

**Ш К О Л А**  
**ИГРЫ на ТРОМБОНЕ**  
(часть I, часть II)

## I. HANGKÉPZÉS ÉS DINAMIKAI JELEK

A kezdő harsonás hangképző tanulmányai az egészséges, határozottan induló harsonahang létrejöttére irányultak és az ajakizomzat megerősítését célozták.

Most következő hangképző gyakorlataink a létrejött hang további kiművelését szolgálják. A hang kiművelésének folyamata a növendéket egész tanulmányi ideje alatt végigkíséri, sőt még azon is túl, egész művészi pályafutásán.

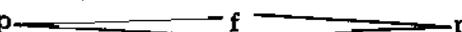
A hang kiművelésének e folyamata a hangerőnek, hangterjedelemnek és hangszínek kiegyenlített hangzásában nyilvánul meg.

A jó harsonahang a szimfonikus és operairodában epikus, hősi, ünnepélyes jellegű.

Első lépés gyanánt a növendéknek fel kell ismernie a hangerőben rejlő azon különbségeket, melyeket a dinamikai jelekkel ábrázolunk. Különbséget kell tennünk először: a p, mf, f (piano, mezzo-forte, forte) hangzás között, másodszor: a  (crescendo-decrescendo révén egyenletesen növekvő, ill. csökkenő erővel kell egyes hangot (-kat) létrehozunk. Természetesen a p, mf és f jelzések a dinamikai sornak csak egyes tagjait jelentik és közöttük, előttük vagy utánuk a hangerő még növelhető, ill. csökkenthető.

A 146. sz. gyakorlat a következőképp játszandó:

1. f, mf, p

2.  p ————— f ————— p

Ugyeljünk arra, hogy a hang magassága a cresc., decresc. alatt állandó maradjon.

A 146. sz. gyakorlat nem egy óra keretében, hanem egyéb tanulmányok előtt más-más fekvésben folyamatosan játszandó.

### I. FEKVÉS

146. 

### II. FEKVÉS



## I. TONBILDUNG UND DYNAMISCHE ZEICHEN

Die Tonbildungsstudien des Anfängers haben das Zustandekommen eines gesunden, genau einsetzenden Posaumentons und das Festigen der Labialmuskulatur bezweckt.

Die nachfolgenden Übungen dienen zum weiteren Ausbau der Tonbildung. Der Tonbildungsprozess begleitet den Schüler in seiner ganzen Studienzeit, ja selbst darüber hinaus während seiner gesamten künstlerischen Laufbahn.

Dieser Vorgang der Tonausbildung ergibt sich aus dem harmonischen Zusammenwirken der Klangstärke, des Tonumfangs und der Klangfarbe. Der gute Posaumenton besitzt in der symphonischen und in der Opernliteratur einen epischen, heroischen, feierlichen Charakter.

Als ersten Schritt soll der Schüler jene Unterschiede der Klangstärke erkennen lernen, die durch dynamische Zeichen bezeichnet werden. Wir müssen zuerst zwischen p, mf, f (piano, mezzoforte, forte) Tonstärke unterscheiden können, dann müssen wir der Bezeichnung  (crescendo – decrescendo) entsprechend einzelne Töne (Tongruppen) mit gleichmäßig steigender, bzw. sinkender Stärke bilden. Selbstverständlich bedeuten die Bezeichnungen: p, mf und f nur einzelne Glieder der dynamischen Reihe und die Tonstärke zwischen, vor oder nach diesen Zeichen kann noch weiter gesteigert, bzw. vermindert werden.

Die Übung No. 146. ist folgendermassen zu spielen:

1. f, mf, p

2.  p ————— f ————— p

Achten wir darauf, dass die Tonhöhe während des cresc., decresc. gleich bleibt.

Die Übung Nr. 146. soll nicht im Rahmen einer einzigen Stunde, sondern vor sonstigen Studien stets in verschiedenen Lagen fließend gespielt werden.

III. FEKVÉS

III. LAGE

c.)

First line of musical notation for III. FEKVÉS, starting with a bass clef, key signature of two flats, and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Second line of musical notation for III. FEKVÉS, continuing the melody.

IV. FEKVÉS

IV. LAGE

d.)

First line of musical notation for IV. FEKVÉS, starting with a bass clef, key signature of one flat, and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Second line of musical notation for IV. FEKVÉS, continuing the melody.

V. FEKVÉS

V. LAGE

e.)

First line of musical notation for V. FEKVÉS, starting with a bass clef, key signature of three sharps, and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Second line of musical notation for V. FEKVÉS, continuing the melody.

