

W. A. Mozart

*6 SONATINE
VIENEZE*

Piano solo

KV 439b

GRAFOART

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Casa de Editură GRAFOART

str. Brașov nr. 20, București

Tel.: 0747 236 278 / Fax. : 0318 15 15 13

Web: www.grafoart.ro

E-mail: contact@grafoart.ro

Librăria muzicală *G. Enescu*

p-ța Sfinții Voievozi nr. 1, București

Tel.: 021 315 07 12

Comenzi: www.egrafoart.ro

E-mail: comenzi@egrafoart.ro

SONATINA nr. 1

W. A. Mozart
(1756 - 1791)

Allegro brillante

The musical score is presented in a grand staff format, consisting of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The piece is in 3/4 time and G major. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand and piano (*p*) in the left hand. The second system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system includes piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The fourth system is primarily piano (*p*). The fifth system concludes with fortissimo (*fp*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The score is annotated with numerous fingerings (numbers 1-5), slurs, and articulation marks (asterisks). Dynamic markings include *f*, *mf*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *fp*. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

SONATINA nr. 2

Allegro espressivo

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system contains a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo and mood are indicated as *Allegro espressivo*. The score includes various dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. There are also asterisks (*) and a double bar line with repeat dots in the third system. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

SONATINA nr. 3

Andante

This system contains the first system of the 'Andante' movement, consisting of two systems of piano and bass staves. The piano part (upper staff) features a melodic line with various dynamics including *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *mf*. The bass part (lower staff) provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines, including a triplet in the first measure. Fingerings are indicated throughout, such as 5 4 1 5 1 4 1 and 3 1 2 3 5 4 5 3 1 2 1. Dynamics like *P* and **P* are used in the bass part. The system ends with a double bar line.

MENUETTO

Allegretto

This system contains the first system of the 'Menuetto' movement, consisting of two systems of piano and bass staves. The piano part (upper staff) features a lively melodic line with dynamics including *f*, *p*, *f*, and *p*. The bass part (lower staff) provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines, including a triplet in the first measure. Fingerings are indicated throughout, such as 2 1 3 2 1 3 and 2 4 1 2 3 5 1 2 4. Dynamics like *f*, *p*, and **p* are used in the bass part. The system ends with a double bar line.

SONATINA nr. 5

Adagio

The musical score for Sonata nr. 5, Adagio, is presented in six systems. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the treble and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the bass, with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble later in the system. The third system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The sixth system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the treble and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass. The score is annotated with various musical symbols, including slurs, accents, and fingerings (1-5). Asterisks and numbers are placed below the bass staff to indicate specific performance instructions or fingering.

SONATINA nr. 6

Allegro

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, with a tempo marking of 'Allegro'. The first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The second system includes a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking and a 'con fuoco' (with fire) instruction. The third system features a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) instruction. The fourth system has 'sf' (sforzando) and 'f' markings. The fifth system is marked 'p espressivo' (piano, expressive). The sixth system concludes with alternating 'f' and 'p' dynamics. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedal points are marked with an asterisk (*) below the bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

POSTFAȚĂ

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) s-a născut la Salzburg în familia unui violonist talentat, Leopold Mozart. Încă de mic, Mozart se arată deosebit de talentat, ceea ce îl determină pe tatăl său să îl ia într-un lung turneu. În anii care vor urma, Mozart este recunoscut copil-minune, remarcându-se drept un compozitor excepțional de muzică pentru pian, dar nu numai. Cele mai importante opere ale sale sunt realizate în anii 1780 – 1790, iar cele care înregistrează un succes semnificativ sunt *Nunta lui Figaro*, *Don Giovanni* și *Così fan tutte*, dar și *Flautul fermecat*. Cu toate acestea, principalele lui compoziții rămân Simfoniile și Sonatele și Sonatinele pentru pian. În total, Mozart a compus 41 de simfonii, 27 de concerte pentru pian și orchestră, o serie de concerte pentru orchestră și alte instrumente, două simfonii, serenade, cvartete, sonate, 17 opere și 19 mise.

Cele *Șase sonatine vieneze* au fost inițial compuse în jurul anului 1783 pentru trio de suflători, sub titlul *Cinci divertismente pentru două clarinete și fagot*. Nu se știe cine le-a transpus în versiunea pentru pian, dar este cert că în această formă au fost publicate pentru prima dată la Viena, în primii ani ai secolului al XIX-lea. Sonatinele vieneze au un grad mai scăzut de dificultate decât sonatele pentru pian, dar reprezintă stilul clasic al lui Mozart, având o importantă valoare pedagogică.