

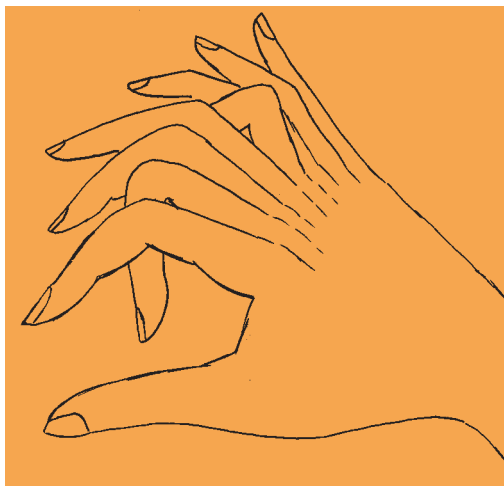
Jürg Hochweber

Zupf-Orgien

'Picking Orgies'

Das Arpeggio-Buch für Gitarrenprofis *The Arpeggio-Book for Professional Guitarists*

79 Etüden und Übungen von wohlgefällig bis vertrackt
79 Studies and Exercises, pleasant or tricky



Written May 2000, revised January 2002

Internet Guitar Books
www.hochweber.ch

Vorwort

Liebe Gitarren-Profis!

Den Anstoß für dieses Heft gab mir eigentlich die Lektüre eines Buches über Gehirnanatomie. Ich war erstaunt, wie viele Teile der gesamten Hirnmasse allein der Motorik und Sensorik unserer Finger dienen. Besonders die Daumenmotorik beansprucht etwa soviel Hirnzellen wie der ganze Rumpf. Und in der Entwicklungspädagogik weiß man ja seit langem, wie wichtig Bewegung für das gesamte Lernen ist, wodurch der Schluss nahe liegt, dass ein gezieltes Fingertraining nicht nur die Schnelligkeit erhöht, sondern positive Auswirkungen auf unseren ganzen Lernprozess hat.

Da hat es mich schon einmal gereizt, nicht nur wohlgefällige Gitarrenstücke zu schreiben, sondern einmal einen besonderen technischen Aspekt des Gitarrenspiels von Grund auf auszuloten. Ich glaube, hier liegt viel Brachland. Arpeggien gehören zu den typischen Gitarrenspezialitäten, und als langjähriger Autor von Gitarrenmusik weiß ich, dass sich damit sehr gute Effekte erzielen lassen, die mit keinem andern Instrument möglich sind. Während eine streng polyphone Musik auf der Gitarre problematisch ist, lässt sich mit einem freien halbpolyphonen Stil, wo die Melodien aus gebrochenen Akkorden hervorgehen und oft nicht genau definiert ist, was überhaupt zur Melodie gehört, ein besonders hoher Wirkungsgrad erreichen. Das heißt, es lässt sich mit relativ wenig technischem Aufwand ein Maximum an „Ertrag“ erzielen.

Wie kommt das zustande? Es ist die versteckte Mehrstimmigkeit, die durch das Weiterklingen arpeggierter Töne entsteht. Während die linke Hand Akkorde greift, und die rechte Hand regelmäßige, oft rhythmisch intensive Muster zupft, lässt sich manchmal jedem Finger eine eigenständige Stimme zuordnen. Dadurch entsteht ein vielstimmiger Eindruck, obwohl vielleicht nur immer ein Ton aufs Mal gezupft wird. Das ist auch das Geheimnis vieler „Fingerstyle-Gitaristen“, mit raffinierten versteckten Stimmen eine erstaunliche Klangdichte hervorzuzaubern. Dies voll auszureizen ist für nicht gitarrenspielende Komponisten leider fast unmöglich.

Dieses Heft ist für Profis gedacht, die ihre rechte Hand und vor allem die Unabhängigkeit der Finger trainieren wollen, doch ist natürlich vieles davon auch Nichtprofis zugänglich. Die spezielle Wirkung kommt allerdings erst ab einem ziemlich schnellen Tempo zustande.