VI. FEKVÉS

VI. LAGE

f.)

First line of musical notation for VI. FEKVÉS, starting with a bass clef, key signature of one flat, and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Second line of musical notation for VI. FEKVÉS, continuing the melody.

VII. FEKVÉS

VII. LAGE

g.)

First line of musical notation for VII. FEKVÉS, starting with a bass clef, key signature of three sharps, and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Second line of musical notation for VII. FEKVÉS, continuing the melody.

I. FEKVÉS

I. LAGE

147. a.)

*p* *mf* *f* *mf* *p*

II. FEKVÉS

II. LAGE

b.)

*mf* *f* *p*

III. FEKVÉS

III. LAGE

c.)

*p* *mf* *f* *p* *f* *p*

IV. FEKVÉS

IV. LAGE

d.)

*p* *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *f*

V. FEKVÉS

V. LAGE

e.)

*f* *p* *f* *p*

VI. FEKVÉS

VI. LAGE

f.)

*f* *p*

*f* *p*

VII. FEKVÉS

VII. LAGE

*g.)* *f* *p*

*f* *mf* *p*

148. *p* *f* *p*

*mf* *f* *p*

*f* *p* *f* *p*

Moderato

Canzone

149. *p* *mf* *f*

*f* *f*

*p* *f*

*p* *f*

*p* *f*

## Maestoso

Grieg  
(1843–1907)

150.

## Andante

W. A. Mozart  
(1756–1791)

151.

\*) sub. = hirtelen

\*) sub. = subitamente, plötzlich.

## II.

## SKÁLÁK ÉS AKKORDFELBONTÁSOK

az összes hangnemekben két oktáv hangterjedelemben.

A skálák sorrendjét nem a kvintkör, hanem a hangterjedelem fokozatos kibővítése szabja meg.

Az alábbi gyakorlatok között találunk olyanokat, melyek a szokásos dúr- és moll-hangnemtől eltérnek. Ezeket azért alkalmaztuk, hogy a növendék szokja meg ezt a modern zenében gyakran előforduló hangzást is. Mi itt a részletes magyarázatok

## II.

## SKALEN UND AKKORDZERLEGUNGEN

in allen Tonarten im Umfang von zwei Oktaven.

Die Reihenfolge der Skalen wird nicht durch den Quintenzirkel, sondern durch die stufenweise Erweiterung des Umfangs bestimmt.

Bei den nachfolgenden Übungen sind auch solche, die von der üblichen Dur- und Molltonart abweichen. Durch diese soll der Schüler auch die Tonart der modernen Musik kennen lernen. Statt ausführlicher Erklärungen wollen wir diese Frage mit

mellőzésével rövid táblázatban próbáljuk e kérdést a tanuló előtt világossá tenni. Ha valamely skála hangkészletén belül az alaphangtól számított terc nagy terc, akkor dúr-jellegről beszélünk, míg ha valamely darabban a tonikára épített terc kicsi, a hangnem moll-jellegű.

einer kurzen Tabelle dem Schüler klarmachen. Wenn innerhalb einer Tonleiter die vom Grundton aus gerechnete Terz eine grosse Terz ist, sprechen wir von einem Dur-Charakter, — hingegen wenn in einem Stück der auf die Tonika aufgebaute Terz eine kleine Terz ist, zeigt die Tonart einen Moll-Charakter.

Hangnem Tonart	Jellege Ihr Charakter	Hol tér el a dúr, ill. molltól Abweichung vom Dur bzw. Moll	Példa z. B.
Mixolyd Mixolydische	dúr Dur	a 7. fok kis szeptima die VII. Stufe ist eine kleine Septime	D mixolyd előjegyzése } 1# D Mixolydische Vorz. }
Lyd Lydische	dúr Dur	a 4. fok bővített kvart die IV. Stufe ist eine erweiterte Quart	D lyd előjegyzése } 3# D Lydische Vorz. }
Dór Dorische	moll Moll	a 6. fok nagy szekszt die VI. Stufe ist eine grosse Sext	D dór előjegyzése } — D Dorische Vorz. }
Frig Phrygische	moll Moll	a 2. fok az alaptól kis szekund die II. Stufe ist eine kleine Sekund vom Grundton	D frig előjegyzése } 2b D Phrygische Vorz. }

Néha a hangnem „keveredik”, ami azt jelenti, hogy a dúrhoz vagy mollhoz képest 2 hang is módosul. Pl. D, E, FIS, GIS, A, H, C, D (ahol a D-dúr 4. hangja a lyd, és a 7. hangja a mixolyd skálának megfelelően módosul).

