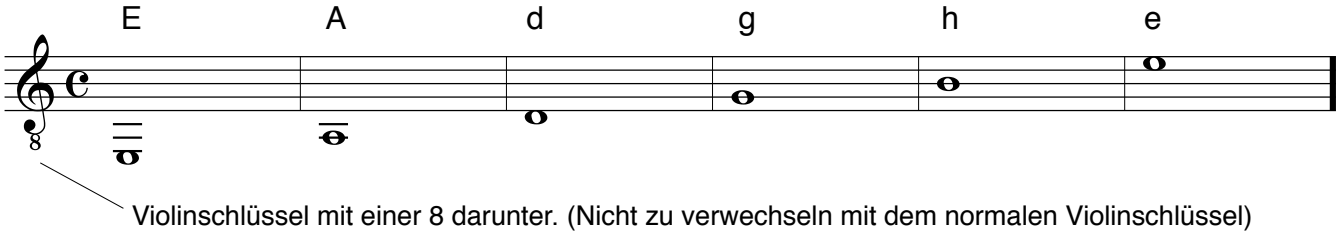
Die leeren Saiten:



Violinschlüssel mit einer 8 darunter. (Nicht zu verwechseln mit dem normalen Violinschlüssel)

Die Bezeichnungen der Finger an der linken Hand:

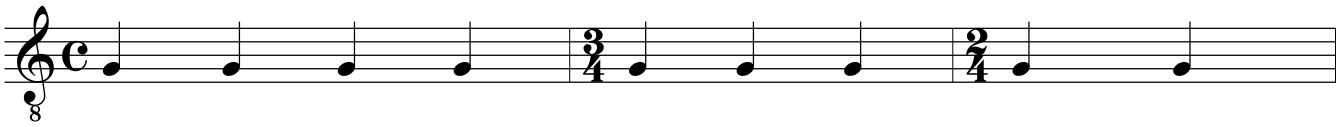
Zeigefingerr:	Mittelfinger:	Ringfinger:	Kleiner Finger:	Leere Saite:
1	2	3	4	0

Die Bezeichnungen der Finger an der rechten Hand:

Daumen:	Zeigefinger :	Mittelfinger:	Ringfinger:
p	i	m	a

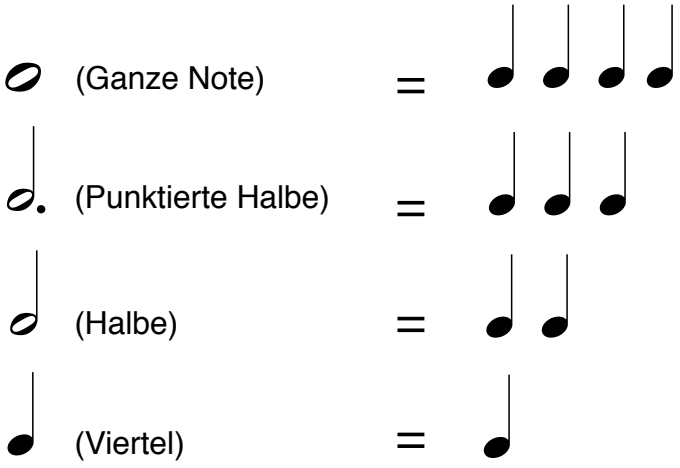
Merke Dir: $\mathbf{C} = \frac{4}{4}$ Takt

Beispiele für Taktarten:

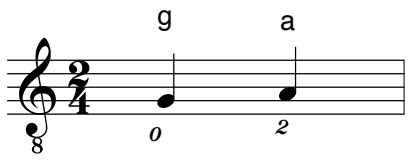


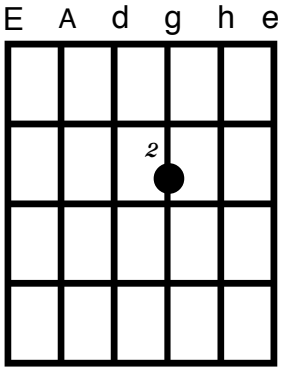
Metrum: gleichmäßige Schläge
Takt: gibt gleichmäßigen Schläge eine Einheit
Rhythmus: spielen der Notenwerte

Notenwerte:

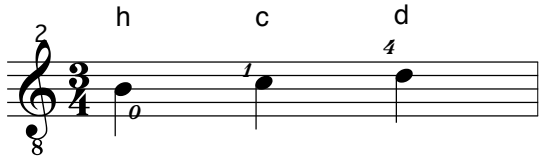


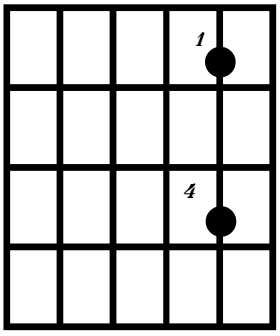
Die Töne auf der g-Saite



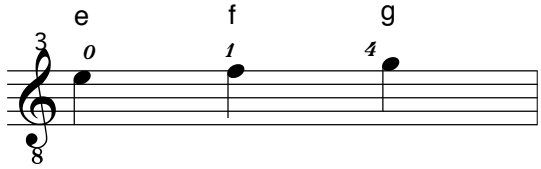


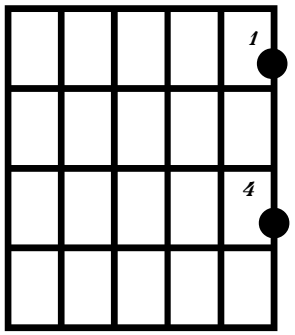
Die Töne auf der h-Saite



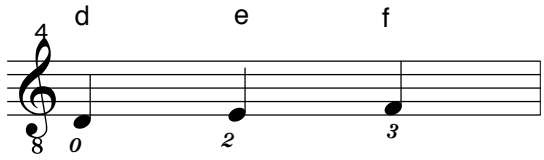


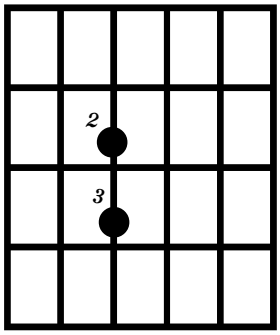
Die Töne auf der hohen e-Saite



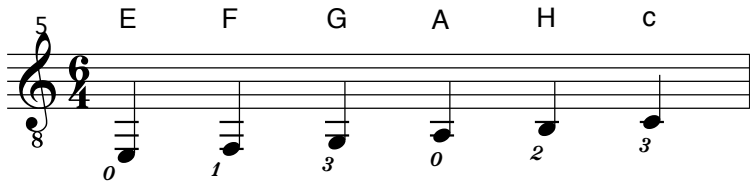


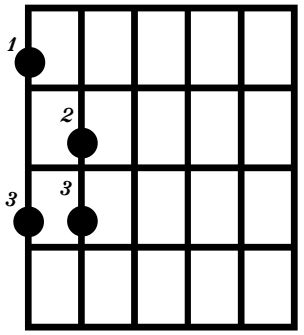
Die Töne auf der d-Saite





Die Töne auf der A und E-Saite





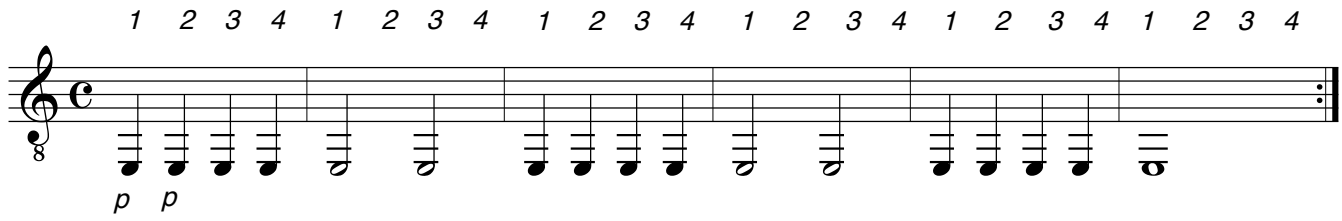
Daumenanschlag

- i, m, a, liegen auf der hohen e-Saite

- zähle bitte laut mit

E - Saite

1.



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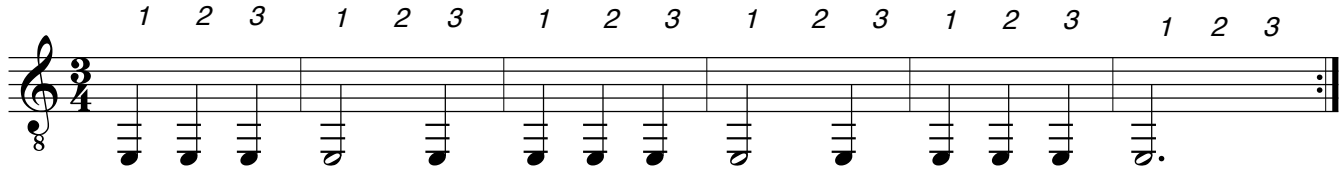
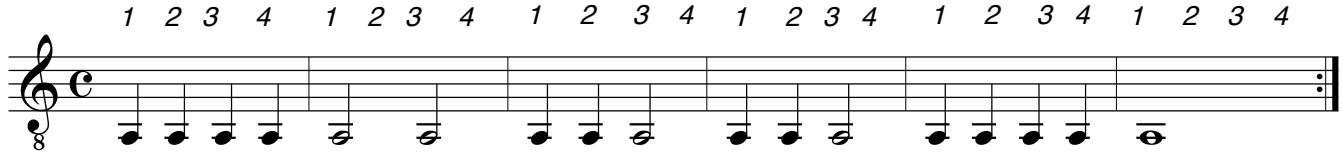


A - Saite

3.



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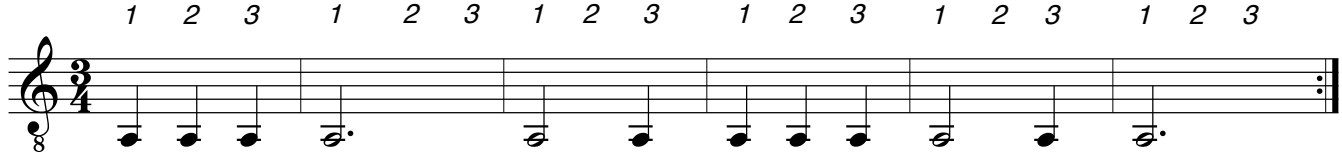
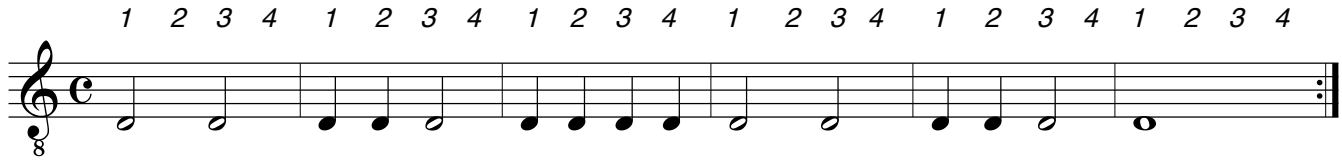


5. d - Saite



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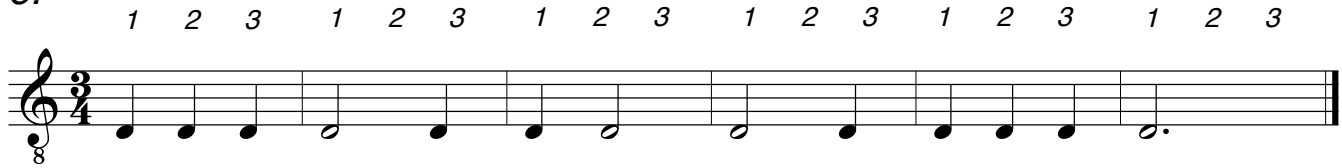
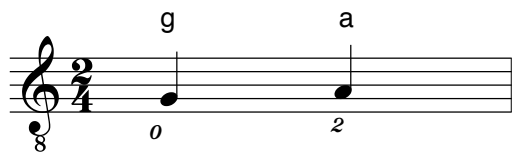
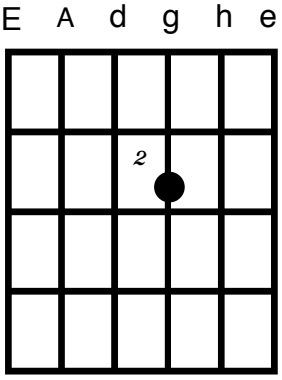
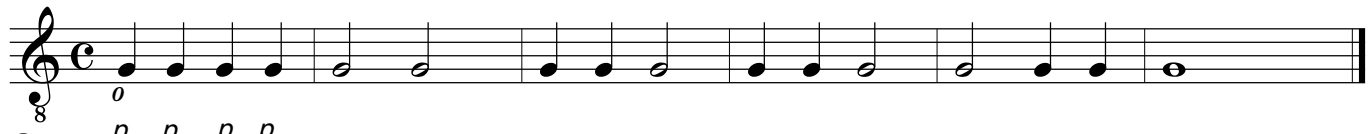


Die Töne auf der g-Saite





1.



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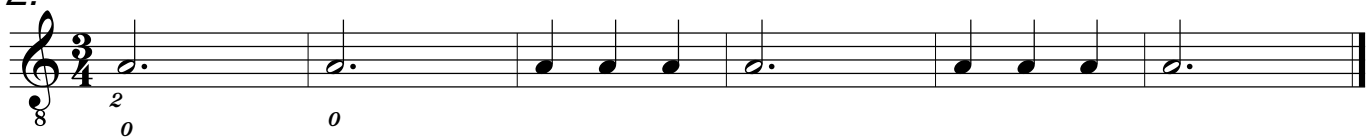
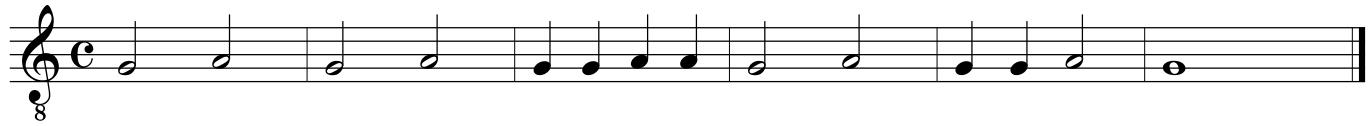
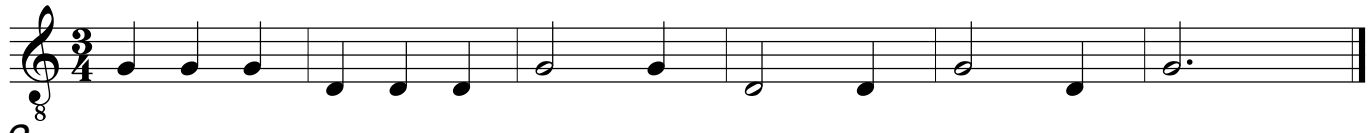


3. **Legato**: (Gebunden) Die Töne klingen so lange bis der nächste kommt.

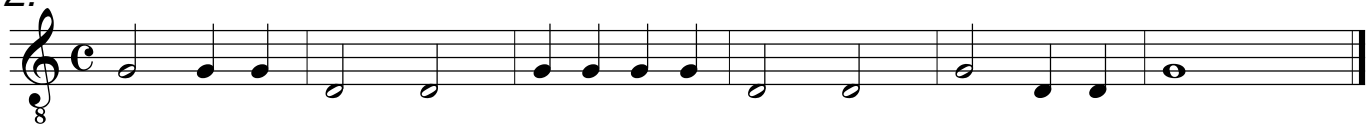


p - Anschlag über zwei Saiten

1.

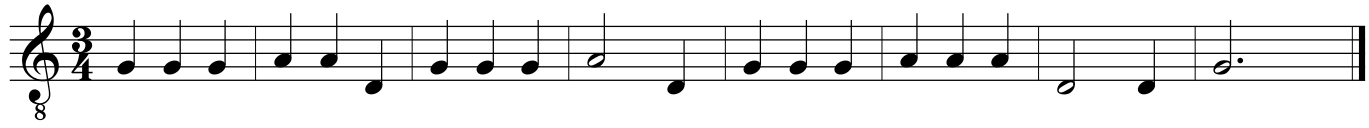


2.

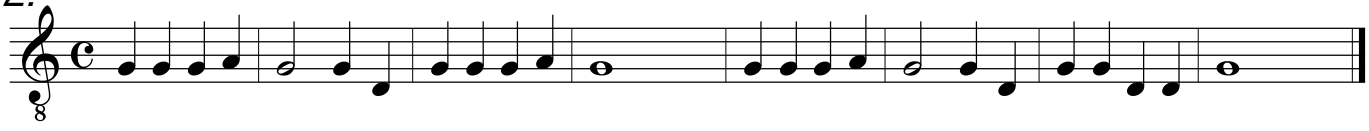


Übungen:

1.



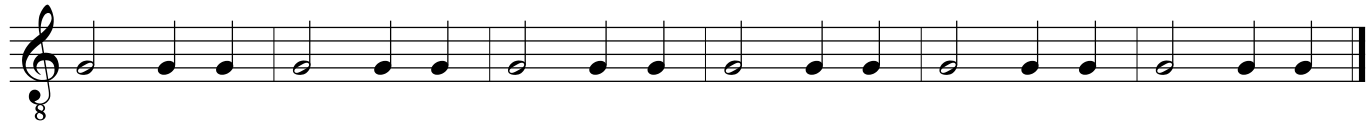
2.



Rythmische Grundübung:

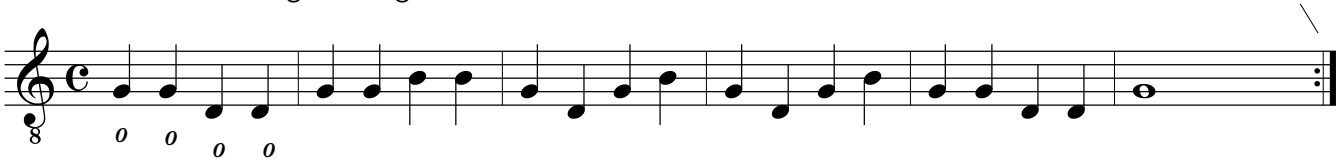
- *mit dem Fuß Metrum klopfen*

1 2 3 4

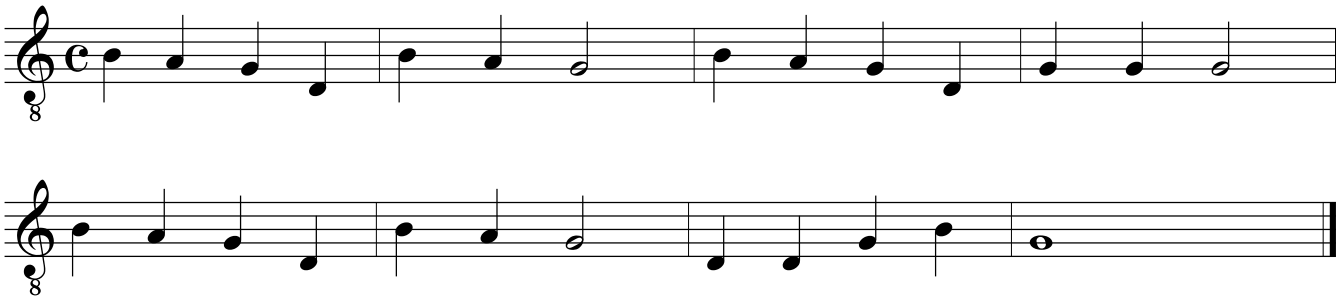


Daumenanschlag auf h, g und d Saiten

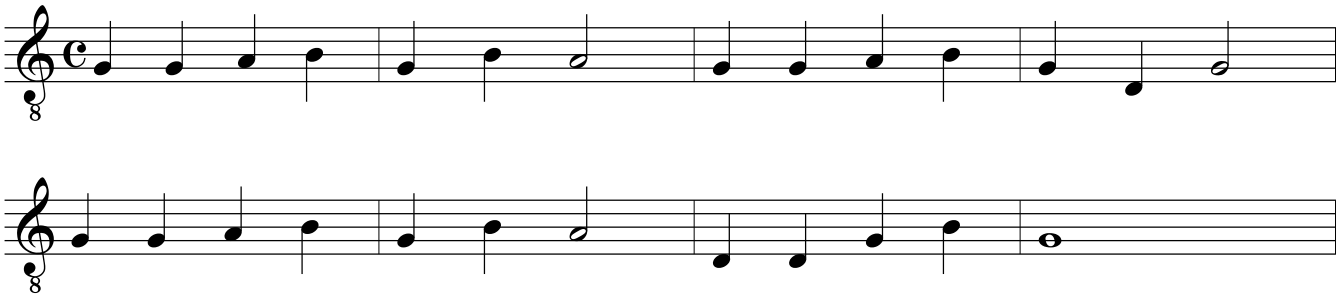
Wiederholungszeichen



1. Übungen



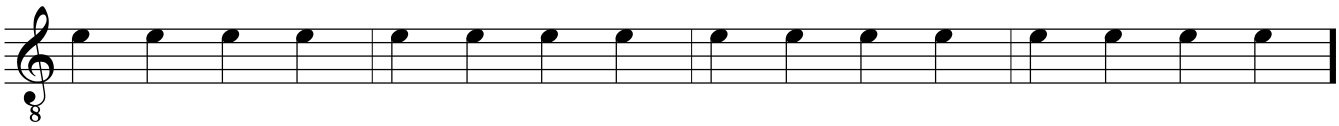
2.



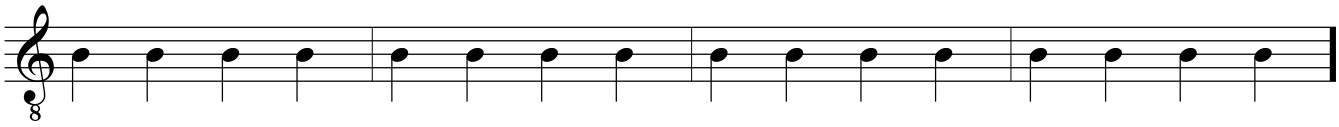
Übungen für Zeigefinger (i), Mittelfinger (m) und Ringfinger (a)

Schlage folgende Übung erst mit "i", dann mit "m" und dann mit "a" an. Übe dies jeden Tag intensiv. Dann schlage die Übung mit dem Wechselschlag (immer "m" und "i" abwechseln) an.

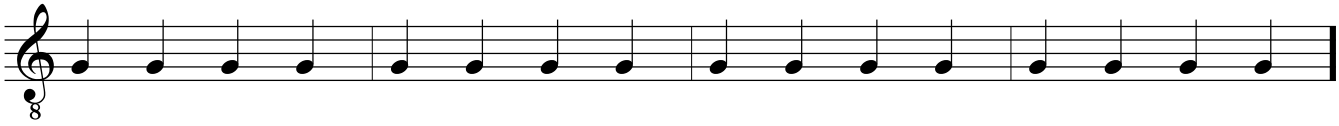
e-Saite

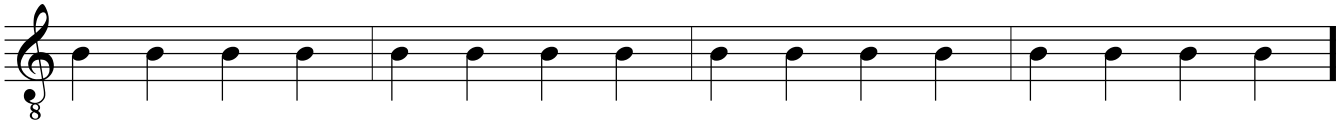


h-Saite



g-Saite





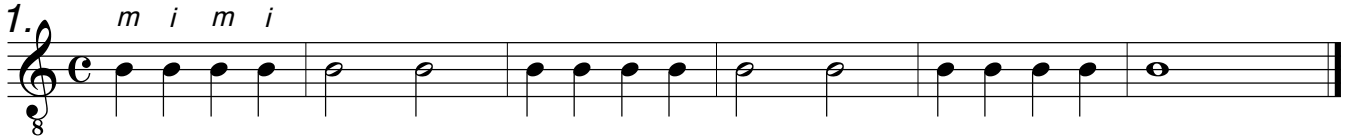
Wechselschlag

Daumen (p) liegt auf der tiefen E-Saite

"Beim Wechselschlag werden immer m und i abgewechselt"

m = Mittelfinger i = Zeigefinger

1.



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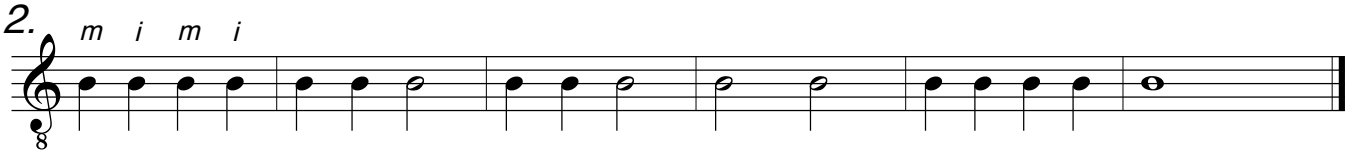
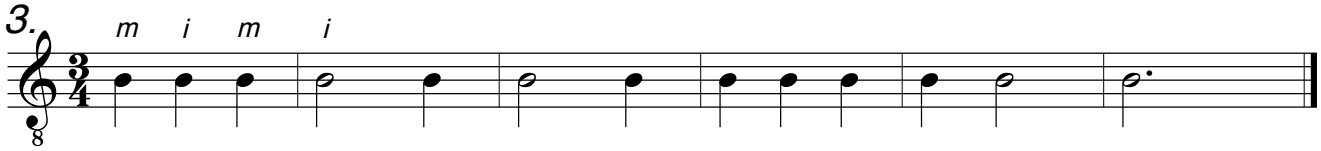
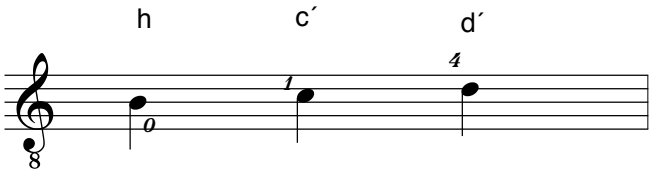
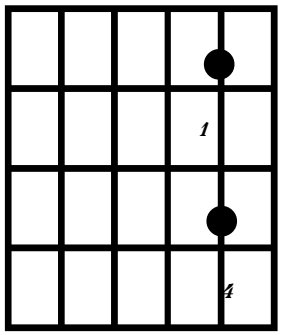


3.

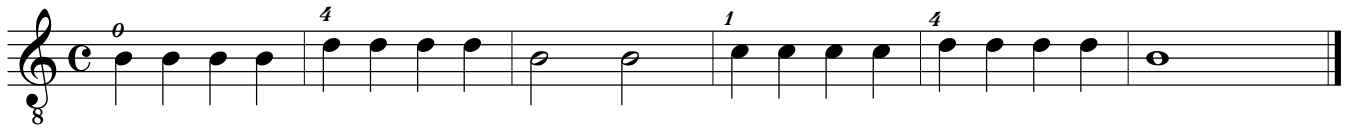


Die Töne auf der h-Saite



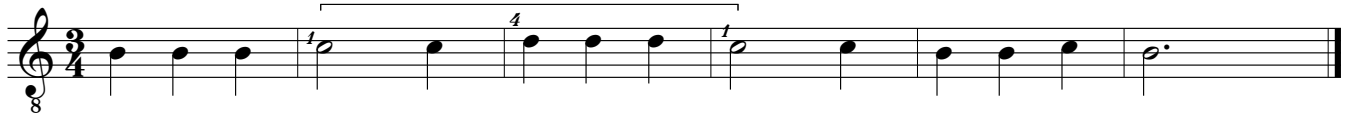


1.



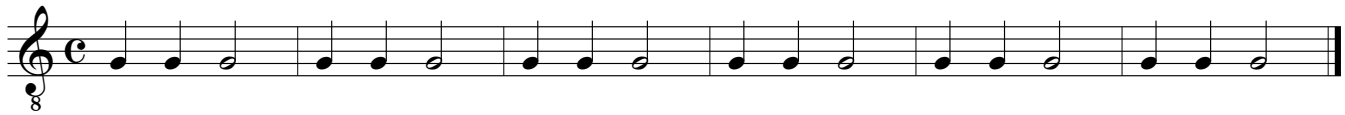
2.