Das Notenbild täuscht zum Teil: einige sehr „schwarze“ Etüden wie Nr. 54 sind leicht zu spielen, sobald du das Muster einmal gefunden hast, andere hingegen sind verflucht schwierig, obwohl sie leicht aussehen. Nehmen wir z. B. Nr. 74: Solange du langsam Note für Note spielst, mag es ja einfach sein. Wenn du aber, was unbedingt dein Ziel sein soll, den Ablauf automatisieren willst, wird es schwierig, da mehrere Perioden überlagert sind und erst nach zwei vollen Takten wieder ein neues Muster beginnt. Bei Etüden wie 77 und 78 stimmen die Perioden für Fingerabläufe und rhythmische Figur nicht überein, was im Tempo zunächst verwirrt.

Wo nicht speziell angegeben, soll alles *tirando* gespielt werden. Ferner sollen die Akkordtöne in der Regel weiterklingen, bei den Akkordwechseln soll jedoch nach Möglichkeit gedämpft werden. Dämpfungstechnik? Auch das wäre Material für ein ganzes Heft! Für die linke Hand gibt's hier absichtlich wenig Arbeit, um möglichst viel Aufmerksamkeit der Rechten zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Auch wenn die Technik im Vordergrund steht, habe ich doch gut aufgepasst, dass auch überall ein paar Bonbons versteckt sind, sei es in Form von lustigen rhythmischen Effekten oder besonders skurrilen Fingerkombinationen. Es darf ja auch ein bisschen Spaß machen!

Einige Fingerkombinationen wirst du nicht finden in der klassischen Literatur. In den Etüden 67 - 73 habe ich auch den kleinen Finger eingesetzt, und ihn mit *c* bezeichnet, von „chico“ = klein. Auch wenn er im traditionellen Spiel nicht eingesetzt wird, empfehle ich unbedingt, ihn ebenfalls zu trainieren, fördert das doch generell die Unabhängigkeit, und es ist eigentlich nicht einzusehen, warum man soviel Ressourcen nicht nutzen soll. Übrigens wirst du überrascht sein, wie bald der kleine Finger so gut wie die andern gehorchen wird.

Etwas ist schön daran an diesem Training: Es ist wie Schwimmen oder Radfahren, wenn's einmal geklickt hat, wenn die Synapsen im Hirn neu verschaltet sind, bleibt's auch dabei. Im Gegensatz etwa zu Streckübungen oder Lagenwechsel geht es hier mehr um ein Softwaretraining, wo gilt: Was gelernt ist, ist gelernt!

Und jetzt kann's losgehen mit, m i m i, m a m a, p a p a, p i p i, a m i und wie sie alle heißen.

Jürg Hochweber, im Mai 2000

DAS ARPEGGIO-BUCH FÜR GITARREN-PROFIS

Jürg Hochweber

1

1a

2

Exercise 2 is a four-staff musical piece in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written on the top staff, featuring slurs, accents (>), and triplets (3). The notes are: a, m, i, m, a, m, i, m, a, m, i, m. The bass line consists of eighth-note chords: p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p. The piece concludes with a final chord on the bottom staff.

3

Exercise 3 is a four-staff musical piece in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written on the top staff, featuring slurs and sixteenth-note patterns. The notes are: m, i, a, m, i, m, i, a, m, i, m, i, a, m, i. The bass line consists of eighth-note chords: p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p. The piece concludes with a final chord on the bottom staff.

4

i m i m a m i m i
p p

i m i m a m i m i
2 p p

3

1

2

Fine

3

2# 2# 3 4
D.C. al Fine

[illegible][illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a single line of music. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The score is written in a simple, clear font, with notes and rests clearly visible. The background is white, and the notes are black. The score is presented in a single line, with no other musical notation or text visible.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The time signature is 8/8. The melody consists of eighth notes, and the bass line consists of quarter notes. The system contains 16 measures, with a repeat sign at the end.

[illegible]

6

4

3

p

p

p

p

p

3

2

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The piece is divided into three measures by bar lines. The first measure contains a treble staff with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with eighth notes. The second measure continues the melody and accompaniment. The third measure includes fingerings (1, 2, 3) and dynamics (p) for the treble staff, and a dynamic (p) for the bass staff.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four measures. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, while the accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 8/8. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing triplets. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

7

a m i m a m i m a m i m a m i m

V VII

4 4

p p p p p p p p p p p p

8

a m i m a m i m

V VII

4 4

p p p p p p p p

9

a m i m a m i m a m i m a

V VII

4 4

p p p p p p p p

10

i m i i m i i m i i m

p p p p p p p

Fine

1. 2.

