

502-1/1585

音 26079

J652.3/
A.026

练声曲, 高音一廿号

ABT

Op. 474

Practical Singing Tutor

For

Soprano or Tenor



SHANGHAI MUSIC COMPANY

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FRANZ ABT

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PRACTICAL
SINGING TUTOR

FOR

SOPRANO OR TENOR (Complete and in Four Parts)
MEZZO-SOP. OR ALTO (Complete and in Four Parts)
BARITONE OR BASS (Complete and in Three Parts)

- Part I. Scales and Intervals
" II. Exercises for the Cultivation of Fluency
" III. Twenty Solfeggi
" IV. Twelve Exercises on Vocalization

NEWLY REVISED EDITION, WITH A SHORT PRACTICAL TREATISE ON
THE ART OF SINGING, BY

MAX SPICKER

Part I.

Production of Tone.— Intervals. Tonbildung und Treffübungen.

Edited by MAX SPICKER.

I.

SUSTAINED TONES OF UNIFORM POWER.— *GLEICHMÄSSIGES AUSHALTEN DES TONES.*

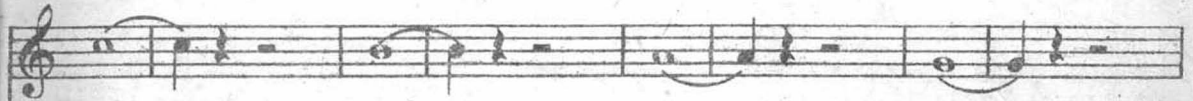
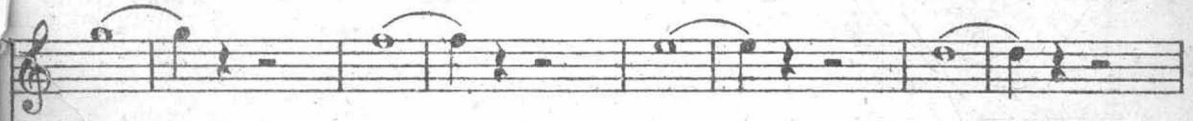
Diatonic Scale.— *Diatonische Tonfolge.*

*)

1.

The musical score consists of three systems, each with three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a diatonic scale starting on C4, moving up stepwise through D, E, F#, G, A, B, and C5, with each note sustained for a full measure. The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment. The middle staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef, both with a key signature of one sharp. The piano part features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand that follow the vocal melody, with some notes sustained across measures. The first system is marked with a '1.' and a '*' in the vocal staff.

*) This exercise, like all following ones, is to be sung to the vowel "a" (father). The tones are to be taken and sustained smoothly and evenly, the aperture formed by the mouth remaining unaltered. (See Preface).



Chromatic Scale.— *Chromatische Tonfolge.*

2.

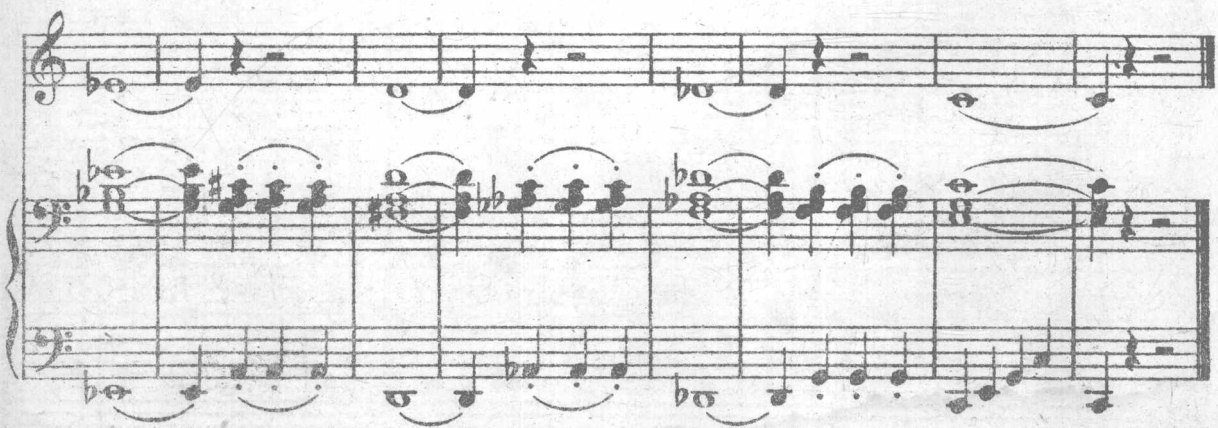
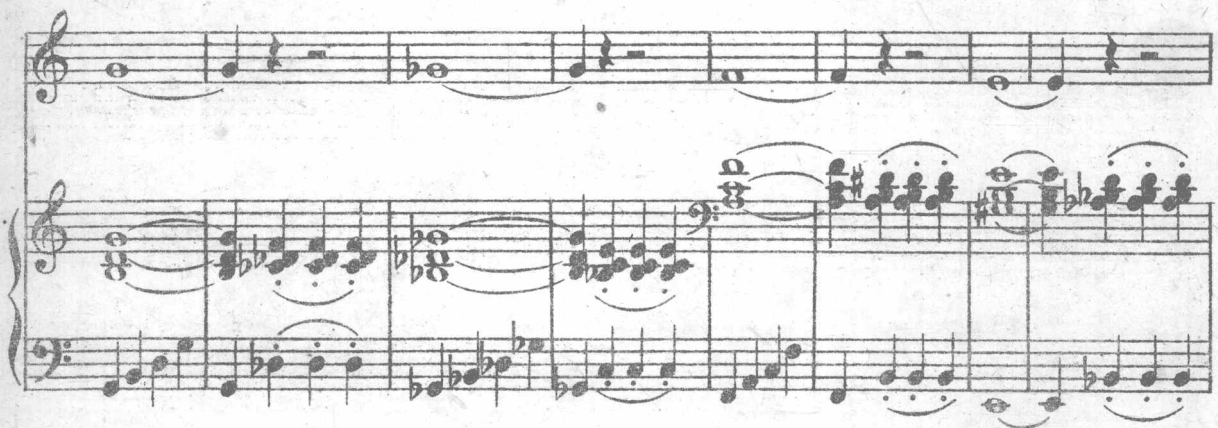
The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting on middle C and moving chromatically up and then down. The middle and bottom staves are grouped as a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). They feature dense, chromatic chords and arpeggiated patterns that follow the scale of the melody.