1. Finger bleibt liegen



Rythmische Grundübung:

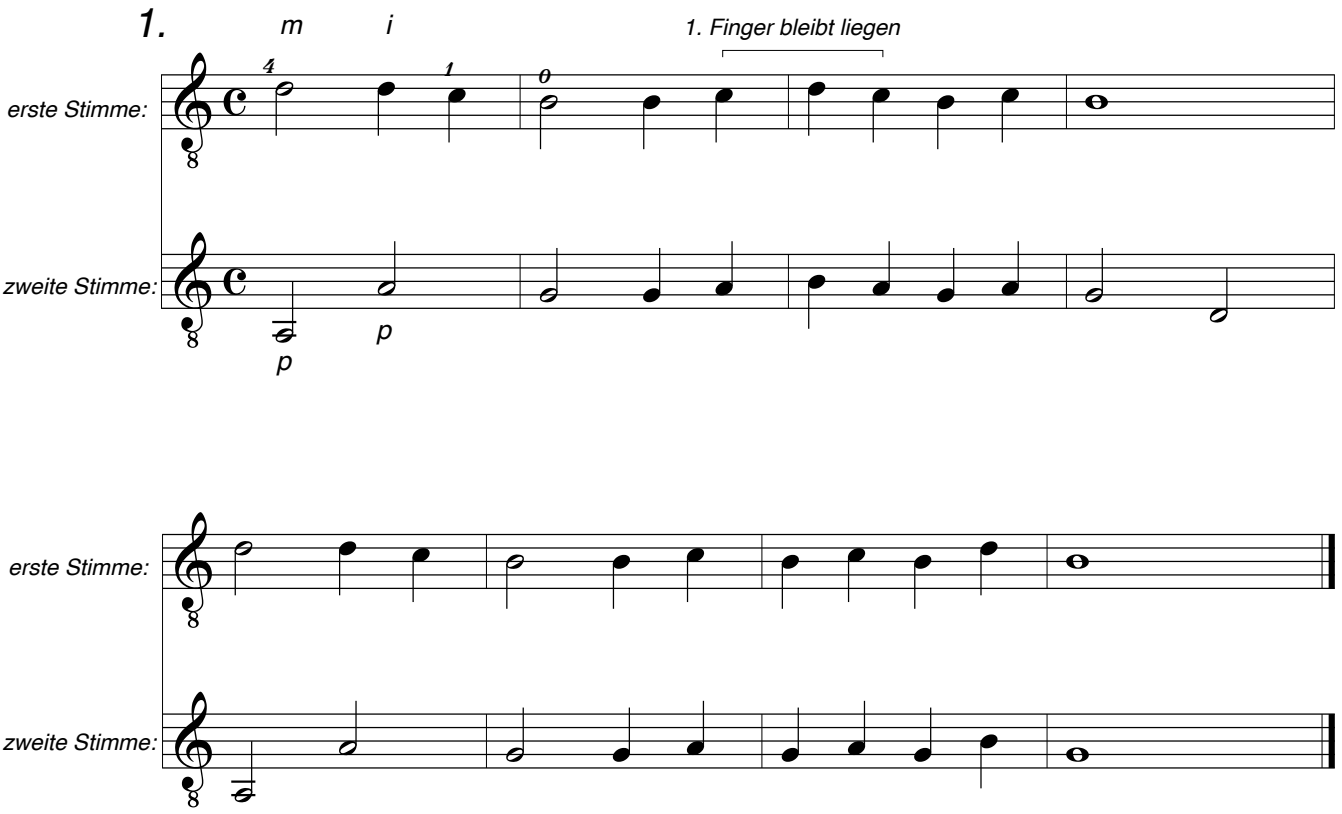
- *mit dem Fuß Metrum klopfen*

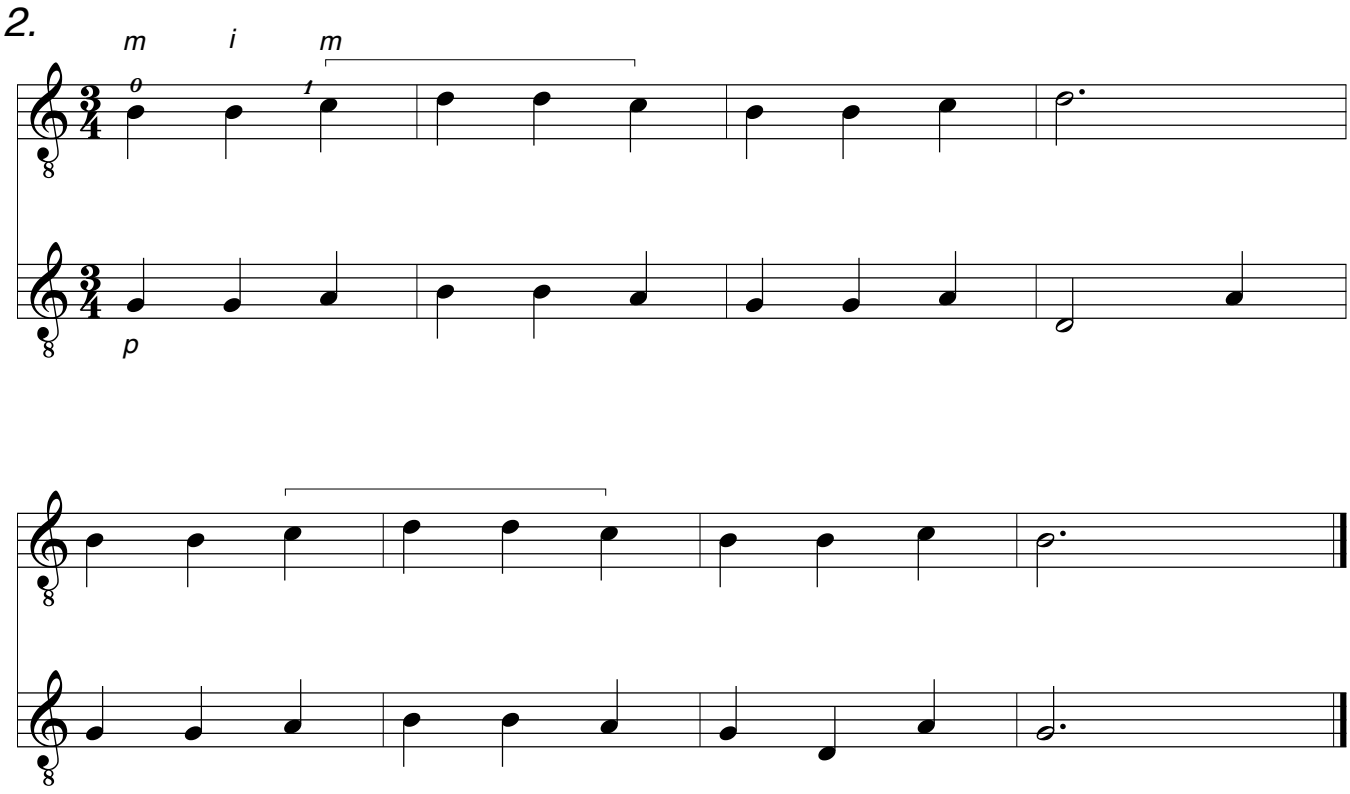


Übungen

Gitarre-Solo: Ein Gitarrist spielt alleine **Gitarrenduo:** Zwei Gitarristen spielen zusammen

("m" und "i" abwechseln)





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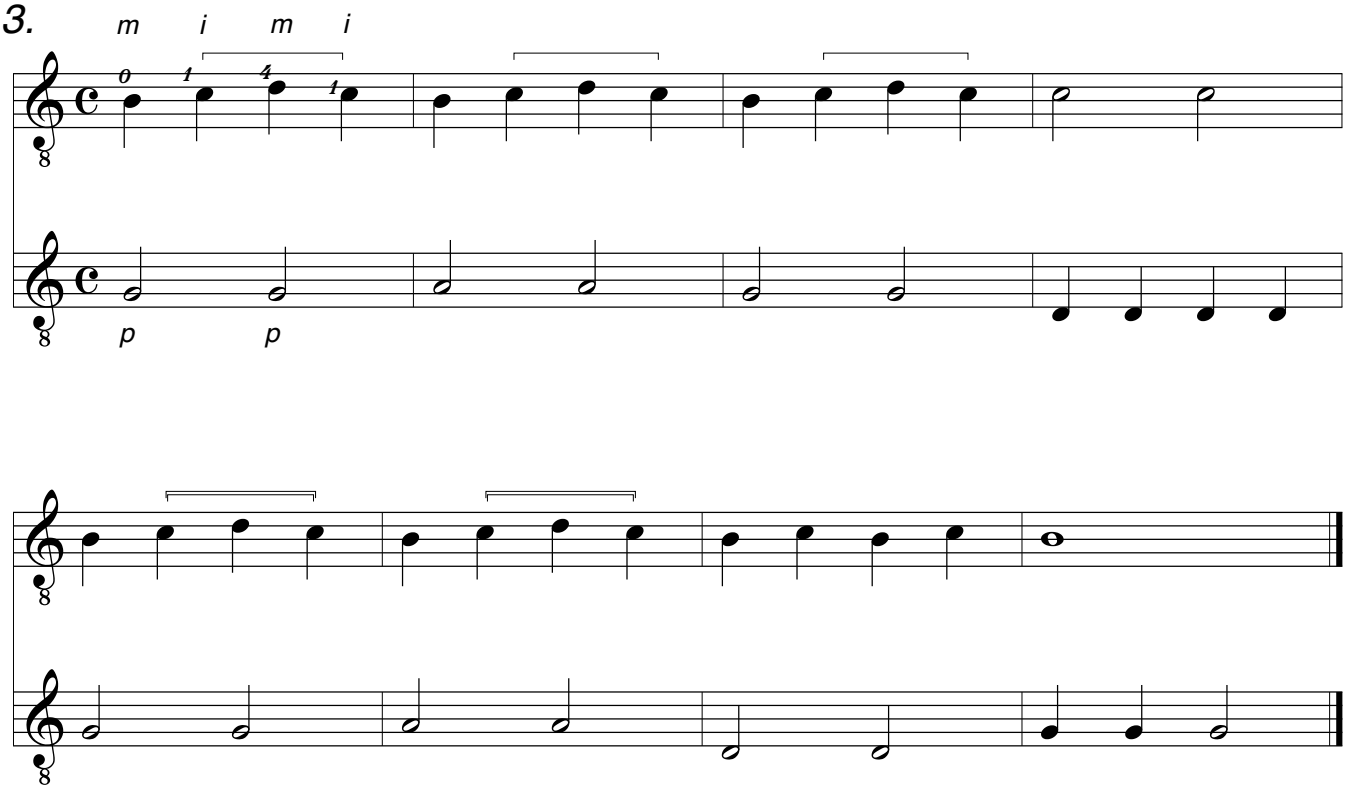
1. Finger bleibt liegen

3.



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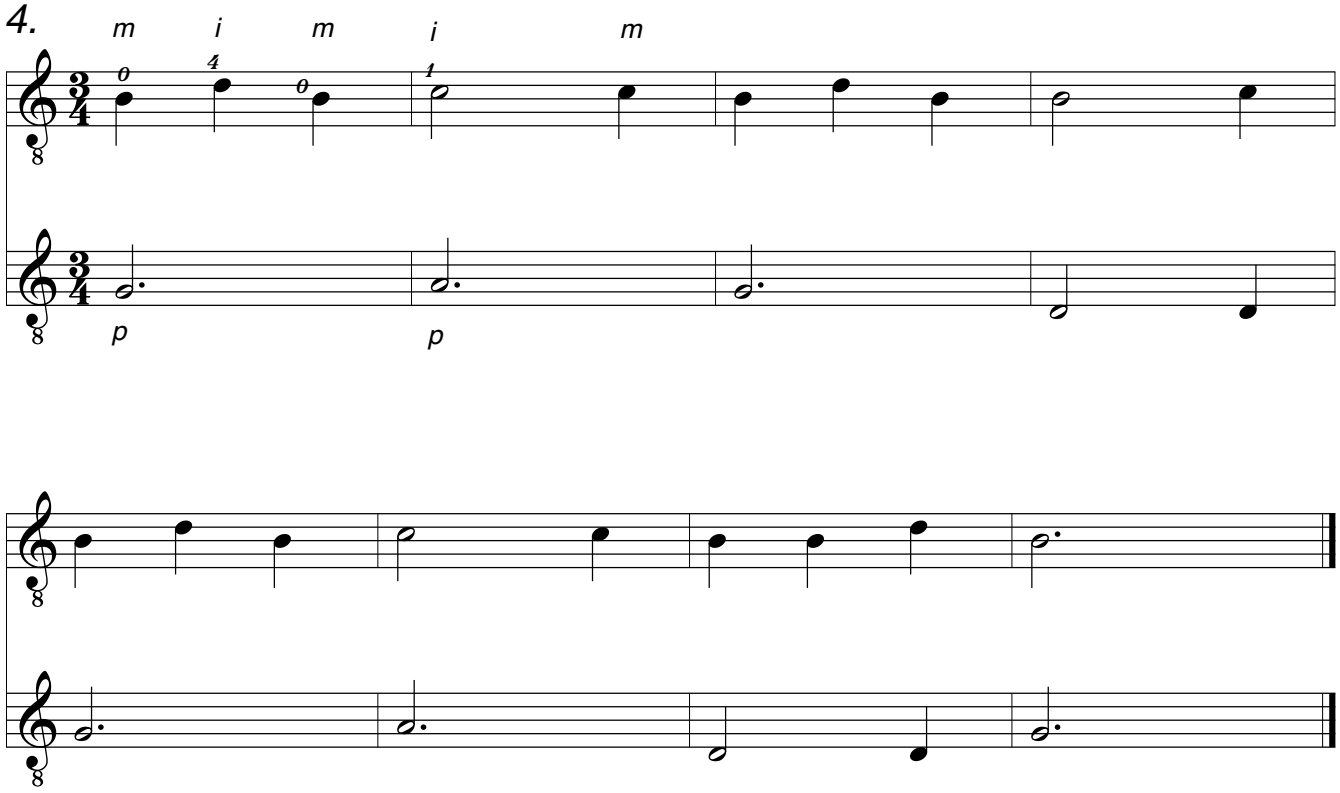
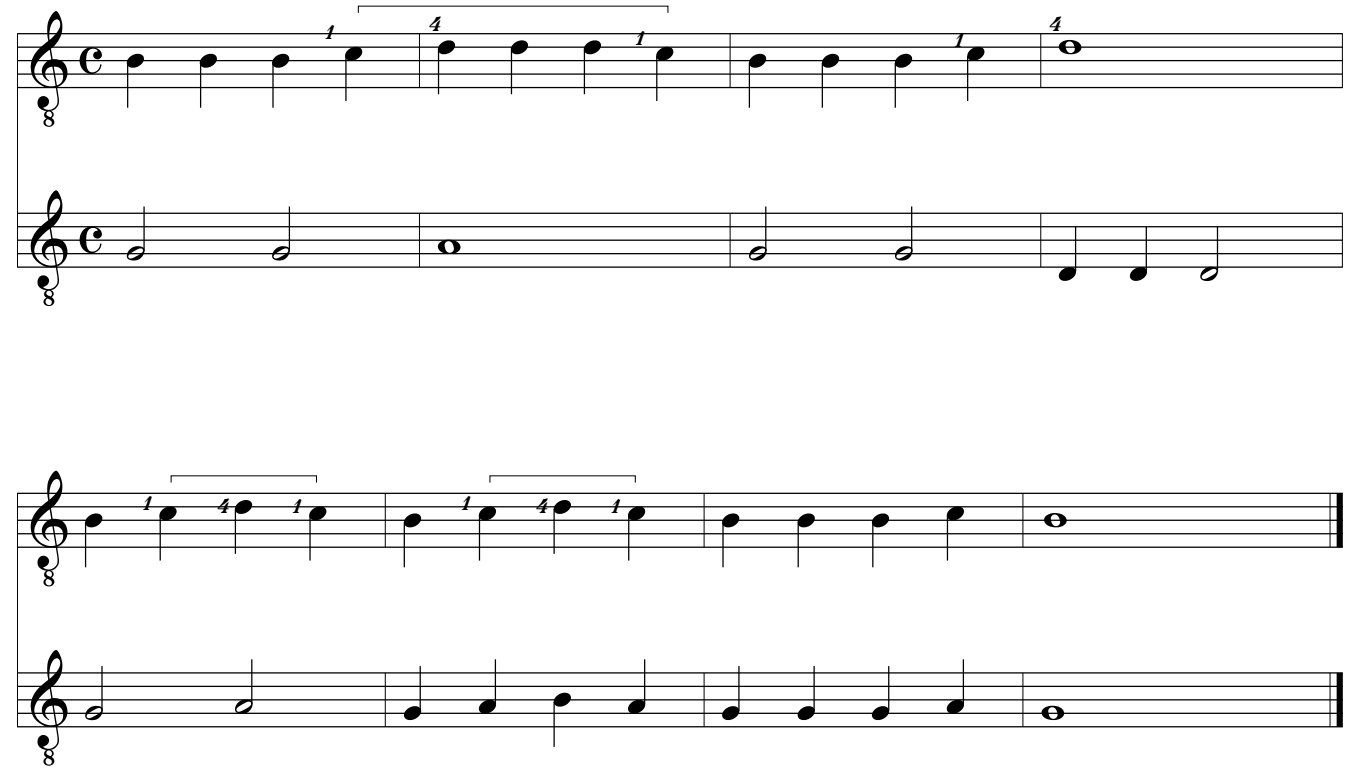


Übungen

("m" und "i" abwechseln)

5.



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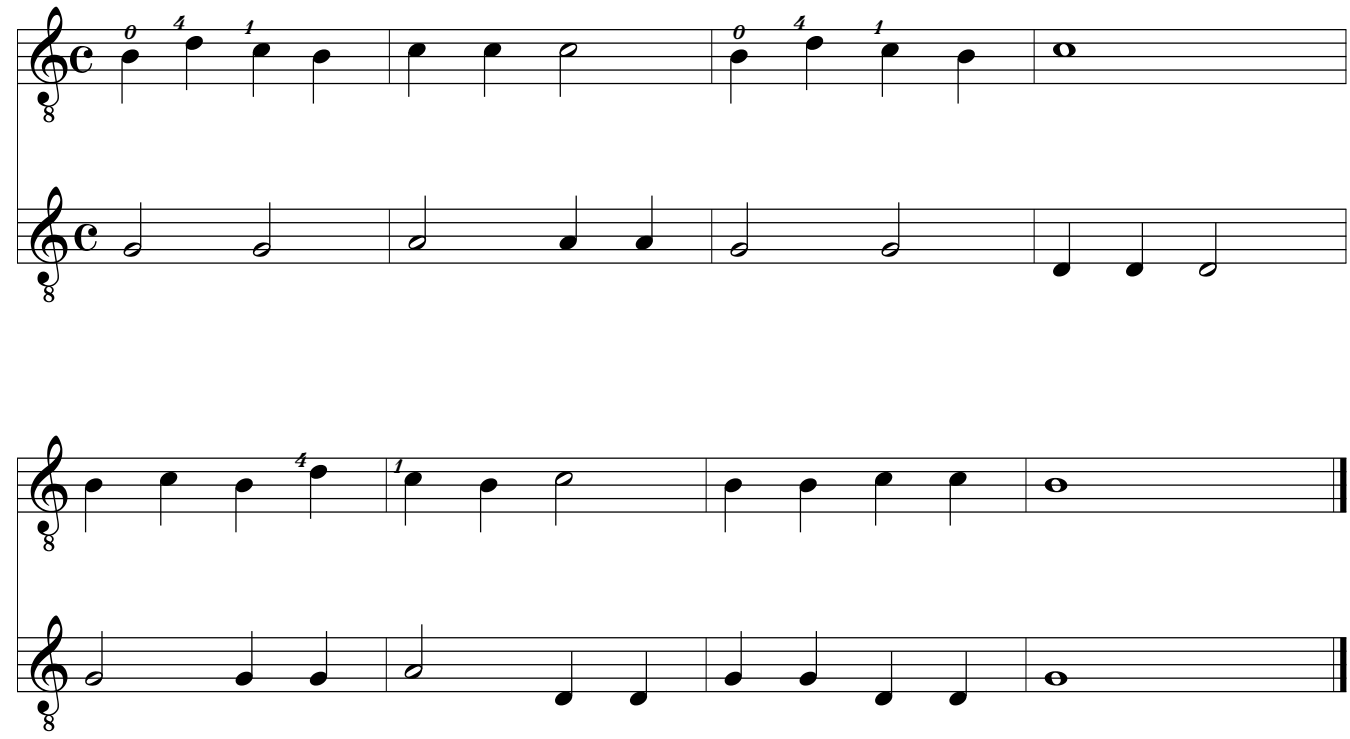

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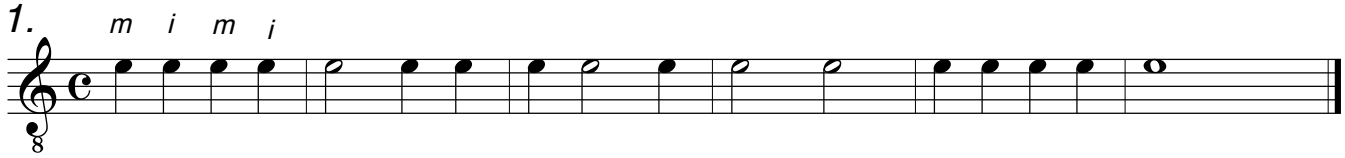
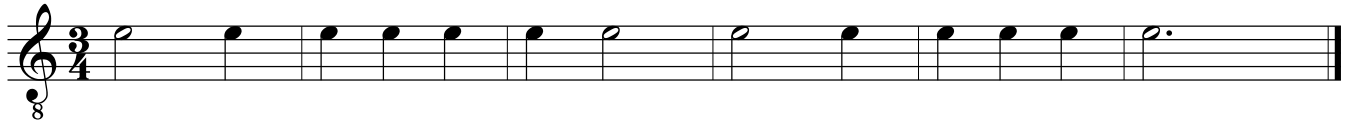
Wechselschlagübung

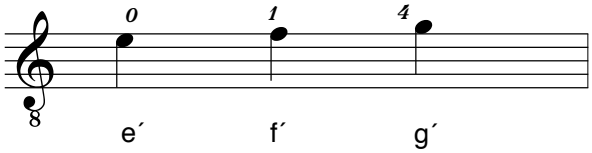
1.

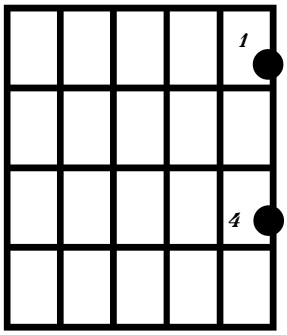


2.



Die Töne auf der e-Saite





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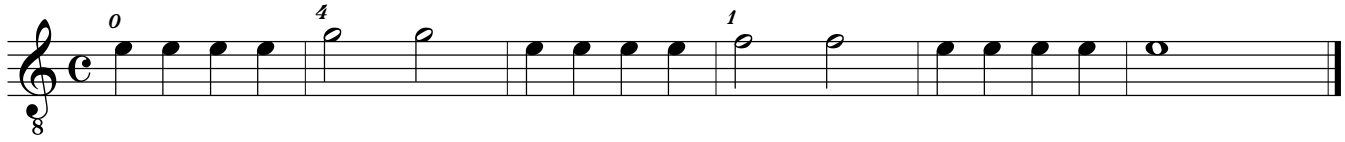

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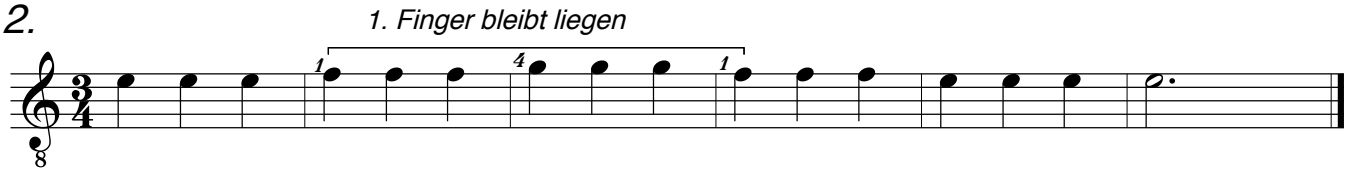

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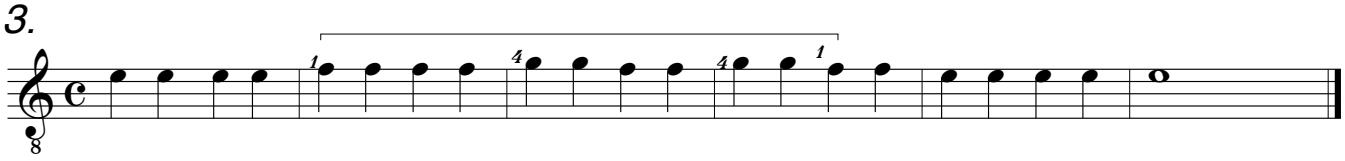
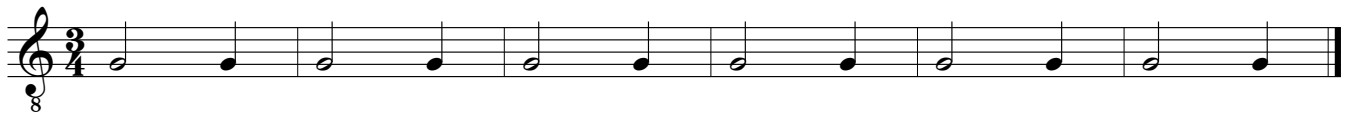


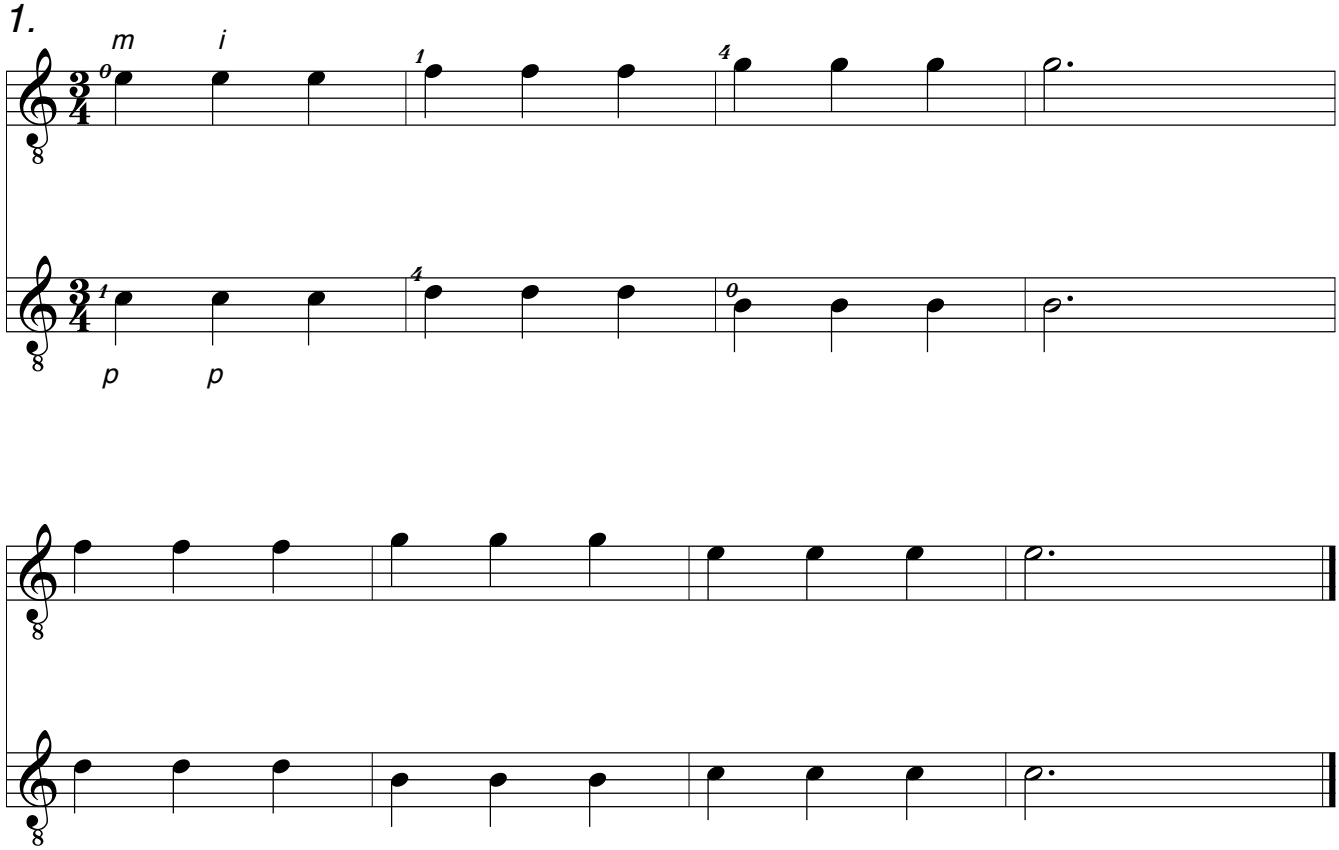
Rythmische Grundübung:



Übungen

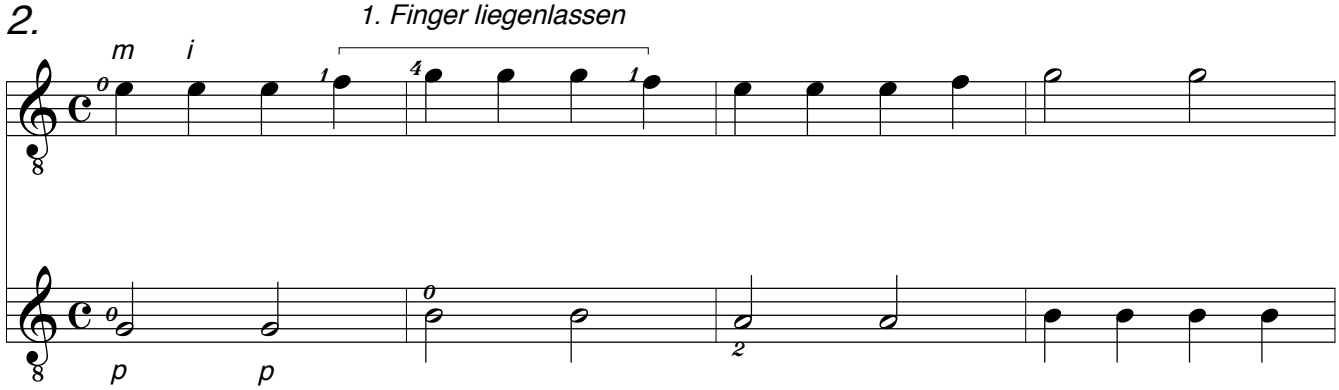
- alle Finger der linken Hand über dem Griffbrett halten
- linke Hand beim Üben beobachten
- die jeweils erste Note im Takt wird etwas stärker angeschlagen

1.

