



Тимофей Окшицер

СИСТЕМА
КОМПЛЕКСНЫХ
ЗАНЯТИЙ
ТРУБАЧА

часть вторая

Трудные
Комплексы



БИБЛИОТЕКА БУРЕГИ В.М. (г.Сумы)

С именем замечательного трубача, народного артиста России Тимофея Докшицера связаны многие блестящие достижения современного искусства. Огромное число концертов, записей, плодотворная артистическая и педагогическая деятельность - все это выдвинуло его в ряд самых известных и авторитетных музыкантов мира.

Т.Докшицер родился на Украине, в семье музыканта. С девяти лет учился игре на трубе в Москве, стал воспитанником оркестра кавалерийского полка. Начался долгий путь совершенствования; сначала - в училище имени Глазунова и Центральной музыкальной школе, затем - в училище и в Государственном музыкально-педагогическом институте имени Гнесиных. Наставниками молодого музыканта были известные советские трубачи М.Табakov и И.Василевский. В феврале 1941 года Докшицер - лауреат Всесоюзного конкурса музыкантов-исполнителей, а в 1947 году одерживает победу на Международном конкурсе в Праге.

В эти годы молодой трубач много концентрирует и одновременно работает в оркестре Большого театра СССР. В 1957 году он оканчивает дирижерский факультет Московской государственной консерватории им. П.И.Чайковского по классу профессора Лео Гинзбурга.

Тимофей Докшицер - выдающийся музыкант, продвинувший далеко вперед искусство игры на трубе. В его руках этот инструмент приобретает подлинную сольную значимость, соперничая с гибкостью, подвижностью деревянных духовых, экспрессивным звучанием струнных бельканто вокала. 'Докшицер моделирует каждую фразу так искусно, что ему могли бы позавидовать многие известные певцы и инструменталисты' - пишет болгарская газета "Работническо дело", а американец Джон Барроуз на страницах журнала "Брасс Уорлд" восклицает: "Его игра положительно превосходит возможности инструмента".



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БУРЕГА В.М.
НОТНАЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА
СУМЫ 1.242-767

The outstanding trumpeter Timofei Dokshizer, People's Artist of the Russian Federation, has made an impressive contribution to modern trumpet playing. Thanks to his active concert activity and fruitful work as a teacher he now ranks among the most distinguished musicians of the world.

Timofei Dokshizer was born in the Ukraine into a musical family. He began to study music in Moscow at the age of nine, when he joined a cavalry regiment band. He continued his studies first at the Glazunov School and the Secondary Music School of the Moscow Conservatoire, and later at the Gnesin College and the Gnesin Musical-Pedagogical Institute under the prominent Soviet trumpeters Mikhail Tabakov and Ivan Vasilevski. In February 1941 Timofei Dokshizer became a prize-winner of the USSR Performing Musicians Competition, and in 1947 won the first prize at an international contest in Prague. He was one of the first Soviet musicians to gain international recognition.

In those years Timofei Dokshizer regularly appeared in concerts and worked with the Bolshoi Theatre Orchestra. In 1957 he graduated from Professor Leo Ginzburg's conducting class at the Moscow Conservatoire.

Timofei Dokshizer, an outstanding musician, has gained spectacular attainments in trumpet playing. He has ensured for the trumpet the reputation of a brilliant solo instrument which can rival the flexibility of woodwind instruments, the expressiveness of the strings and the agility of bel canto. According to the Bulgarian newspaper "Rabotnichesko delo", "many well-known singers and instrumentalists may envy the skill with which Dokshizer fashions his every phrase." John Barrows from the USA remarked in the "Brass World" magazine: "His playing expands the range of his instrument."

ТРУДНЫЕ КОМПЛЕКСЫ

Difficult System

1

разминка

warming up

The musical score is written for piano and consists of eight staves of music. The time signature is 4/4. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 60 and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The subsequent staves feature various key signatures and dynamic markings: *f*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, and *f*. The music is characterized by eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of four, and includes various rests and phrasing slurs. The key signatures change throughout the piece, including natural, one sharp, two sharps, one flat, and two flats.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation for vocalises. The notation is written in treble clef and includes various key signatures (one sharp, two sharps, three sharps, and one flat). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. Slurs and ties are used to connect notes across measures. The word "simile" is written below the eighth staff, and the word "ad libitum" is enclosed in a dashed box below the sixth staff.