Bei der sog. „Gemischten Tonart” werden im Verhältnis von Dur zu Moll sogar zwei Töne modifiziert.

Z. B. D, E, FIS, GIS, A, H, C, D (wo der 4. Ton der D-Dur Skala entsprechend der lydischen, und der 7. Ton entsprechend der myxolydischen Skala modifiziert wird).

## D-DÚR

## D-DUR



153.

(*mf*)

Moderato

V. V.

154.

*mf*

*f*



157.

**Allegro maestoso**

158.

Allegro moderato

159.

First staff of exercise 159, bass clef, 2/4 time signature, key signature of two flats. Dynamics: *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *f* (forte). Includes accents (*>*) and a breath mark (*v*).

Second staff of exercise 159, bass clef, 2/4 time signature, key signature of two flats. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Includes accents (*>*) and a breath mark (*v*).

Third staff of exercise 159, bass clef, 2/4 time signature, key signature of two flats. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). Includes accents (*>*) and a breath mark (*v*).

E-DÚR

E-DUR

160.

First staff of exercise 160, bass clef, common time signature, key signature of three sharps. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Includes a breath mark (*v*).

Second staff of exercise 160, bass clef, common time signature, key signature of three sharps. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Includes a breath mark (*v*).

Third staff of exercise 160, bass clef, common time signature, key signature of three sharps. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Includes a breath mark (*v*).

Fourth staff of exercise 160, bass clef, common time signature, key signature of three sharps. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Includes a breath mark (*v*).

Fifth staff of exercise 160, bass clef, common time signature, key signature of three sharps. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Includes a breath mark (*v*).

Sixth staff of exercise 160, bass clef, common time signature, key signature of three sharps. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Includes a breath mark (*v*).

161.

Exercise 161 is a six-staff piece in bass clef, G major, and common time. It consists of a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with various rests.

162. *Allegretto grazioso* V. V.

Exercise 162 is a five-staff piece in bass clef, G major, and common time. It is marked *Allegretto grazioso*. The dynamics are *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *p*, and *cresc. --*.

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, F major key signature, 3/4 time. The first staff has a dynamic marking *p* and the second has *f*.

Andante con moto

A. Gy.

163. *mf*

Musical notation for exercise 163, consisting of three staves in bass clef, F major key signature, common time. It includes triplets and first/second endings.

F-DÜR

F-DUR

164. a.)

Musical notation for exercise 164, part a, in bass clef, F major key signature, common time.

b.)

Musical notation for exercise 164, part b, in bass clef, F major key signature, common time.

Musical notation for exercise 164, part c, in bass clef, F major key signature, common time, featuring a slur over a series of notes.

c.)

Musical notation for exercise 164, part c, in bass clef, F major key signature, common time.

Musical notation for exercise 164, part c, in bass clef, F major key signature, common time.

Musical notation for exercise 164, part c, in bass clef, F major key signature, common time.

165.

Exercise 165 consists of eight staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature, which then changes to bass clef and 6/8 time. The music is a continuous eighth-note exercise with various rhythmic patterns and rests throughout the piece.

Vivace

166.

A. Gy.

Exercise 166 consists of four staves of music in bass clef, 3/4 time. The tempo is marked *Vivace*. The piece includes dynamic markings: *f* (forte) at the beginning, *mf* (mezzo-forte) on the third staff, *p* (piano) on the second staff, and *subp* (sub-piano) on the first staff. The piece concludes with *Fine* and *D.C. at Fine* (Da Capo).

Andantino

V. V.

167.

*f*  
*p* *mf* *cresc.*  
*f* *ff*  
*mf* *f*  
*ff* *decresc.*  
*p* *mf*  
*p* *mf*  
*f* *rit.*

FISZ-DÜR

FIS-DUR

168.

a.)  
 b.)

c.)

Exercise c.) consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time signature, and key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff features a series of eighth notes with a fermata over the final note. The third staff continues with eighth and quarter notes.

169.

Exercise 169 is in bass clef, 3/4 time signature, and key signature of three sharps. It begins with three triplet markings over groups of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note.

Moderato

A. Gy.

170.

Exercise 170 is in bass clef, 4/4 time signature, and key signature of three sharps. It starts with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piece includes first and second endings, indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the staves.

Andante

V. V.

171.

Exercise 171 is in bass clef, 3/8 time signature, and key signature of three sharps. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and concludes with a dynamic marking of *p*.

*cresc.* *f*

*ff*

G-DÜR, GESZ-DÜR

G-DUR, GES-DUR

172. a.)

b.)

c.)