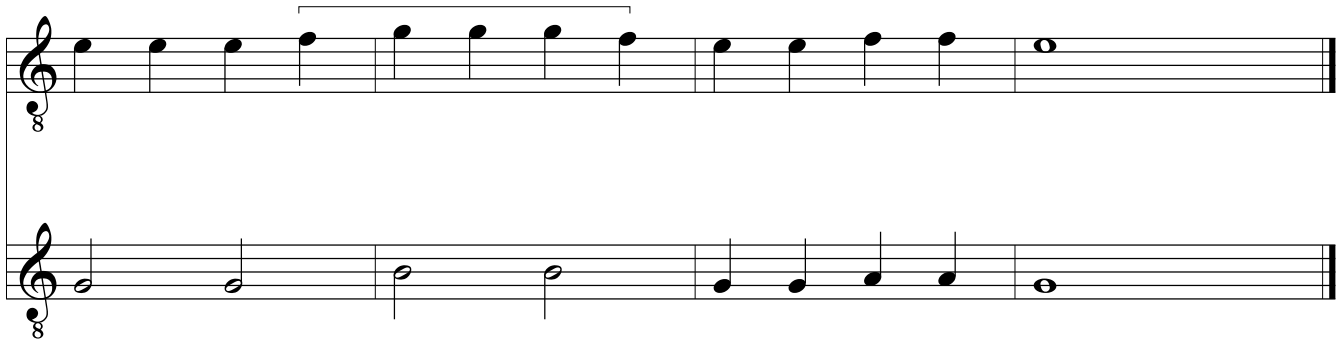


2.

1. Finger liegenlassen



1. Finger liegenlassen



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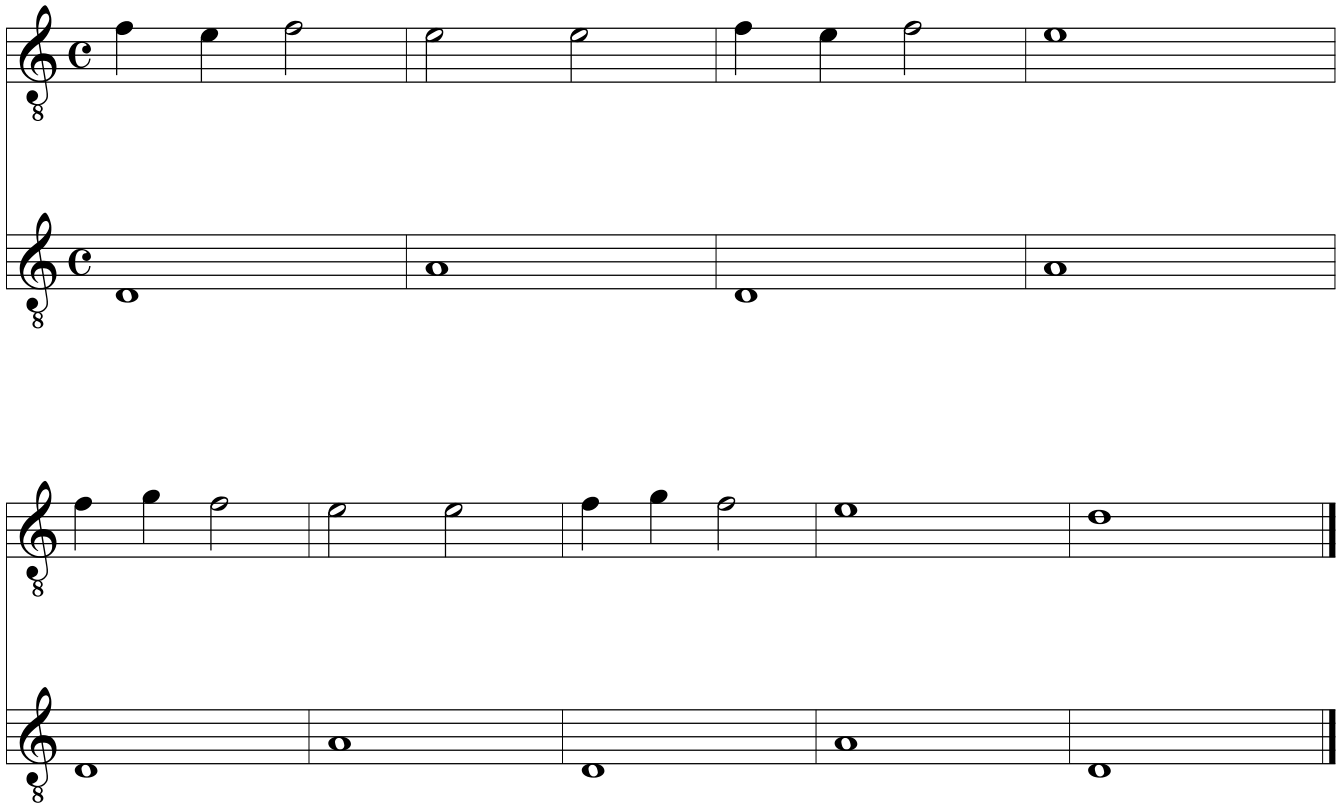
Übungen

3.



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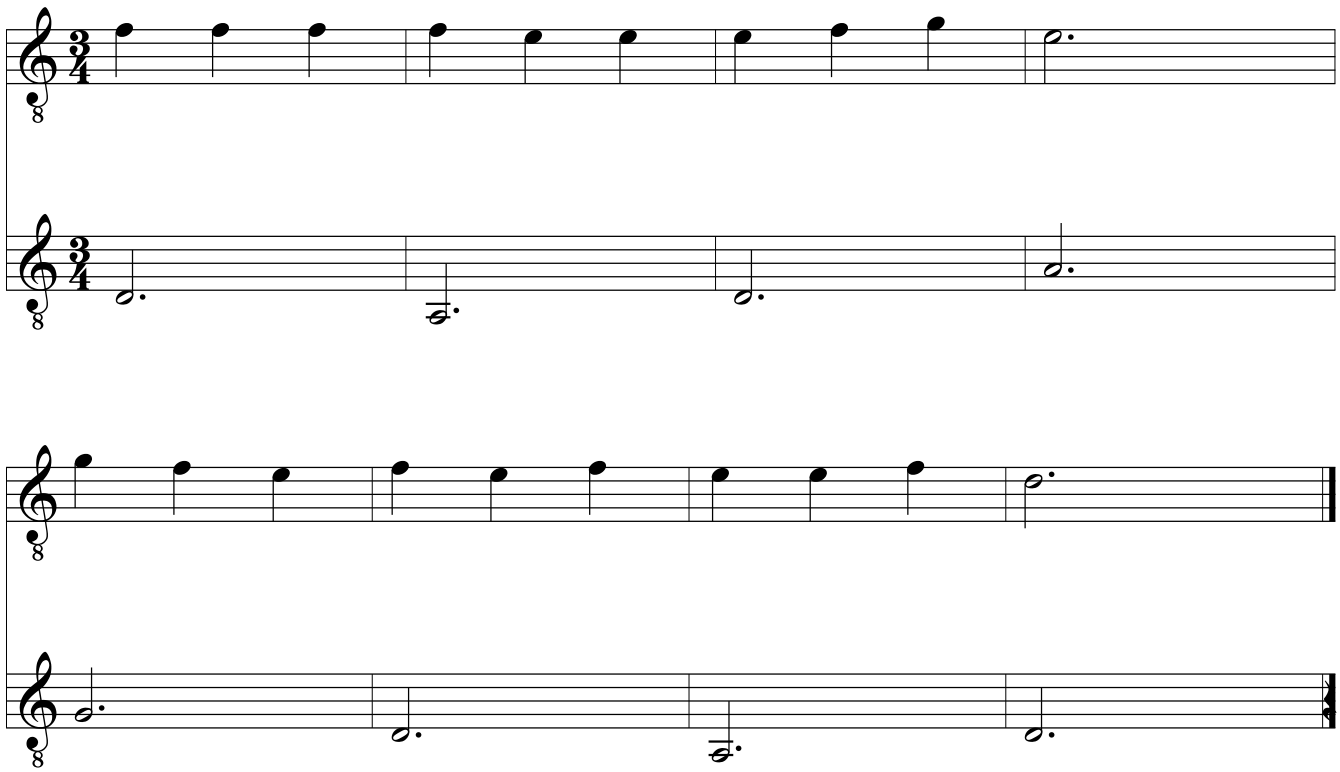

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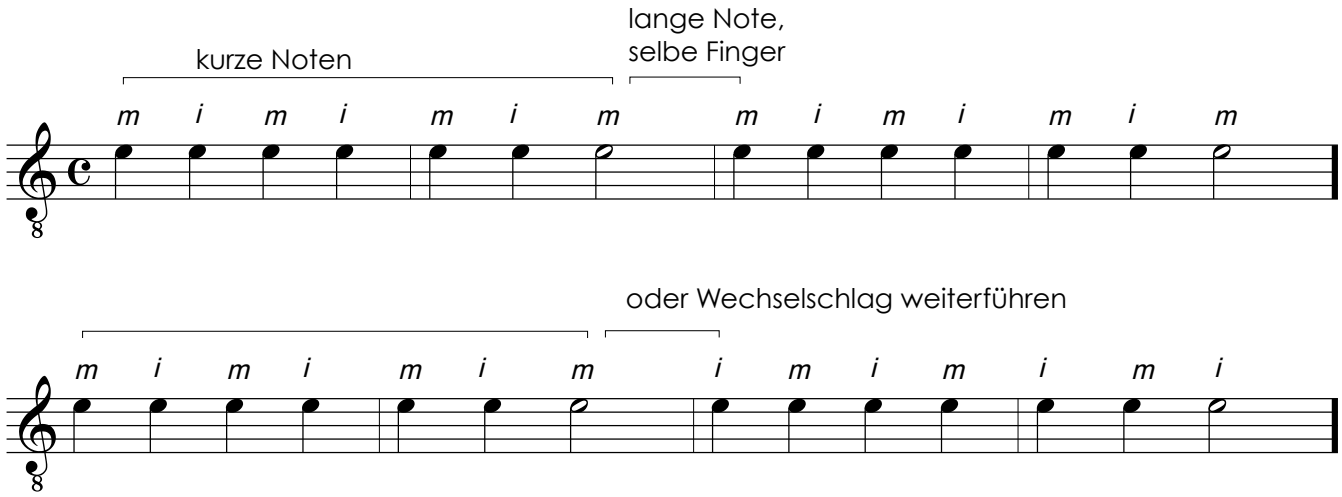
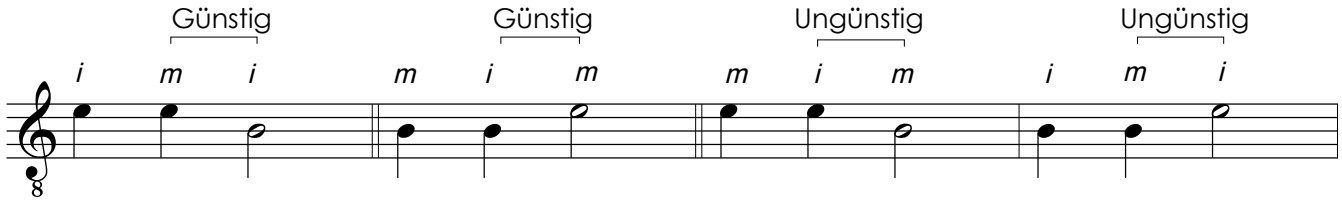
Wechselschlag über zwei Saiten

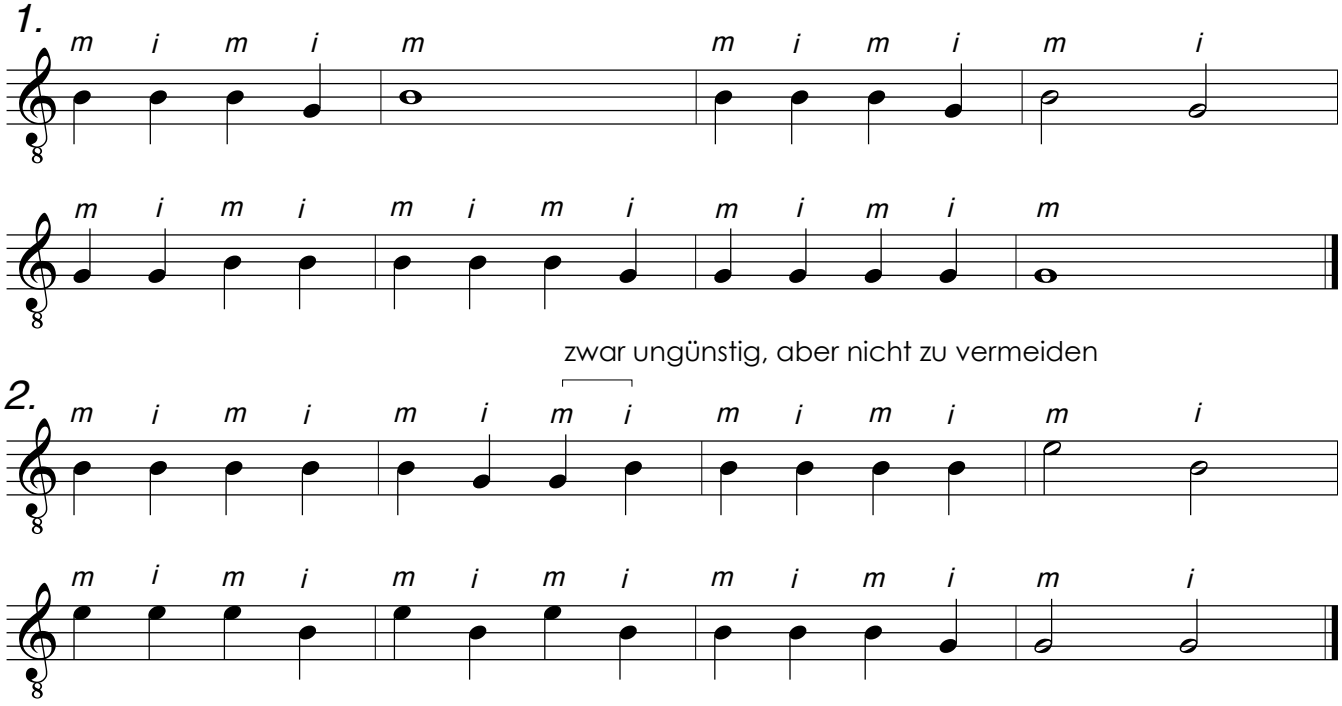
Merke: 1. bei kurzen Noten immer Wechselschlag benutzen
2. nach langen Noten wird manchmal der selbe Finger benutzt



Günstig ist es, wenn beim Wechselschlag immer "i" zur tieferen Saite wechselt und "m" zur höheren.
zum Beispiel:



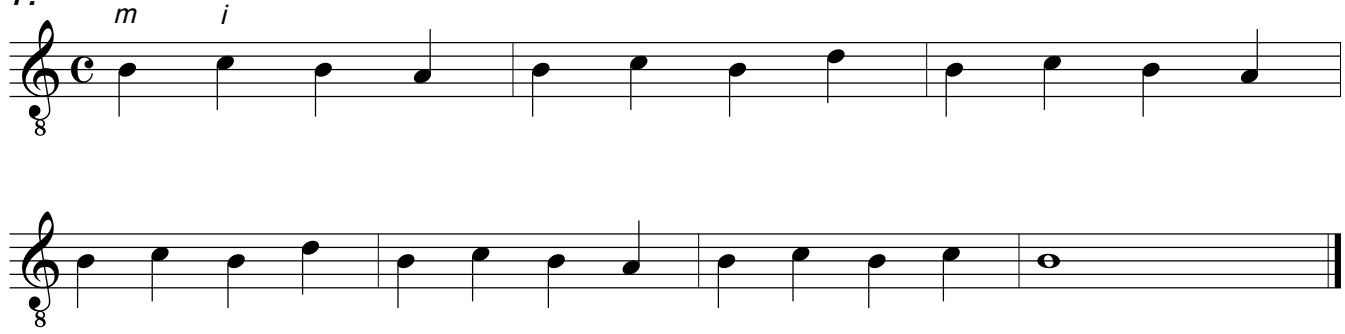
Übungen auf leeren Saiten



Merke: Es ist sehr wichtig genau zu wissen, mit welchem Finger du die Saiten anschlägst.

Übungen
Wechselschlag über zwei Saiten

1.



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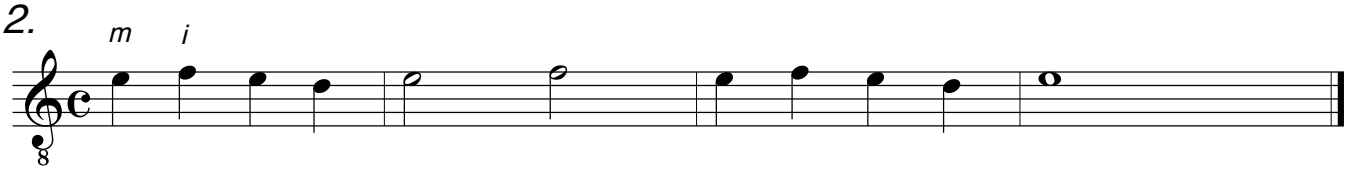

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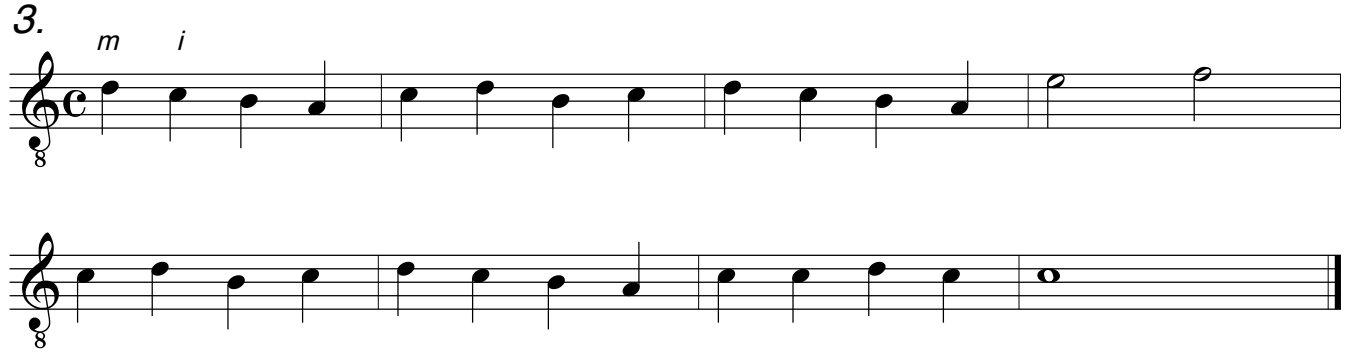

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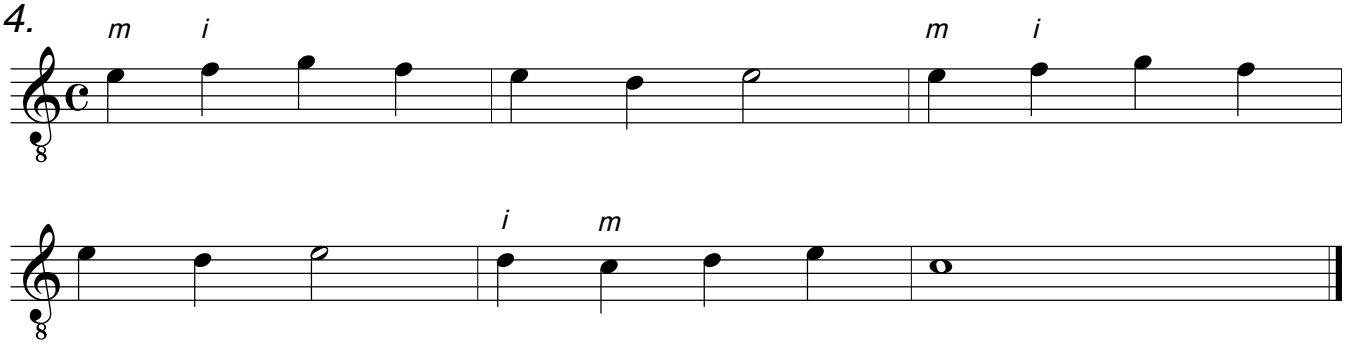

Übungen

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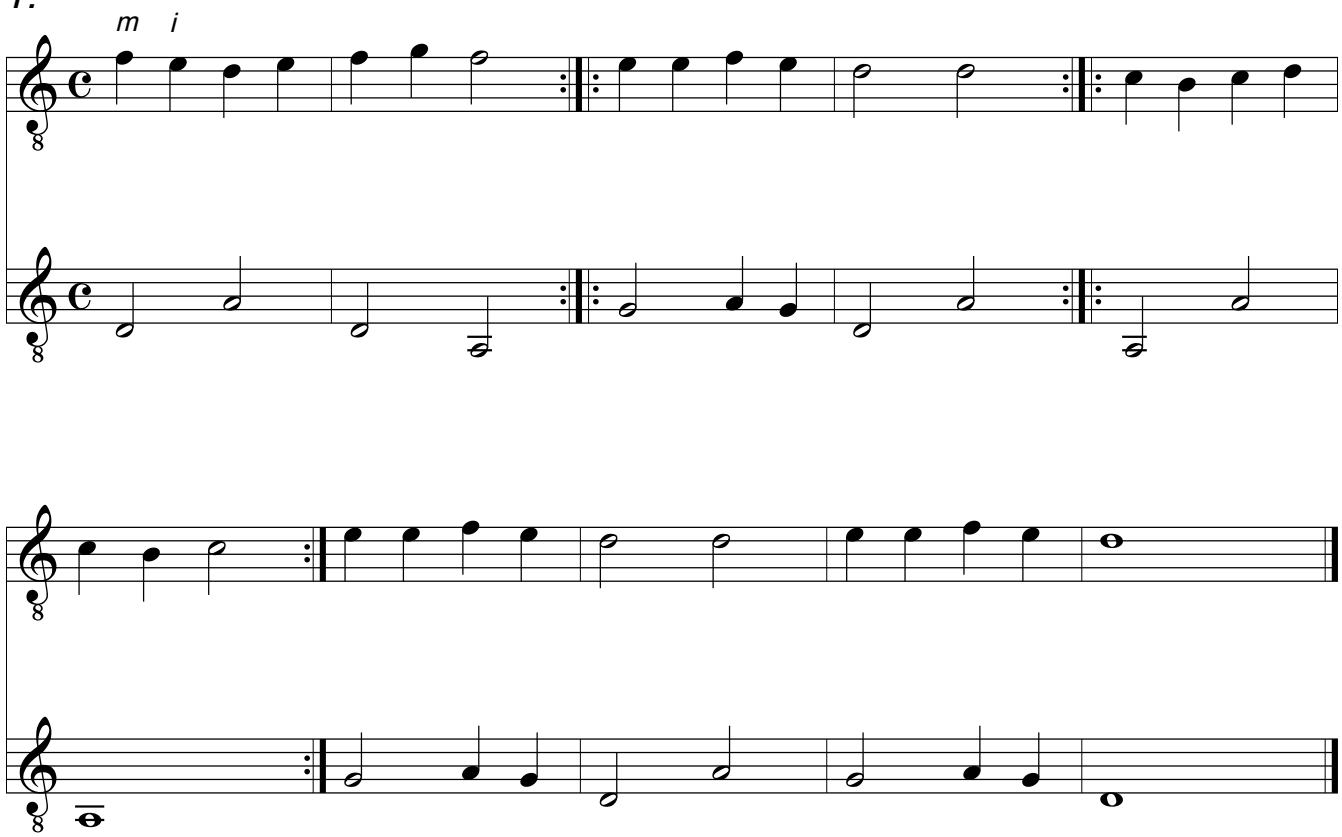

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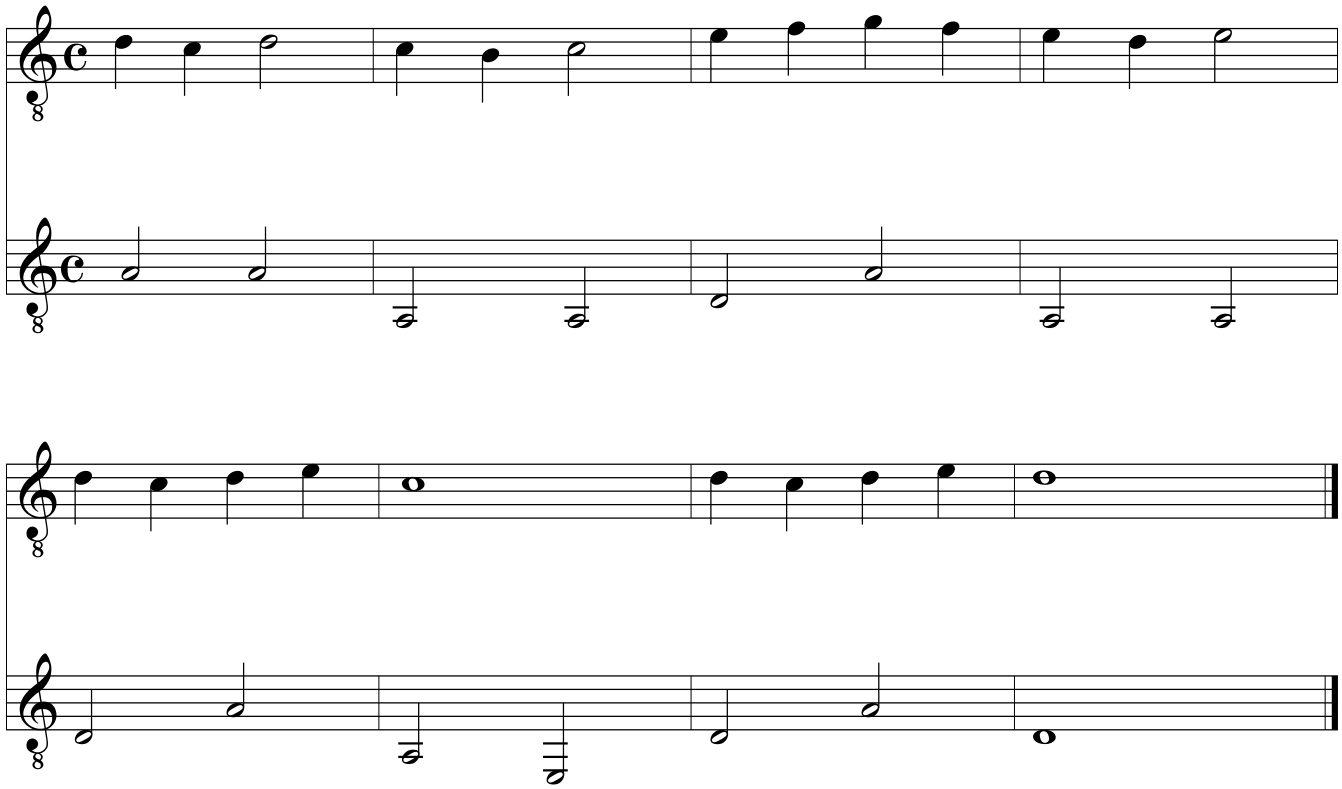

