

LA VOIX DU SAX

Méthode pour débutants

Jouer seul n'existe pas.

La musique, c'est toujours écouter, prendre la parole et répondre. Avec ses partenaires et avec son public, l'instrumentiste doit toujours entretenir et générer le dialogue. A l'extrême, il joue avec le silence et avec lui-même. C'est la condition pour obtenir une musique vivante.

Cette méthode est basée sur la relation privilégiée qu'entretient un élève avec son professeur. Avoir un interlocuteur, chaque semaine, progresser en duo, c'est apprendre à parler la langue universelle qu'est la musique. Le professeur est ici un compagnon musical autant qu'un entraîneur technique. C'est dans cette optique que nous avons pris le parti (toujours discutable) de limiter les textes explicatifs pour favoriser les textes musicaux.

Dans un souci d'éducation à la beauté, la grande majorité des pièces constituant ce recueil ont été sélectionnées parmi les plus grands chefs-d'oeuvre de l'histoire de notre art. Les débutants, enfants ou adultes, doivent plus que tout autre bénéficier d'oeuvres de haute inspiration. Puisse cet ouvrage contribuer à faire de nos jeunes saxophonistes des mélomanes cultivés, des élèves épanouis et des musiciens heureux.

JD MICHAT

Professeur au CRR Lyon

MISE EN GARDE :

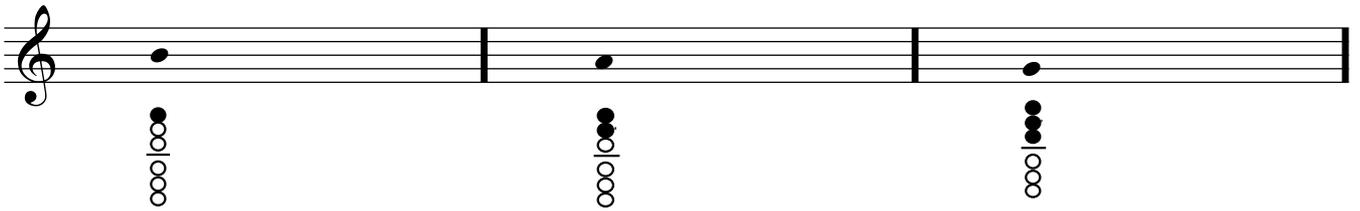
Cette méthode a pour ambition d'intégrer 4 apprentissages trop souvent absents des méthodes traditionnelles :

- La mémorisation
- La transposition
- L'improvisation
- La composition

Si l'élève se contente de travailler ce qui est écrit sans faire l'effort « cérébral » d'intégration de ces nouvelles données, ou si le professeur n'est pas parfaitement exigeant sur la réussite de ces exercices comme critère essentiel de « validation » de la leçon en cours, mieux vaut pratiquer sur les méthodes en vente dans toutes les bonnes librairies. Elles sont plus jolies, mieux faites, plus fun et surtout accompagnées d'un précieux play-along.

Leçon n°1

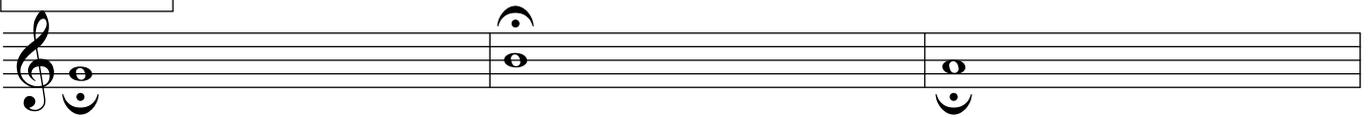
1/Nouveautés



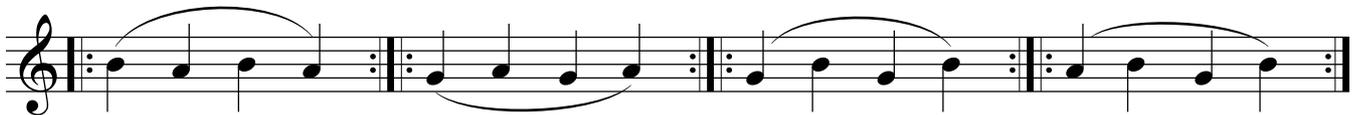
Produire un son:

- 1/ Ouvrir la bouche, comme pour dire "A".
- 2/ Déposer l'anche sur la lèvre inférieure, à environ 1/3 de la pointe du bec sans retrousser les lèvres.
- 3/ Avancer légèrement les dents supérieures et les poser sur le bec (ce qui a pour effet de faire un peu rouler la lèvre inférieure vers l'intérieur, sur les dents)
- 4/ En conservant cette position, inspirer profondément par les côtés en prononçant "I".
- 5/ Projeter les lèvres vers l'avant et coller tout autour du bec en prononçant "OU".
- 6/ Souffler longuement au centre du bec, sans gonfler les joues, en prononçant "FUUUU...."

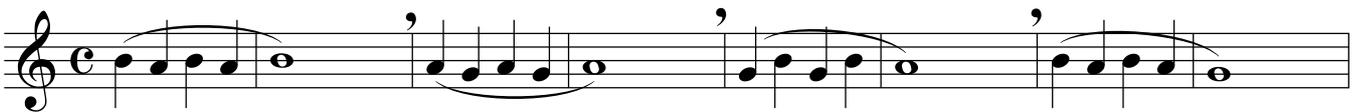
2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Études



5/Morceau par ♥

"Fais dodo"

Berceuse

The musical score for "Fais dodo" is written in 3/4 time. It features two parts: "Elève" and "Professeur". The "Elève" part consists of a melodic line with a long slur over the first four measures, followed by a quarter rest in the fifth measure. The "Professeur" part consists of a bass line with a long slur over the first four measures, followed by a quarter rest in the fifth measure. The score is presented in three systems, each with two staves.