173.

## Allegretto

V. V.

174.

Musical score for exercise 174, Allegretto, V. V. It consists of four staves of music in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations.

## Allegro moderato

V. V.

175.

Musical score for exercise 175, Allegro moderato, V. V. It consists of seven staves of music in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations and dynamic markings (mp, f, p).



Grave

178. *p* *mf* *p* *f* *Fine* *p* *cresc.* *f* *Da Capo al Fine.*

A-DÚR

A-DUR

179. a.) b.) c.)

180.

Four staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns across all staves.

Lento moderato

A. Gy.

181. *mp* *espr.*

Allegro

V. V.

182. *f*

*cresc.*

*f*

## B-DÚR, H-DÚR

## B-DUR, H-DUR

183. a.)

b.)

c.)

184.

Allegro moderato

V. V.

185.

Musical score for exercise 185, Allegro moderato, V. V. It consists of eight staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The piece features various dynamics including *p*, *mp*, and *f*.

Andantino

A. Gy.

186.

Musical score for exercise 186, Andantino, A. Gy. It consists of four staves of music in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of three sharps. The piece features dynamics including *mf*, *f*, *p*, and *rit.*

C-DÜR, CESZ-DÜR

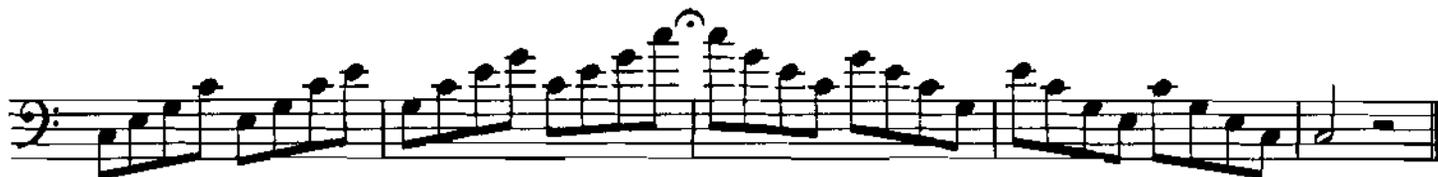
C-DUR, CES-DUR

187.

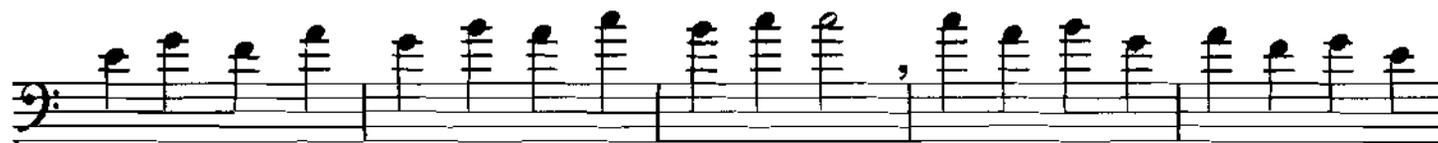
a.)



b.)



c.)



188.





Allegro

A. Gy.



Andante mosso

V. V.



DESZ-DUR

DES-DUR

191.

a.)

b.)

c.)

192.

Tempo di marcia moderato

193.

V. V.

CISZ-DÜR

CIS-DUR

194. a.)

b.)

c.)

195. 

Andantino moderato

A. Gy.

196. 

D-MOLL

D-MOLL

melodikus melodisch  
a.)

197. 

harmonikus harmonisch  
b.)



c.)





d.)

Exercise d.) consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time signature. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp* and a fermata over the first measure. The music features a melodic line with various intervals and accidentals, including sharps and naturals.

198.

Exercise 198 consists of seven staves of music in bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp* and a fermata over the first measure. The music is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with various accidentals and dynamic markings throughout.

Lento non molto

A. Gy.

199.

Exercise 199 consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time signature. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp espr.* and a fermata over the first measure. The music features a melodic line with various intervals and accidentals, including sharps and naturals. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *mp* and the third staff has a dynamic marking of *p*.

## ESZ-MOLL

## ES-MOLL

melodikus

*melodisch*

200. a.)

Allegretto vivo

A. Gy.

202.  $\frac{3}{4}$  (9)  $\frac{4}{8}$  (6) *mf*

*p 2xmf*

*2xrit.*

DISZ-MOLL

DIS-MOLL

melodikus melodisch

a.)

203.

harmonikus harmonisch

b.)

c.)

d.)

204. 

## Allegro giusto

V. V.

205. 