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Übungen

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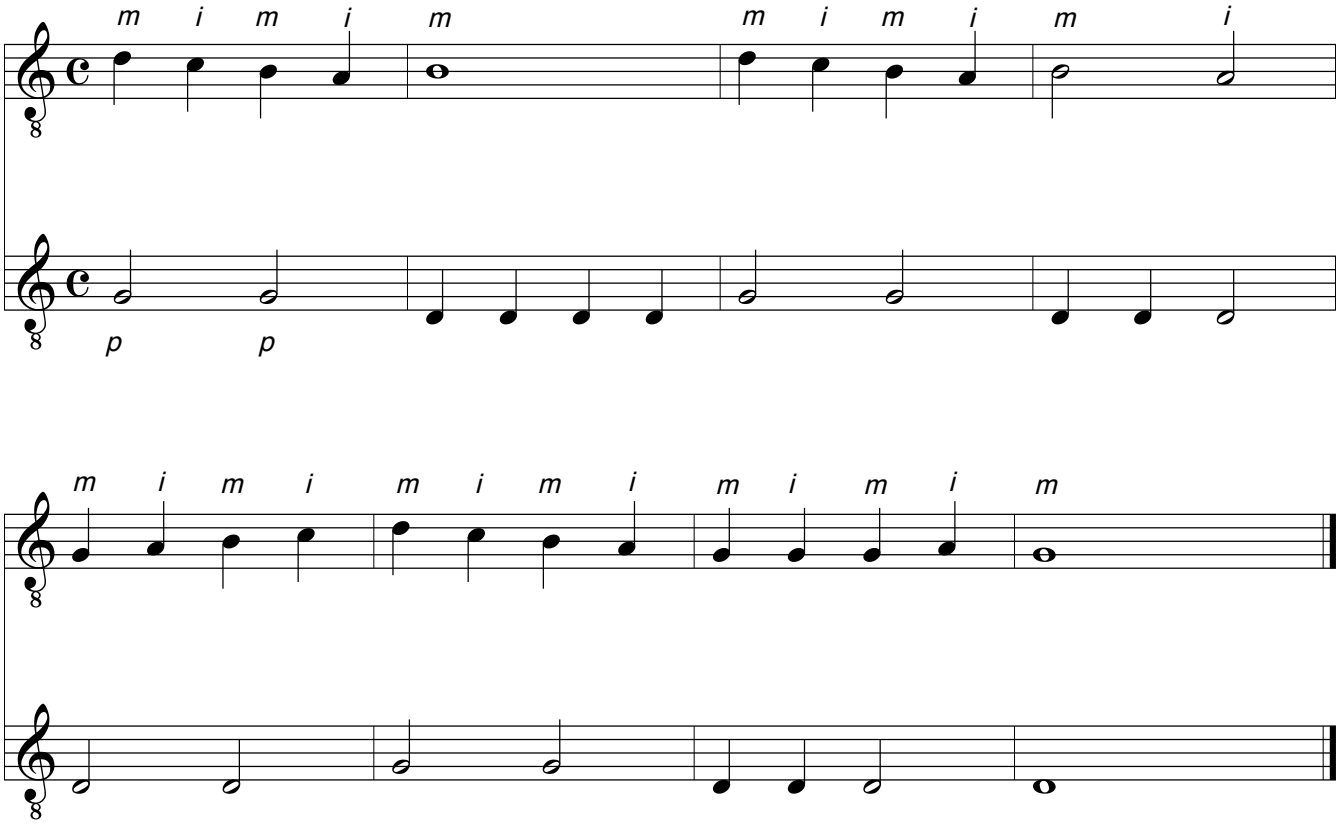

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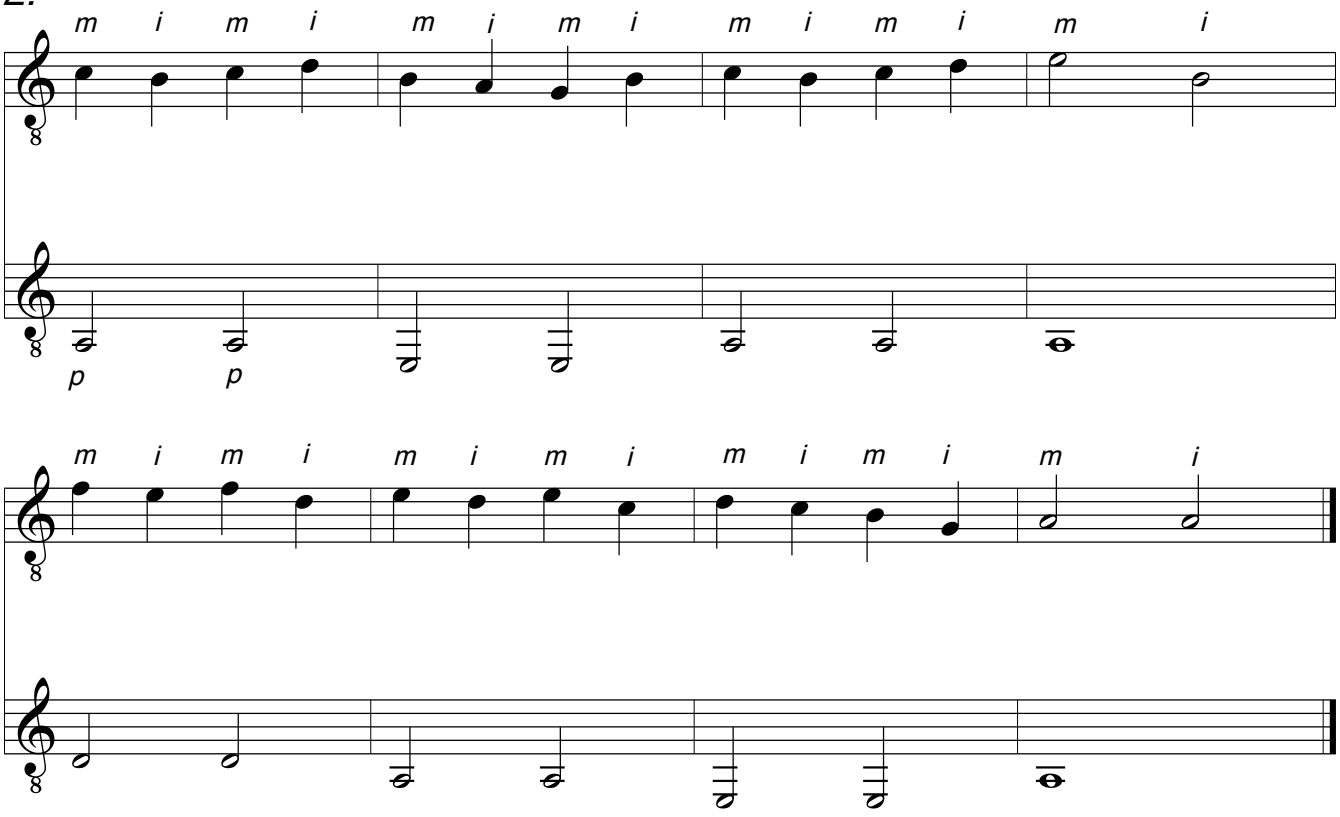

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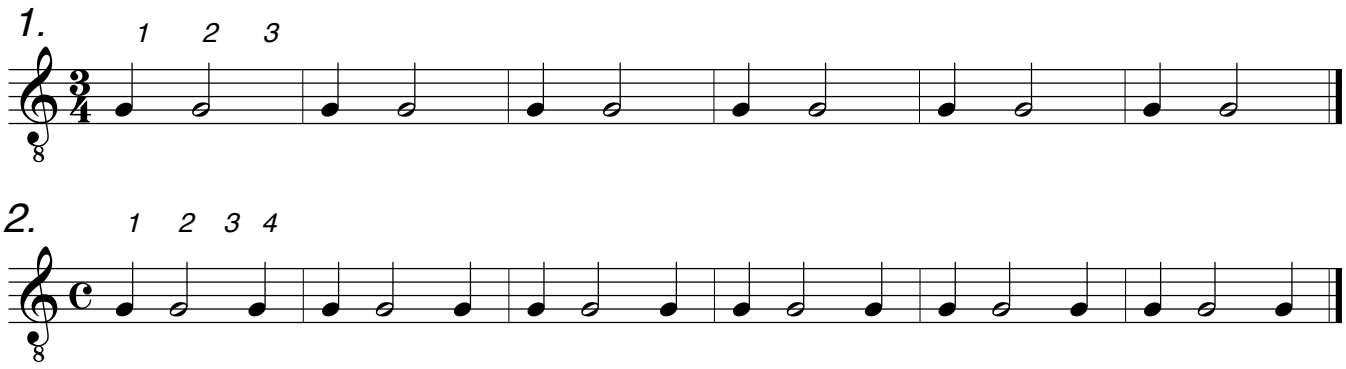
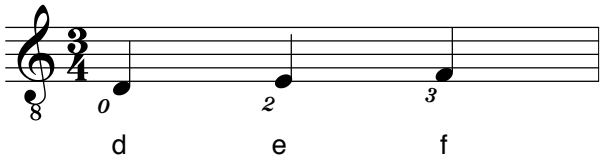
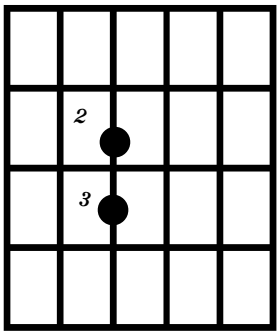
Rythmische Grundübungen:

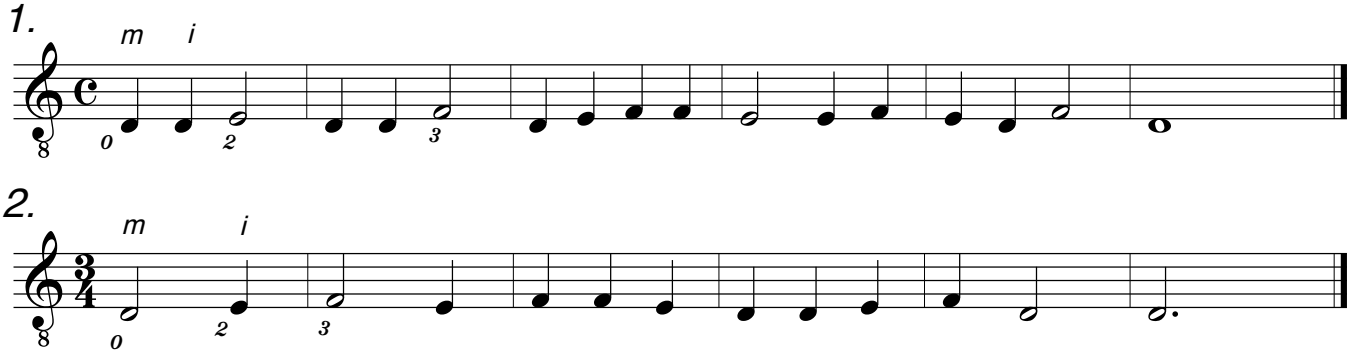
(mit dem Fuß Metrum klopfen)



Die Töne auf der d-Saite







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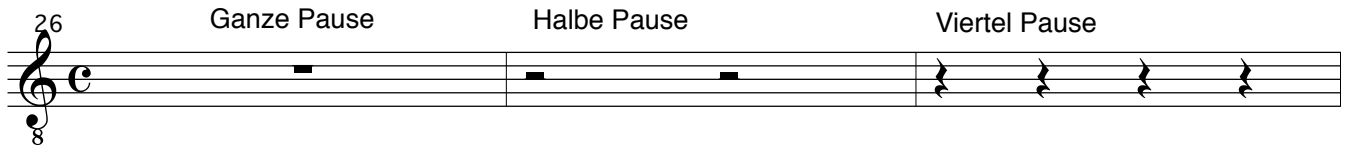
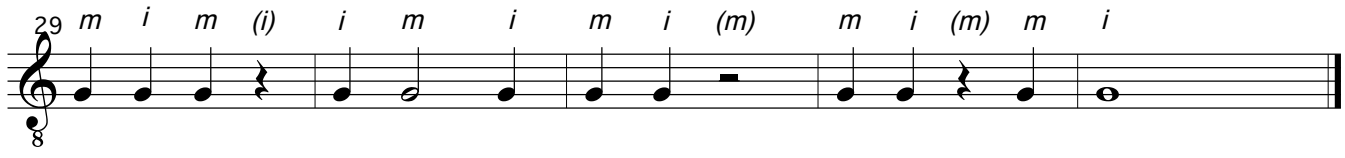


(m) = mit "m" Saite abstoppen
(i) = mit "i" Saite abstoppen



Übung

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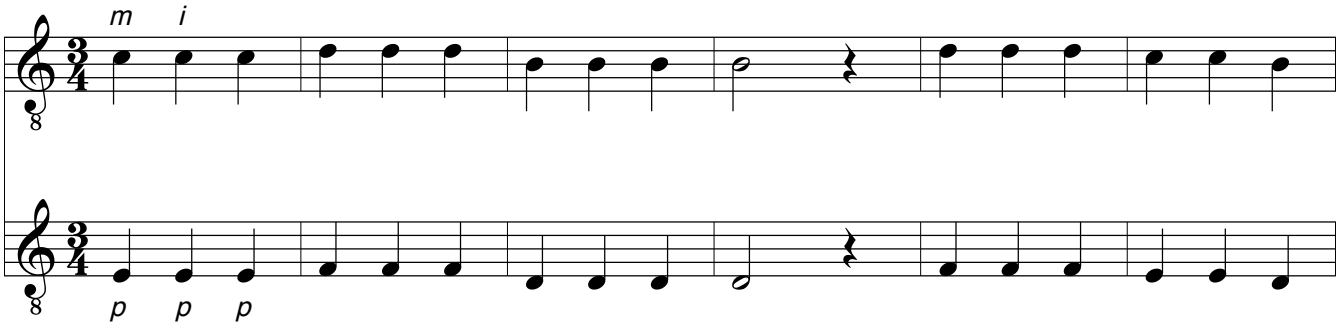

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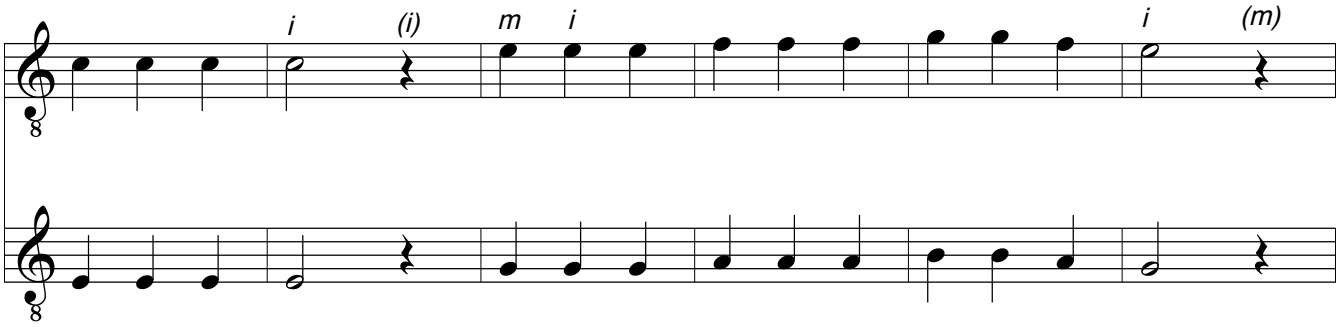

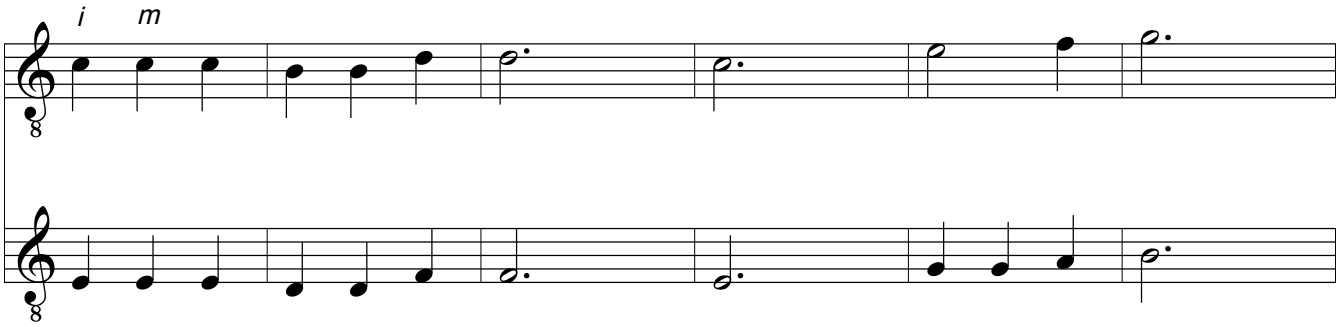

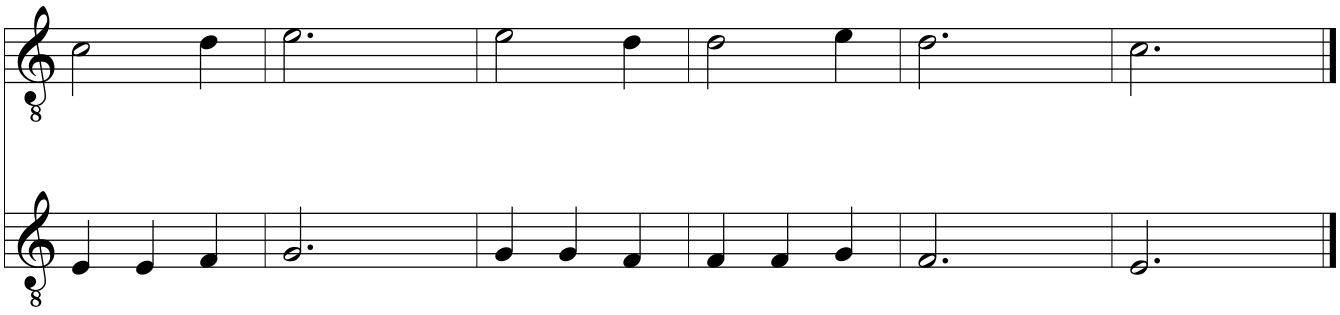

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Rythmische Grundübung:

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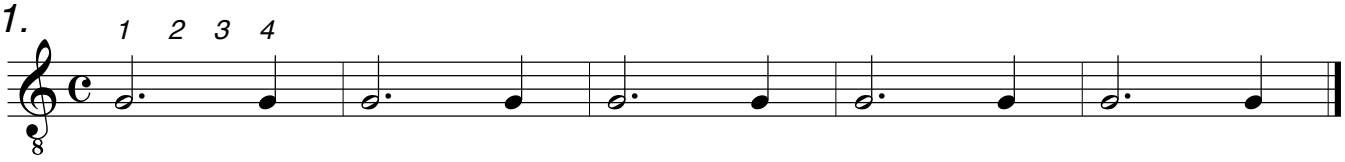

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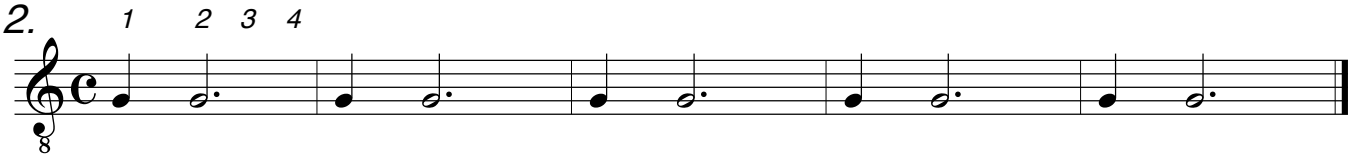
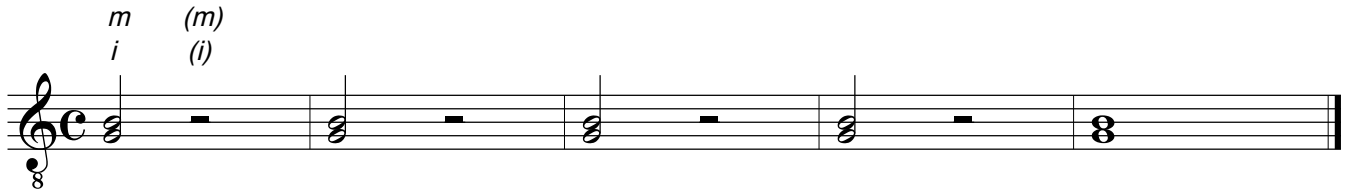
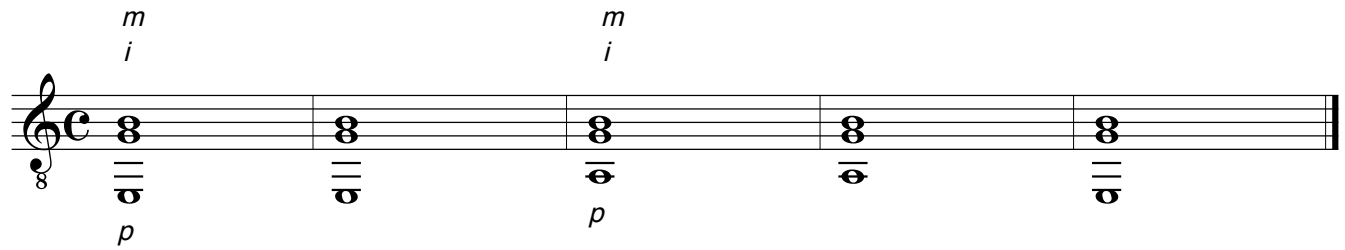
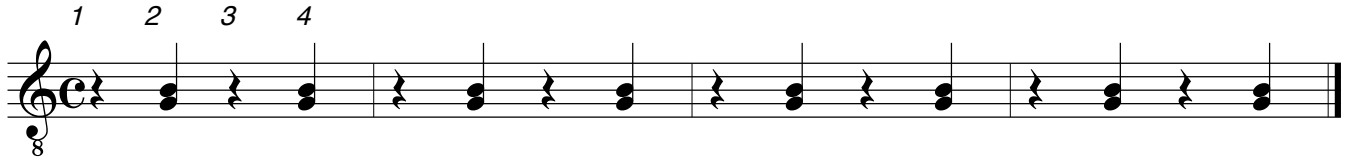