6/Improvisation

(repiquage)

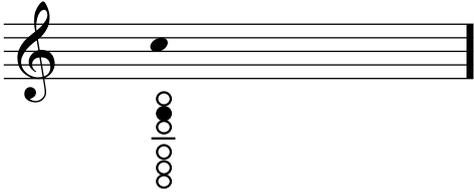
- Le joueur 1 joue une mesure au choix, le joueur 2 la reconnait d'oreille et la rejoue.
- Enchaîner 4 "proposition-imitation".
- Alterner les deux joueurs.

The diagram illustrates an improvisation exercise. It shows a single staff for "Joueur 1" in common time (C). The staff contains five measures: a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a half note, and a half note. Arrows point from each of these notes to a label "Joueur 2", indicating that the second player is to imitate the first player's notes.

Leçon n°2

1/Nouveautés

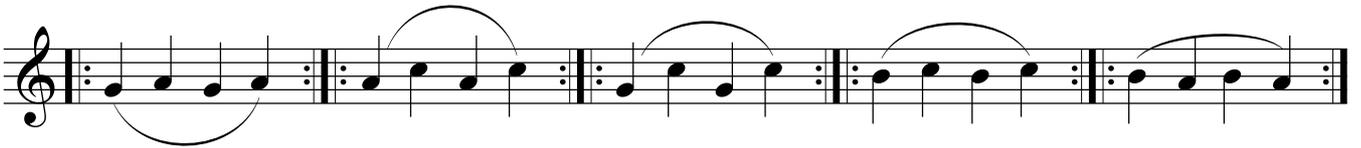
-La pose de son (TU)



2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



Elève

Professeur

The first system of musical notation for 'L'eau vive' is in 3/4 time. The student part (Elève) consists of a single melodic line with a long slur over four measures, starting on a half note G4 and moving stepwise to a dotted half note G4. The teacher part (Professeur) consists of a single bass line with a long slur over four measures, starting on a half note G3 and moving stepwise to a dotted half note G3. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The student part (Elève) has a long slur over four measures, starting on a half note A4 and moving stepwise to a dotted half note A4. The teacher part (Professeur) has a long slur over four measures, starting on a half note G3 and moving stepwise to a dotted half note G3. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The student part (Elève) has a long slur over four measures, starting on a half note B4 and moving stepwise to a dotted half note B4. The teacher part (Professeur) has a long slur over four measures, starting on a half note G3 and moving stepwise to a dotted half note G3. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The student part (Elève) has a long slur over four measures, starting on a half note C5 and moving stepwise to a dotted half note C5. The teacher part (Professeur) has a long slur over four measures, starting on a half note G3 and moving stepwise to a dotted half note G3. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

6/Improvisation

(nappes)

Improvisation sur valeurs longues
(consonance/dissonance)

Professeur

Elève

The improvisation section consists of two staves. The teacher part (Professeur) shows a long horizontal line on a treble clef staff, indicating a sustained note. The student part (Elève) shows a long horizontal line on a treble clef staff, indicating a sustained note. The text "ETC....." is written between the two staves.

Leçon n°3

1/Nouveautés

-Détacher sans respirer:

Musical notation for the exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a whole note on G4. Above this note is a long horizontal arrow pointing to the right, labeled 'Souffle'. Below the first measure, there are four upward-pointing arrows, with the first one labeled 'Langue'. The second measure contains a whole note on A4, the third on B4, and the fourth on C5. An equals sign (=) is placed below the first measure of the second line, which begins with a whole note on G4, followed by whole notes on A4, B4, and C5.

-La transposition

2/Sons filés

Musical notation for the exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a whole note on G4. The second measure contains a whole note on A4. The third measure contains a whole note on B4. The fourth measure contains a whole note on C5.

3/Exercices rapides

Musical notation for the exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The second measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4. The third measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4. The fifth measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The sixth measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4.

4/Etudes

Musical notation for the first exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The second measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4. The third measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4. The fifth measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The sixth measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4.

Musical notation for the second exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The second measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4. The third measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4. The fifth measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The sixth measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4.

Musical notation for the third exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The second measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4. The third measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4. The fifth measure contains a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The sixth measure contains a quarter note on C5, followed by quarter notes on B4, A4, and G4.

Jouer "Fais Dodo" en partant de :

Musical notation for the starting note of the exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a whole note on G4.

(note inconnue...chercher !)

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Barcarolle"

Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)
extrait des "contes d'Offman"

(1 ou les deux!)

Elève

Professeur

"Barcarolle"

(deuxième version TRANSPOSEE)

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

(invention rythmique)

L'élève improvise sur une seule note

Professeur

(en boucle, ad lib.)

5/Morceaux par ♥

(1 ou les deux!)

"Mary's got a little lamb"

Comptine américaine

Musical score for "Mary's got a little lamb" in common time (C). The score is for two parts: Elève (top staff) and Professeur (bottom staff). The melody is simple and repetitive, with a final cadence. The Elève part starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note G4. The Professeur part starts with a quarter note G3, followed by quarter notes F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, and a half note G2.

