

МАУ ДО «Детская школа искусств №13»



В помощь концертмейстеру
Сборник нотных примеров
для занятий
в классе хореографии
(выпуск 2)

Составители: Зорина Е.Б., Попова А.В.

город Пермь

2019 год

ОДОБРЕНО
на заседании методического объединения
хореографического отделения ДШИ №13

«08» февраля 2019 г.

Зав. отделения



Е.В. Коган

Директор ДШИ №13

С.В. Борисевич



Раздел II

Составитель: концертмейстер ДШИ №13 Зорина Е.Б.

Пояснительная записка.

Первый раздел сборника был опубликован на сайте ДШИ №13 в 2017 году. Содержащийся в нем материал предназначался для занятий с учащимися V – VIII классов хореографических отделений школ искусств по предмету «Народно – сценический танец».

Данный раздел представляет музыкальные примеры, необходимые для начального периода обучения в классе народно – сценического танца и поэтапного знакомства с особенностями народных танцевальных движений в русском танце и, далее, в танцах других народов.

В соответствии с дополнительными предпрофессиональными программами, реализуемыми в ДШИ №13 согласно Федеральным государственным требованиям, предмет «Народно – сценический танец» вводится в IV классе. Освоение программы подразумевает как адаптацию классических движений к народной манере – таких, как Plie, Battement tendu, Battement tendu jete, Battement fondu – так и движения, характерные исключительно для народного танца - Ходы и проходки (шаги), Моталочки, Веревочки, Дроби разных видов, Флик-фляк.

Народно-сценический танец играет большую роль в воспитании учащихся: обогащает их исполнительские возможности, формируя определенные качества и навыки; расширяет профессиональный кругозор, знакомя с разнообразием стилей и манер исполнения танцев различных народностей; воспитывает художественный вкус, помогая раскрытию в ребенке творческого потенциала, разносторонне развивая его личность.

Изучение программного материала на уроках хореографии происходит более результативно, если концертмейстер владеет широким разнообразием музыкальных примеров; постоянно обновляет репертуар; занимается подбором по слуху и аранжировкой требуемых произведений; в соответствии с учебными планами и профессиональными установками преподавателя по предмету использует многообразие народной музыки для успешного усвоения материала каждой отдельной группой учащихся, исходя из их индивидуальных особенностей и физических возможностей.

Музыкальные примеры данного раздела концертмейстер может видоизменять по указанию преподавателя или по своему усмотрению. В каждом произведении есть деление на части с помощью репризы или двойной тактовой черты. Это позволяет удлинять или укорачивать музыкальную форму, менять части местами и т.д., если того требует постановка конкретного танцевального движения или законченной танцевальной комбинации.

Содержание II раздела:

1. Ходы и проходки. Русский танец
2. Дроби
3. Веревочка
4. Моталочка. Русская кадриль
5. Моталочка. В русском стиле
6. Флик-фляк. Цыганский танец
7. Battement tendu. Мазурка (Польша)
8. Battement tendu jete. В молдавском стиле
9. Battement fondu. В русском стиле
10. Plie. Молдавский танец Хора
11. Plie. Xora (№2)

Источники:

1. Аудио- и видеозаписи из личных архивов преподавателя хореографии ДШИ №13 Светланы Витальевны Дроняк.

Ходы и проходки

Русский танец

Andantino $J = 100$

Ход № 1

The musical score consists of six staves of music for two voices. The top staff is for the soprano voice (treble clef) and the bottom staff is for the basso voice (bass clef). The key signature is A major (two sharps), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The tempo is Andantino, with a tempo marking of $J = 100$. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo). The vocal parts are separated by a vertical bar. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth note groups, and includes rests and sustained notes.

Musical score for two voices (Soprano and Bass) in G major (two sharps). The vocal parts are shown in a single staff with a brace. Measure 1 consists of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 2 begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bars.

Ход № 2

Continuation of the musical score. Measure 3 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 4 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bars.

Continuation of the musical score. Measure 5 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 6 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bars.