Übung für Akkordanschlag

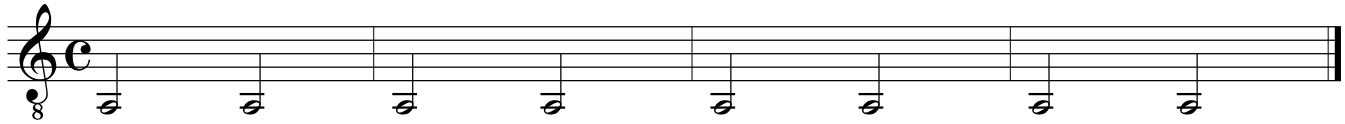




Erste Ebene

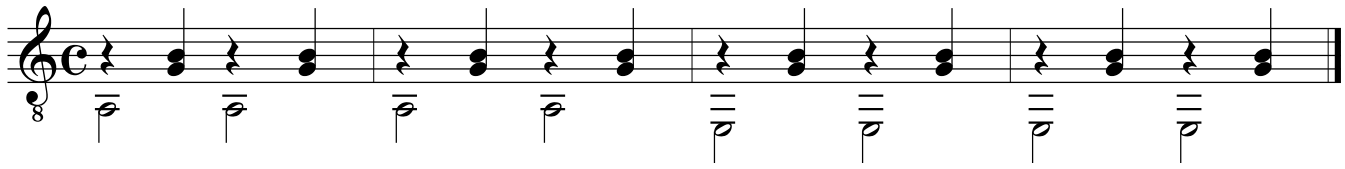


Zweite Ebene



Erste + Zweite Ebene in einem Notensystem

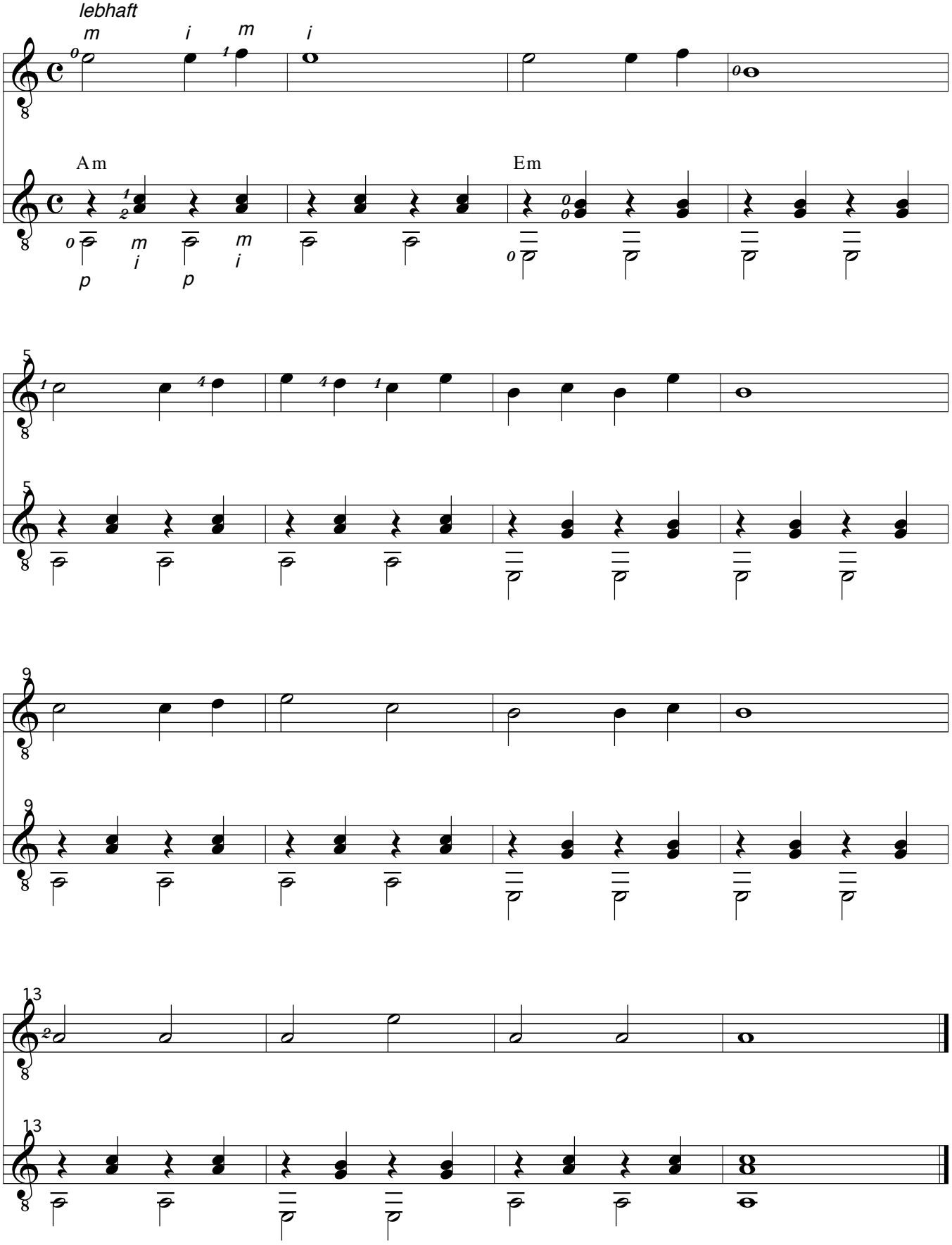
Erste Ebene: Notenhälse nach oben



Zweite Ebene: Notenhälse nach unten

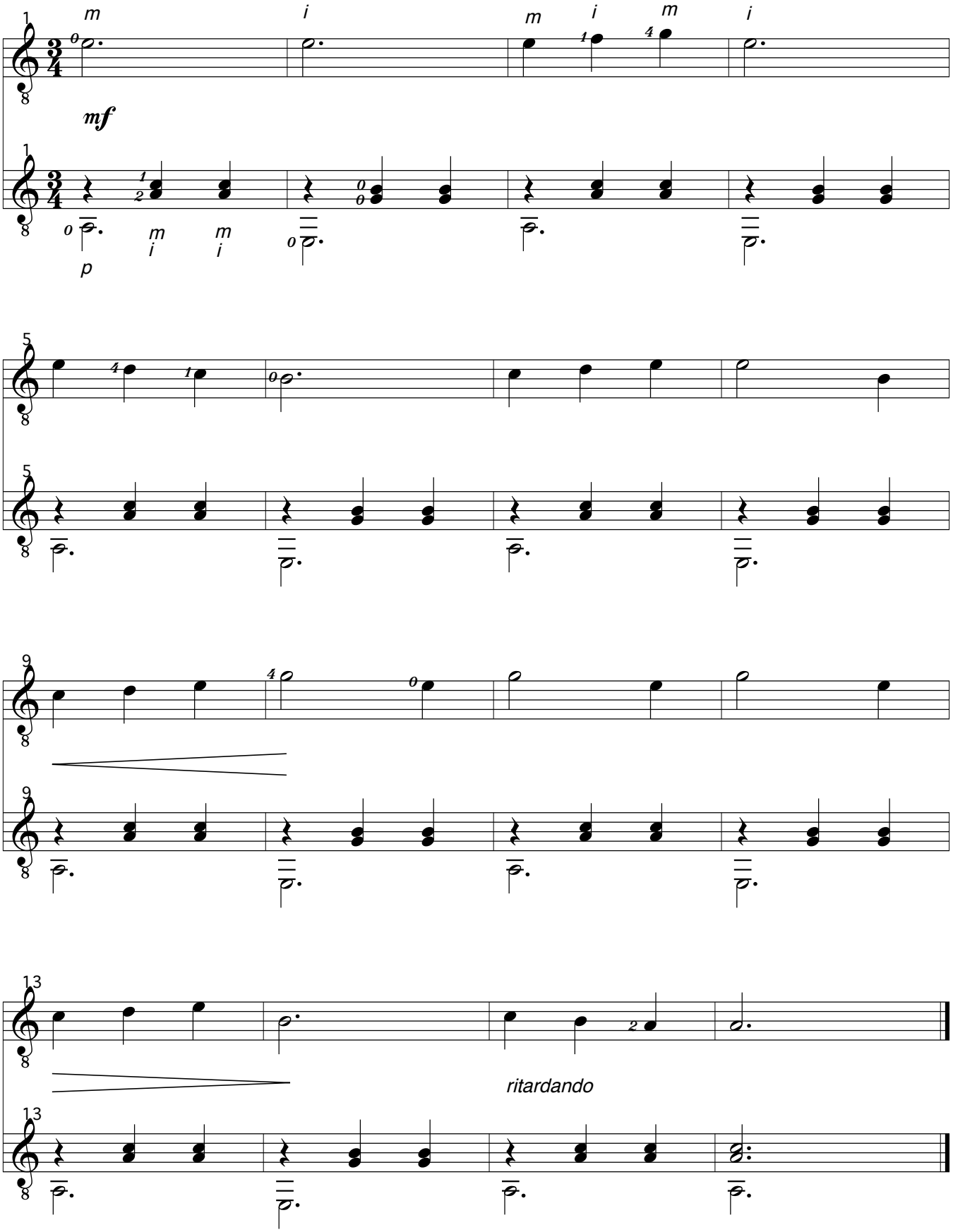
Tanzlied

*Heinz Strobel *1966*

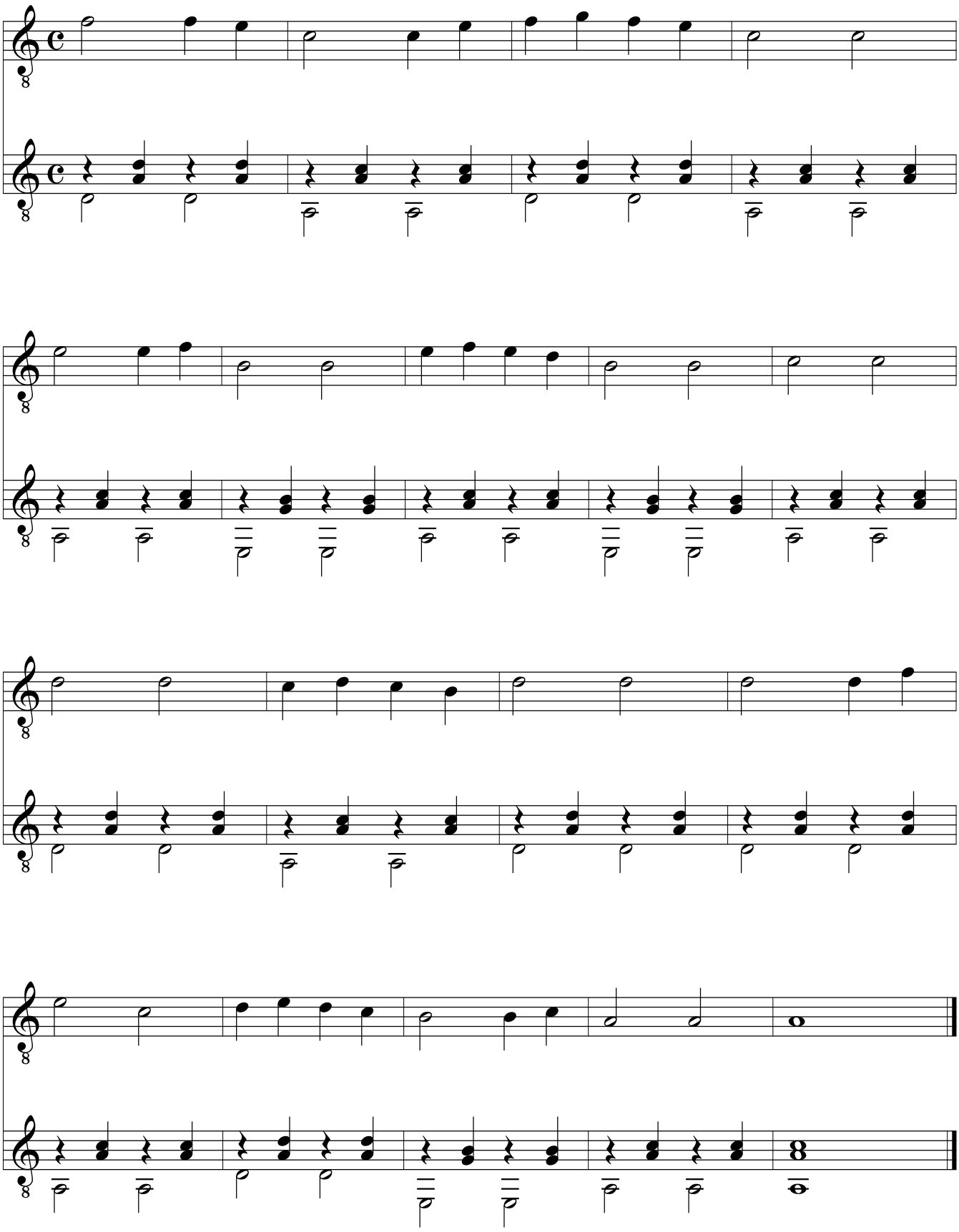


Walzer

*Heinz Strobel *1966*



Auf der Pferdekoppel



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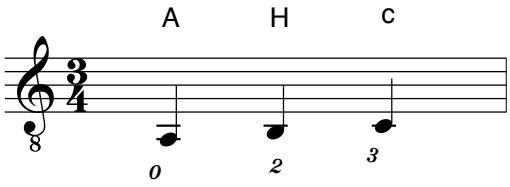
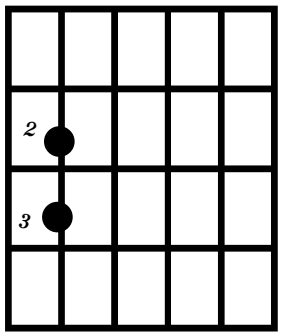
Die Töne auf der A-Saite





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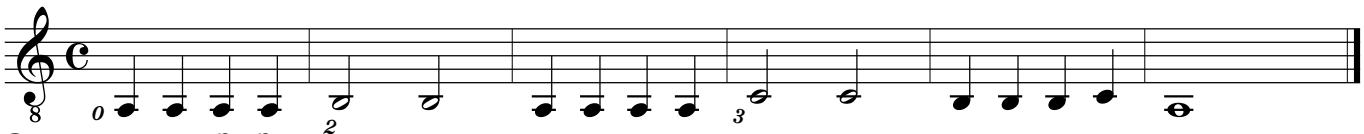

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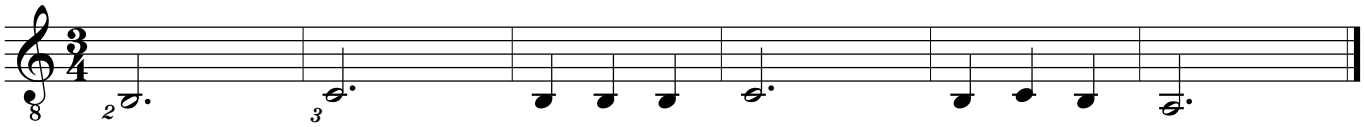

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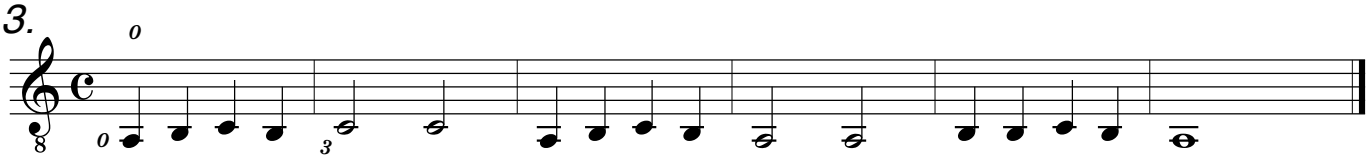
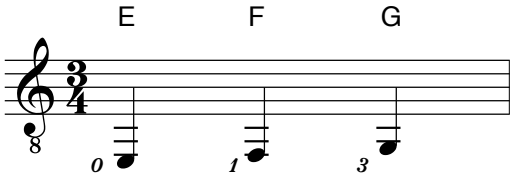
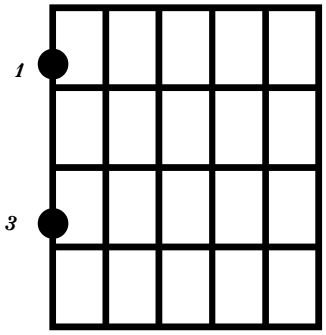


Die Töne auf der E-Saite





Übungen:

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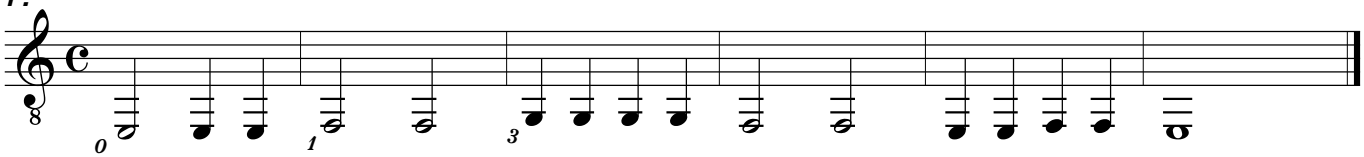

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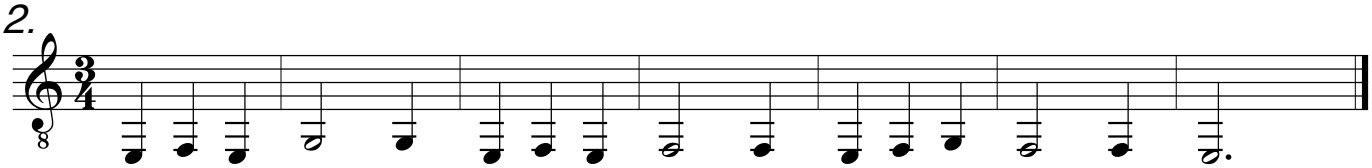

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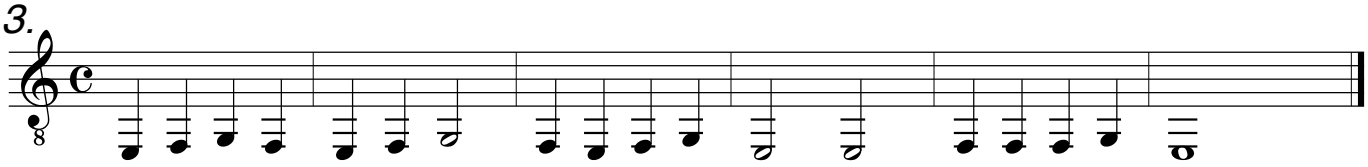
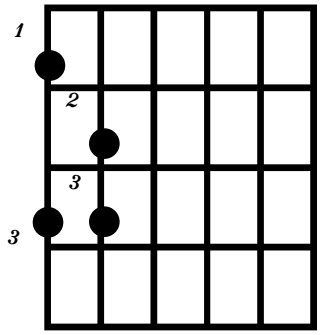
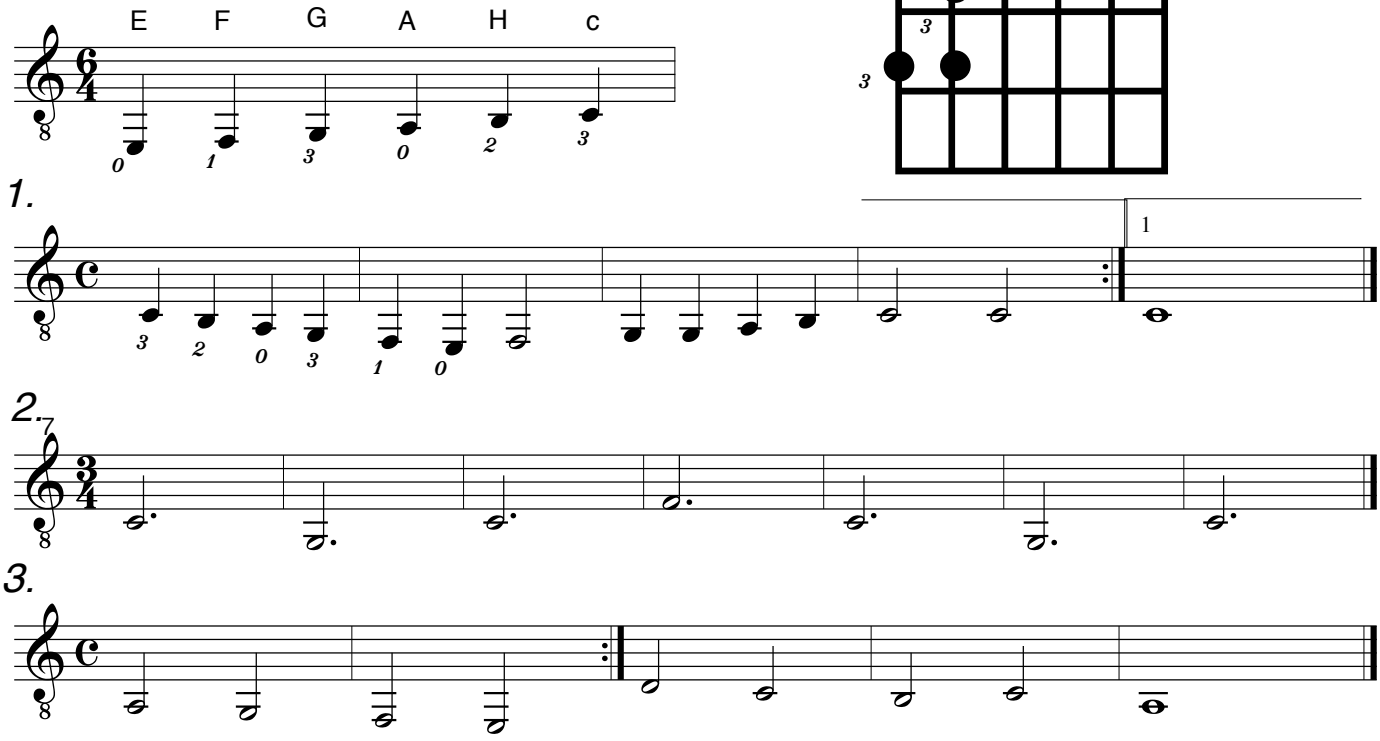


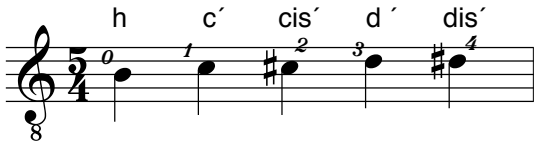
Übungen auf der A und E-Saite

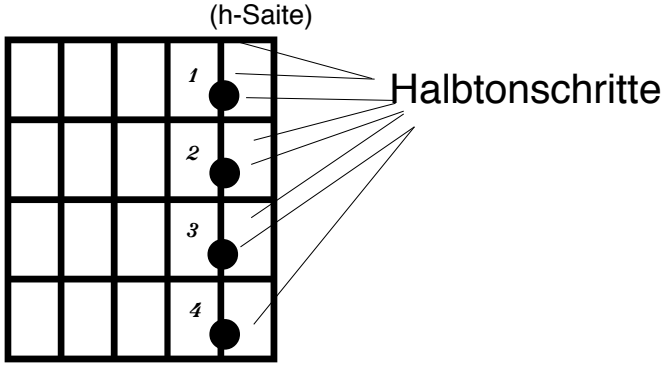




Das Kreuz (♯) vor einer Note erhöht diese um einen Halbtonschritt

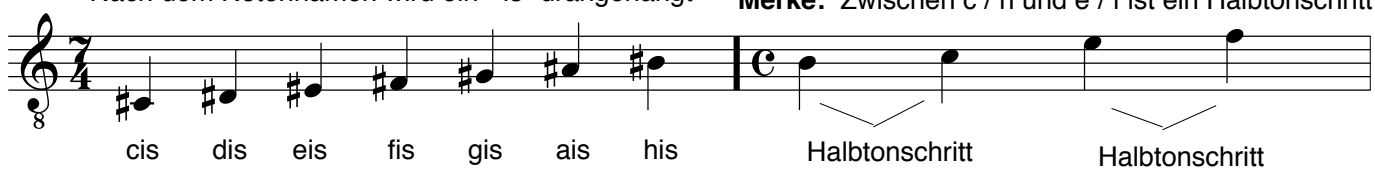
Ein Halbtonschritt ist bei der Gitarre immer ein Bund höher, oder von der Leersaite zum 1.Bund





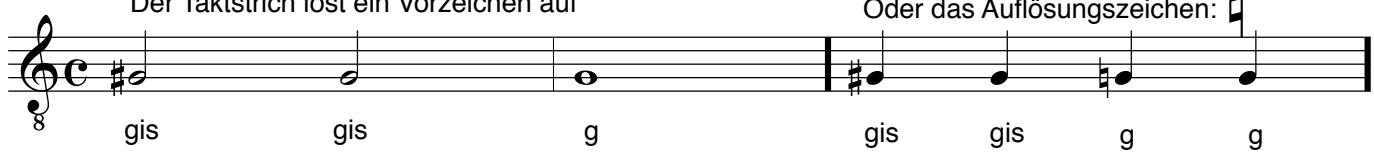
Nach dem Notennamen wird ein "is" drangehängt

Merke: Zwischen c / h und e / f ist ein Halbtonschritt



Der Taktstrich löst ein Vorzeichen auf

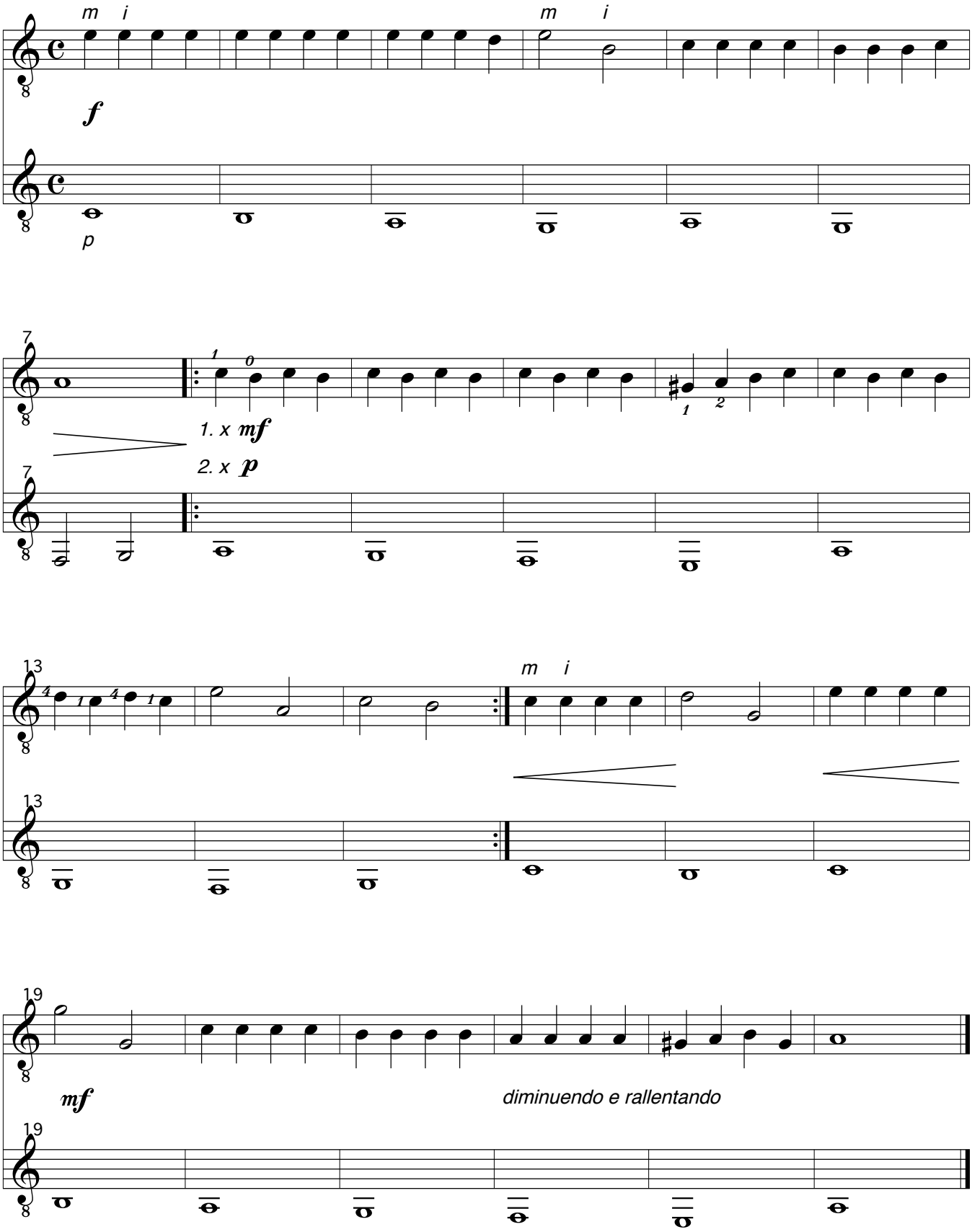
Oder das Auflösungszeichen: ♮



Spanische Dame

fließend

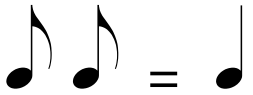
*Heinz Strobel *1966*

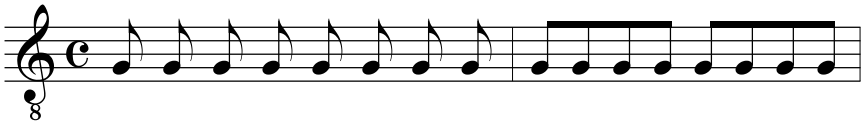


Die Achtelnote

Damit man Achtelnoten besser lesen kann, verbindet man sie sehr häufig mit einem Balken.

Zähle bitte einmal die Noten im ersten Takt, dann im zweiten Takt.





Rythmische Übungen *(mit dem Fuß Metrum klopfen)*

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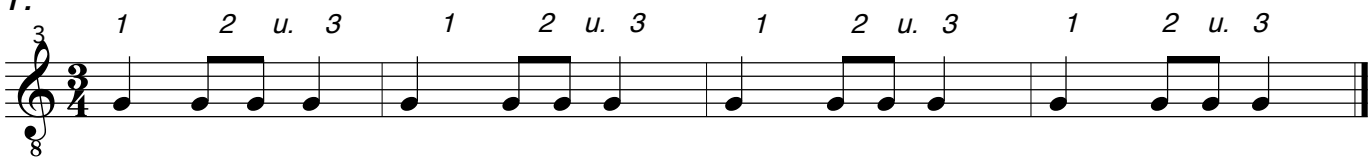

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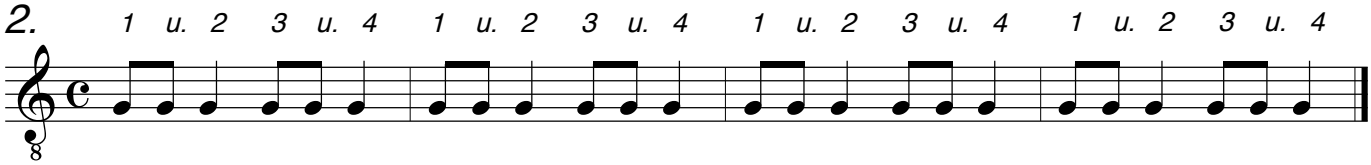

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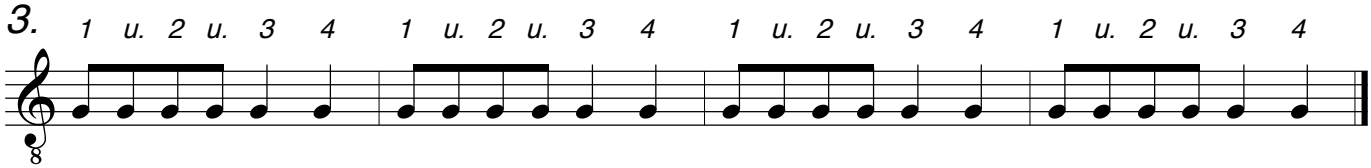
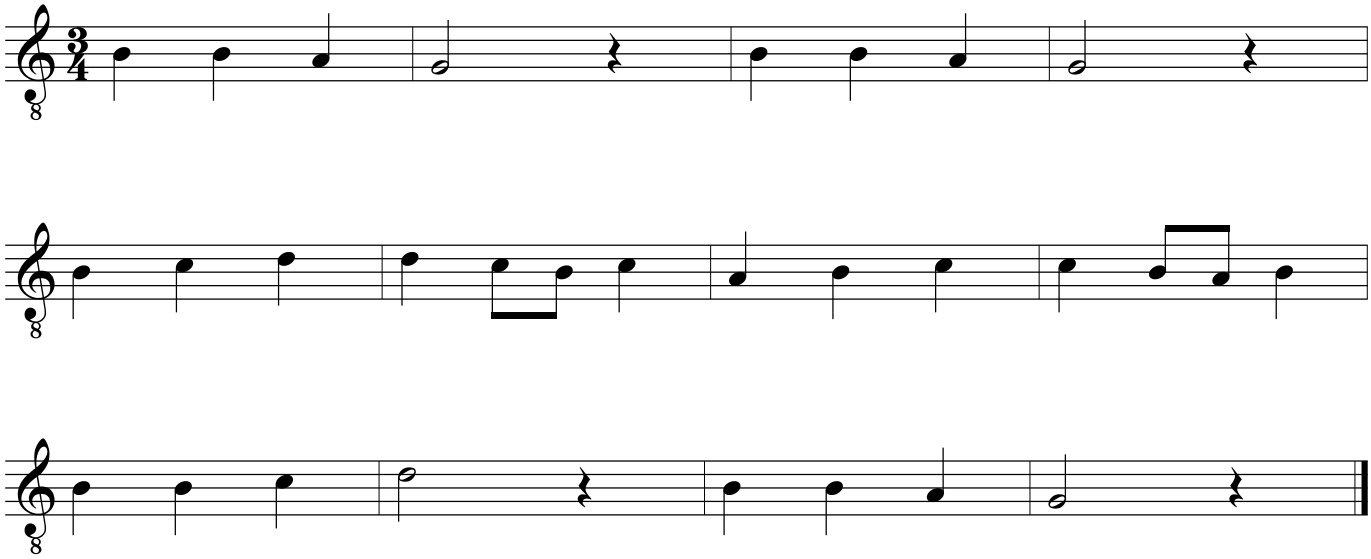


Winter, ade



Übungen

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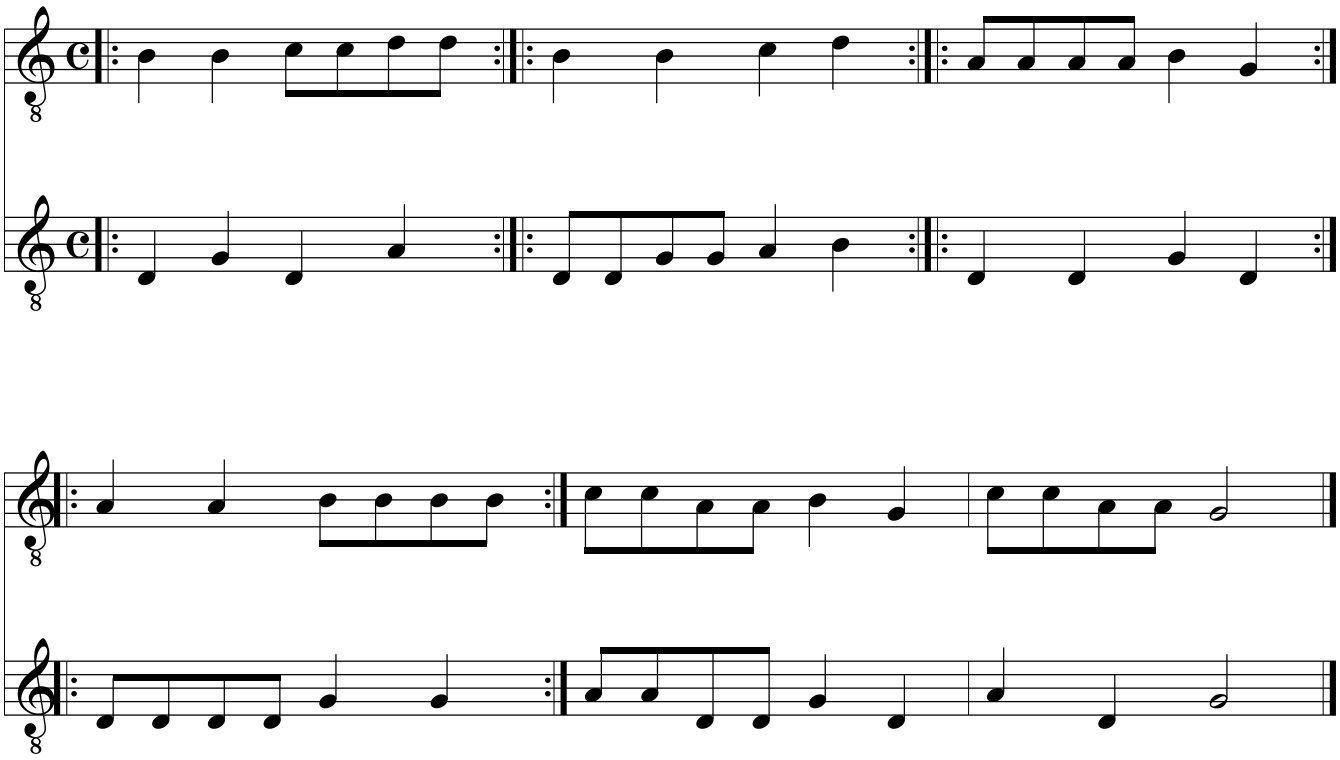