"Carnaval de venise"

Air vénitien
Nicolo Paganini (1782-1842)
extrait des variations pour violon

Musical score for "Carnaval de venise" in 3/4 time. The score is for two parts: Elève (top staff) and Professeur (bottom staff). The Elève part starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note G4. The Professeur part starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, and a half note G3.

6/Improvisation

(invention rythmique)

L'élève improvise sur une seule note

Musical score for improvisation in 2/4 time. The score is for the Professeur part (bottom staff). The melody consists of quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note G4. The notes are marked with slurs and accents, and the instruction "(en boucle, ad lib.)" is written below the staff.

Leçon n°5

1/Nouveautés

ok ok ok ok ok

2/Sons filés

3/Exercices rapides

4/Études

Jouer "Mary's got a little lamb" en partant de:

5/Morceaux par 

(1 ou les deux!)

"Ah vous dirais-je maman"

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART (1756-1791)
extrait des variations pour piano K.265/300e

Elève

Professeur



"Stückchen"

("petite pièce")

Robert Schumann (1810-1856)
extrait de l'album pour la jeunesse op.68 pour piano

Nicht schnell
(pas vite)

Elève

Professeur



6/Improvisation

(repiquage)

- Le joueur 1 joue un motif rythmique sur une note
- Le joueur 2 reconnaît la note et joue le même motif
- Inverser les 2 joueurs

1/Nouveautés

Leçon n°6

Two measures of rests on a treble clef staff. Below each measure, the word "ok" is written above a diagram of a hand with the index and thumb fingers extended, representing the "ok" hand position.

2/Sons filés

A single treble clef staff containing six measures, each featuring a slur over a pair of notes, illustrating the "sons filés" technique.

3/Exercices rapides

A single treble clef staff with six measures of rapid exercises, including eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and repeat signs.

4/Etude

Five staves of music for an étude. The first two staves are in 2/4 time, the third in 3/4, and the last two in common time. The piece features various note values, slurs, and a fermata at the end.

Jouer "L'eau vive" en partant de:

A single treble clef staff in 3/4 time, starting with a half note G4 and a quarter note A4, both beamed together.

5/Morceau par ♥

"When the saints "

Negro spiritual

Two staves of music for the piece "When the saints". The top staff is labeled "Elève" and the bottom staff is labeled "Professeur". Both are in common time (C). The piece features a call-and-response pattern between the two parts.

"Scintille, diamant"

Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)
 extrait de l'opéra "les contes d'Hoffman"
 acte III, air de Capertutto

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

(synthèse)

-Improvisation libre de l'élève avec toutes les notes connues

Professeur

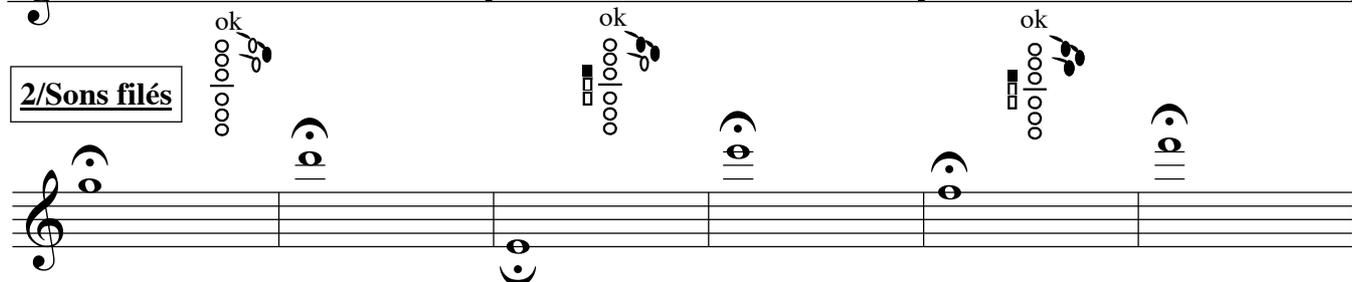
mf *tr* (en boucle, ad libitum)

Leçon n°7

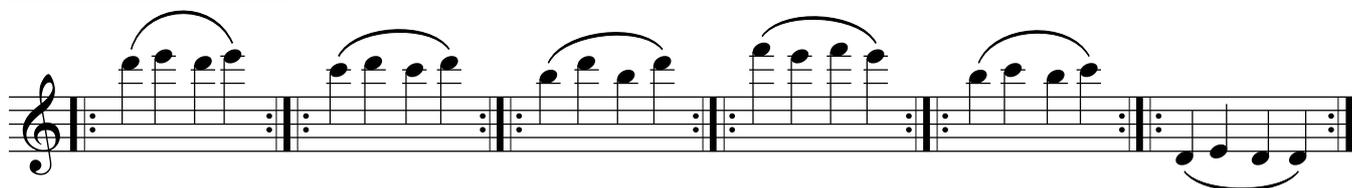
1/Nouveautés



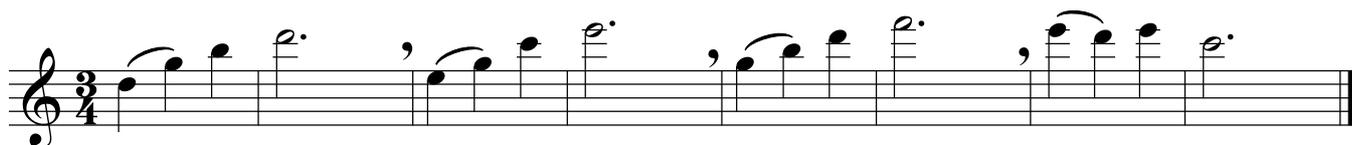
2/Sons filés



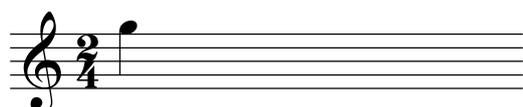
3/Exercices rapides



4/Études



Jouer "Ah vous dirais-je maman" en partant de:



"Plaisir d'amour"

Jean-Paul Egide Martini (1714-1816)

5/Morceaux par

(1 seul ou les deux)



Musical score for "Plaisir d'amour" in 3/4 time. The Elève part is in treble clef, and the Professeur part is in bass clef. The Elève part features a melodic line with a long slur over the first six measures. The Professeur part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and slurs.

