

Ludvig Schytte

6 Sonatinen

6 Sonatinas · 6 Sonatines

für Klavier
for Piano
pour Piano

opus 76

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PREVIEW
Low Resolution

Vorwort

Ludvig Schytte wurde am 28. April 1848 in Aarhus (Jütland) geboren. Im Alter von 22 Jahren studierte er zunächst bei dem dänischen Komponisten Niels Wilhelm Gade und bei Edmund Neupert in Kopenhagen. Als Pianist und Komponist war er sehr erfolgreich. 1884 setzte er seine Studien bei Franz Liszt in Weimar fort. Von 1886 bis 1907 lebte er in Wien, wo er das Horák Konservatorium gründete. Hier wirkte er vor allem als Klavierpädagoge. Die letzten Jahre seines Lebens unterrichtete er am angesehenen Stern schule Konzert.

Berlin und starb am 10. November 1909.

Ludvig Schytte komponierte hauptsächlich für das Klavier. Neben Klavierkonzerten und Charakterstücken schrieb er eine Klaviersonate und ein Konzert für Klavier und Orchester. Seine Tonsprache ist, ähnlich die seines bekannten Lehrers Liszt, von der Romantik, von Mendelssohn und Schumann beeinflusst. Geschreit wurde er in den "Klavierpädagogischen Lehrwerke und Etüdensammlungen". Mit Moritz Hauptmann veröffentlichte er "Schule des höheren Klavierspiels" heraus.

Im 18. Jahrhundert entwickelte sich aus den kleinen zweisätzigen Sonatinen die Sonatenform, die in der klassischen Epoche zu einem Höhepunkt kam. Von Haydn, Beethoven und Schubert ihren Höhepunkt erreicht. In der Romantik, aber auch in der Spätromantik, wurden aber auch Sonatinen geschrieben, die nicht nur den Unterricht, für angehende Klavierspieler und Klavierlehrer, sondern auch für alle Klavierspieler gedacht sind.

Die in diesen Bänden abgedruckten Sonatinen von Ludvig Schytte können in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts als Klavierstücke der Romantik angesehen werden. Sie sind harmonisch leicht verständlich und zeichnen sich durch einen geschmeidigen, bequem spielbaren Stil aus. Die Sonatinen sind dreisäsig. Der erste Satz steht jeweils in C-Dur, der zweite in F-Dur und der dritte in G-Dur. In den leichteren Sonatinen Nr. 1 und Nr. 2 werden zwei- bis viermalige Harmonien rhythmisch wiederholt. Harmonisch anspruchsvoller, auch technisch anspruchsvoller sind die Sonatinen Nr. 3 bis Nr. 6. In diesen Stücken steigern sich die Harmonien kontinuierlich und kommen schließlich bis zur dreigestrichenen Oktave.

Die Sonatinen von Schytte stehen immer in einer dreiteiligen Form und zeichnen sich durch eine ungewöhnliche Schlichtheit aus. In ihrer leicht verständlichen Tonsprache werden sie den Anfängern von Klavierschülern sehr gerecht. Die Finalsätze bieten in bewegtem Tempo schwungvolle Spielfiguren. In den Sonatinen Nr. 2 und Nr. 3 ist die Form dieser Sätze rondantechnisch mit einer Coda. Die Begleitfiguren der linken Hand im tänzerischen letzten Satz der Sonatine Nr. 4 erfordern vom Spieler eine fortgeschrittene Technik. In Sonatine Nr. 5 ist das Finale ein echtes Rondo, eine Tarantella im 6/8tel Takt. Am anspruchsvollsten ist die 6. Sonatine in a-Moll. Der 1. Satz steht im 3/4 Takt mit einem besonders deutlich kontrastierenden Seitenthema. Stürmische Spielfiguren, typisch für die Tonart a-Moll, bietet nach einer Einleitung der letzte Satz. Ruhepunkte sind hier der harmonisch schöne Mittelteil in F-Dur und der kleine Moderato-Einschub in A-Dur vor der abschließenden wirkungsvollen Coda.

Preface

Ludvig Schytte was born in Aarhus (Jutland) on 28 April 1848. At the age of twenty-two he went to study with the Danish composer Niels Wilhelm Gade and with Edmund Neupert in Copenhagen. Schytte was very successful as a composer and pianist: in 1884 he went to Weimar to continue his studies with Franz Liszt. From 1886 to 1907 he lived in Prague where he founded the Horák Conservatoire and focused his work on piano tuition. In the last two years of his life Schytte taught at the prestigious Stern Conservatoire in Berlin and on 10 November 1909,

Ludvig Schytte wrote music mainly for the piano. Besides numerous character pieces he wrote a piano sonata and a concerto for piano and orchestra. Like his teacher Gade, Schytte's musical language reflects the influence of Mendelssohn and Schumann. His tutorial works, collected in three volumes, were also highly regarded. Schytte published an 'Advanced Piano Method' in collaboration with Moriz Rosenthal.

Sonata form evolved in the eighteenth century, reaching its pinnacle in the Classical era with Beethoven and Schubert. Sonatinas were still composed in the Romantic era too, however, chiefly for tuition purposes and for amateur musicians.

