

МАУ ДО «Детская школа искусств № 13»



В помощь концертмейстеру

Сборник нотных примеров
для занятий классическим танцем
в классе хореографии

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Пояснительная записка

Две части сборника публиковались на сайте ДШИ № 13 в 2017 и 2019 годах и содержали нотные примеры, предназначенные для занятий народно-сценическим танцем. Старшие классы – с V по VIII – издание 2017г.; начальный этап обучения - IV класс – соответственно 2019 г.

В отличии от них, этот сборник состоит из музыкальных примеров для занятий классическим танцем. Конкретно – для выпускного экзамена VIII класса по данному предмету в мае 2023 года. Безусловно, вся подборка соответствует государственным предпрофессиональным программам и федеральным образовательным стандартам. И в то же время, учитывает индивидуальные особенности, физические и эмоциональные данные, выдержку, профессиональность, обученность именно этой группы учащихся.

Естественно, живое непосредственное участие в создании выпускной программы принимает хореограф, руководитель выпускного класса Дроняк Светлана Витальевна. Она задает размер, выбирает музыкальный стиль для исполняемых движений, указывает на необходимые акценты, удлинения или укорачивания фраз, вступлений и заключений. Все это необходимо для того, чтобы в данном упражнении учащиеся наиболее полно отразили суть движения и свои возможности исполнить его грамотно.

Здесь кажется уместным сравнение с фортепианной техникой. Различные виды гамм, аккордов и арпеджио учащиеся – пианисты изучают для овладения своим ремеслом. Но на технические зачеты выносят кроме того и этюды - то есть различные виды техники в виде музыкального произведения. Так и хореографы – в каждом упражнении присутствует не только одно конкретное движение, но и некоторые другие па, комбинация движений, позволяющая сделать исполнение упражнения более похожим на маленький танцевальный номер.

Именно из-за множественности задач, концертмейстер должен подходить особенно тщательно к подбору выпускной программы, использовать не только свои навыки чтения с листа, игры по слуху, но и умение подготавливать небольшие импровизации и стилизации. Большой помощью в этом направлении стали занятия в творческой мастерской заведующей отделения концертмейстеров Московской государственной академии хореографии Буланкиной Марины Константиновны в рамках федерального проекта «Творческие люди».

Музыкальные примеры в этом сборнике располагаются в том порядке, в котором будут исполняться на выпускном экзамене – упражнения у станка,

упражнения на середине зала. Исключение составляют несколько движений на середине – Battement tendu jete, Saute, Rond. Музыкальным материалом для них стали многократно изданные польки И. Штрауса и номера из балета П.И. Чайковского «Щелкунчик».

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Источники:

1. Творческая мастерская Буланкиной М.К., Московская государственная академия хореографии, проект «Творческие люди»;
2. Открытые видео-уроки классического танца, Академия русского балета им. А.Я.Вагановой;
3. Занятия по классическому танцу в классе преподавателя хореографии Дроняк С.В.

Plie

$J = 92$

The sheet music is composed of five systems of musical notation. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4. The music is divided into two staves: treble and bass. The first system begins with a single note, followed by a pair of eighth notes, then a pair of sixteenth notes. The second system features a bassoon-like line with eighth-note pairs. The third system includes a treble clef change and a bassoon line. The fourth system has a bassoon line with eighth-note pairs. The fifth system concludes with a bassoon line.

8



Battement tendu

J = 100

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for two voices. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom four staves are bass clef. The music is in common time (indicated by 'J = 100'). The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Measure numbers '8.' are placed above the third, fifth, and sixth staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The bass staves show primarily eighth-note patterns, while the treble staves show more complex note groupings.

Battement tendu jeté

(станок)

♩= 110

The musical score consists of five staves of piano music. The top staff is treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is indicated as ♩= 110. The score includes dynamic markings such as '8-' and 'f' (forte). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns.

Rond

$J = 90$

The musical score consists of six systems of music, each with two staves: treble (top) and bass (bottom). The key signature is G major (two sharps), and the time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The tempo is marked as $J = 90$. The score begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note in the treble staff. The second system begins with a bass note followed by a treble note. The third system starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. The fourth system starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. The fifth system starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. The sixth system starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and rests are indicated by '8---/'. The score concludes with a final measure ending with a bass note followed by a treble note.

* рекомендуется за 1м разом исполнять без переносов на октаву, при повторе - с переносами на октаву.