"X files"

Mark Snow

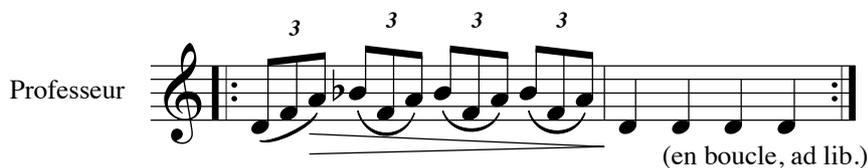


Musical score for "X files" in common time. The Elève part is in treble clef, and the Professeur part is in bass clef. The Professeur part features a repeating eighth-note triplet pattern. The Elève part has a melodic line with a long slur. The score includes first and second endings for both parts, indicated by "1ère fois" and "2ème fois" labels.

6/Improvisation

(sur un thème)

Improviser dans le style du thème de "X files"
(en utilisant les notes aigües)



Improvisation exercise for the Professeur part, showing a repeating eighth-note triplet pattern in treble clef. The exercise is marked "Professeur" and "en boucle, ad lib.".

"Tourbillon"

Cyrus Rezvani dit Bassiak

extrait du film "Jules et Jim"

Musical score for "Tourbillon" in 3/4 time. The score is divided into three systems, each with two staves: "Elève" (top) and "Professeur" (bottom). The melody for the "Elève" part is a sequence of eighth and quarter notes with some slurs and accents. The "Professeur" part provides a harmonic accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

"Canon"

Johann Pachelbel (1653-1706)

Musical score for "Canon" in common time (C). The score is divided into three systems, each with two staves: "Elève" (top) and "Professeur" (bottom). The "Elève" part consists of a simple, slow-moving melody of quarter notes. The "Professeur" part provides a harmonic accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

6/Improvisation

(developpement)

- L'élève joue 1 note
- L'élève rejoue la note + 1 nouvelle
- L'élève rejoue les 2 notes + 1 nouvelle etc...

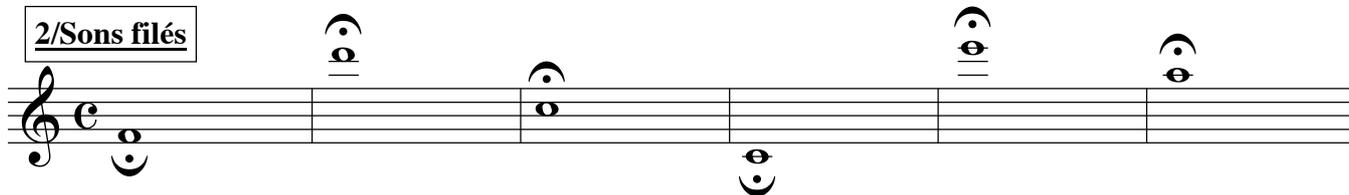
Leçon n°9

1/Nouveautés

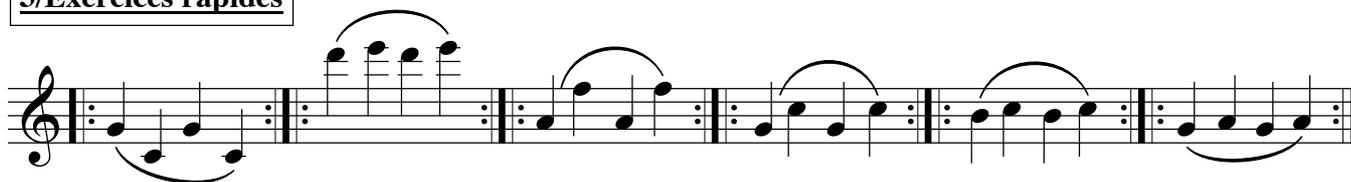
Les croches:

Rappel: Il ya 2 croches dans une noire

2/Sons filés



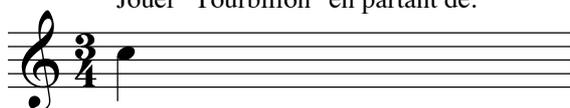
3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes



Jouer "Tourbillon" en partant de:



5/Morceaux par ♥

(1 ou les deux!)

"Danse polovtsienne"

(extrait du "Prince Igor")

Alexander Borodin (1833-1887)

Elève

Professeur

"Si tu vas à Rio"

Dario Moreno (1921-1968)

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

(sur un thème)

1/ Improviser dans le style de "si tu vas à Rio"

Professeur

(en boucle, ad lib.)

2/ Travailler le repiquage note+rythme (cf. leçon 4)

Leçon n°10

1/Nouveautés

Noire pointée-croche

Rappel: 1 noire pointée = 1 noire + 1 croche

2/Sons filés

3/Exercices rapides

4/Etudes

Jouer "Si tu vas à Rio" en partant de:

5/Morceaux par 

(1 ou les deux!)

