

Emil Hradecký

JAZZ ÉTUDES

for Beginners



Jazzové etudy pro mladé klavíristy

(3. - 5. ročník ZUŠ)

Milé děti,

většina z vás má jistě ráda moderní taneční hudbu. Málo kdo z vás ale ví, že moderní taneční hudba přejímá v různé míře prvky z hudby jazzové. Její výrazové prostředky mají některé odlišnosti od hudby klasické, které nenajdete v žádné "klasické" klavírní škole. Proto vznikly tyto etudy, ve kterých se s těmito odlišnostmi seznámíte. Při psaní etud jsem se snažil, aby to nebyly etudy jenom technického rázu, ale aby vás jejich melodie provázely v podvědomí během dne. Po procvičení doporučuji pokračovat ve studiu etud - Milan Dvořák: "Jazzové klavírní etudy", které vydalo hudební vydavatelství Editio Supraphon.

Mnoho radosti ze hry vám přeje

Emil Hradecký

JAZZ ÉTUDES for young pianists (3. - 5. year of elementary music school)

Dear children,

most of you certainly love the modern dance music. But not everybody knows that modern dance music takes over some elements from jazz music. Its means of expression differ a bit from those in classic music and you can not find them in any "classic" piano school. Therefore these études were created to make you acquainted with these differences. I have tried to write not only technical études but also melodies which will accompany you in your mind for the whole day.

After having trained I recommend you to continue with études from Milan Dvořák: "Jazz Piano Études", issued by music publishers EDITIO Supraphon, Prague.

Greatest pleasure from playing wishes you

Emil Hradecký

JAZZ ETÜDEN für junge Pianisten (3. - 5. Jahrgang der Musikgrundschulen)

Liebe Kinder,

die meisten von euch spielen sicher gerne moderne Tanzmusik. Aber fast niemand weiss, dass diese Musik aus Jazzmusik entstanden ist. Ihre Articulationszeichen haben manche Abweichungen von der klassischen Musik, die ihr in keiner "klassischer" Klavierschule findet. Darum sind diese Etüden entstanden. Mit ihrer Hilfe solltet ihr die Abweichungen kennenlernen und üben. Beim Komponieren dieser Etüden wollte ich nicht nur technische Probleme lösen, sondern auch melodische und für euch beliebte Stücke schreiben. Nach dem Absolvieren dieses Heftes empfehle ich euch "Jazzklavier Etüden" von Milan Dvořák. (EDITIO Supraphon, Prag)

Viel Spaß am Klavier wünscht euch

Emil Hradecký

I.

Hra stupnic v pravé a levé ruce. V osminových pasážích hrajeme "tečkovaný rytmus" $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ přesněji $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$.
Pozor na hraní synkopy, které je odlišné od "klasické" $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$, první osmina je co nejdelší.

Playing of **scales** for right and left hand. We play a "dotted-rhythm" $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ more exactly $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ in eights passages.
Pay attention to the playing of syncopes, which is different from the "classic" one $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$, the first eighth is as long as possit

Tonleiterspiel in der rechten und linken Hand. In Achtelpassagen spielen wir "punktiert" $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$, genauer $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$.
Beachten wir das Synkopenspiel, das anders vom "klassischem" gespielt wird $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$. Die ersten Achtel spielen wir am längs

Emil Hradecký (*1953)

$\text{♩} = 138$

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 138$ and a dynamic marking of *p*. The second system features a dynamic marking of *mf*. The third system features a dynamic marking of *f*. The fourth system features a dynamic marking of *mf*. The fifth system features a dynamic marking of *mf*. The sixth system features a dynamic marking of *mf*. The score includes various musical notations such as scales, chords, and dynamic markings.

II.

Procvíčíme hraní **melodie v oktávách**. Dbáme na souhru a vyrovnanost rukou. Hrajeme $\text{♪} = \text{♪} \cdot \text{♪}$ ($\text{♪} \cdot \text{♪}$).
 Pozor na hraní synkop.

We make practice in playing a **melody in octaves**. We concentrate on combination and balance of hands. We play $\text{♪} = \text{♪} \cdot \text{♪}$ ($\text{♪} \cdot \text{♪}$).
 Pay attention to the playing of syncopes.

Üben wir das Unisono-Melodie in **Oktaven**. Beachten wir genaues Zusammenspielen beider Hände. Wir spielen $\text{♪} = \text{♪} \cdot \text{♪}$ ($\text{♪} \cdot \text{♪}$).
 Vergessen wir nicht das richtige Synkopenspiel.

$\text{♩} = 126$



III.

Levá ruka hraje plynule legato tzv. "**kráčející bas**". Hrajeme  =  ( ).

Left hand plays fluently legato so called "**marching bass**". We play  =  ( .

Die linke Hand spielt fließend Legato den sogenannten "**Schritt-Bass**". Wir spielen  =  ( .

♩ = 144

p

sempre legato

simile

mf

simile

f

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first measure has a 4/2 time signature. The second measure has a 5/2 time signature. The third measure has a 4/2 time signature. The fourth measure has a 3/2 time signature. The notation includes chords and single notes in both staves, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 5, 2, 4, 5, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The notation includes chords and single notes in both staves, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking in measure 6. The bass staff has a 4/4 time signature.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The notation includes chords and single notes in both staves.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The notation includes chords and single notes in both staves, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 13. The bass staff has a 4/4 time signature.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The notation includes chords and single notes in both staves, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in measure 18. The bass staff has a 4/4 time signature.