×) Вариант: вдох носом

Variation: inhaling through the nose



секвенции

секвенции





Варианты: делить упражнение на две половины,
играть отдельно каждую половину
легато или двойной атакой

Variations: a) divide the exercise in two and play
the halves-right or left-separately, from top to bottom;
b) play legato over four bars; c) play with double tonguing

$\text{♩} = 84$

mf *p* *mf*

mf *p* *mf*

simile

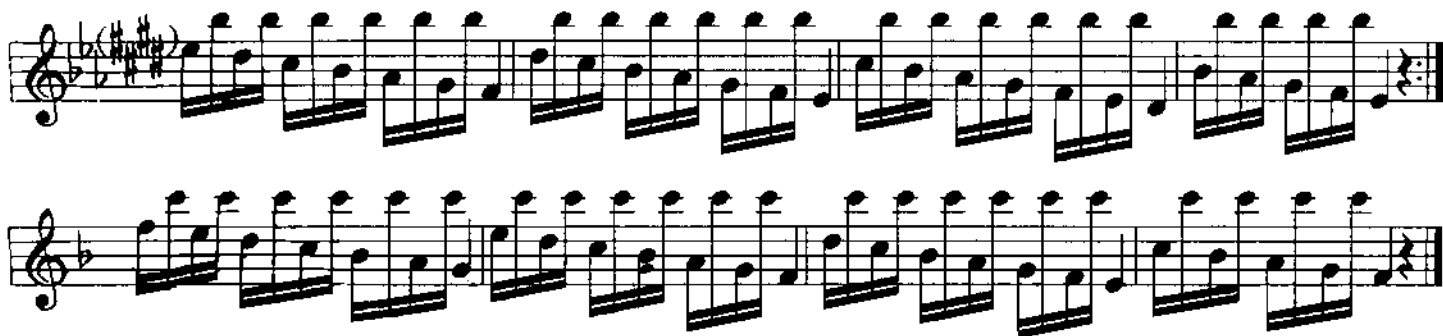


вариант \ variation

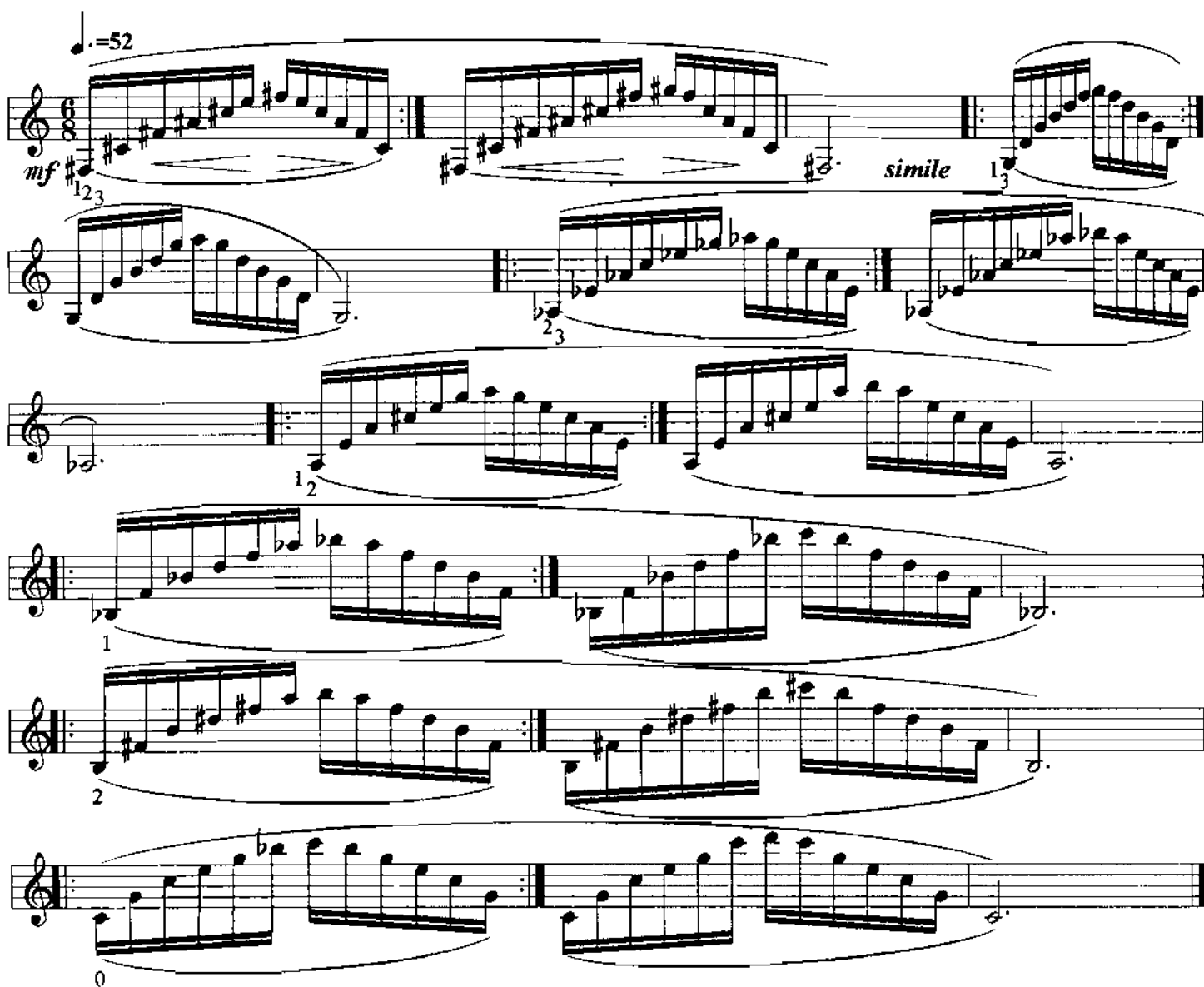


simile





Варианты \ Variations



разминка

warming up



Играть также in A и in C

To be played also in A and in C

48

mf *simile* *f* *simile*

Играть также in A

To be played also in A

mf *f*

вариант / variation

f *p* *f* *pp* *f* *p* *f* *pp*



секвенции

sequences

$\text{♩} = 72$

mf *tr* *mf* *simile*

1 2 3 6 6 1 2 3 6 1 2 3 (1) 6 1 2 6 1 2 6

1 2 3 6 1 2 3 (1) 6 1 2 6 1 2 6

1 6 2 6



Играть также in A и in C

To be played also in A and in C



Играть также in A

To be played also in A



Musical score for a piano piece, featuring two systems of staves. The first system consists of five staves with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system consists of five staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The first staff of the second system is marked *mf* and *12/8*. The second staff of the second system is marked *simile*. The third staff of the second system has a flat symbol (b) above the first measure. The fourth staff of the second system has flat symbols (b) above the first and second measures. The fifth staff of the second system has a sharp symbol (#) above the first measure. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.



