler glauben oft zu leicht, dass das Wichtigste für das Triller-Spielen wohltrainierte, starke Finger sind. Folglich geben sie sich ausschliesslich dem Training der Finger hin. Jedoch, ohne die korrekte Bogenführung, die die schöne Klangfarbe ermöglicht, ist das ganze Finger-Training umsonst. Um vollendete Triller hervorzubringen, ist ein sorgfältiges Studium der Bogenführung unerlässlich. Trotzdem mögen Schüler nicht fähig sein solche Triller perfekt auszuführen, welche sehr grosse Fingerfertigkeit erfordern. Dies beruht hauptsächlich auf "zu später Bereitschaft", das heisst, dass die Finger nicht rechtzeitig bereitgehalten werden. Und dieser Defekt allein ist genug, eine Schwäche in der Trillerdurchführung hervorzurufen. Was ich hiermit vorschlage, ist der erfolgreichste Weg diese Schwäche los zu werden.

Neuvo Método para la Práctica de Trinos

Los trinos no sólo son adornos expresivos sino que también sirven como excelentes ejercicios técnicos, siempre que el arco coordine con la acción de los dedos en el exacto tiempo correcto. Los alumnos están a menudo listos para creer que lo que es de mayor importancia para ejecutar trinos es la presencia de dedos fuertes y bien entrenados. Consecuentemente están prontos a dedicarse solamente al entrenamiento de los dedos. Sin embargo, la práctica del entrenamiento de los dedos sería totalmente en vano, sin un correcto arqueo que les permita obtener un bello sonido. Si se van a ejecutar los trinos de una manera perfecta, es esencial un cuidadoso estudio del arqueo. Aun así, puede que los alumnos no logren aquellos trinos que requieren un movimiento rápido de los dedos. Ello se debe principalmente a una «preparación muy tardía», o sea, que los dedos no están preparados en el tiempo indicado. Este defecto, por sí solo, es suficiente para causar debilidad al ejecutar sus trinos. Lo que voy a sugerir es la manera más eficaz para librarse de esta debilidad.

How To Practice

練習の方法

Comment s'exercer

Wie man üben soll

Como se practica



Eの開弦弦をひくと同時に、
2・3の指をA弦のサード
ポジションの正しい音程の
位置に押える。音は出さな
くともよい。

While playing the open E-string silently shift the left hand to the 2nd and 3rd fingers in 3rd position on the A-string.

Auf der offenen E-Saite lasse die linke Hand lautlos zu den zweiten und dritten Fingern in der dritten Lage auf der A-Saite gleiten.

Pendant la corde libre du mi, placez (silencieusement) le 2ème et le 3ème doigt en 3ème position sur la corde du la.

En el mi al aire silenciosamente cambie la mano izquierda al segundo y tercer dedo en la tercera posición de la cuerda la.

これをゆっくりひきなさい。

Eの開弦弦の音と同時にテンポがみだれないようにA弦を2・3の指で押える練習です。

Practice the following at a slow tempo. While bowing the E-string, put the 2nd and 3rd fingers down on the A-string without changing the tempo.

Übe das folgende in langsamem Tempo. Während die E-Saite gestrichen wird, setze den zweiten und dritten Finger auf die A-Saite nieder, ohne das Tempo zu verändern.

Effectuer les exercices suivants dans un tempo relativement lent. Pendant que vous travaillez l'archet sur la corde du mi, placez le 2ème et le 3ème doigt sur la corde du la sans changer le tempo.

Practique lo siguiente en tempo lento. Mientras arquea la cuerda mi, coloque los dedos segundo y tercero sobre la cuerda la, sin perturbar el tempo.



つぎに、2・3の指で速く押えるだけでなく、トリルを行なう練習です。前と同じようにE弦はひいていなければなりません。

Then execute the trill silently on the A-string, while still bowing on the open E-string.

Dann führe den Triller tonlos auf der A-Saite aus, während die offene E-Saite noch mit dem Bogen gestrichen wird.

Puis exécutez silencieusement la trille sur la corde du la, tout en continuant le travail de l'archet sur la corde libre du mi.

Entonces ejecute silenciosamente el trino el la cuerda la, mientras que arquea en la cuerda mi abierta.

A D弦の場合も同じように練習する。

D G弦の場合も同じように練習する。

Practice in the same way on the A- and D-strings.

Practice in the same way on the D- and G-strings.

Exercez-vous de la même façon sur les cordes du la et du ré.

Exercez-vous de la même façon sur les cordes du ré et du sol.