"Mack the knife"

(Mack "le couteau")

Kurt WEILL (1900-1950)
extrait de l'opéra de quat' sous

Elève
Professeur

Musical score for 'Mack the knife' in 2/4 time. The student part (Elève) is a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The teacher part (Professeur) is a rhythmic accompaniment consisting of eighth-note patterns.

"Danse hongroise n°1"

Johannes BRAHMS (1833-1897)

Elève
Professeur

Musical score for 'Danse hongroise n°1' in 2/4 time. The student part (Elève) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The teacher part (Professeur) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

6/Improvisation

(Accord jazz)

Improvisation exercise musical notation showing a sequence of notes on a staff with a jazz chord symbol above the first measure.

Notation anglo-saxonne:

- A=LA
- B=SI
- C=DO
- D=RE
- E=MI
- F=FA
- G=SOL

Joueur 1

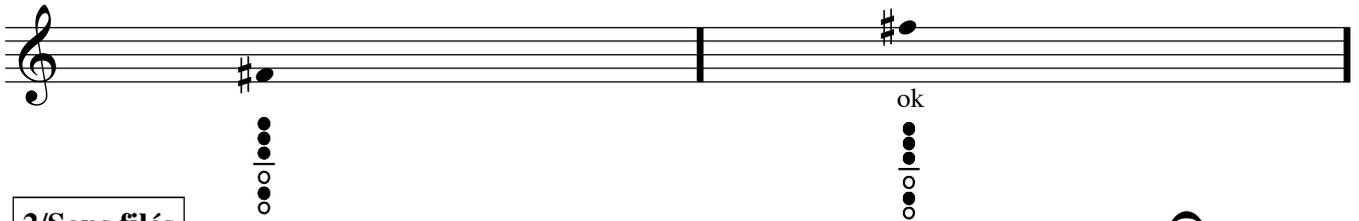
Joueur 2

Improvisation exercise for two players in 4/4 time. Player 1 has a staff with slanted lines indicating improvisation. Player 2 has a staff with a specific melodic line.

-Le joueur 1 improvise,
le joueur 2 accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs
toutes les 4 mesures

Leçon n°11

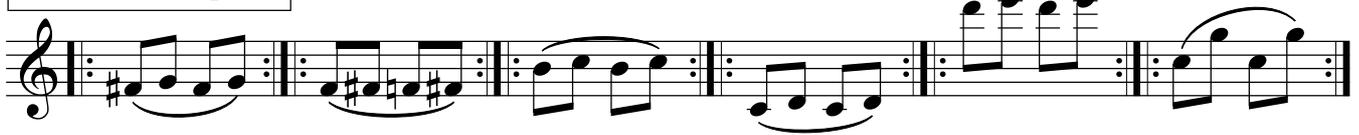
1/Nouveautés



2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes

Gamme de SOL majeur



Jouer la "1ère danse hongroise" de Brahms en partant de:



5/Morceaux par ♥

"Hymne à la joie"

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)
extrait de la 9ème symphonie, 4ème mouvement

Elève

Professeur

Elève

Professeur

"Sweet Georgia Brown"

Bernie, Pinkard & Casey

Elève

Professeur

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

- Improvisation libre sur le thème de "Peter Gunn" (extrait des Blues brothers)
- Le joueur 1 improvise, le joueur 2 accompagne
- Inverser les 2 joueurs toutes les 4 mesures

Joueur 1

(en boucle, ad libitum)

Leçon n°12

1/Nouveautés

- Le contretemps
- les notes piquées

2/Sons filés

3/Exercices rapides

4/Etudes

Gamme de La mineur

Jouer l'"hymne à la joie" en partant de:

Compléter la mélodie suivante en utilisant au moins 1 sol#

5/Morceaux par ♥

(1 seul ou les deux)

"Jeux interdits"

Populaire

Elève

Professeur

Musical score for "Jeux interdits" in 3/4 time. The student part (Elève) is a melodic line with slurs and accents. The teacher part (Professeur) is a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, with a "simile" instruction and numerous triplets. The score consists of two systems of staves.

"French cancan"

Jacques Offenbach
(1819-1880)

Inverser les voix à chaque reprise

Elève

Professeur

Musical score for "French cancan" in common time. The student part (Elève) features a complex melodic line with many beamed notes and slurs. The teacher part (Professeur) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with many rests. The score is divided into two systems, with first and second endings indicated by "1" and "2".

6/Improvisation

-Improviser en la mineur sans se laisser perturber par l'accompagnement
-Inverser les rôles

Elève

Professeur

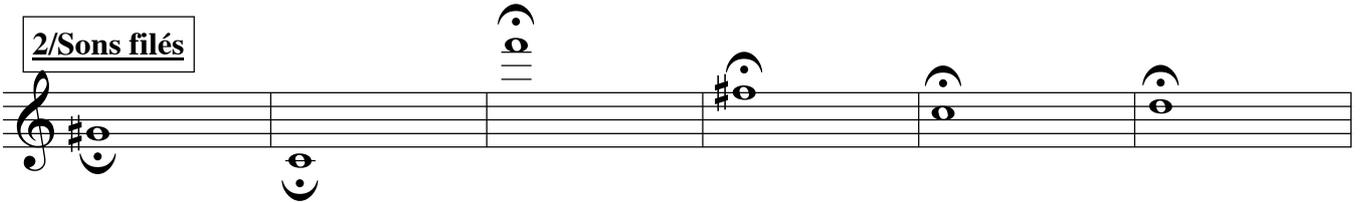
Improvisation exercise score. The student part (Elève) is a blank staff with a double bar line and repeat dots. The teacher part (Professeur) is a rhythmic accompaniment consisting of eighth notes and rests.