вариант / variation

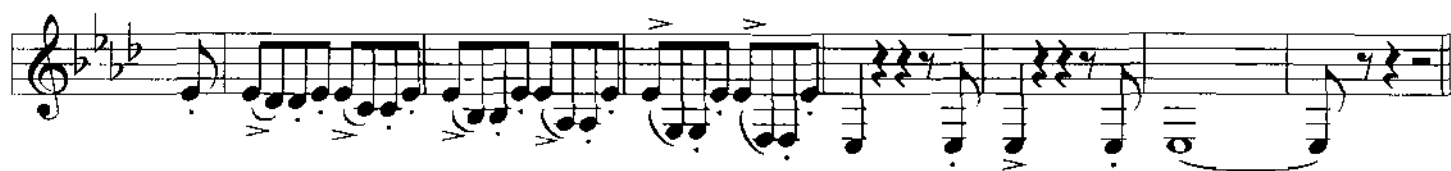
1 2 3 4

$\text{♩} = 120$

mp *TKTKTKTKTK* *mf* *simile*

разминка

warming up





вокализы

vocalises

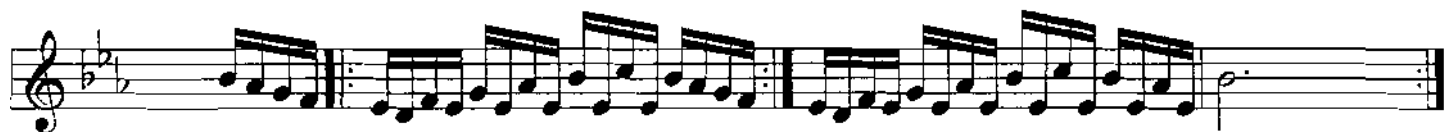
$\text{♩} = 44$ *Играть также in A* *To be played also in A*

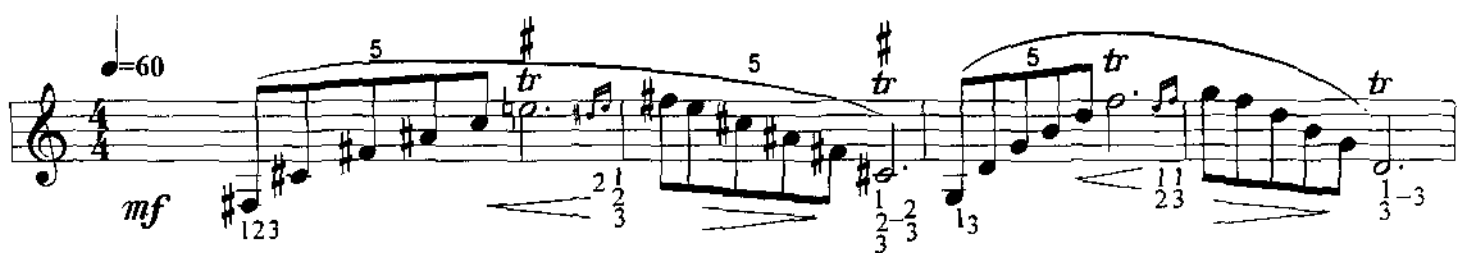
Musical score for piano, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#) in the middle of the page. The piece includes a "Rubato" section and a "simile" instruction. The notation is complex, with many slurs and ties, suggesting a highly expressive and technically demanding piece.



секвенции

sequences







разминка

warming up

f TT T TT $\langle \rangle$ TT T TT $\langle \rangle$

simile

вокализы

vocalises

♩=54

mf *f* *p* *p*

Играть также in A, in C, in Es To be played in A, in C, in Es

simile

mp *f*

simile

$\text{♩} = 52$

mp *f* *mf* *f* simile



секвенции

sequences



Musical score in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The score consists of ten staves of music. It features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) and fermatas. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). A *simile* marking is used to indicate a continuation of a previous texture. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring six staves of music. The first three staves are in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first staff has a repeat sign. The fourth staff starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 60-88 and a dynamic of *mf*. The fifth and sixth staves are in E minor (two flats). Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music consists of flowing sixteenth-note passages.