Continuation of the musical score. Measure 7 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 8 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bars.

Continuation of the musical score. Measure 9 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 10 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bars.

Continuation of the musical score. Measure 11 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 12 shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bars.

Веревочка

Andantino $J = 96$

A musical score for two voices or instruments, likely a soprano and a basso continuo. The score consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a common time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The top staff (treble) contains eighth-note patterns, some with sixteenth-note subdivisions. The bottom staff (bass) contains eighth-note patterns with occasional quarter notes. The key signature changes from G major (no sharps or flats) to A major (one sharp). The tempo is Andantino, indicated by the letter 'J' and the value '96'.

Дроби

$J = 100$

A musical score for 'Дроби' consisting of six staves of music. The music is in 2/4 time and has a key signature of one flat. The first two staves show eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass clefs. The third staff shows sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth staff shows eighth-note patterns. The fifth staff shows eighth-note patterns with some grace notes. The sixth staff shows eighth-note patterns.

Plie

Молдавский танец Хора

Adagio $\text{♩} = 80$

Musical score page 1. Treble and bass staves in 3/4 time, key of G major. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns, and the bass staff has eighth-note chords.

Musical score page 2. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff is labeled *cantabile*. The bass staff has eighth-note chords.

Musical score page 3. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 ends with a repeat sign. Measure 2 starts with a forte dynamic (ff) after a soft dynamic (sf). The bass staff has eighth-note chords.

Musical score page 4. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth-note chords. The treble staff ends with a diminution (dim.) dynamic.

Musical score page 5. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth-note chords. The treble staff ends with a half note. The bass staff ends with a half note.

Флик-фляк

Цыганский танец

$J = 100$

The musical score is composed of five staves of music for two voices. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time and has a key signature of one flat. The notation consists of eighth-note patterns. The first staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The fourth staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The music includes dynamic markings such as 'poco a poco accelerando' and 'rit.'

Battement fondu

В русском стиле

Moderato $\text{J} = 80$

The sheet music for 'Battement fondu' is composed of five staves of musical notation. The top staff is for the soprano voice, and the bottom staff is for the basso continuo. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The notation includes various note values such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and sustained notes with grace notes. The basso continuo part includes bassoon-like parts indicated by double bassoon symbols.

Battement tendu

Мазурка (Польша)

Allegretto $J = 110$

Handwritten musical score for two voices in 3/4 time, B-flat major. The score consists of six systems of music.

- System 1:** Melodic patterns with grace notes. Dynamic markings: *f*, *ff*.
- System 2:** Eighth-note chords.
- System 3:** Eighth-note chords.
- System 4:** Eighth-note chords. Dynamic markings: *p*, *ff*.
- System 5:** Melodic patterns with crescendo (*cresc.*) and decrescendo markings.
- System 6:** Melodic patterns.

Battement tendu jeté

В молдавском стиле

Allegro $J = 120$

The musical score is composed of six staves of music for two voices. The top staff is soprano and the bottom staff is bass. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The tempo is Allegro (indicated by 'J = 120'). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes dynamic markings like forte and piano. The score is divided into sections by vertical bar lines and repeat signs.

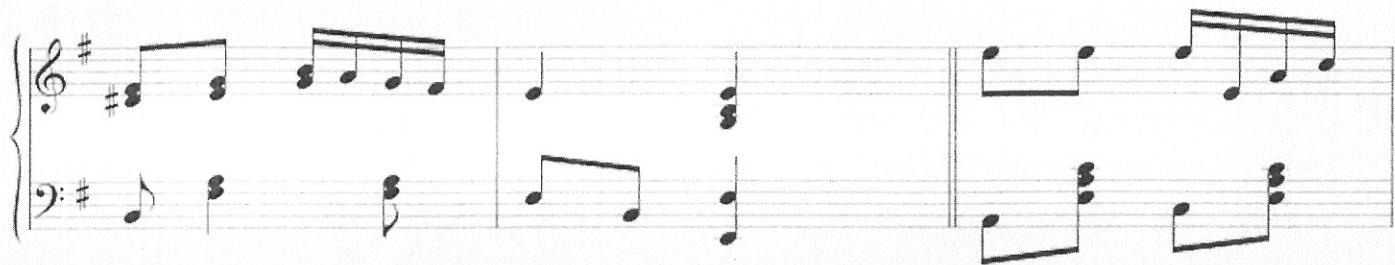
* - При повторении рекомендуется проигрывание мелодии на октаву выше