Leçon n°13

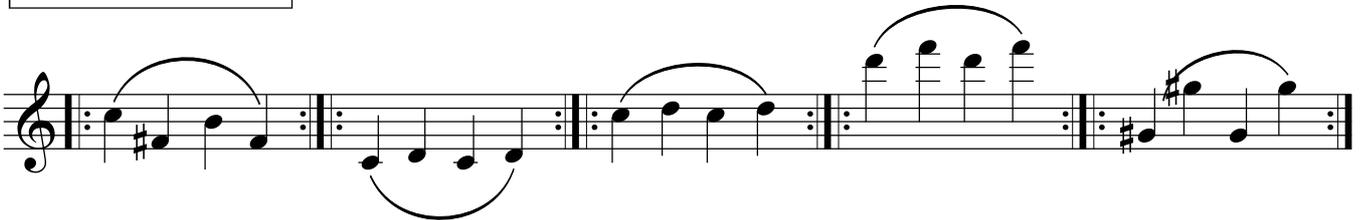
1/Nouveautés



2/Sons filés



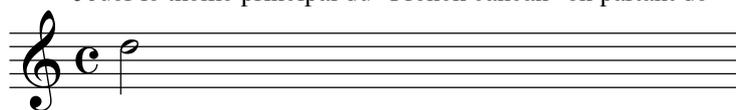
3/Exercices rapides



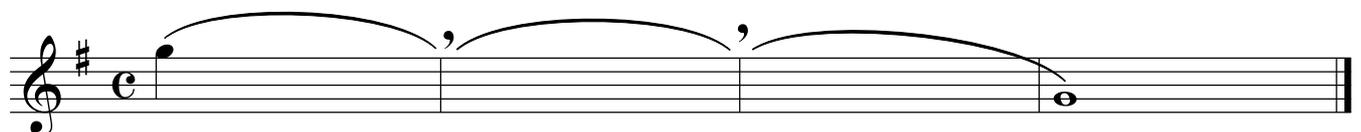
4/Etudes



Jouer le thème principal du "French cancan" en partant de



Compléter la mélodie suivante en utilisant au moins 2 triolets



5/Morceaux par ♥

(1 ou les deux)

"Star Wars"

John Williams

Elève

Professeur

"Bolero"

Maurice Ravel
(1875-1937)

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

(Accord jazz, cf. leçon n°10)

-Le joueur 1 improvise, le joueur 2 accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs si possible

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Love me do"

Beatles

Elève

Musical score for "Love me do" in G major, 4/4 time. The student part (top staff) consists of a simple melody with rests. The teacher part (bottom staff) provides accompaniment with eighth notes and includes two triplet markings.

Professeur

Continuation of the musical score for "Love me do", showing the student's melody and the teacher's accompaniment with triplet markings.

"Valse"

(extrait de la belle au bois dormant)

P.I.Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)

Elève

Musical score for "Valse" in G major, 3/4 time. The student part (top staff) features a melody with slurs and accents. The teacher part (bottom staff) provides accompaniment with eighth notes.

Professeur

Continuation of the musical score for "Valse", showing the student's melody and the teacher's accompaniment.

Final continuation of the musical score for "Valse", showing the student's melody and the teacher's accompaniment.

6/Improvisation

- Improviser en fa majeur
- Inverser les rôles

Musical score for the improvisation exercise in F major, 6/8 time. It shows a simple melody in the student part and a corresponding accompaniment in the teacher part.

Leçon n°15

1/Nouveautés

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains three measures. The first measure has a whole note F#4 with a vertical line of five dots below it, representing fingerings 1-2-3-4-5. The second measure has a whole note G#4 with a vertical line of four dots below it, representing fingerings 1-2-3-4. The third measure has a whole note A4 with a vertical line of four dots below it, representing fingerings 1-2-3-4.

Les nuances: *p*, *mf*, *f*

2/Sons filés

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains six measures, each with a whole note. The notes are: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, and B4. Each note is slurred to the next, and there are fermatas over the first and last notes.

3/Exercices rapides

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains six measures of rapid exercises, each with a repeat sign. The exercises consist of eighth and sixteenth notes with various slurs and accents.

4/Etudes

Gamme de Ré majeur

Four musical staves in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The first staff is a scale exercise in 2/4 time, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving through *mf* and *f*. The second staff is a scale exercise in 2/4 time, starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and moving through *p*. The third and fourth staves are melodic exercises in 3/4 and 2/4 time, respectively, featuring slurs and accents.

Jouer le Boléro de Ravel en partant de:

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a whole note D4.

Compléter la mélodie suivante en utilisant les nuances

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a whole note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, and then a series of empty measures with a fermata over the final measure.

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Carmina Burana"

Carl Orff (1895-1982)

Elève

Professeur

p

mf

f

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'Carmina Burana' by Carl Orff. It features two parts: 'Elève' (Student) and 'Professeur' (Teacher). The 'Elève' part is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes. The 'Professeur' part is written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The score is divided into three systems. The first system includes the 'Elève' and 'Professeur' parts. The second system continues the 'Elève' part with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system continues the 'Elève' part with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a piano accompaniment part in bass clef with eighth-note accompaniment.

"In a sentimental mood"

Duke Ellington (1899-1974)

Elève

Professeur

p

mf

p

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'In a sentimental mood' by Duke Ellington. It features two parts: 'Elève' (Student) and 'Professeur' (Teacher). The 'Elève' part is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The 'Professeur' part is written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a bass line with slurs and ties. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes the 'Elève' and 'Professeur' parts. The second system continues the 'Elève' part with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and then a piano (*p*) dynamic, and includes a piano accompaniment part in bass clef with a bass line.