КОМПЛЕКСЫ ПОВЫШЕННОЙ ТРУДНОСТИ

System of Advanced Difficulty

1

разминка **warming up**

$\text{♩} = 60$

mf *simile*

вокализы

vocalises

Играть также in A

To be played also in A



Играть также in A

To be played also in A



секвенции

sequences



1

2

0

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

1 2

0

♩=138

mp



Варианты \ Variations





Вариант \ Variation









Варианты \ Variations



разминка

warming up

♩=52

mf *f* *mf* *f*

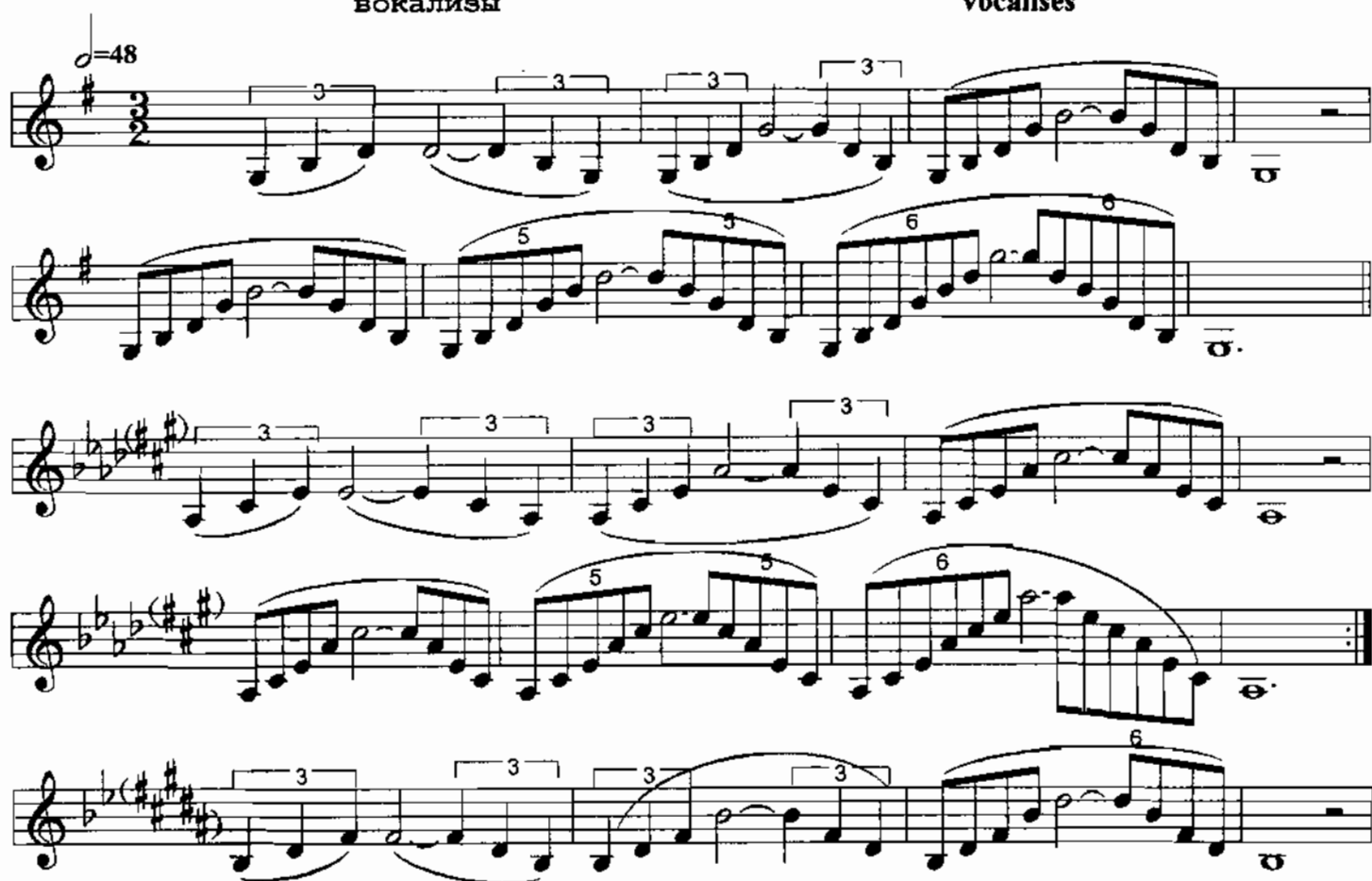
mf *f* *mf* *f*

simile



вокализы

vocalises



The musical score consists of ten staves. The first nine staves contain continuous melodic lines with various slurs, ties, and fingerings (5, 6, 3). The tenth staff begins with the word *rubato* and features dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *p* (piano), along with a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and one flat (Bb), and the time signature is common time (C).

секвенции

sequences

simile

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (F# and C#), time signatures (2/4), and dynamic markings (*p*, *mf*, *simile*). The music consists of flowing sixteenth and thirty-second note passages, often grouped with slurs and fingerings. A tempo marking of quarter note = 96 is present at the beginning of the fifth staff.

2

$\text{♩} = 60$

mf

T T T T T T T K T K T K T T K T T T K ...

simile *ossia 8vb* -----