Übe in der gleichen Weise auf den A- und D-Saiten.

Übe in der gleichen Weise auf den D- und G-Saiten.

Practique de la misma forma en las cuerdas la y re.

Practique de la misma forma en las cuerdas re y sol.



上の訓練が十分にできてから同じようにつぎのトリルの練習を正しく行なう。

When all this has been well practiced, work at the following trill exercise in the same way.

Quand tout ceci est bien exercé, travaillez l'exercice de trille suivant de la même façon.

Wenn dies alles gut geübt worden ist, arbeite in der gleichen Weise an den folgenden Triller-Übungen.

Cuando todo esto se haya practicado, trabaje en el siguiente ejercicio de trinos de la misma forma.



2・3の指を同時に押え、2の指の音から引きはじめる。

Put the 2nd and 3rd fingers down together, then lift the 3rd finger and start bowing with the 2nd finger down.

Posez ensemble le 2^{ème} et le 3^{ème} doigt, puis relevez le 3^{ème} doigt et commencez le travail de l'archet, le 2^{ème} doigt toujours en place.

Setze den zweiten und dritten Finger zusammen nieder, dann hebe den dritten Finger und beginne zu streichen mit dem zweiten Finger niedergehalten.

Coloque los dedos segundo y tercero juntos, entonces levante el tercer dedo y comience el arco con el segundo dedo bajo.

以上の練習がすんだらつぎをおこなう。

After enough practice of the above, advance to the following.

Après avoir suffisamment pratiqué les exercices précédents, passez aux exercices suivants.

Nach genügender Übung des Obigen, schreite zu dem folgenden fort.

Después de una práctica suficiente, avance a lo siguiente.



注意：2本の指のうち上の音の指がおくれてはいけません。

以上のことをどの指の場合でもできるように、いつもよく訓練して、速く準備できる習慣をつくること。

Note: Of the two fingers, that for the upper tone should react immediately.

Through steady practice, try to make it a rule to get fingers prepared quickly enough so that any finger may be able to perform the above motion.

Remarque: à propos des deux doigts, celui pour l'exécution du ton supérieur doit réagir immédiatement.

Grâce à pratique régulière, essayez de préparer les doigts suffisamment rapidement de manière à ce que tous les doigts soient préparés à exécuter le mouvement ci-dessus.

Beachtung: von den beiden Fingern, soll der für den oberen Ton sofort reagieren.

Durch regelmäßige Übung versuche es zur Regel zu machen, die Finger schnell genug bereit zu haben, sodass jeder Finger die obige Bewegung ausführen kann.

Nota: De los dos dedos, el que corresponde al tono superior debe reaccionar inmediatamente.

A través de una práctica constante, trate como regla de que los dedos estén preparados lo suficientemente rápido, de tal forma que cualquier dedo sea capaz de ejecutar el movimiento de arriba.

Exercises for Trills Appearing in Veracini Sonata

コンチェルト-ソナタに出てくる トリルの練習

Exercices pour exécuter les trilles de la Sonate de Veracini

Übungen für Triller, die in der Veracini Sonate vorkommen

Ejercicios para los trinos que aparecen en la Sonata de Veracini





このトリルは

This trill should be played like this:

Cette trille devrait être jouée comme suit:

Dieser Triller sollte wie folgt gespielt werden:

Este trino debe ser ejecutado como sigue:



とひく。

Get fingers prepared here

Préparez les doigts

Halte die Finger hier in Bereitschaft

Tenga los dedos preparados aquí.



指の準備がいかにか速くできるかを訓練の目的とする。

Practice the above, preparing fingers as quickly as possible.

Übe das Obige, und habe die Finger so schnell wie möglich bereit.

Pratiquez l'exercice ci-dessus en préparant les doigts aussi vite que possible

Practique lo de arriba, preparando los dedos tan rápido como sea posible.



この指の準備の問題はトリルだけの問題ではなく、1指2指3指の原理にすぎないわけですから、すべての場合にこのことを応用すべきです。

The preparation or readiness of fingers is not simply an exercise to develop the trill. It is based on the principle: "Fingers first, bow on string second, then start" in order to develop a clear, clean attack at the bow change.

Die Vorbereitung oder Bereitschaft der Finger ist nicht nur eine Übung um Triller zu entwickeln, sondern sie basiert auf dem Prinzip: "Erst die Finger, dann den Bogen auf die Saite als Zweites, und dann beginnen" – um einen klaren, sauberen Ansatz beim Bogenwechsel zu entwickeln.