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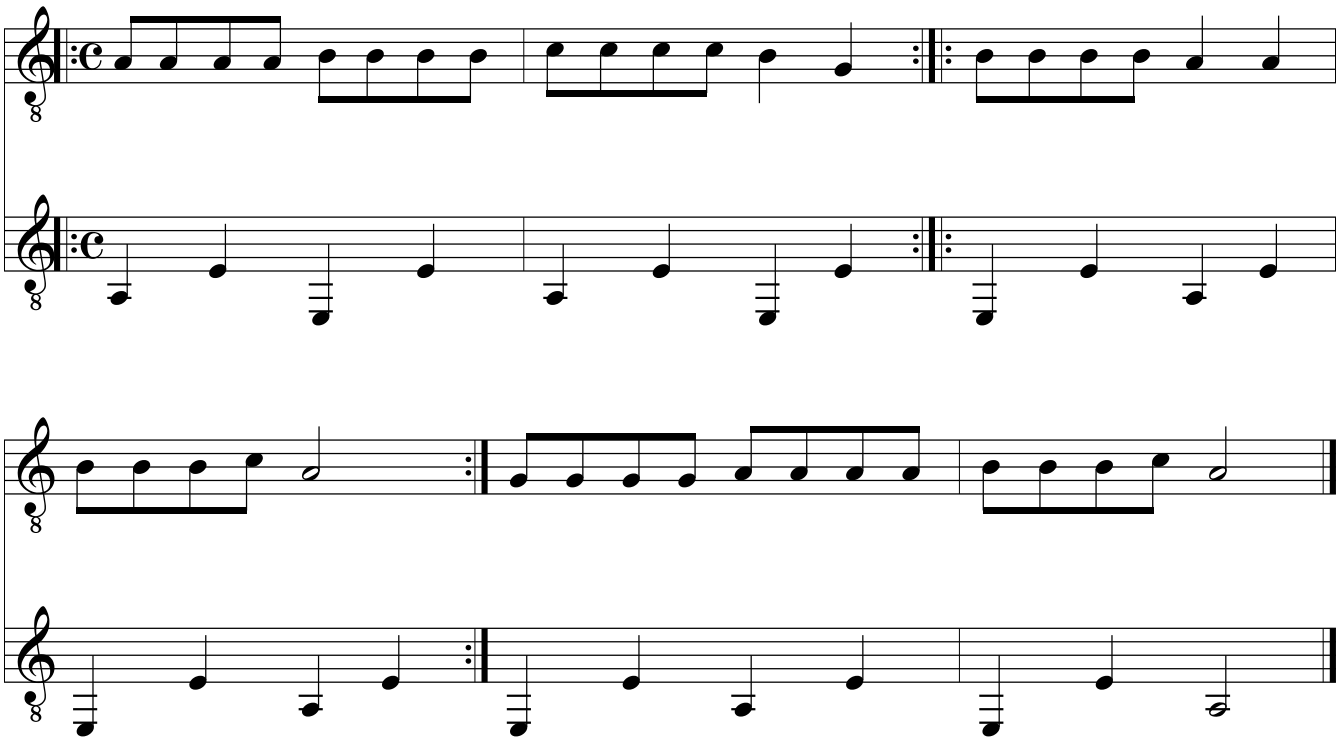

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Übungen Akkordanschlag

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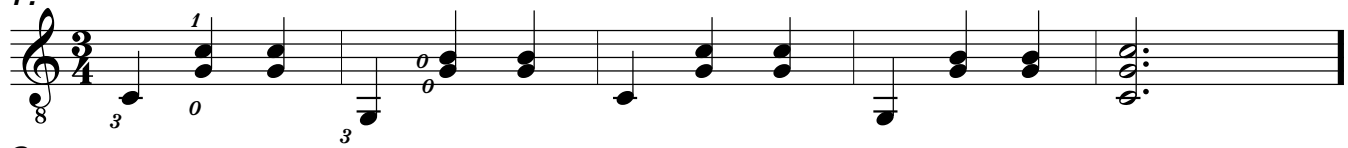

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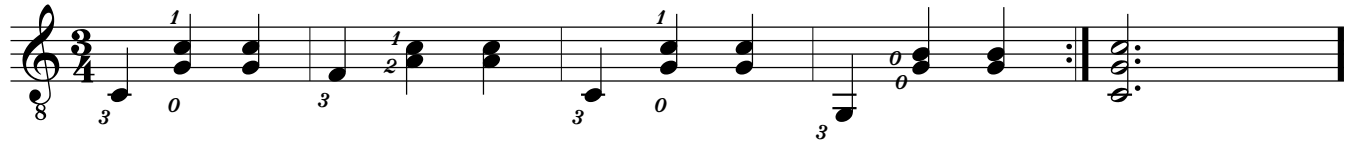

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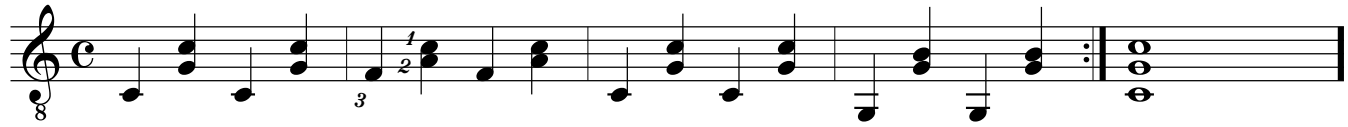

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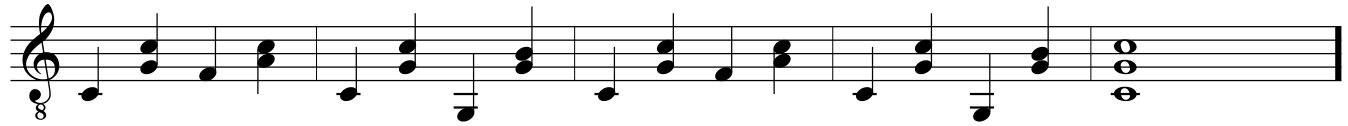
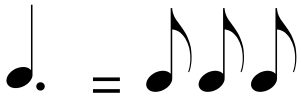
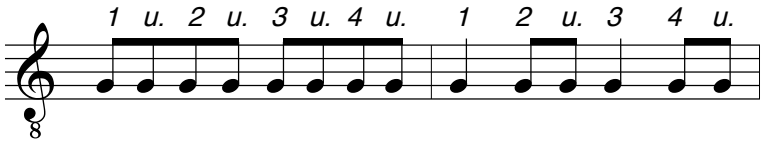


Die Punktierte Viertelnote



Damit man die Punktiert Viertelnote besser zählen kann, verwendet man zwischen den Zählzeiten das Wörtchen "und" (Abgekürzt: "u.")

Zähle bitte einmal laut mit



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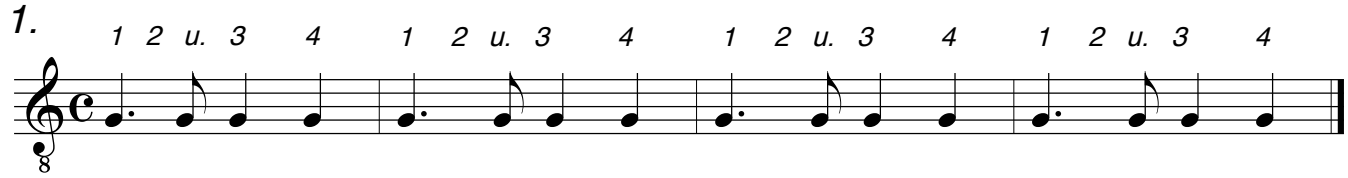

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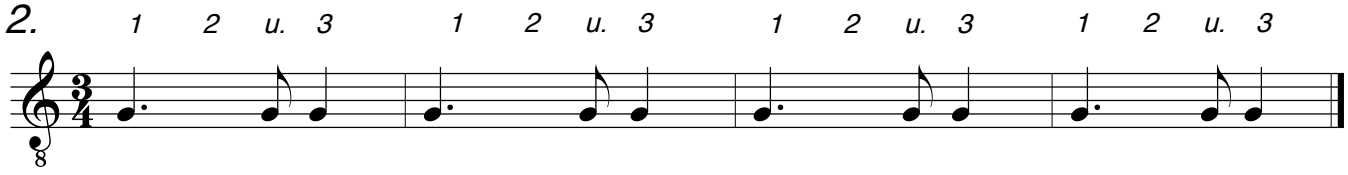

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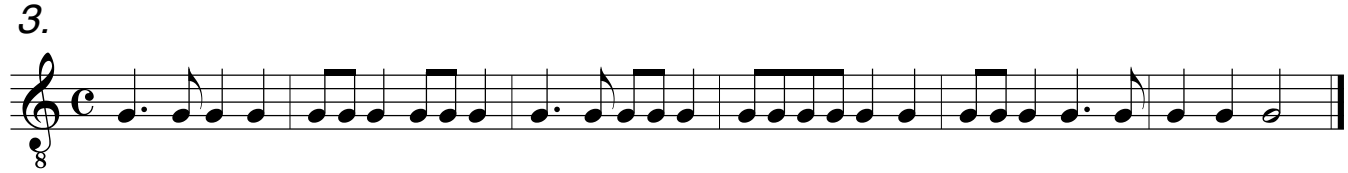
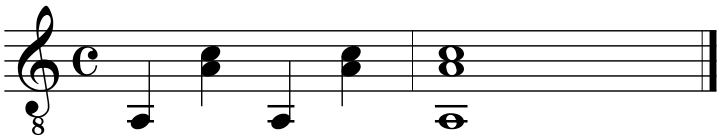
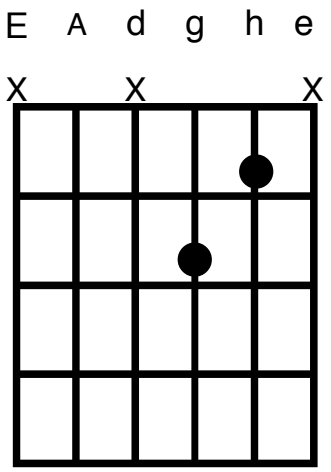


a-moll Akkord





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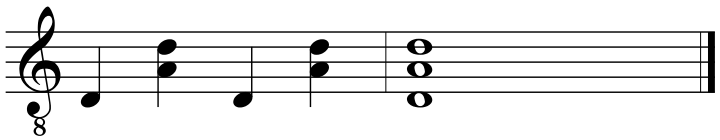

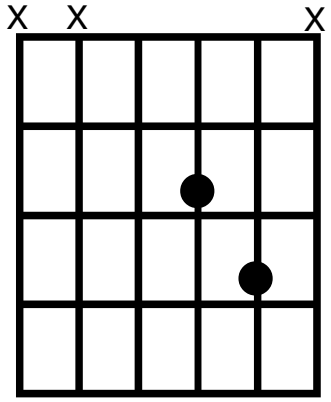

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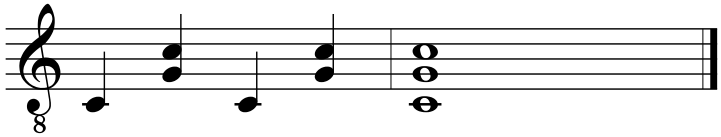

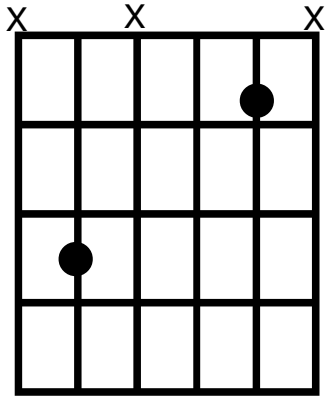

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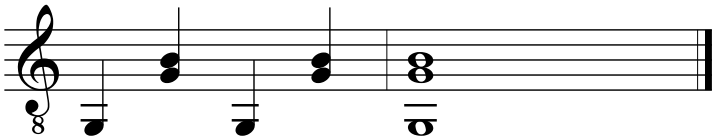
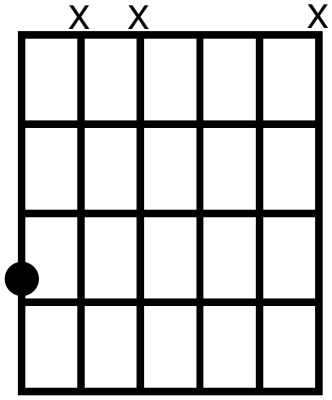
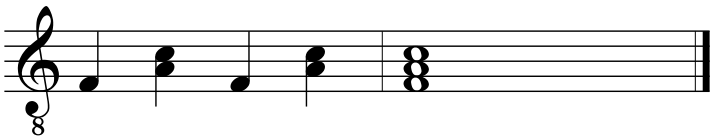
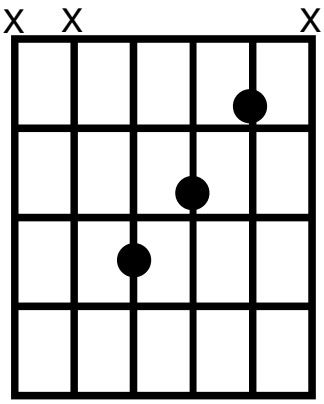


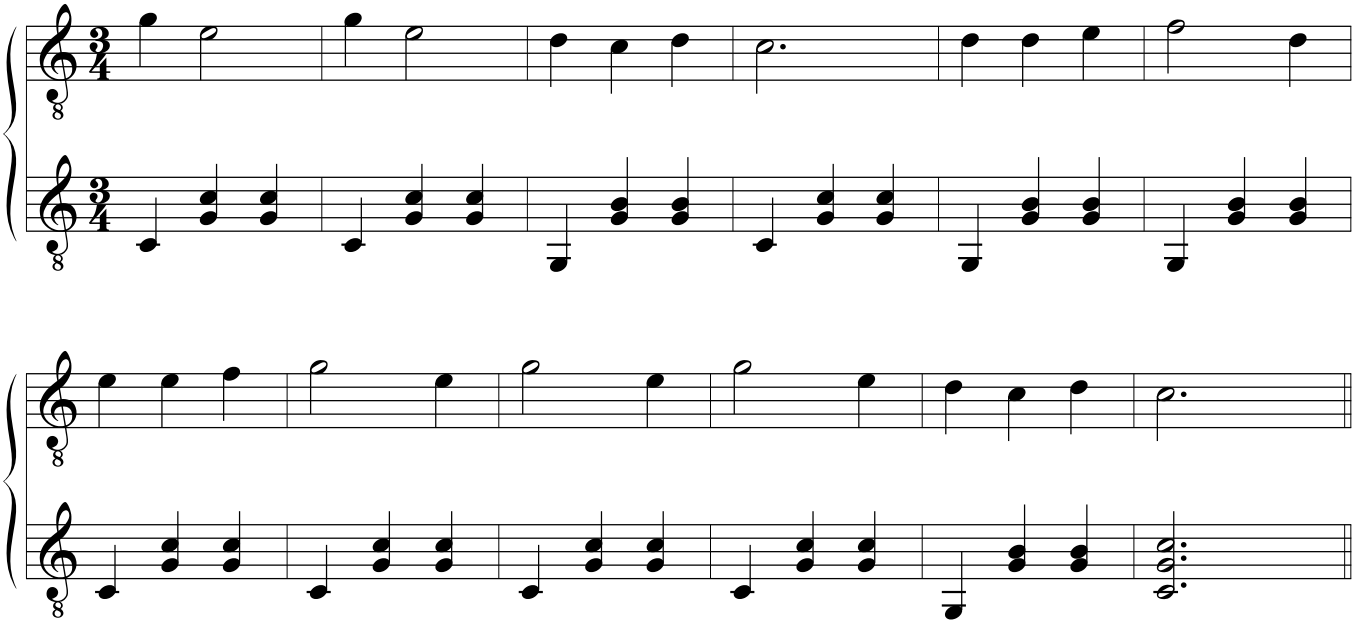


F-Dur Akkord

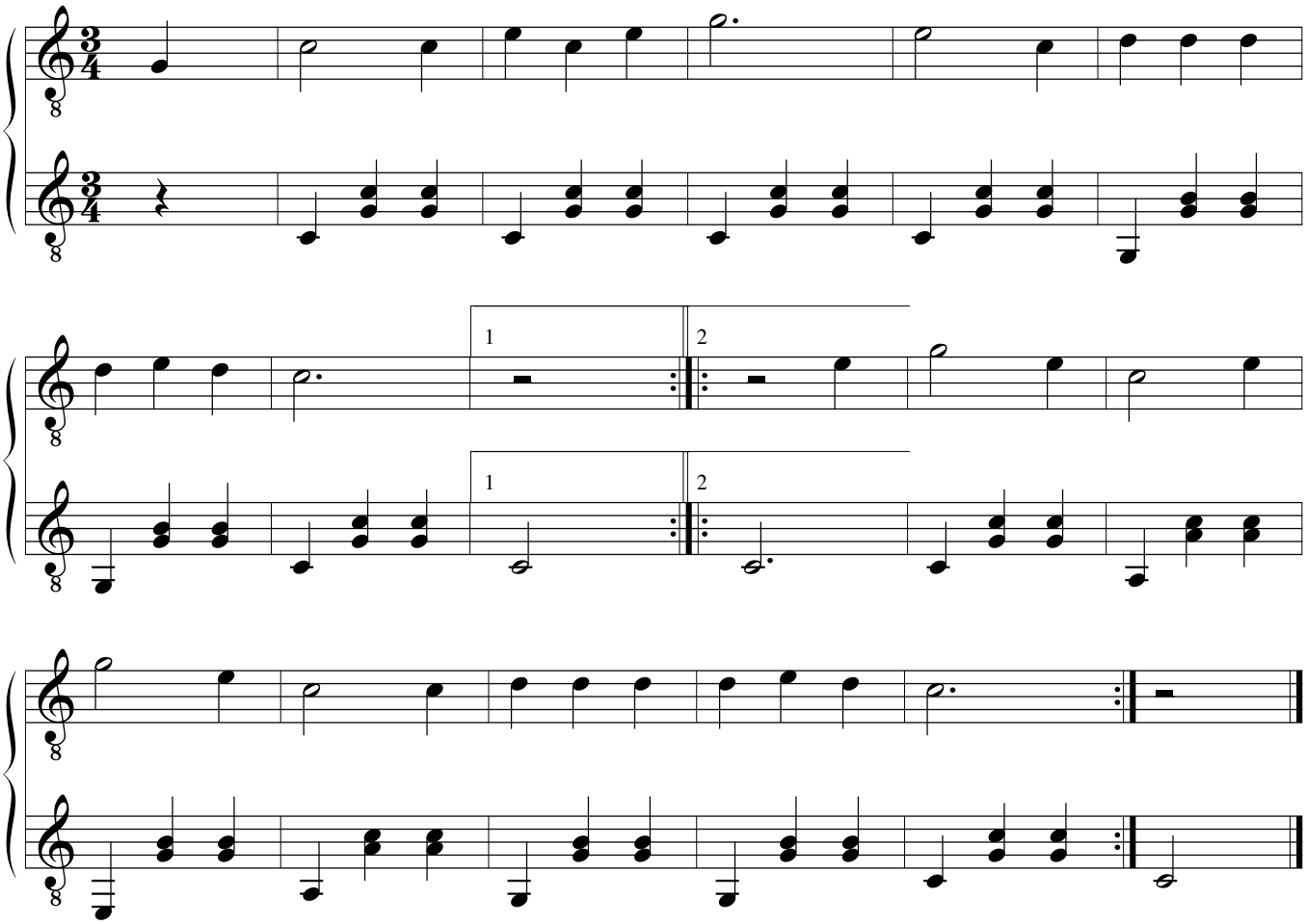




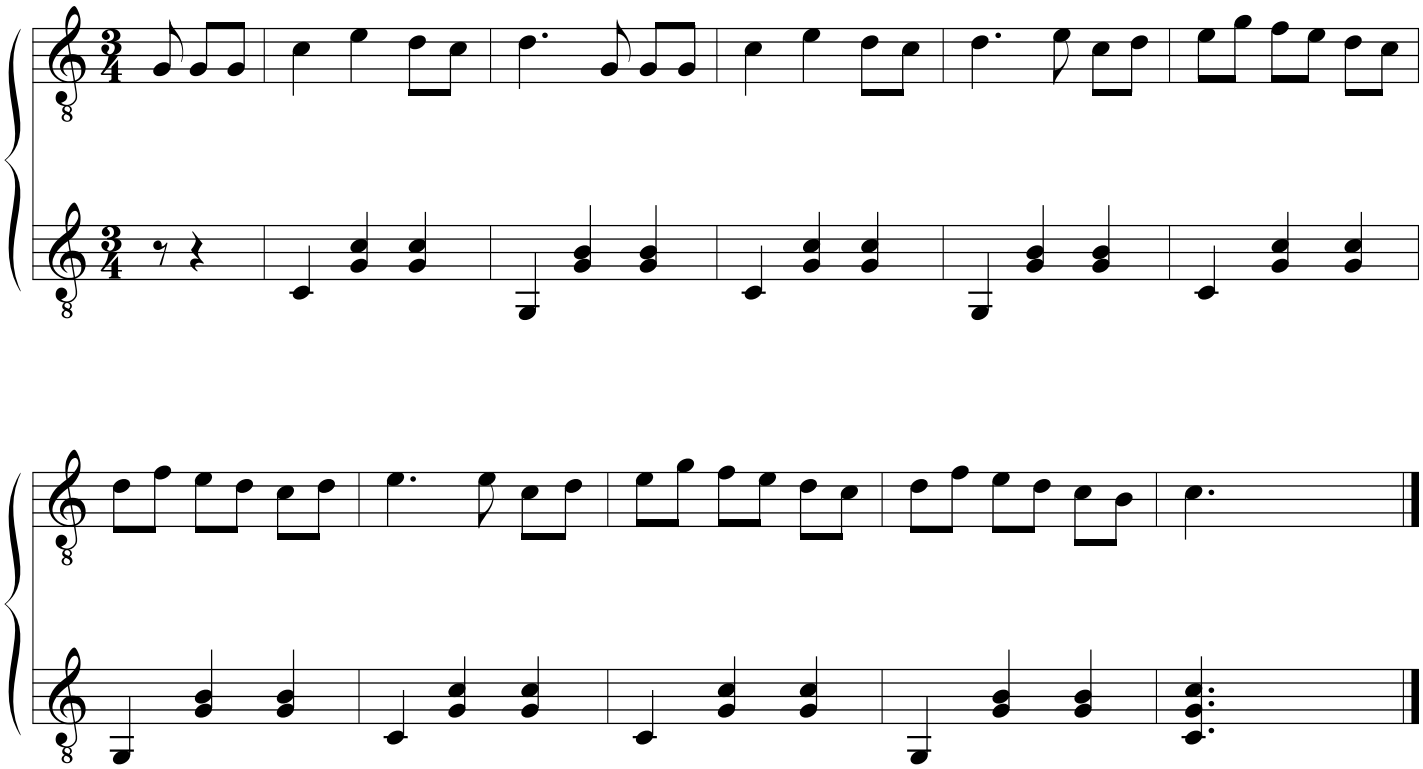
Kuckuck, Kuckuck



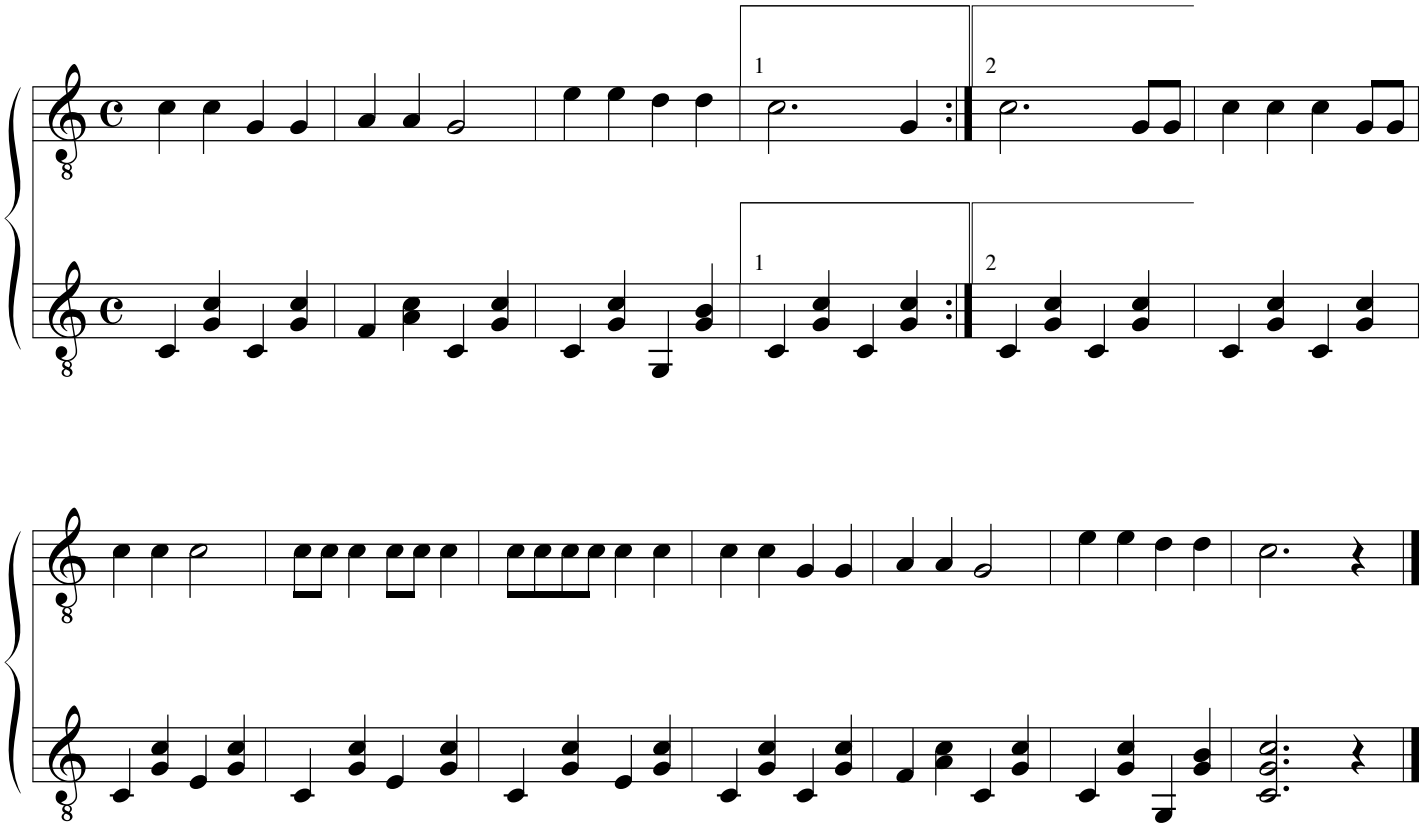
Ich geh mit meiner Laterne



Kein schöner Land



Old Mac Donald has a farm



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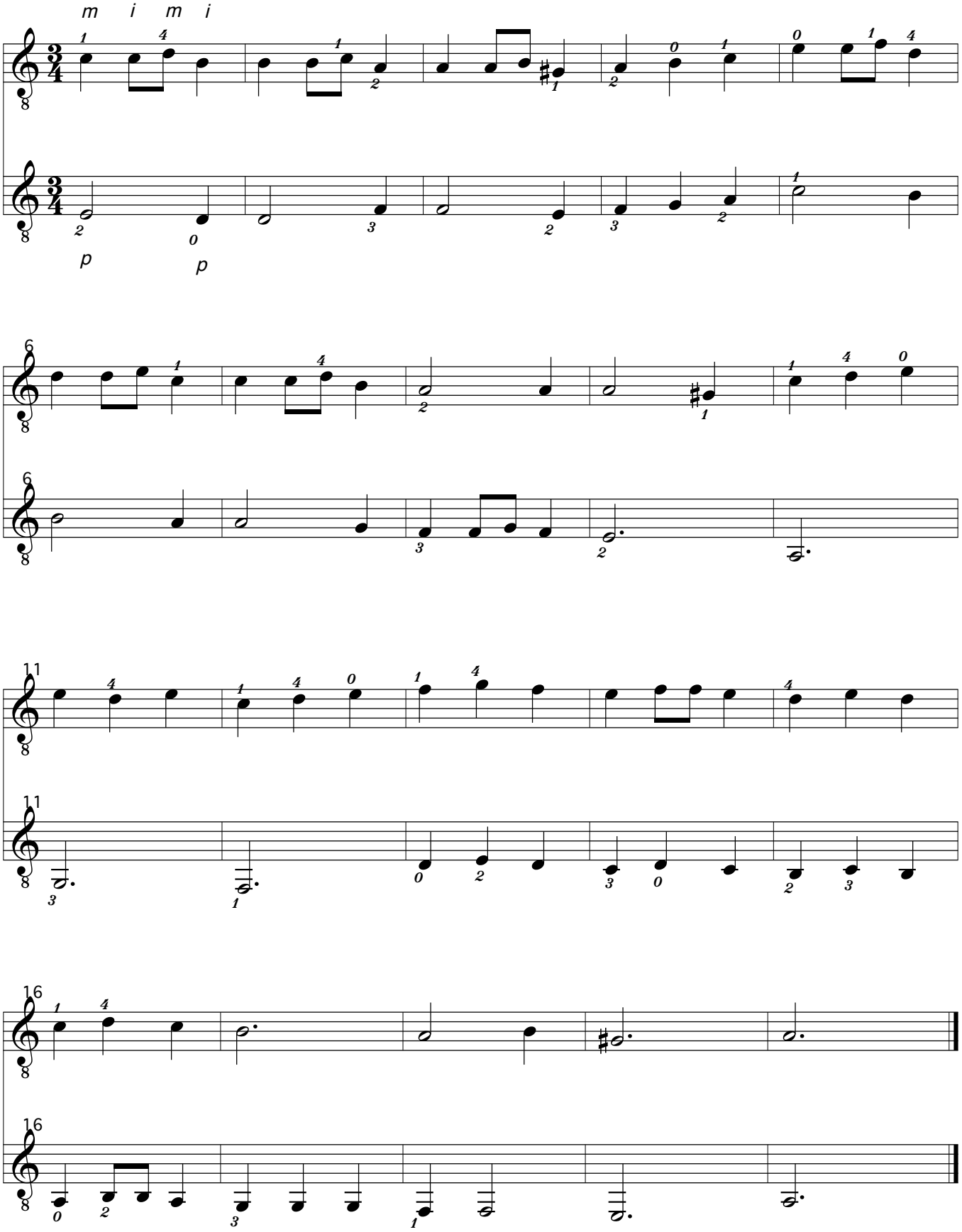
Musette