The second system continues the chromatic scale exercise. It follows the same three-staff format as the first system, with a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat major or D minor) for this system.

The third system continues the chromatic scale exercise. It follows the same three-staff format. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major or F# minor) for this system.

The fourth system continues the chromatic scale exercise. It follows the same three-staff format. The key signature changes to one sharp (F# major or C# minor) for this system.





II.

INTERVALS.—INTERVALLE.

Major Second.— *Grosse Secunde*. (=1 Whole Tone)

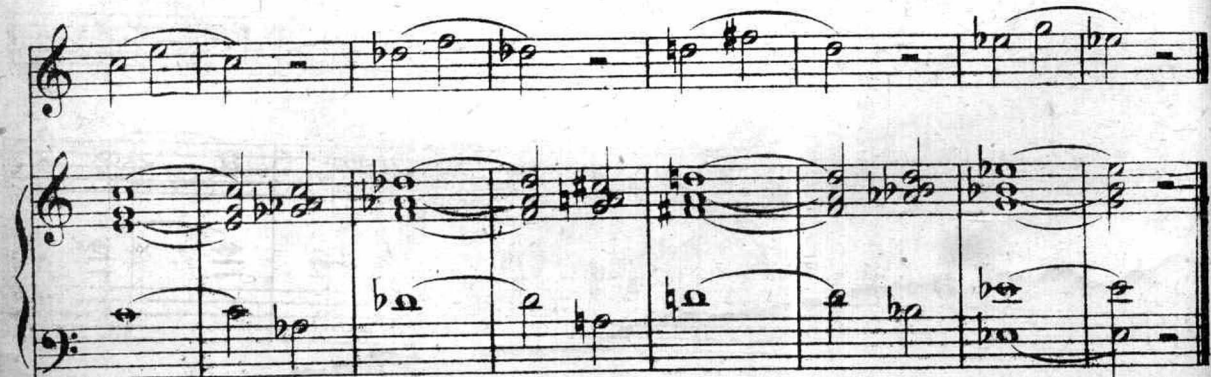
3. 





Major Third. — *Grosse Terz.* (= 2 Tones)

4. 



Perfect Fourth. — *Reine Quarte.* (= 2½ Tones)

5. 





Perfect Fifth... *Reine Quinte*. (= 3½ Tones)

6.

a

Major Sixth.— *Grosse Sexte.* (= $4\frac{1}{2}$ Tones)

7.

a

Major Seventh.— *Grosse Septime.* (= $5\frac{1}{2}$ Tones)

8.

a

Octaves.— Octaven. (= 6 Tones)

9.

Intervals in the Order of the Scale.— *Leitereigene Intervalle.*

Seconds.— *Secunden.* (M.= 1 Tone.
m.= $\frac{1}{2}$ ")

Major Sec.
grosse Sec.

M. Sec.
gr. Sec.

minor Sec.
kleine Sec.

10.

M. gr. M. gr. M. gr. m. kl.

M. gr. M. gr. m. kl.

11. Thirds. — Terzen.^{*)} m. kl. m. kl. M. gr. M. gr.

m. kl. m. kl. M. gr. m. kl.

*) M. = 2 Tones.

Fourths. — *Quarten.* (p = 2½ Tones.)

perfect.
reine.

p.
r.

p.
r.

augmented. (= 3 T.)
überm.

12.

Exercise 12: Fourths. — *Quarten.* (p = 2½ Tones.) The exercise is divided into two parts: 'perfect. reine.' and 'augmented. (= 3 T.) überm.'. Each part consists of a melody line and a piano accompaniment. The melody line starts with a whole note 'a' on a staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. The piano accompaniment is in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a common time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Continuation of Exercise 12: This section continues the melody and piano accompaniment for the perfect fourths. It features a melody line with a treble clef and a piano accompaniment in a grand staff. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

Fifths. — *Quinten.* (p = 3½ Tones.)

p.
r.

p.
r.

p.
r.

13.

Exercise 13: Fifths. — *Quinten.* (p = 3½ Tones.) The exercise is divided into two parts: 'perfect. reine.' and 'diminished. (= 3 T.) verm.'. Each part consists of a melody line and a piano accompaniment. The melody line starts with a whole note 'a' on a staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. The piano accompaniment is in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a common time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Continuation of Exercise 13: This section continues the melody and piano accompaniment for the diminished fifths. It features a melody line with a treble clef and a piano accompaniment in a grand staff. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

Sixths.—Sexten. (M.= 4½ Tones)
m.= 4

14. *M. gr.* *m. kl.*

M. gr. *M. gr.* *m. kl.*

Sevenths.—Septimen. (M.= 5½ Tones)
m.= 5

15. *M. gr.* *m. kl.*

m. kl. *M. gr.* *m. kl.*