Моталочка

В русском стиле

Allegro $\text{J} = 120$

The musical score is composed of six staves of music for two voices. The top two staves represent the soprano and alto voices, while the bottom four staves represent the bass and tenor voices. The music is set in G major and 2/4 time. The score includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings like 'legato'. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bar lines, and the instrumental parts are grouped by brace lines.



A handwritten musical score for two voices (Soprano and Bass) in G major, 2/4 time. The score is divided into five systems by vertical bar lines. The Soprano part (top voice) is written in treble clef, and the Bass part (bottom voice) is written in bass clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note groups, and quarter notes. The bass part includes several instances of bass clef changes and harmonic shifts indicated by Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV). The score is written on five-line staff paper.

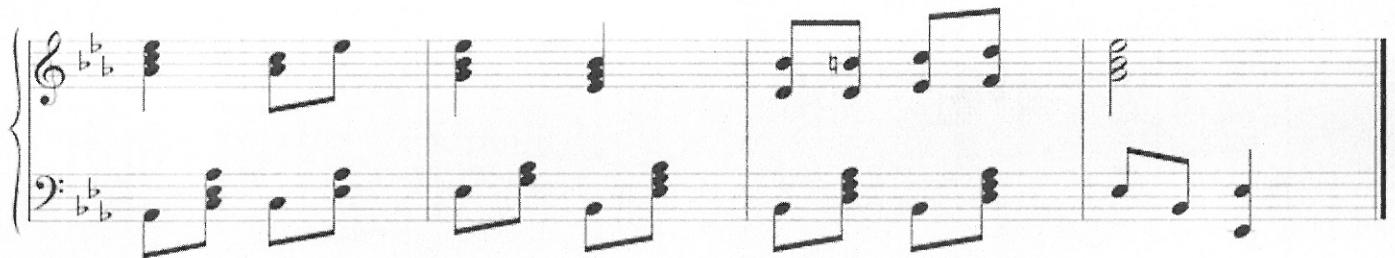
Моталочка

Русская кадриль

Allegro $J = 120$

The musical score for "Моталочка" is composed of six staves, each consisting of a treble clef staff above a bass clef staff. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is Allegro, indicated by $J = 120$. The score features a recurring pattern of eighth and sixteenth-note melodic lines over a harmonic foundation provided by sustained notes and chords.

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Contains eighth-note pairs and single eighth notes.
- Staff 2 (Bass):** Contains sustained notes and chords.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Contains eighth-note pairs and single eighth notes.
- Staff 4 (Bass):** Contains eighth-note pairs and single eighth notes.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Contains eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note groups, and single eighth notes.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Contains eighth-note pairs and single eighth notes.
- Staff 7 (Treble):** Contains eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note groups, and single eighth notes.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Contains eighth-note pairs and single eighth notes.
- Staff 9 (Treble):** Contains eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note groups, and single eighth notes.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Contains eighth-note pairs and single eighth notes.
- Staff 11 (Treble):** Contains eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note groups, and single eighth notes.
- Staff 12 (Bass):** Contains eighth-note pairs and single eighth notes.



Plie

Xopa

Adagio $J = 80$

(Nº2)

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 1. It consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The tempo is Adagio (J = 80). The title "Plie" is at the top, followed by "Xopa" and "(Nº2)". The music starts with eighth-note patterns in the treble staff and quarter notes in the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 1. It consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble staff and quarter notes in the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 1. It consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble staff and quarter notes in the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 1. It consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble staff and quarter notes in the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 1. It consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble staff and quarter notes in the bass staff.