The six sonatinas in this collection are among the most regarded as perfect examples of this genre from the second half of the 18th century. Harmonically undemanding and melodic, they are distinct from the more serious sonatas by their more tuneful, easy-to-play piano writing. These 'little sonatas' are likely to have been first movements of each of his shortened sonata form. In the easier key changes, the melodic phrases are sometimes repeated exactly. Sonatinas from the later period are usually more challenging and slightly longer. In these pieces the harmonic changes are more frequent, with increasingly clever modulations and a

The Sonatinas movements are all in three sections and notable for their graceful, hymn-like character. The easily comprehensible musical language is eminently suitable for young pianists. The movements present flowing musical lines at a rapid tempo. In Sonatinas No. 2 and No. 3 the form of these movements is similar to a rondo with a coda. The accompanying parts for the left hand in the dance-like last movement of Sonatina No. 4 require advanced technique. In Sonatina No. 5 the finale is a true rondo, a tarantella in 6/8 time. The concluding Sonatina No. 6 in A minor. The first movement is in 3/4 time with a markedly contrasting second subject. After its introduction the last movement has stormy musical figures typical of the key of A minor. Lovely harmonies in the middle section in F major and the short *moderato* passage in A major provide moments of calm before the effective conclusion of the coda.

Wilhelm Ohmen
Translation Julia Rushworth

Préface

Ludvig Schytte naquit le 28 avril 1848 à Aarhus, dans le Jutland. À 22 ans, il prend des cours de composition à Copenhague avec le compositeur danois Niels Wilhelm Gade et avec Edmund Neupert. Il ne tarde pas à avoir du succès, autant comme pianiste que comme compositeur. En 1884, il va se perfectionner avec Franz Liszt à Weimar. De 1886 à 1907, il vit à Vienne où il fonde le conservatoire Horák et se consacre surtout à l'enseignement du piano. Durant les deux dernières années de sa vie, il enseigne au célèbre conservatoire Stern de Berlin. Il meurt le 10 novembre 1909.

Ludvig Schytte a composé principalement pour le piano. Outre de nombreuses sonatines de caractères et autres morceaux de salon, il a écrit pour l'instrument de nombreux études, mazurcas, Son langage, comme celui de son célèbre professeur Niels Wilhelm Gade, très influencé par les romantiques allemands, notamment de Mendelssohn et de Schubert. Il a également donné son nom à des méthodes pédagogiques et des recueils d'œuvres. Il a collaboré avec Moritz Rosenthal la *Grande École du piano* (« Schule des Klavierspiels »).

C'est à partir de sonatines en un ou deux mouvements que le piano a développé au XVIII^e siècle le genre de la sonate, qui a atteint son sommet avec les grandes sonates de Haydn, Beethoven et Schubert. À cette époque, et surtout dans la période romantique, on a continué à composer des sonatines, mais cette fois-ci pour des raisons pédagogiques, pour les apprentis pianistes et les amateurs.

Les six sonatines de Ludvig Schytte possèdent toutes une volonté d'aventure et peuvent être considérées comme des exemples types de ce genre à la fin du XIX^e siècle. Elles sont mélodieuses, présentent une harmonie élégante et sont tout à fait accueillies par sa facilité d'exécution et sa souplesse. Ces six sonatines sont divisées en deux groupes. Le premier mouvement est chaque fois un raccordement de deux ou trois œuvres sonatines, les plus faciles, des groupes de deux ou trois œuvres sonatines qui sont pratiquement identiques. Les Sonatines n° 3 à 6 ont une harmonie plus complexe, des modulations beaucoup plus importantes, et les difficultés techniques deviennent progressivement plus de modulations raffinées et de combinaisons jusqu'à la première octave en lignes supplémentaires.

Au contraire des sonatines lentes soit toujours de forme tripartite et se distinguent par leurs mélodies douces et charmantes. Ecrites dans un langage aisément compréhensible, ils sont parfaitement dans la portée des élèves de piano. Les finales, qui se caractérisent par un tempo assez rapide, s'apparentent à un rondo avec coda dans les Sonatines n° 2 et 3. Le dernier mouvement de la Sonatine n° 4, très dansant, les figures d'accompagnement de la main gauche exigent une technique déjà avancée. Dans la Sonatine n° 5, le finale est un rondo, une tarantelle à 6/8. La Sonatine n° 6 en la mineur est la plus difficile. Le thème secondaire du premier mouvement, à 3/4, apporte un contraste très marqué. Après une introduction, le dernier mouvement est traversé par des motifs agités, typiques de la tonalité de la mineur. Des plages de repos sont ménagées par la partie centrale en fa majeur, aux belles harmonies, et le petit Moderato en la majeur qui précède une coda pleine d'effet.

Wilhelm Ohmen

Traduction Daniel Fesquet

Sonatine.

Ludvig Schytte, Op. 76, N° 4.

Allegro moderato.

PIANO.

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for piano. The first staff shows a treble clef, common time, and a dynamic 'mf'. The second staff shows a bass clef, common time, with a dynamic 'p'. The third staff continues the treble clef and common time. The fourth staff continues the bass clef and common time. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are dynamic markings like 'mf', 'p', and 'cresc.'. The piece ends with a final dynamic 'cresc.'. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'PREVIEW' and 'Low Resolution' is overlaid across the music.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-4-3-1-3; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-2-3-5-6; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Dynamic *mf animato*. Measure 7: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs with fingerings 4-3-2-1-2; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs with fingerings 1-2-3-4-5; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Measure 9: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs with fingerings 1-2-3-4-5; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 10: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs with fingerings 2-1-3-4-5; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Dynamic *p*.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-4-3-2-1; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-4-3-2-1; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Measure 13: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-4-3-2-1; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 14: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-4-3-2-1; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Measure 15: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-4-3-2-1; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 16: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-4-3-2-1; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Measure 17: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-4-3-2-1; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 18: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with fingerings 5-4-3-2-1; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

PREVIEW
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Sheet music for piano, Treble and Bass staves. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 5: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

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PREVIEW

Low Resolution

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Sheet music for piano, two staves. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4).

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Andante

Sheet music for piano, two staves. Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2), (3, 4).

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