D.C. al Fine

[illegible]

13

Exercise 13 is an 8-measure piece in 3/8 time, written in A major (three sharps). The melody in the treble staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with slurs and fingerings (m, i, a, m, i, m, i, m, i) indicated above. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and fingerings (p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p) indicated below. The exercise concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

14

Exercise 14 is an 8-measure piece in 3/8 time, written in A major (three sharps). The melody in the treble staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with slurs and fingerings (a, m, i, m, a, m, i, m) indicated above. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and fingerings (p, p, p, p, p, p, p, p) indicated below. The exercise concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

15

a m i m a m i m a m i m a m i m

p

8

4

3

1

2

3

4

Fine

D.C. al Fine

15a

The musical score for 15a is written for a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score consists of eight measures. The first measure contains a treble staff with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The bass staff contains a half note G3, a half note F3, and a half note E3, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The second measure contains a treble staff with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The bass staff contains a half note G3, a half note F3, and a half note E3, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The third measure contains a treble staff with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The bass staff contains a half note G3, a half note F3, and a half note E3, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The fourth measure contains a treble staff with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The bass staff contains a half note G3, a half note F3, and a half note E3, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The fifth measure contains a treble staff with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The bass staff contains a half note G3, a half note F3, and a half note E3, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The sixth measure contains a treble staff with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The bass staff contains a half note G3, a half note F3, and a half note E3, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The seventh measure contains a treble staff with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The bass staff contains a half note G3, a half note F3, and a half note E3, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The eighth measure contains a treble staff with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The bass staff contains a half note G3, a half note F3, and a half note E3, with a bracket above indicating a sixteenth note triplet. The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) in the first measure, *VI* (Vivace) in the second measure, *Fine* in the third measure, *V* (Vivace) in the fourth measure, *IV* (Vivace) in the fifth measure, *III* (Vivace) in the sixth measure, and *D.C. al Fine* in the eighth measure.

16

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The lyrics 'i a m i a m' are written above the notes. The second system continues the melody, with lyrics 'i a m i a m' and 'i a m i a m' written above the notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

17

a m i a m i a i m i a m i a i m i

p p p p p p p p

a m i a m i a i m i

p p p p

Fine

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first line of the melody, and the second system contains the second line. The melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of 16 measures. The first system contains 8 measures, and the second system contains 8 measures. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system ends with a double bar line. The text 'D.C. al Fine' is written below the second system, indicating that the piece should be repeated from the beginning and then end at the final measure.