Allegro

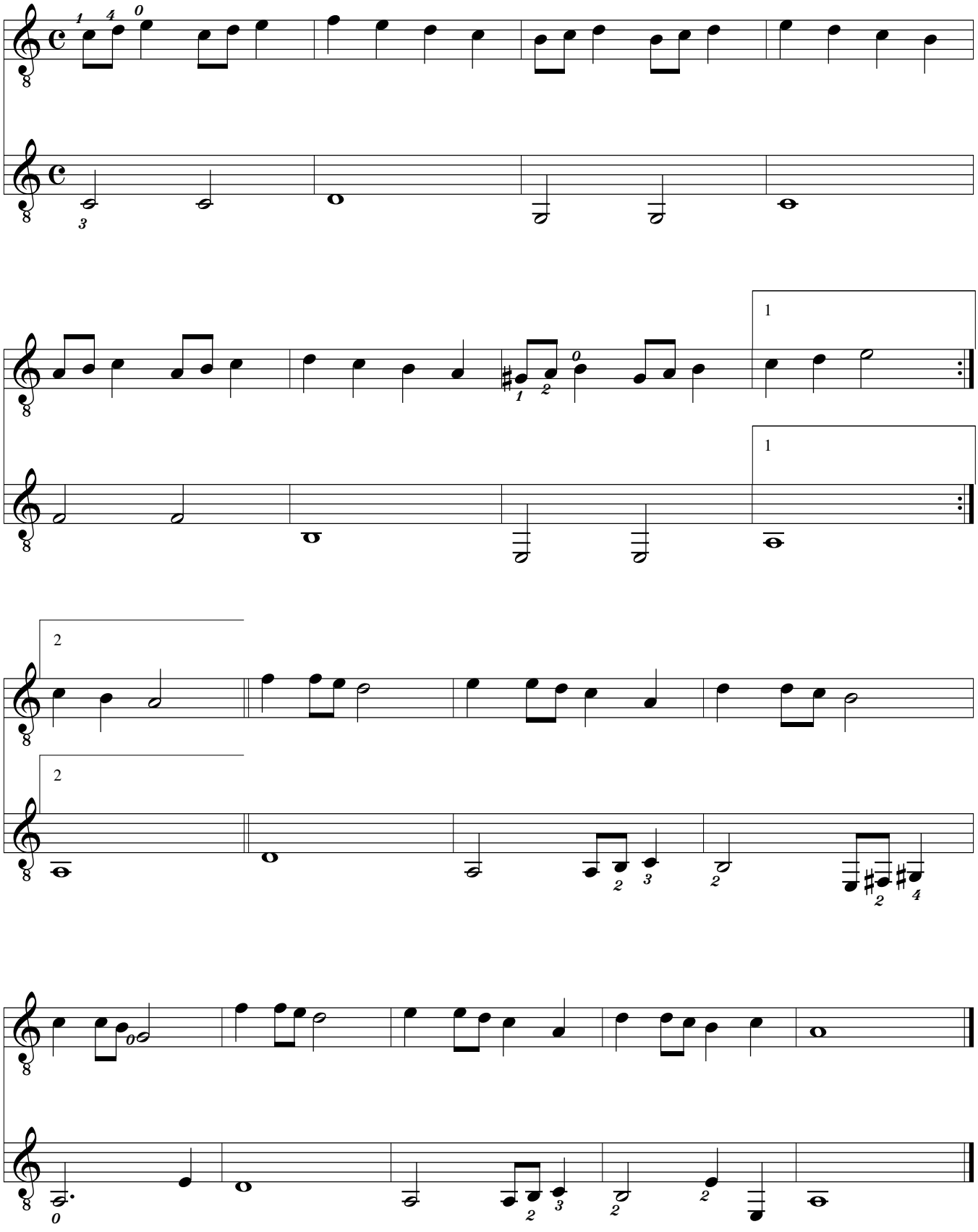
*Heinz Strobel *1966*



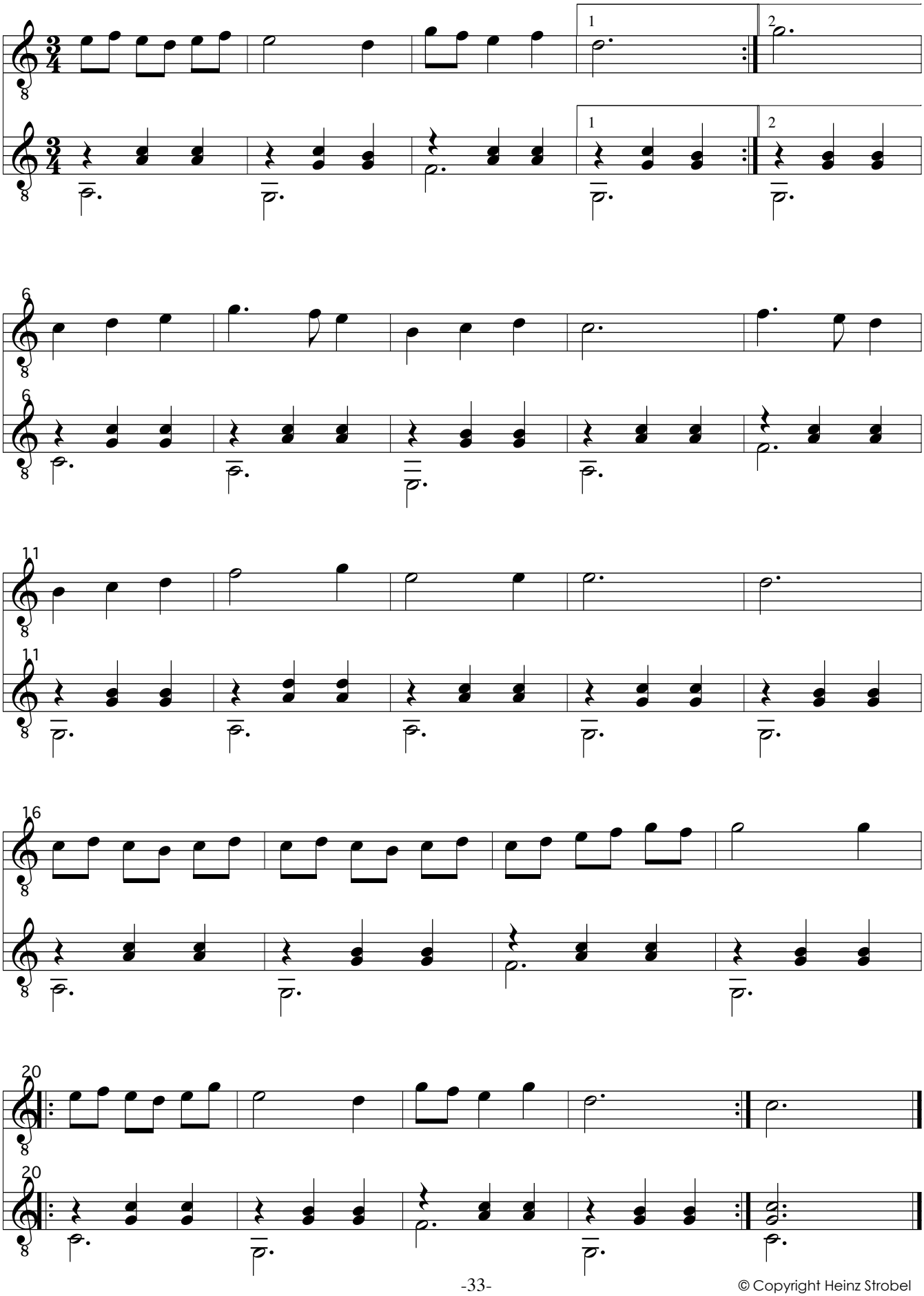
Marsch

Allegretto

*Heinz Strobel *1966*



Frühling



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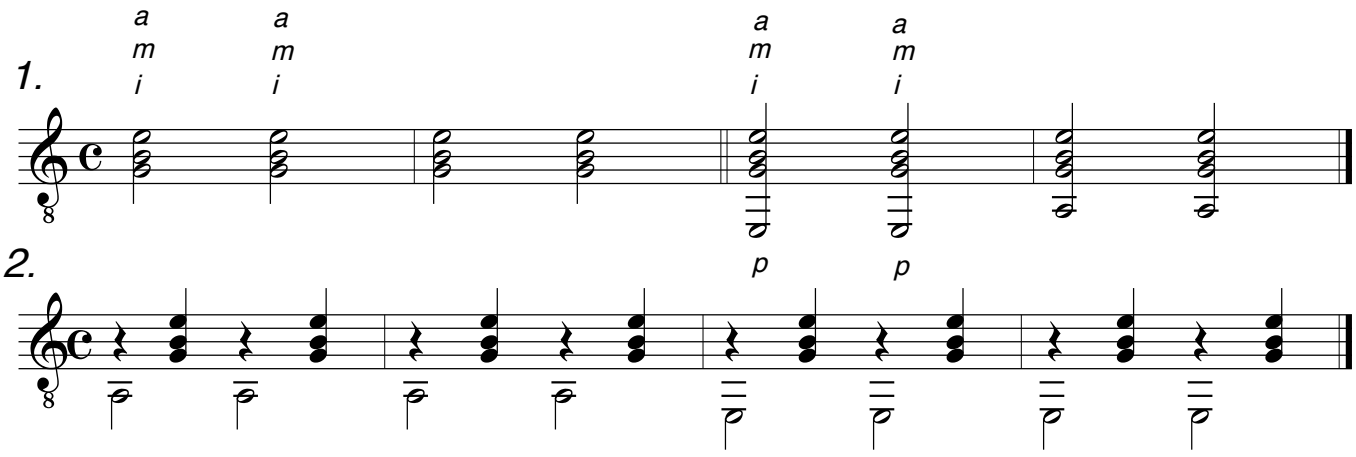
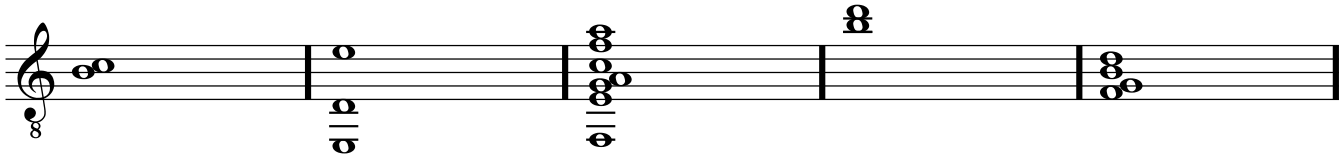
Übung für Akkordanschlag

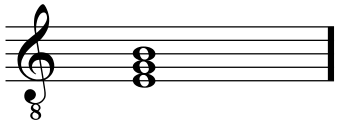


Der Akkord

Ein Akkord ist ein Zusammenklang zweier oder mehrerer Töne. Zum Beispiel:



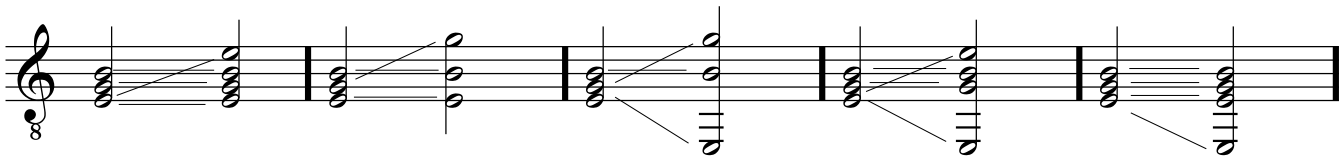
e-moll Akkord



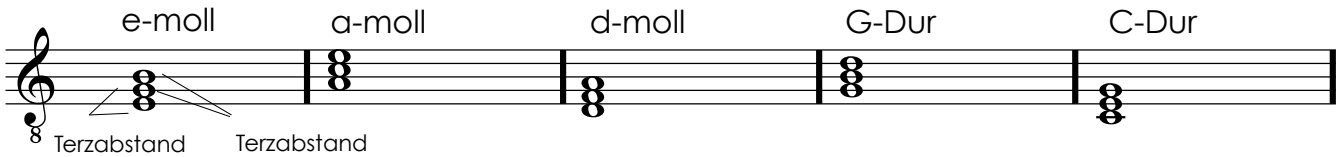
Der e-moll Akkord besteht aus drei Noten: e, g und h

Dabei ist es unerheblich in welcher Oktave sich die Noten befinden, oder ob Noten einfach verdoppelt werden. (Der mittlere Ton zu verdoppeln ist nicht so gut)

Schlage folgende e-moll Akkorde einmal an und du wirst die selbe Harmonie erkennen. Trotzdem klingen die Akkorde etwas anders, da sie sich in verschiedenen Lagen befinden.

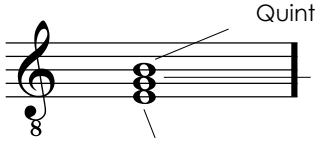


Dur und Mollakkorde werden durch sogenannte Terzschichtung erzeugt.



Man bezeichnet den ersten Ton (von unten) als Grundton, den zweiten als Terz und den dritten als Quint.

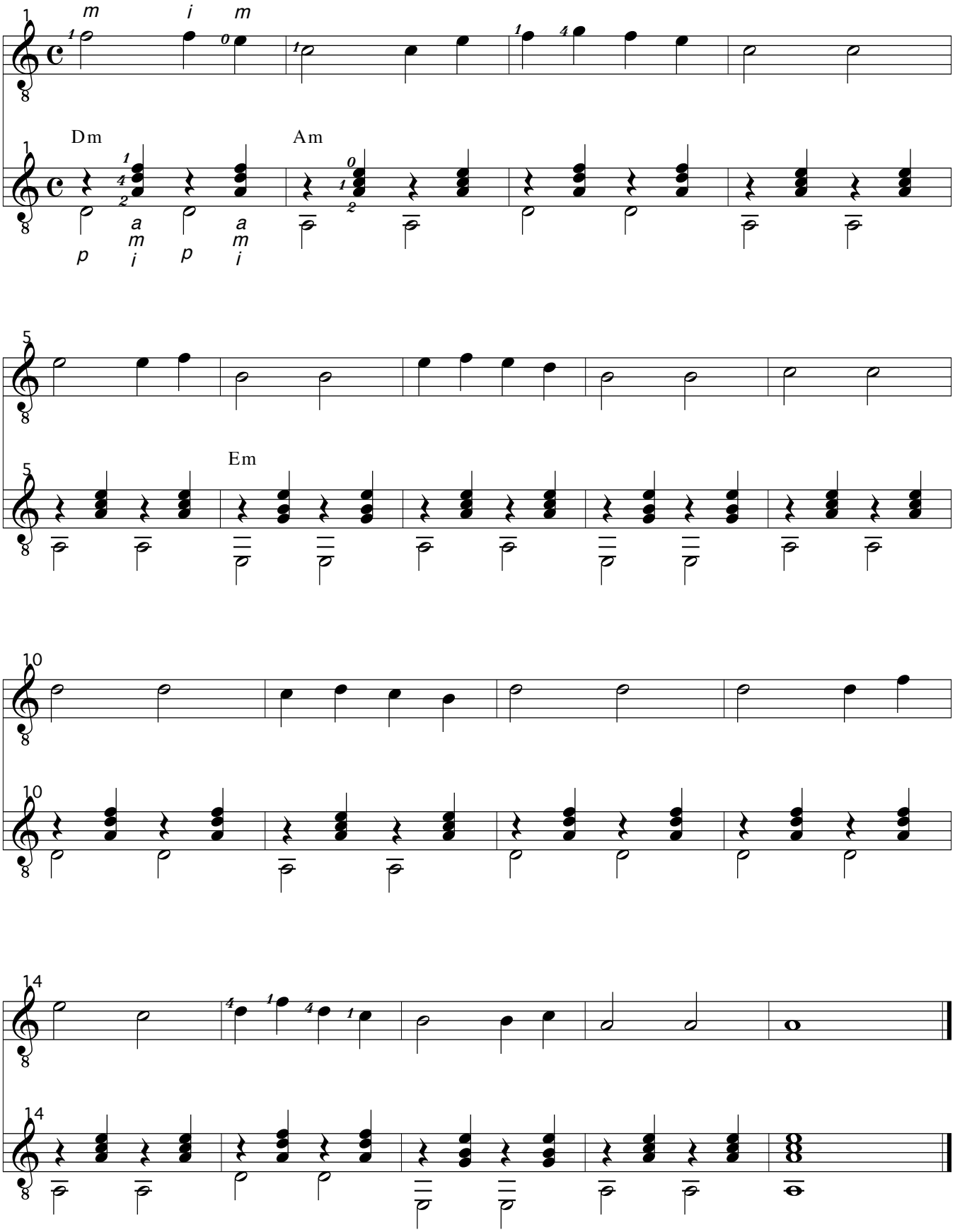
Merke: Der Name des Akkordes richtet sich nach dem Grundton



Der Gaukler

Allegro

*Heinz Strobel *1966*



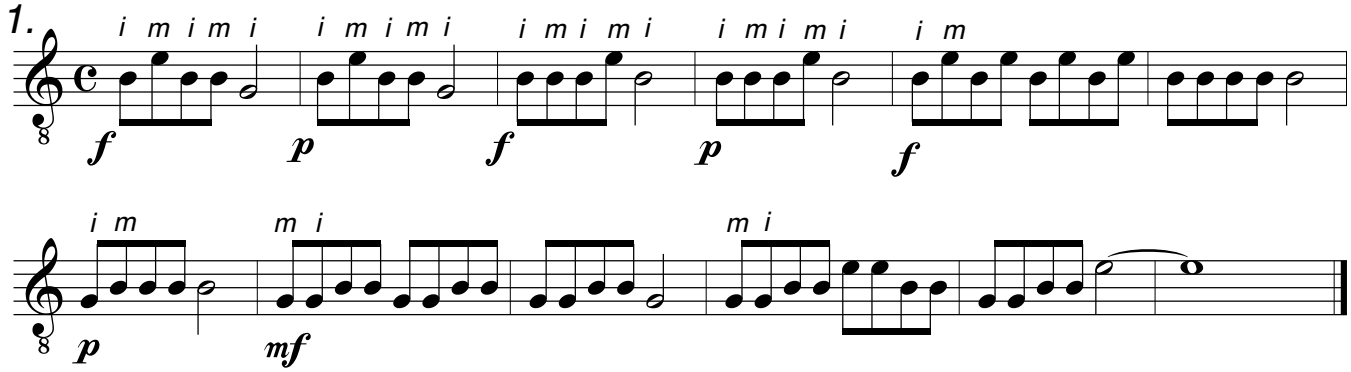
Dynamik: Abstufungen der Tonstärke

Hier lernst du drei von den
vielen "Dynamische Zeichen"

p = leise

mf = halblaut

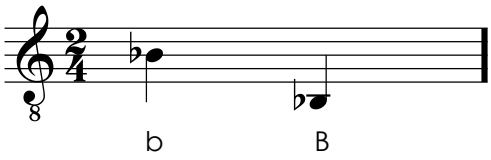
f = laut oder kräftig

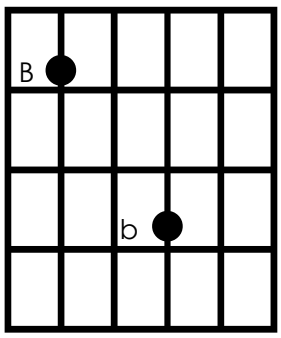


Das "b" (♭) vor einer Note erniedrigt diese um einen Halbtonschritt

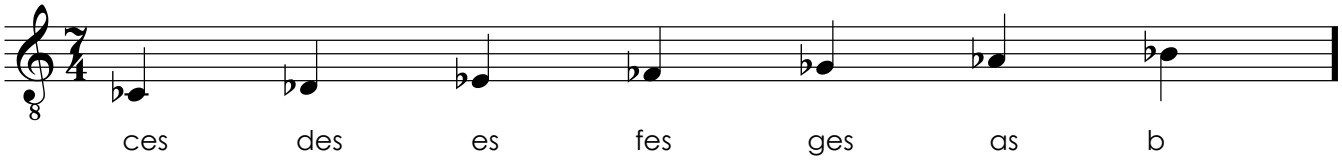
Da die Gitarre fast immer in Kreuztonarten spielt, kommt das Vorzeichen "b" nur selten vor.
Merke dir erst einmal die wichtigste Note:

Wenn das Vorzeichen "b" vor der Note "h" steht, dann heißt die Note b. Das Vorzeichen und die Note haben den selben Namen.





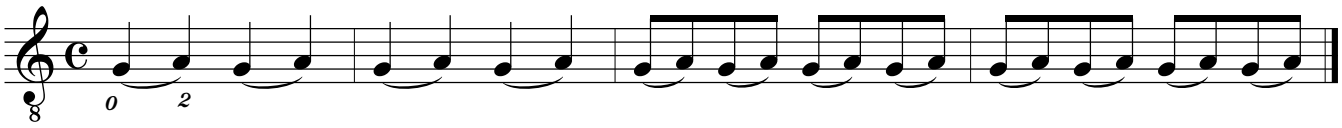
Nach dem Notennamen wird ein "es" oder "s" drangehängt. (Ausnahme Note b)



Die Aufschlagbindung

Beim "Aufschlag" wird mit den Fingern der linken Hand auf die Saite gehämmert.

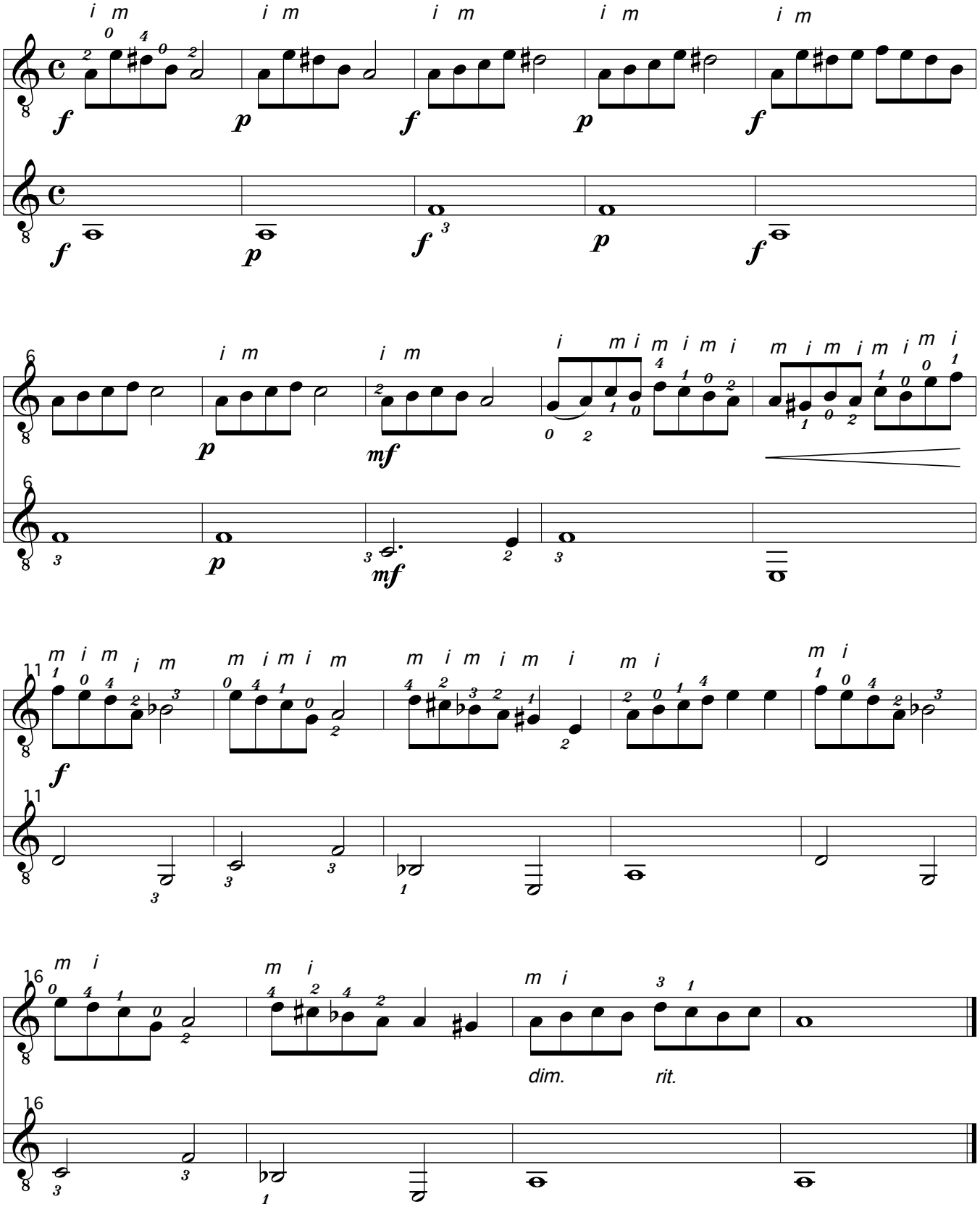
Achte beim Üben genau darauf, dass du exakt und präzise den Rythmus spielst.