La préparation des doigts n'est pas seulement un exercice destiné à développer les trilles. Ceci est basé sur le principe: "Les doigts d'abord, l'archet sur la corde ensuite, puis commencer" afin de développer une attaque claire et nette au moment du changement d'archet.

La preparación o prontitud de los dedos no es solamente un ejercicio para desarrollar los trinos. Está basada en el principio «dedos primero, arco en las cuerdas, y entonces comience» para desarrollar un ataque claro y limpio en el cambio del arco.

5 Largo Espressivo

ラルゴ エスプレッシーボ

G. Pugnani
プニャーニ

p dolce

p

f

a tempo

poco rit.

molto espress e poco

riten.

cresc.

f

dim.

a tempo

poco rit.

f rapido

molto rit.

Violin (V) fingerings and bowings are indicated throughout the score. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

6 Sonata

コンチェルト ソナタ

F.M. Veracini

ペラギーニ

Ritornello
Largo

6 Klav. *cantabile*

11 *f* *cresc.*

14 *pp*

16 *f* *p*

19 *f* *cantabile*

24 *pp* *cresc.* *f* *p*

30 *f* *ff* *sempre f*

33 *f* *pp tranquillo*

35 *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *f*

38 *ff* *attacca*

Allegro con fuoco

A musical score for a piece titled "Allegro con fuoco". The score is written on ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, frequent trills, and dynamic markings ranging from *pp* to *ff*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. The dynamics are marked as follows: *f*, *sf*, *mf*, *ff*, *p*, *pp*, *cresc.*, and *dim.*. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

1. *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*

2. *sf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*

3. *cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*

4. *sf*, *sf*, *p*, *dim.*, *tr*

5. *pp*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *ff*, *tr*

6. *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*

7. *p*, *cresc.*, *tr*, *tr*, *tr*

8. *f*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*

9. *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*

10. *cresc.*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*

38 *p* *dim.*

42 *pp* *f* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

45 *sf* *cresc.* *ff* *sf* *sf*

48 *sf* *mf* *cresc.*

51 *ff* *sf* *sf* *pp* *cresc.*

54 *ff* *pp* *cresc.* *ff* *p*

57 *cresc.* *f* *p*

60 *dim.* *pp* *f* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

64 *sf* *p* *sf*

67 *cresc.*

70 *sf* *f* *cresc.* *ff* *attacca*

Minuet

Musical score for Minuet, measures 1-25. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of D major. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo/mood is marked *p affettuoso*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, trills, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 1-6) features a melody with slurs and trills, marked *p* and *pp*. The second system (measures 7-12) continues the melody with slurs and trills, marked *p* and *pp*. The third system (measures 13-19) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), marked *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *pp*. The fourth system (measures 20-25) features a melody with slurs and trills, marked *f*, *sf*, and *sf*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the marking *attacca Fine*.

Gavotte
Allegro

Musical score for Gavotte, measures 1-25. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of D major. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, trills, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 1-4) features a melody with slurs and trills, marked *p*. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody with slurs and trills, marked *sf* and *p*. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), marked *p* and *pp*. The fourth system (measures 13-16) features a melody with slurs and trills, marked *ff* and *sf*. The fifth system (measures 17-20) continues the melody with slurs and trills, marked *f* and *pp*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the marking *pp*.

25 *ff* *sf* *p*

30 *f* *sf* *sf*

34 *sf* *ff* *sf* *p*

38 *f* *p* *f*

43 *pp* *ff* *f*

Minuet D.C. senza replica
sin' al Fine, poi attacca

Gigue Presto

1 *f* *sf* *sf* *p*

8 *f* *sf* *sf* *p*

16 *f* *sf* *sf* *p*

23 *sf* *p* *pp* *cresc.*

29 *f* *(2)* *cresc.* *ff*

35 *f* *sf* *p* *sf* *(3)*

41 *f*

47 *f sf sf p*

53 *f sf* (1) *cresc.*

59 *f sf sf* *tr* *f sf*

65 *f*

71 *p* *f sf sf p* *f sf*

77 *sf p* *f sf*

83 *f*

89 *p cresc. f*

95 *cresc. ff* *tr*

101 *f p p* (3)

106 *f*

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for a single melodic line, spanning measures 47 to 106. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also articulation marks like accents and trills. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Slurs are used to group notes. The score is divided into systems of five measures each, with measure numbers 47, 53, 59, 65, 71, 77, 83, 89, 95, 101, and 106 marking the beginning of each system. The final measure (106) ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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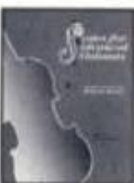
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