Capo = III

18

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

19

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

20

12/16

i m i a m i i m i a i i m i a m i

p p p p p p p p

i 3 2 1

III

21

i m i m i m i

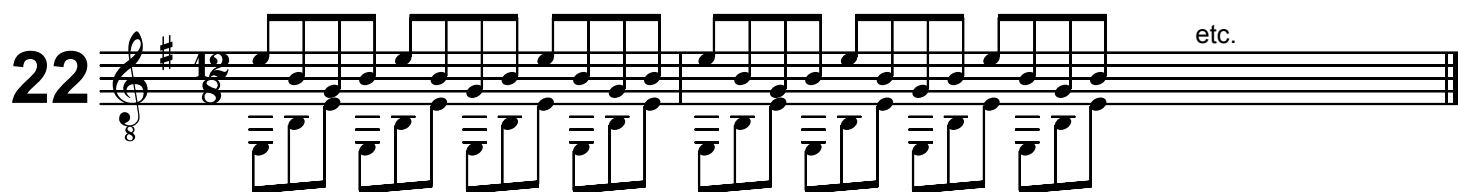
p p p p

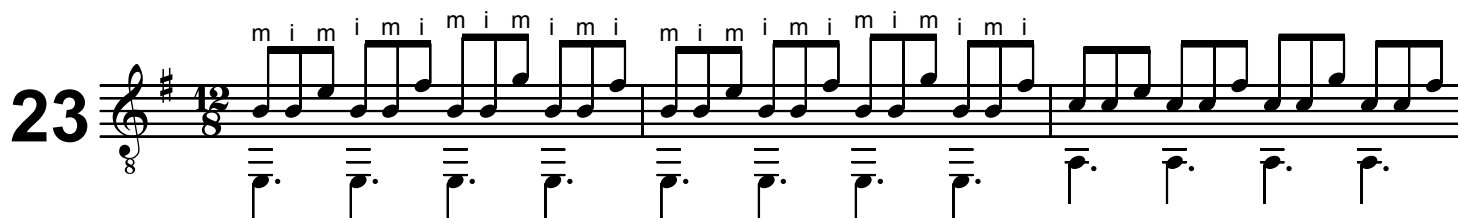
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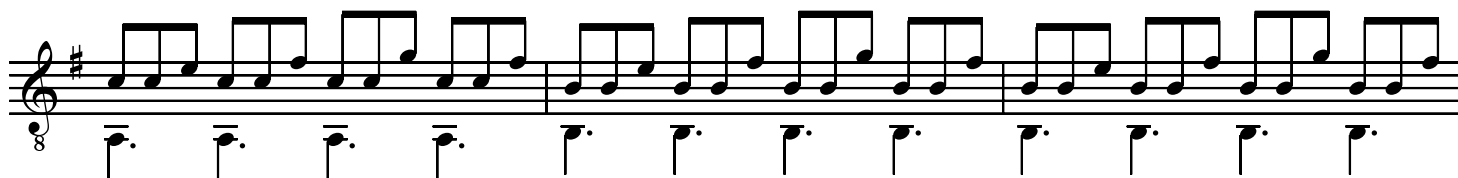
1. 2.

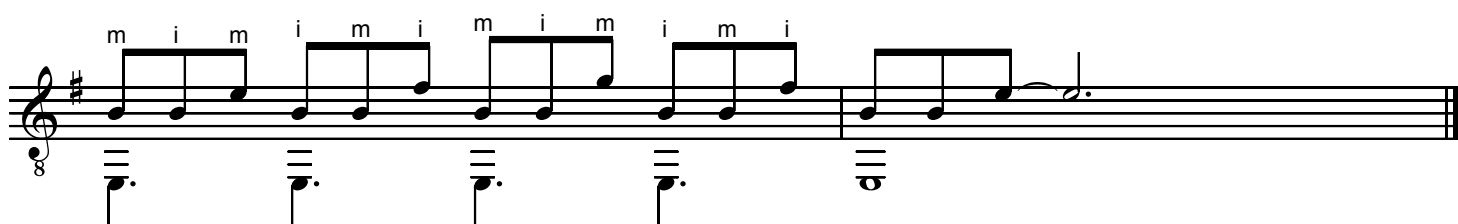
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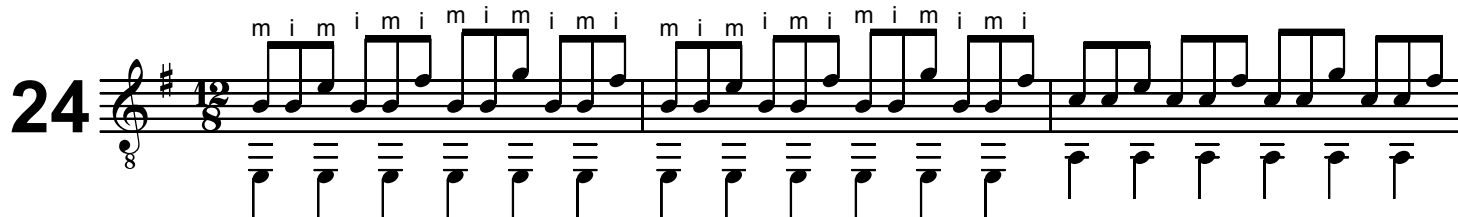
p p p p