E-MOLL

E-MOLL

melodikus    melodisch  
a.)

206. 

harmonikus    harmonisch  
b.)



c.)





d.)

Three staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some accidentals (sharps and naturals).

207.

Seven staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes, with various accidentals and dynamic markings.

Maestoso e poco vivo

A. Gy.

208.

*f marcato*

Three staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. The music is marked *f marcato* and features a prominent eighth-note pattern in the first staff, with various accidentals and dynamic markings throughout.

## F-MOLL

## F-MOLL

melodikus

*melodisch*

a.)

209.



A. Gy.

211. *mf* *p* *f*

FISZ-MOLL

FIS-MOLL

melodikus *melodisch*  
a.)

212. *harmonikus* *harmonisch*

b.)

c.)

d.)

213.

214. *Andante* V. V.

*f* *p*

*f* *p*

*ff* *p*

*f* *cresc.*

*p* *cresc.* *rit.* *ff*

G-MOLL

G-MOLL

melodikus *melodisch*

a.)

215.

harmonikus *harmonisch*

b.)

c.)

d.)

216.

Allegro

V. V.

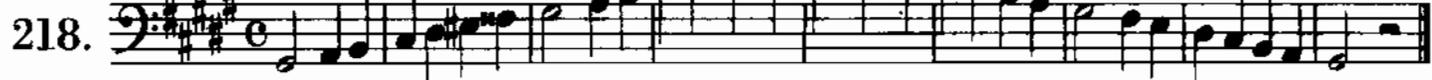


GISZ-MOLL

GIS-MOLL

melodikus melodisch

a.)



harmonikus harmonisch

b.)



c.)



d.)



219.

Allegro non troppo

A. Gy.

220.

ASZ-MOLL

AS-MOLL

melodikus melodisch

221. a.)

harmonikus harmonisch

b.)

c.)

d.)

Exercise d.) consists of three staves of music in bass clef, A minor (three flats), and common time. The first staff features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The third staff continues the melodic line.

222.

Exercise 222 consists of eight staves of music in bass clef, A minor (three flats), and common time. The first staff is a melodic line. The second staff is a harmonic accompaniment. The third and fourth staves continue the harmonic accompaniment with more complex textures. The fifth and sixth staves continue the melodic line. The seventh and eighth staves continue the harmonic accompaniment.

A-MOLL

A-MOLL

melodikus

melodisch

223.

Exercise 223 consists of two staves of music in bass clef, A minor (three flats), and common time. The first staff is a melodic line. The second staff is a harmonic accompaniment.

harmonikus

harmonisch

b.)



## Allegretto non tanto, quasi andantino

A. Gy.

225. 

*mp* *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *rit.*

B-MOLL

B-MOLL

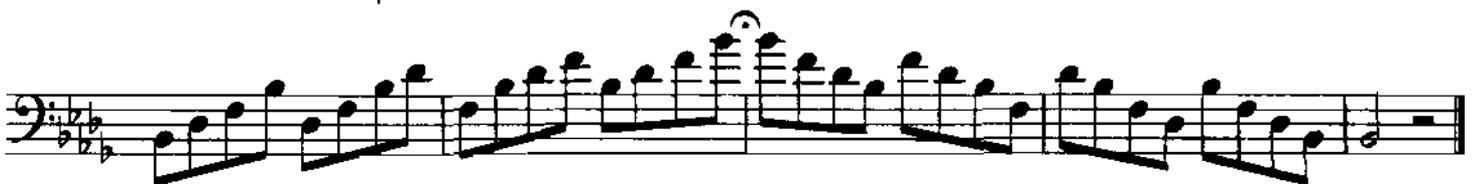
melodikus melodisch

226. a.) 

harmonikus harmonisch

b.) 

c.) 

d.) 







227. 



228. *Adagio* A. Gy.

*a tempo* *meno mosso*

H-MOLL

H-MOLL

melodikus melodisch

229. a.)

harmonikus harmonisch

b.)

c.)

(229.) *d.)*

230.

231. *Allegretto* A. Gy.

C-MOLL

C-MOLL

melodikus melodisch

232. a.)

harmonikus harmonisch

b.)

c.)

d.)

233.

Allegro

A. Gy.

234.

mf

1.

mf

1.

2.

CISZ-MOLL

CIS-MOLL

melodikus melodisch

235.

a.)

harmonikus harmonisch

b.)

c.)

d.)

236.

Allegro moderato, in tempo d'una marcia

A. Gy.

237.

*mf*

*f*

*sub p*      *sub mf*      *cresc.*      *f*

*allargando*      *sf*