IV.

Nácvik **beatové figury** v levé ruce. Hrajeme staccato do kláves, zpevněnými prsty ("bicím způsobem"). Dodržujeme notový zápis, nehrajeme tečkovaně.

Training of a **beat figure** by left hand. We play staccato with stiffened fingers into keys /in a percussive way/. We follow the note record, do not play dotted.

Übung der **Beat-Figur** in der linken Hand. Spielen wir Staccato in die Tasten, mit "harten" Fingern (ähnlich wie bei Schlagzeug). Behalten wir genau die Notenangabe, nicht "punktirt".

♩ = 132

mf

simile

simile

5 4 3 2 1 2 3

5

5 3 1 4 2 1 5 3 1

5 2 1 4 2 1 5 2 1

5 1 2 5

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords with fingerings: 5 2 1, 4 2 1, 5 2 1, 5 3 2 1, and 5 4 5. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line. A dynamic marking *f* is present.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords with a *simile* marking. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line. A dynamic marking *subito p* is present.

V.

Basová figura typická pro hru boogie woogie (čti bugi vugi). Hrajeme $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ ($\text{♩}^3 \text{♩}$).

Bass figure - typical for boogie-woogie. Play $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ ($\text{♩}^3 \text{♩}$).

Bass-Figur - typisch für boogie-woogie. Spiele $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ ($\text{♩}^3 \text{♩}$).

The musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/8 time, with a tempo of 138 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems, each containing a piano (p) part and a guitar (g) part. The piano part is written in treble clef, and the guitar part is written in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/8. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The score is for a piano and guitar arrangement.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated: 5 for the first note in the treble, and 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 5, 2, 3 in the bass. The second measure has fingerings 5, 3, 2, 1 in the treble and 5, 2, 3 in the bass. The third measure has fingerings 5, 4, 2, 1 in the treble and 5, 2, 3 in the bass.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. Measure 4 has fingerings 5, 5 in the treble and 4, 2 in the bass. Measure 5 has a fermata over the treble staff. Measure 6 has a fermata over the treble staff. The bass line continues with eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. Measure 7 has a fermata over the treble staff. Measure 8 has a fermata over the treble staff. Measure 9 has a fermata over the treble staff. The bass line continues with eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-12. Measure 10 has a fermata over the treble staff. Measure 11 has a fermata over the treble staff. Measure 12 has a fermata over the treble staff. The bass line continues with eighth notes. The system ends with a double bar line. Dynamics include *molto rit.* and *subito p*. Fingerings 1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 5, 3 are indicated in the treble.

VI.

Dbáme na vyrovnanosť **trioľ** v pravé a levé ruce. Hrajeme = ().

We pay attention to the balance of trioles in the right and left hand. Play = (.

Spielen wir genaue **Triolen** in beiden Händen. Spiele = (.

Spielen wir genaue **Triolen** in beiden Händen. Spiele = ().

Scanned with CamScanner

VII.

Triolová etuda výrazového charakteru. Snažíme se zvýraznit melodický hlas.

A triole étude of expressive character. We try to express the melodic voice.

Triolen-Etüde wird mit Vortrag gespielt. Mit Ausdruck spielen wir die melodische Stimme.

VIII.

Tercie hrajeme současně, nesmí "bublat". Hrajeme $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ ($\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$).

We play **tercies** simultaneously, they must not "bubble". We play $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ ($\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$).

Terzien spielen wir gleichzeitig, sie dürfen nicht "sprudeln". Wir spielen $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ ($\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$).

$\text{♩} = 126$

p

simile

mf

f

dim.

rit.

p

IX.

Nácvik **hry v bloku**, který se používal pro klavír sólo. Snažíme se hrát plynule, pedál používáme opatrně. Hrajeme $\text{♪} = \text{♪.♪} (\text{♪}^{-3}\text{♪})$.

Training of **block play** which was used for solo piano. We try to play fluently, we use pedal cautiously.

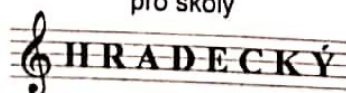
We play $\text{♪} = \text{♪.♪} (\text{♪}^{-3}\text{♪})$.

Übung **des Blockspiels**, das für Klavier-Solo benutzt wurde. Spielen wir fließend, nur selten mit Pedal. Spiele $\text{♪} = \text{♪.♪} (\text{♪}^{-3}\text{♪})$.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 76$. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingerings: 4 2 1, 5 2 1, 5 2 1, 4 2 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 2, 3 2 1. The second system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and fingerings: 5 2 1, 3 2 1, 5 2 1, 4 2 1. The third system returns to piano (*p*). The fourth system is mezzo-forte (*mf*). The fifth system ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, single notes, and slurs.

Emil Hradecký
Jazzové etudy
pro mladé klavíristy

Hudební vydavatelství
pro školy



Konšelská 11, 180 00 Praha 8
Czech Republic

Obálka : Pavel Žáček
Notosazba : Ivo Žurek music
Tisk: PA Studio