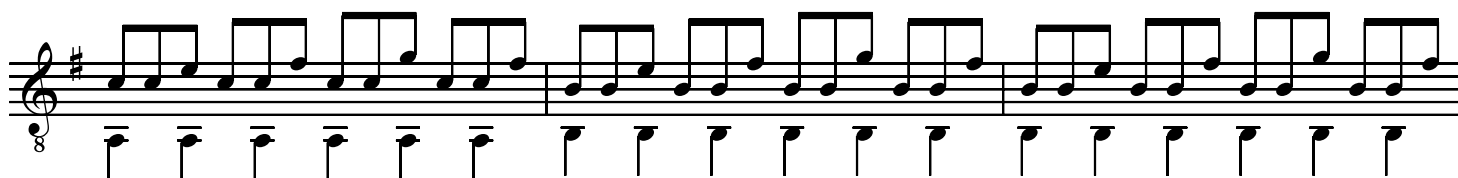
22 

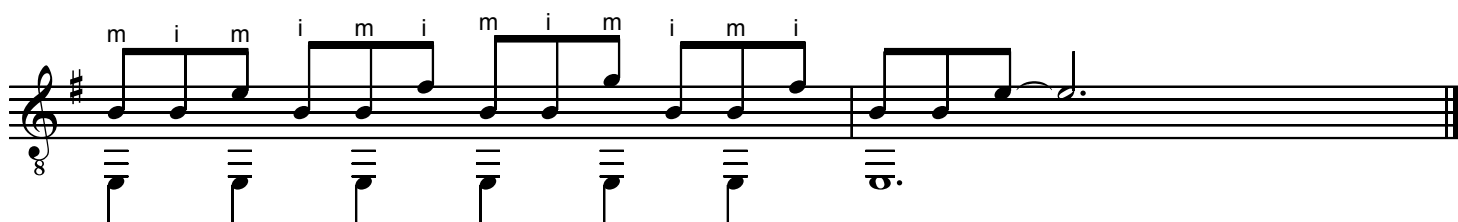
23 





24 





25

The musical score is a single melodic line in 12/8 time, featuring various ornaments (m, i, >) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The score is divided into eight staves, each containing a series of notes and ornaments. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 12/8. The subsequent staves continue the melodic line with similar ornaments and fingerings. The bottom staff ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

26

27

a m i m a m i m a m i

28

Exercise 28 is a musical piece in treble clef, key of F# (one sharp), and 2/4 time. It consists of seven staves. The first staff begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs throughout the piece. A repeat sign (II) appears after the third staff. A section marked III begins at the start of the fourth staff. A fourth finger (4) is indicated on the sixth staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

29

Exercise 29 is a musical piece in treble clef, key of F# (one sharp), and 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs throughout the piece. A repeat sign (II) appears after the first staff. A section marked III begins at the start of the second staff. A fourth finger (4) is indicated on the first staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

31

Exercise 31 is an 8-measure piece in 2/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth notes with slurs and accents, and the bass line consists of eighth notes with slurs and accents. The exercise ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

33



33

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F#4. The second measure contains a sequence of eighth notes: E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, and a half note E3. The key signature has one sharp (F#4).

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/8. The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, C5-B4, A4-G4, and F#4. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

34

Musical score for exercise 34, featuring three staves of music. The first staff includes vocal line notation with lyrics 'm a m a m a m a m' above it. The second and third staves contain instrumental accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

[illegible]

D.C. al Fine

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38

8/8

a m i a m i a m i a m i 4 a m i a m i a m i a m i

p p p p p p p p

1.

2.

39

8/8

m a m a m a m a m a m a m a m a

p p p p p p p p

1.

2.

40

a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i simile

p p p p p p p p

41

m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m i

p p p p p p p p

42

m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m i

p p p p p p p p

43

8

44

8

45

8

8

8

8

46

8

8

47

48

49

50

m i m i m i m i m i m i

II

IV

IV

51

i a m i a m a m

52

a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i

53

The musical score for exercise 53 is written for a treble and bass staff in 8/8 time, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The exercise is divided into two main sections by a double bar line. The first section consists of eight measures, with the first four measures containing triplets of eighth notes in the treble staff and eighth notes in the bass staff, marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The second section consists of eight measures, with the first four measures containing eighth notes in the treble staff and eighth notes in the bass staff, marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The final four measures of the second section contain eighth notes in the treble staff and eighth notes in the bass staff, marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4).

54

8

a m i i a m i i a m i i a m i i

p p p p p p p p

2 0 1

a m i

a m i

p p p p p p

a m i

55

8

a m i i a m i i a m i i a m i i

p p p p p p p p

3

4

i i

p p p

[illegible]