6/Improvisation

(Accord jazz)

-Le joueur 1 improvise, le joueur 2 accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs si possible

Joueur 1

Joueur 2

Detailed description: This section is an improvisation exercise. It features two parts: 'Joueur 1' (Player 1) and 'Joueur 2' (Player 2). The 'Joueur 1' part is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. It consists of a series of chords, with the first chord being a D major chord. The 'Joueur 2' part is written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a bass line with eighth notes. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes the 'Joueur 1' and 'Joueur 2' parts. The second system continues the 'Joueur 1' part with a dashed line indicating improvisation and the 'Joueur 2' part with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

1/Nouveautés

Leçon n°16



2/Sons filés

3/Exercices rapides

4/Etudes

Gamme de Sib majeur

Jouer Carmina Burana en partant de:

Compléter la mélodie suivante:

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Le beau Danube bleu"

Johann Strauss (fils) (1825-1899)

(1 ou les 2)

First system of musical notation for 'Summer Samba', consisting of two staves with treble clefs and a key signature of two flats. The music features a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with accents.

"Summer Samba"

Marcos Valle & Paulo Sergio Valle

(So Nice)

Second system of musical notation, including parts for 'Elève' and 'Professeur'. The 'Elève' part is in treble clef with a common time signature, while the 'Professeur' part is in treble clef with a common time signature. The key signature remains two flats.

6/Improvisation

(Accord jazz)

Improvisation section notation, showing a sequence of chords and notes in a key signature of two flats. The notation includes a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

-Le joueur 1 improvise, le joueur 2 accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Improvisation section notation, showing parts for 'Joueur 1' and 'Joueur 2'. The notation includes a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

1/Nouveautés

Leçon n°17

A musical staff with a treble clef. Below the staff, a vertical sequence of notes is shown: a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth notes.

2/Sons filés

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several notes with fermatas, indicating sustained sounds.

3/Exercices rapides

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a series of rapid eighth-note exercises, some with slurs and repeat signs.

4/Etudes

Gamme de mi mineur

Four staves of musical notation for a study in D minor. The first staff is in common time (C) and shows the ascending and descending scales. The second staff continues the descending scale. The third staff is in 3/4 time and shows a melodic exercise. The fourth staff is in 6/8 time and shows a more complex melodic exercise.

Jouer le Beau Danube bleu en partant de:

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, showing the starting notes for 'The Blue Danube'.

Compléter la mélodie suivante:

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, showing a partial melody to be completed.

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Tableaux d'une exposition"

Modest Moussorgsky
(1839-1881)

Bydlo

Elève

Professeur

"Bluesette"

Jean "Toots" Thielemans
(1922-)

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

-L'élève improvise dans le style de Bydlo, le professeur accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Professeur

(en boucle, ad libitum)

1/Nouveautés

Leçon n°18

A musical staff with a treble clef. Below the staff, a vertical sequence of notes is shown: Bb, C, D, E, F, G, A, B. The notes are represented by black dots on a vertical line, with a small square at the bottom and a small circle at the top.

2/Sons filés

A musical staff with a treble clef. The notes are Bb, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, each with a fermata above it. The notes are connected by a horizontal line.

3/Exercices rapides

A musical staff with a treble clef. The notes are Bb, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, each with a fermata above it. The notes are connected by a horizontal line.

4/Etudes

Gamme de si bémol majeur

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes are Bb, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, each with a fermata above it. The notes are connected by a horizontal line.

Jouer Carmina Burana en partant de:

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, each with a fermata above it. The notes are connected by a horizontal line. The dynamic marking *p* is below the staff.

Compléter la mélodie suivante:

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The notes are Bb, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, each with a fermata above it. The notes are connected by a horizontal line.

"Mission Impossible"

Larry Mullen

Musical score for "Mission Impossible" by Larry Mullen. The score is written for two staves in 2/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is primarily in the upper staff, with accompaniment in the lower staff. The piece consists of two systems of two staves each.

"Der Tod und das mädchen"

(la jeune fille et la mort)

Franz Schubert

Mässig (*calme*) ♩ = 108

Musical score for "Der Tod und das mädchen" by Franz Schubert. The score is written for two staves in common time (C), featuring a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked "Mässig (calme)" with a quarter note equal to 108 beats. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to mezzo-forte (*mf*). The piece consists of two systems of two staves each.

6/Improvisation

-L'élève improvise dans le style de Mission Impossible, le professeur accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Musical score for improvisation. The score is written for a single staff in 5/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is simple and repetitive, ending with a repeat sign. The instruction "(en boucle, ad libitum)" is written below the staff.

Leçon n°19

1/Nouveautés

Musical notation for '1/Nouveautés' showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a single note on the first line (F#4). Below the staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with the first string open and the second string at the first fret, with an 'ok' label.

2/Sons filés

Musical notation for '2/Sons filés' showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a sequence of six half notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, and D5.

3/Exercices rapides

Musical notation for '3/Exercices rapides' showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a sequence of six groups of eighth notes, each with a repeat sign. The groups are: 1) F#4, G4, A4, B4; 2) G4, A4, B4, C5; 3) A4, B4, C5, D5; 4) F#4, G4, A4, B4; 5) G4, A4, B4, C5; 6) F#4, G4, A4, B4.