Battement fondu

$J = 92$

The musical score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat. The time signature varies between common time and 3/4 time. The score includes various musical markings such as eighth-note patterns, sixteenth-note patterns, and dynamic markings like '8--/'. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Grand battement

(станок)

$J = 90$

The sheet music features six staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is indicated as $J = 90$. The music is composed of eighth-note patterns. The first two staves begin with quarter notes followed by eighth-note pairs. The third staff begins with a eighth-note pair followed by quarter notes. The fourth staff begins with a eighth-note pair followed by quarter notes. The fifth staff begins with a eighth-note pair followed by quarter notes. The sixth staff begins with a eighth-note pair followed by quarter notes.

Battement tendu

(на середине)

$J = 104$

The musical score consists of five staves of music for two voices. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The key signature is two sharps. The tempo is marked $J = 104$. The dynamics and performance instructions include:

- Staff 1: f , sp , mp
- Staff 2: f , p , mp
- Staff 3: mf , f , sf , sf
- Staff 4: sf , sf , f
- Staff 5: ff

The music features various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note chords, eighth-note pairs, and sixteenth-note runs. The vocal parts are separated by a vertical bar line in the middle of each staff.

Pas echappe

$J = 120$

The sheet music consists of four systems of musical notation for two voices (treble and bass). The key signature is A major (two sharps). The time signature is 2/4 throughout. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first system starts with three measures of rests, followed by a measure of eighth-note pairs (A, B) in the treble and bass staves respectively. The second system has three measures of eighth-note pairs. The third system has three measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth system has three measures of sixteenth-note patterns, with a repeat sign and a '2.' above the staff.

Assemble

J = 100

Заноски

$J = 90$

The musical score consists of four staves of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. The top staff shows a melodic line with eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns, with a dynamic marking of *staccato*. The second staff provides harmonic support with sustained chords. The third staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns, with a dynamic marking of *accelerando*. The fourth staff provides harmonic support with sustained chords. Measure numbers 1 and 2 are indicated above the staves.

Grand battement

(середина)

$J = 120$

Musical score for Grand battement, measures 1-7. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is bass clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features quarter notes and eighth-note chords.

Musical score for Grand battement, measures 8-14. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is bass clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features quarter notes and eighth-note chords.

Musical score for Grand battement, measures 15-21. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is bass clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features quarter notes and eighth-note chords.

Musical score for Grand battement, measures 22-28. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is bass clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features quarter notes and eighth-note chords.

Musical score for Grand battement, measures 29-35. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is bass clef, common time, key signature of one sharp. It features quarter notes and eighth-note chords.



8-

Continuation of the score. The key changes to E major (one sharp). The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns. The bass part includes a sustained note and a rest. The first ending ends with a fermata over the second note of the vocal line.

8-

Continuation of the score. The key changes to C major (no sharps or flats). The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns. The bass part includes a sustained note and a rest. The first ending ends with a fermata over the second note of the vocal line.

8-

Continuation of the score. The key changes to A major (one sharp). The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns. The bass part includes a sustained note and a rest. The first ending ends with a fermata over the second note of the vocal line.

8-

Continuation of the score. The key changes to F major (one flat). The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns. The bass part includes a sustained note and a rest. The first ending ends with a fermata over the second note of the vocal line.

* * вступление для выхода второй группы учащихся.

Battement tendu jeté

$J = 120$

The sheet music consists of two staves of piano notation. The top staff uses the treble clef and the bottom staff uses the bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a '4'). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked $J = 120$. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a single note followed by a series of eighth-note chords. Measure 2 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 3 and 4 show more complex patterns, including eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note chords. Measures 5 and 6 continue the rhythmic patterns. Measure 7 features a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 8 concludes the piece with a sixteenth-note pattern. The word "staccato" is written above the first measure of the treble staff.

Handwritten musical score for two staves. The top staff uses treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It consists of four measures: measure 1 has eighth-note pairs followed by a quarter note; measure 2 has sixteenth-note pairs followed by a quarter note; measure 3 has eighth-note pairs followed by a quarter note; measure 4 has eighth-note pairs followed by a quarter note. The bottom staff uses bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. It also consists of four measures: measure 1 has eighth-note pairs followed by a half note; measure 2 has eighth-note pairs followed by a half note; measure 3 has eighth-note pairs followed by a half note; measure 4 has eighth-note pairs followed by a half note. Measure 4 ends with a vertical bar line.

Pas echappe assemble

J = 84

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff uses a bass clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef with a double basso clef symbol. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (F) and includes a bass drum. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. Measure 4 features a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. Measure 7 includes a bass drum. Measures 8-9 show eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. Measure 10 concludes with a final bass drum.