57

ami ami ami ami ami ami ami

p p p p p p p

4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4

58

a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i

a m i

3

4

58a

a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i a m i

59

8/8

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

60

8/8

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

62

Fine

D.S. al Fine

63

a i i a i i a i i a

p p p p p p p

1 2

1 2

64

a m i m a m i m a m i m a m i m a m i m

8

p

p p

p p p p

p

8

2

8

p

8

4

8

3

65

a m i i m a m i a m i i m a m i a m i i m a m i a m i i m a m i

p p p p p p p p p p p p

a m i

p

IV

V

II

D.C. al Fine

66

c = chico = little finger

67

68

c = chico = little finger

69

70

71

72

73

Fine

1. VII

2. V

D.C. al Fine

74

m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m i

p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p

m i m i

2

4 3 2 3

76

ami ami ami ami

8

p p p p p p

8

8

8

8

8

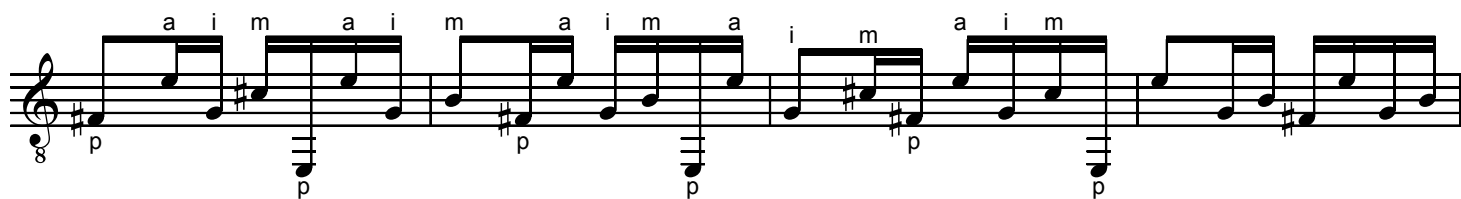
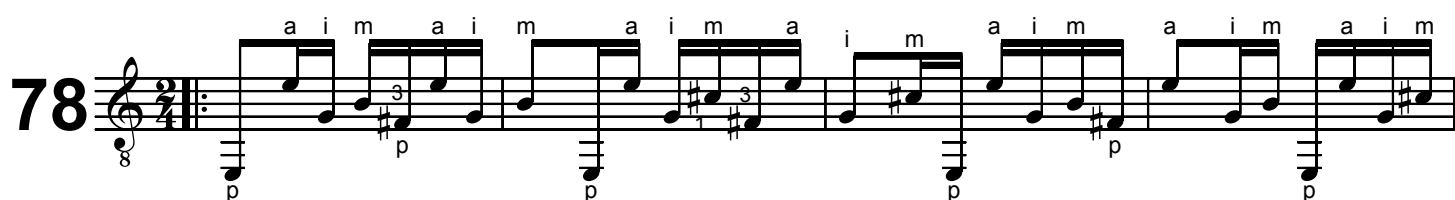
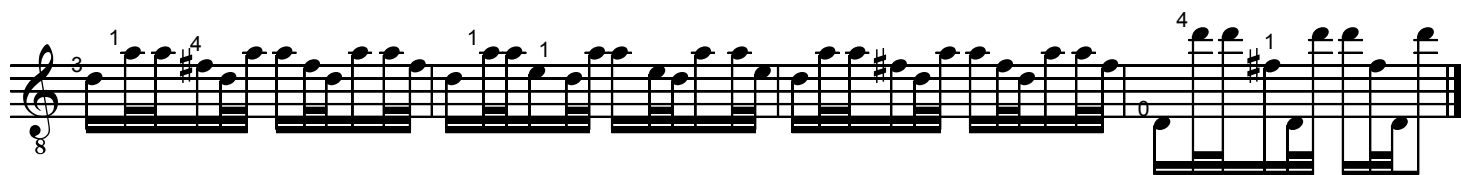
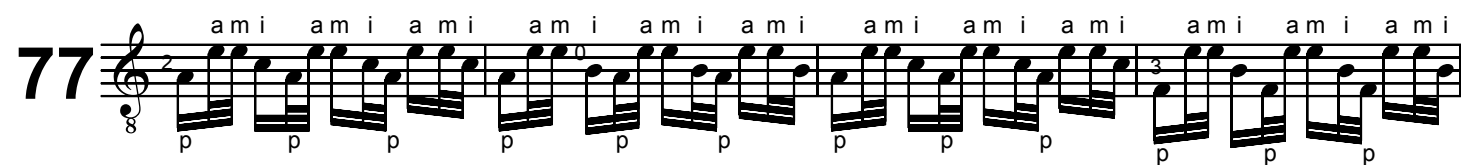
8

8

8

8

8



Verhext (bewitched)

Jürg Hochweber

Capo = III (recommended)

♩ = 82

Play 17 Times

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Play 16 Times

Coda

18th

17th