4/Etudes

Gamme de RE majeur

Musical notation for '4/Etudes' showing a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a sequence of four lines of eighth notes. The first line is an ascending scale: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. The second line is a descending scale: D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The third line is an ascending scale: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. The fourth line is a descending scale: D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

Jouer "Fais dodo" en partant de:

Musical notation for 'Fais dodo' starting with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The first note is a quarter note on the first line (F#4).

Compléter la mélodie suivante:

Musical notation for 'Compléter la mélodie suivante' showing a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The first line contains a quarter note on the first line (F#4), followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note on the second line (G4).

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Symphonie du nouveau monde"

(symphonie n°9, 4ème mouvement)

Antonin Dvorak
(1841-1904)

Musical score for "Symphonie du nouveau monde" (Symphony No. 9, 4th movement) by Antonin Dvorak. The score is arranged for Elève (Student), Professeur (Teacher), and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Elève part starts with a forte (f) dynamic and features a melodic line with accents. The Professeur part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with accents. The piano accompaniment includes a triplet in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

"When you wish upon a star"

(Pinnochio)

Leigh Harline

Musical score for "When you wish upon a star" (from Pinocchio) by Leigh Harline. The score is arranged for Elève (Student) and Professeur (Teacher). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Elève part features a melodic line with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The Professeur part provides a simple accompaniment. The piano accompaniment includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) that leads back to the beginning of the piece.

6/Improvisation

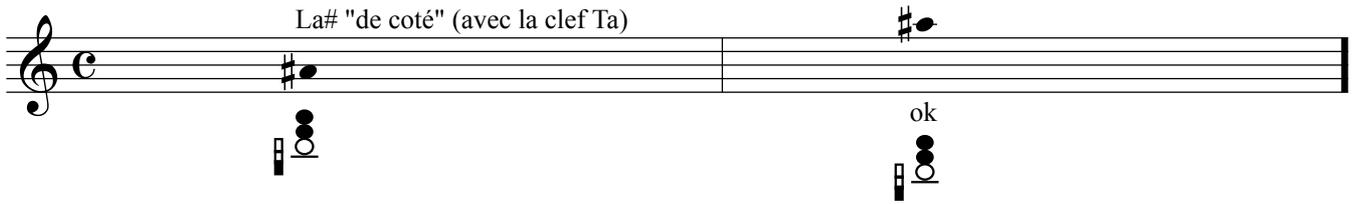
-L'élève improvise en RE Majeur, le professeur accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Musical score for the improvisation section. The score is arranged for Elève (Student) and Professeur (Teacher). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Elève part is blank, indicating improvisation. The Professeur part provides a simple accompaniment.

Leçon n°20

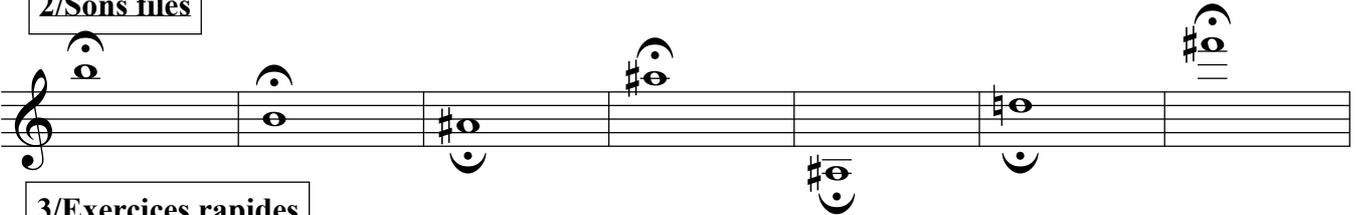
1/Nouveautés

La# "de coté" (avec la clef Ta)

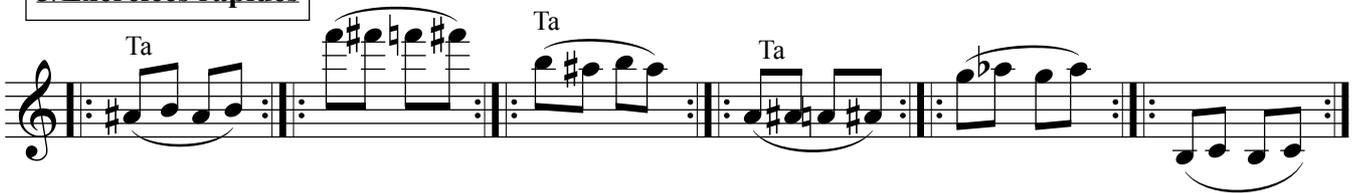


- Les double-croches
- La gamme chromatique

2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Études

Gamme chromatique



5/Morceaux par ♥

"E.T. l'extra-terrestre"

John Williams
(1932-)

Musical score for "E.T. l'extra-terrestre" in 3/4 time. The score is divided into two systems. The first system has two staves: "Elève" (top) and "Professeur" (bottom). The second system also has two staves. The "Elève" part consists of a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The "Professeur" part consists of a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

"Le Tambourin"

Jean-Philippe Rameau
(1683-1764)

Musical score for "Le Tambourin" in common time (C). The score is divided into two systems. The first system has two staves: "Elève" (top) and "Professeur" (bottom). The second system also has two staves. The "Elève" part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes a "Ta" marking above a specific rhythmic figure. The "Professeur" part features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The key signature has two flats (Bb, Eb) and the time signature is common time (C).

6/Improvisation

-L'élève improvise, le professeur accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Musical score for improvisation in common time (C). The score is divided into two systems. The first system has two staves: "Elève" (top) and "Professeur" (bottom). The second system also has two staves. The "Elève" part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The "Professeur" part features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).