Herbstlied

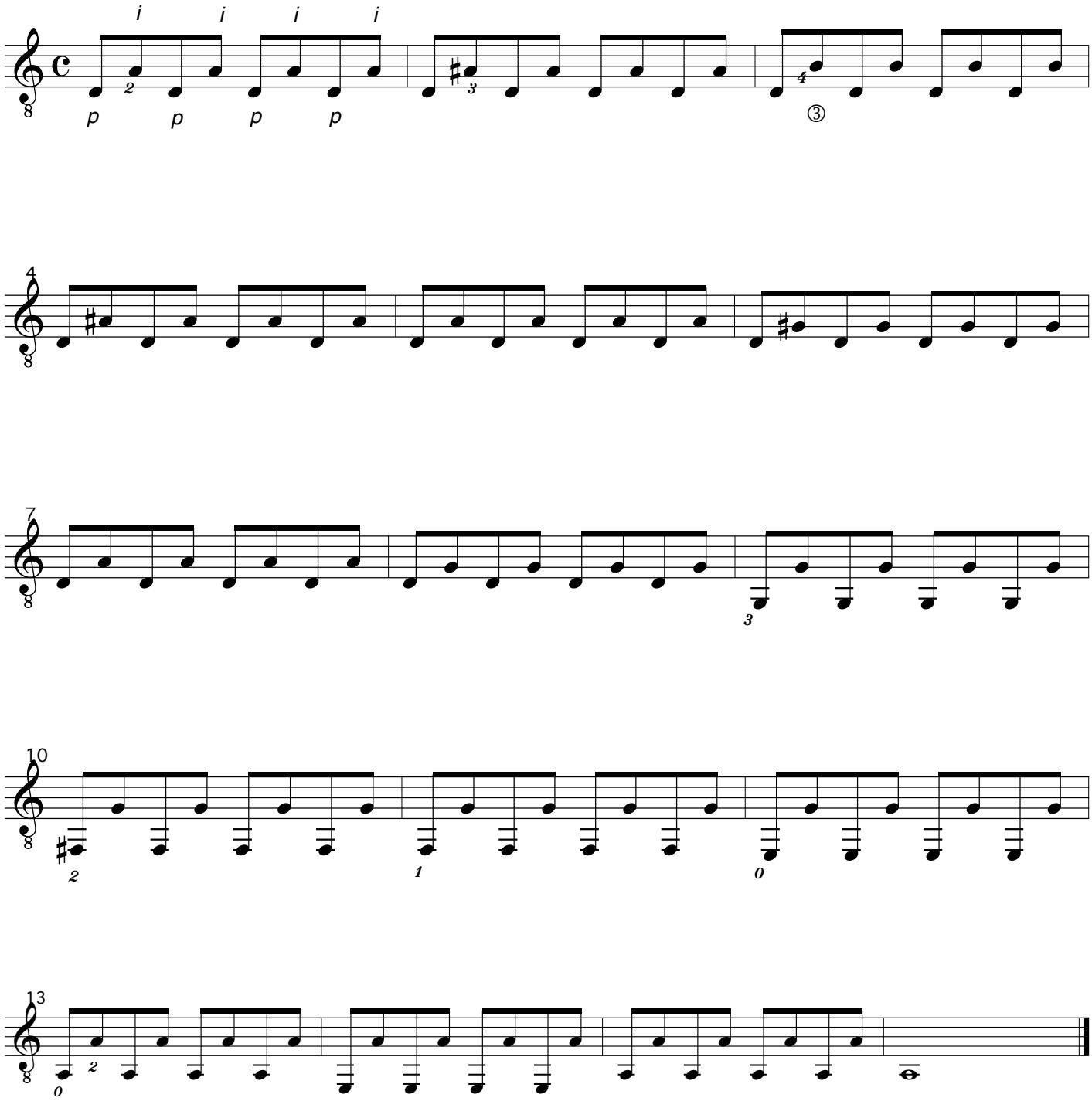
Andante

*Heinz Strobel *1966*



rit. = ritardando Das Zeitmaß verzögern, (langsamer werden)

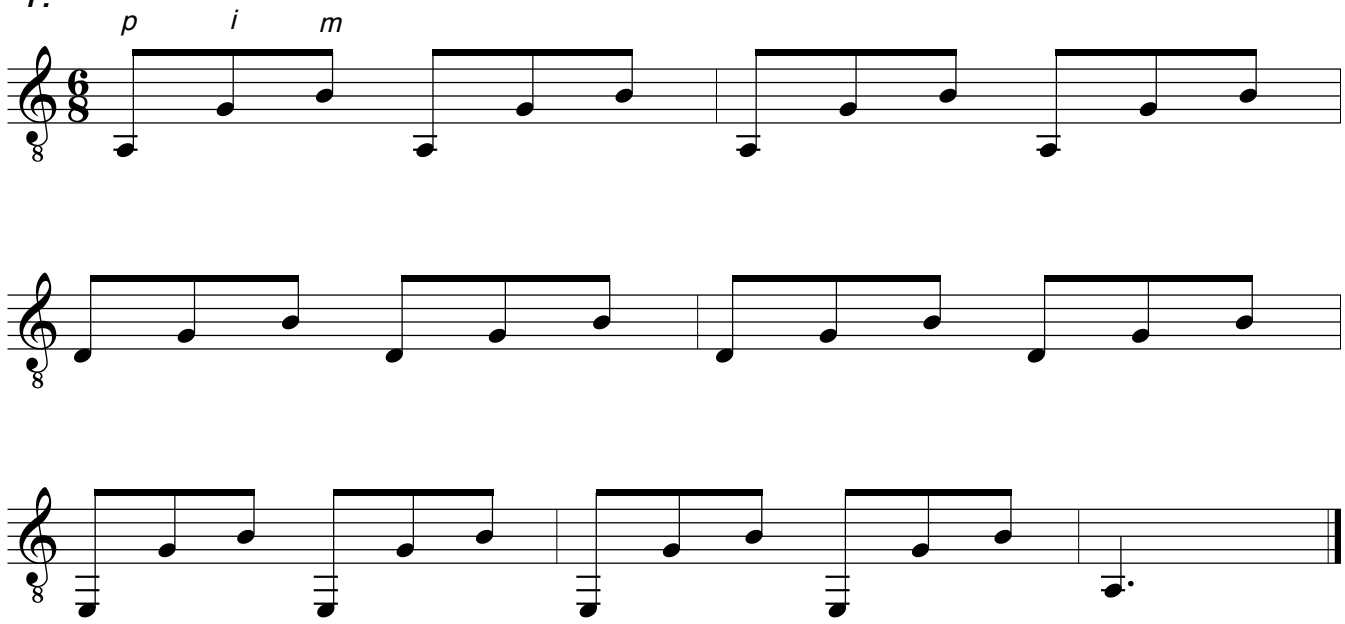
Übung (p i)



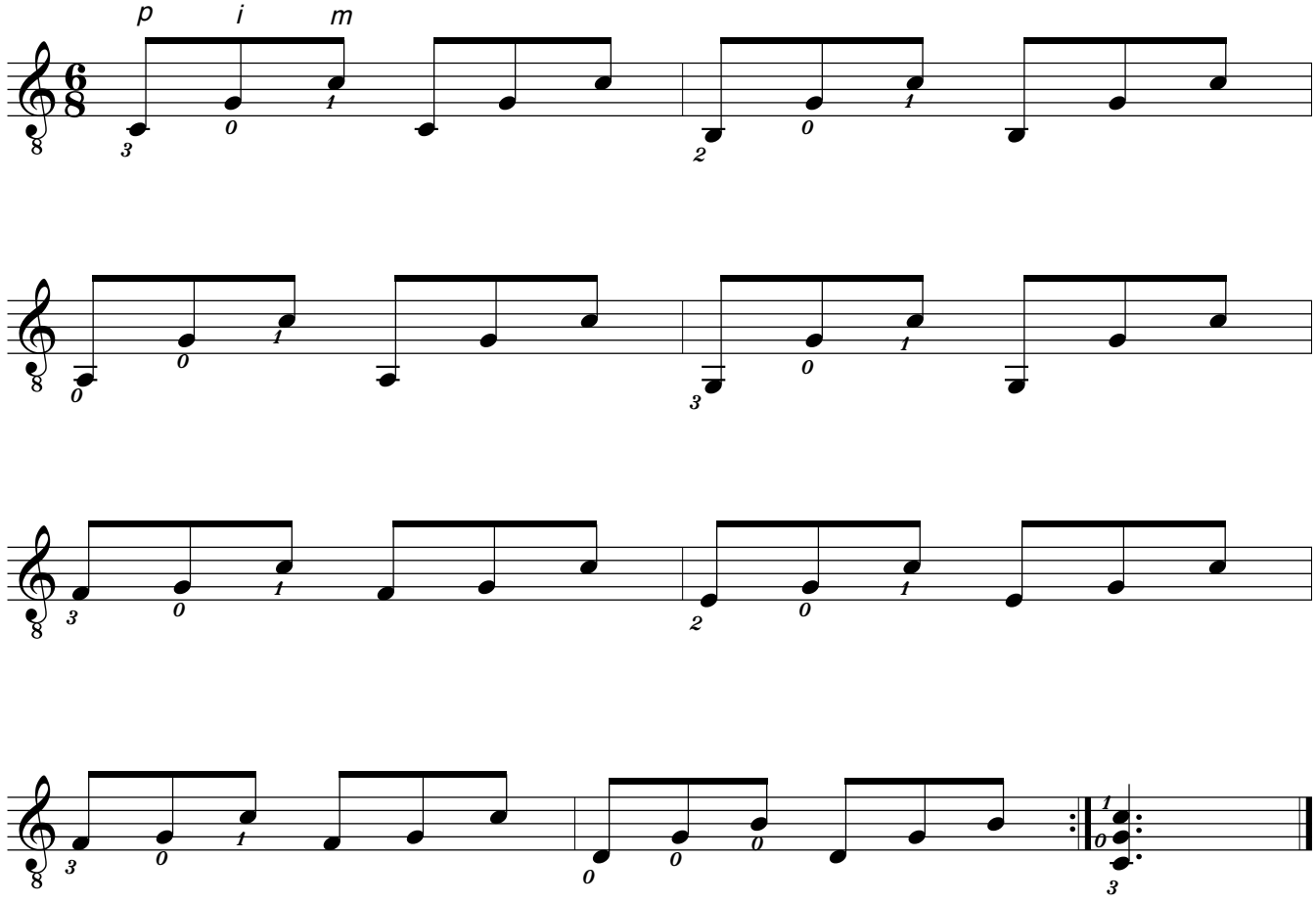
Zerlegungsübung

Übung:

1.

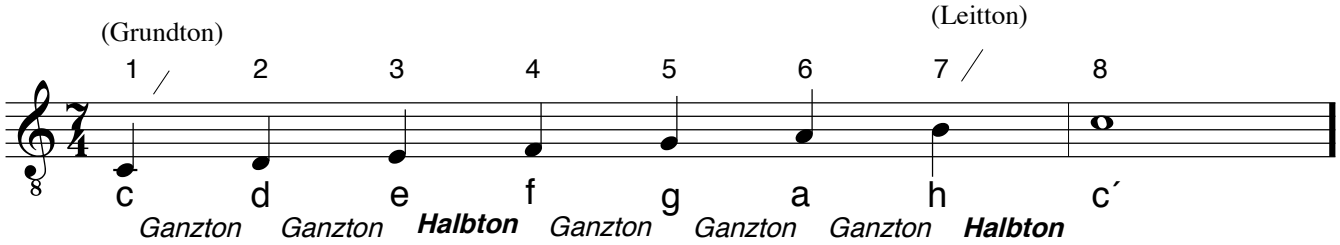


2.



Tonarten: C-Dur, G-Dur und D-Dur

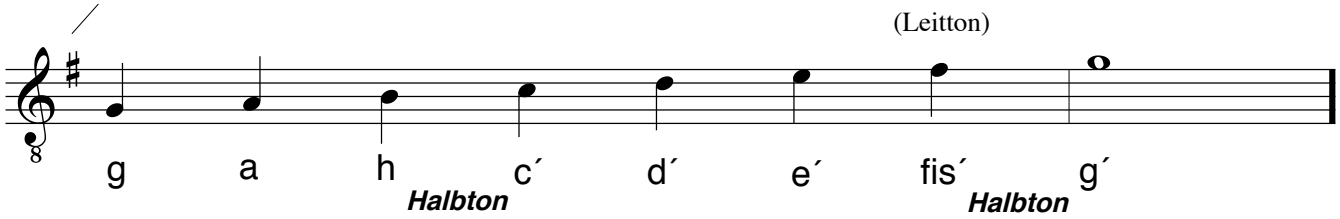
C - Dur Tonleiter



Bei einer Dur-Tonleiter liegen immer die Halbtonschritte zwischen 3/4 und 7/8.

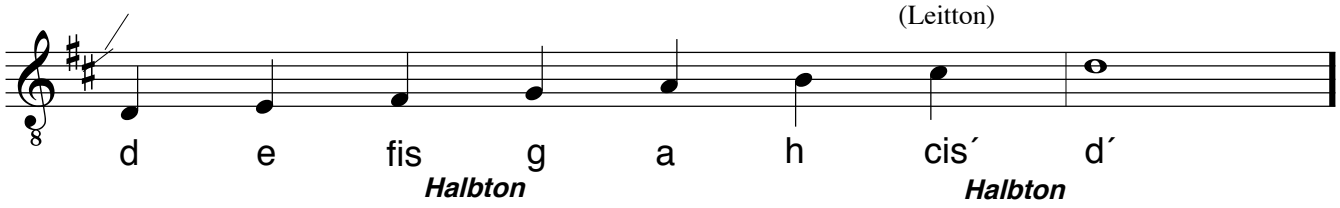
G - Dur Tonleiter

Merke: Das "fis" direkt nach dem Notenschlüssel zählt für jedes f in der gesamten Zeile.



D - Dur Tonleiter

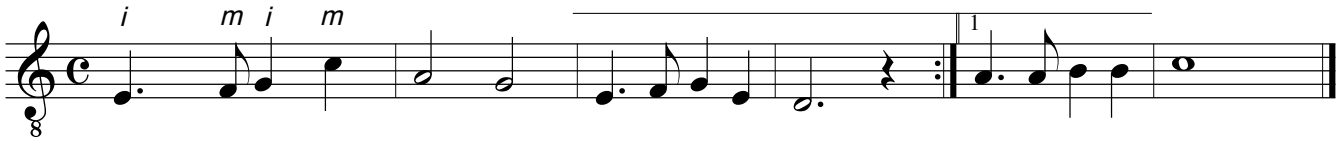
Das "fis"und "cis" direkt nach dem Notenschlüssel zählt für jedes f und c in der gesamten Zeile.



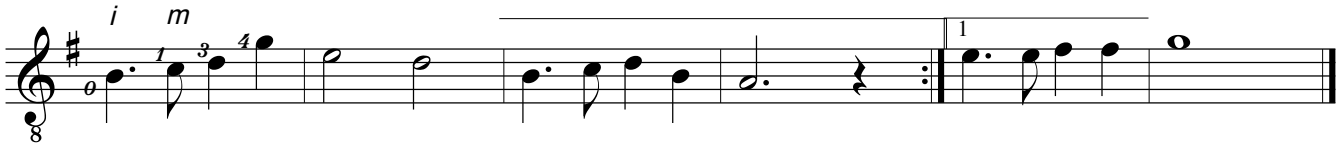
Höre dir einmal die gleiche Melodie in drei verschiedenen Tonarten an.

Melodie in C-Dur

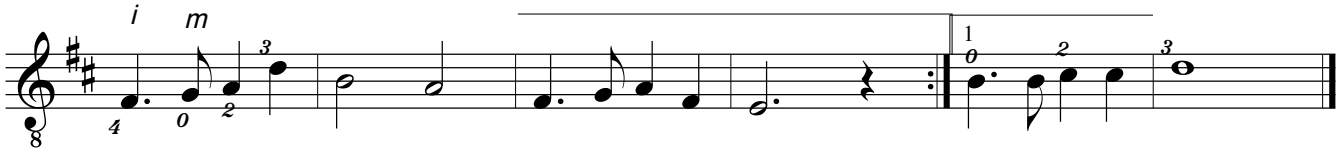
(Der Leitton führt meistens zum Grundton)



Melodie in G-Dur

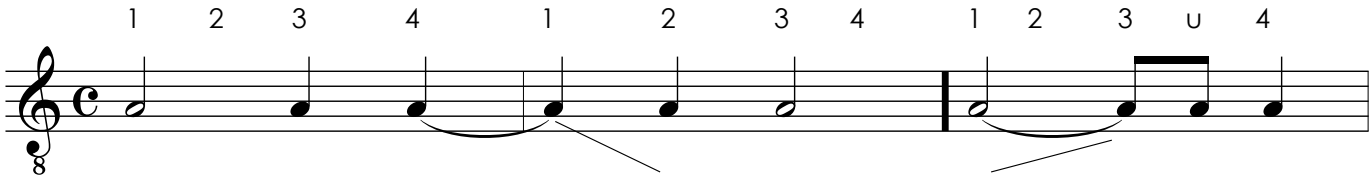


Melodie in D-Dur



Der Haltebogen: Der Haltebogen oder Bindebogen vereinigt Noten der gleichen Tonhöhe zu einem größeren Notenwert.

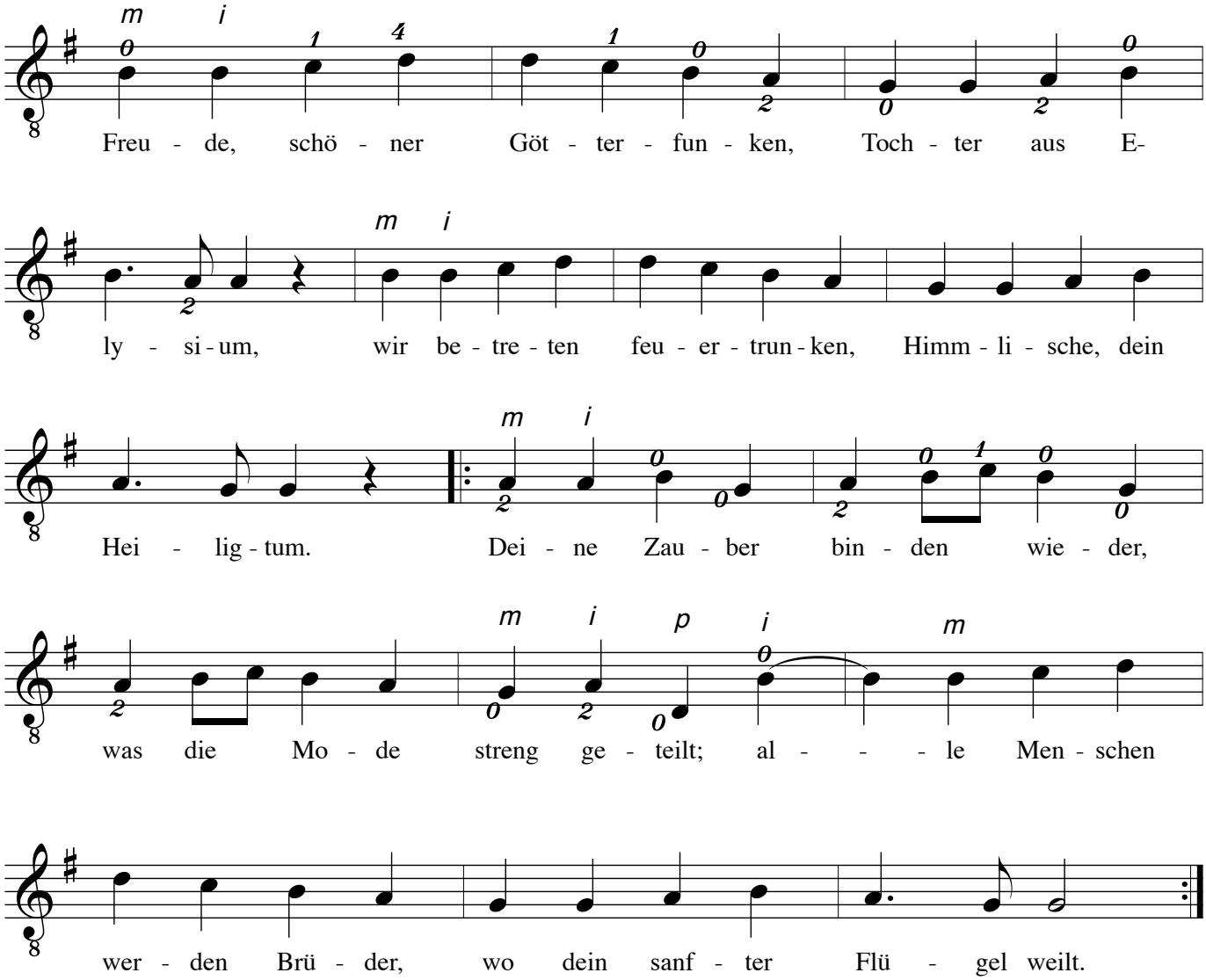
Zum Beispiel:
Er kann den Notenwert über den Takt hinweg verlängern. Oder im Takt bleiben



Dieses a wird nicht angeschlagen,
jedoch wird ihr Notenwert dazugezählt

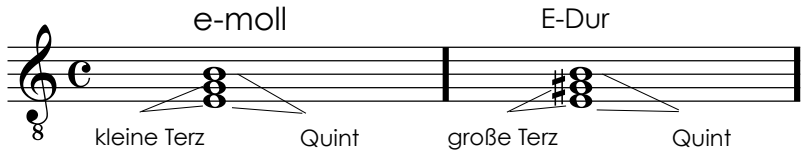
Ode an die Freude

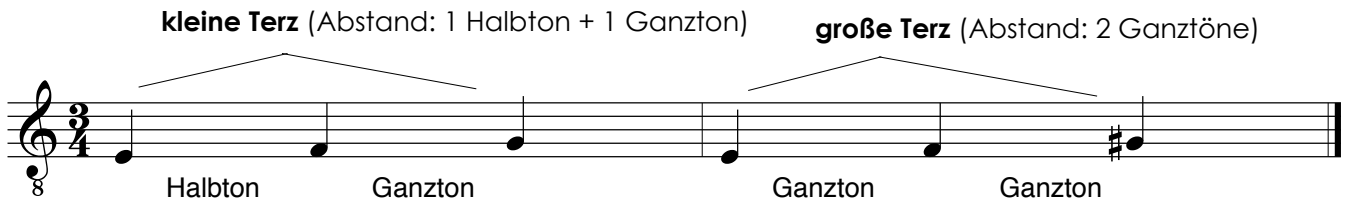
Ludwig van Beethoven
1770-1827
Text: Friedrich von Schiller
1759-1805



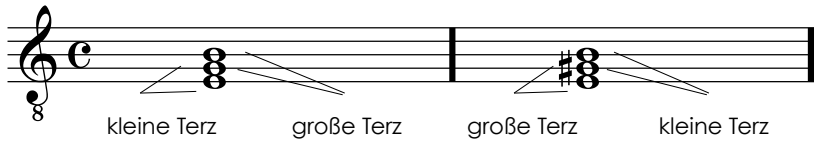
Dur oder Mollakkord

Es gibt große und kleine Terzen:
der Mollakkord hat eine kleine Terz und eine Quinte, der Durakkord hat eine große Terz und eine Quinte.

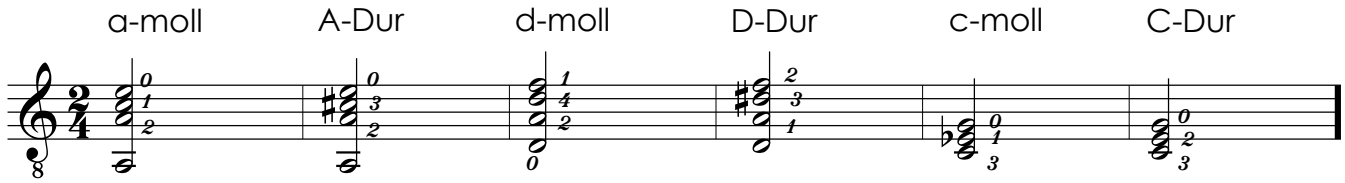




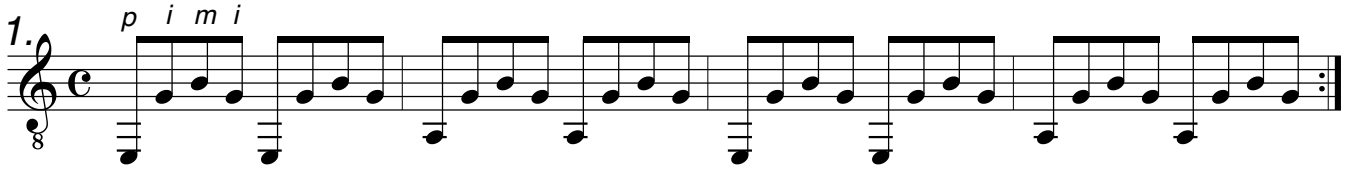
Durch die Terzschichtung entsteht natürlich auch eine zweite Terz.



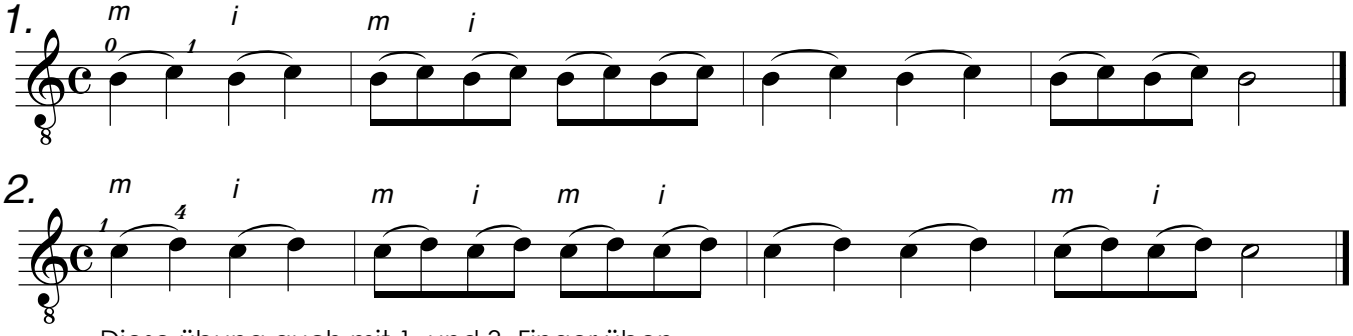
weitere Beispiele für Dur und Mollakkorde:



Übungen (Akkordzerlegung)



Übung (Aufschlag)

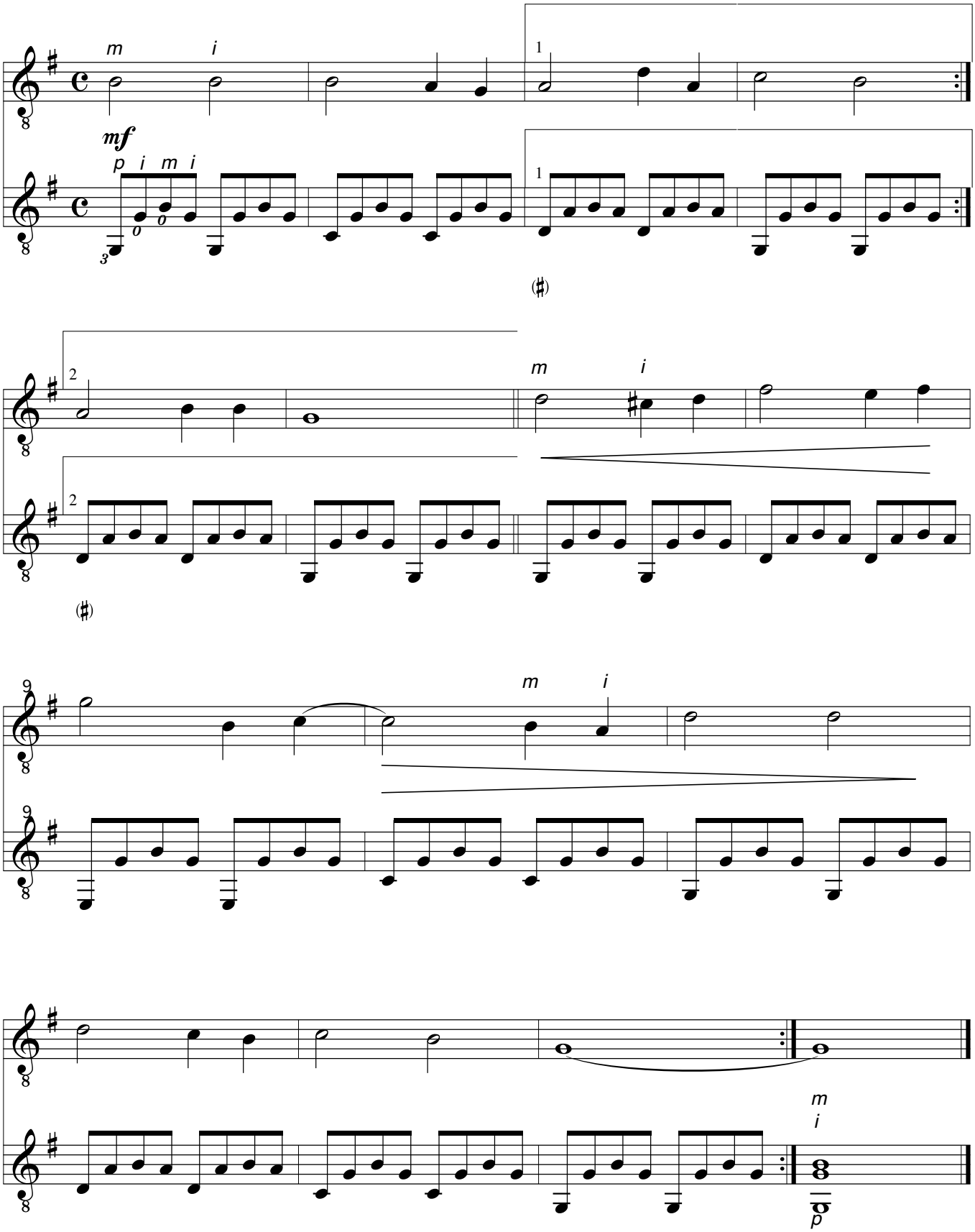


Diese übung auch mit 1. und 3. Finger üben.

Romanze

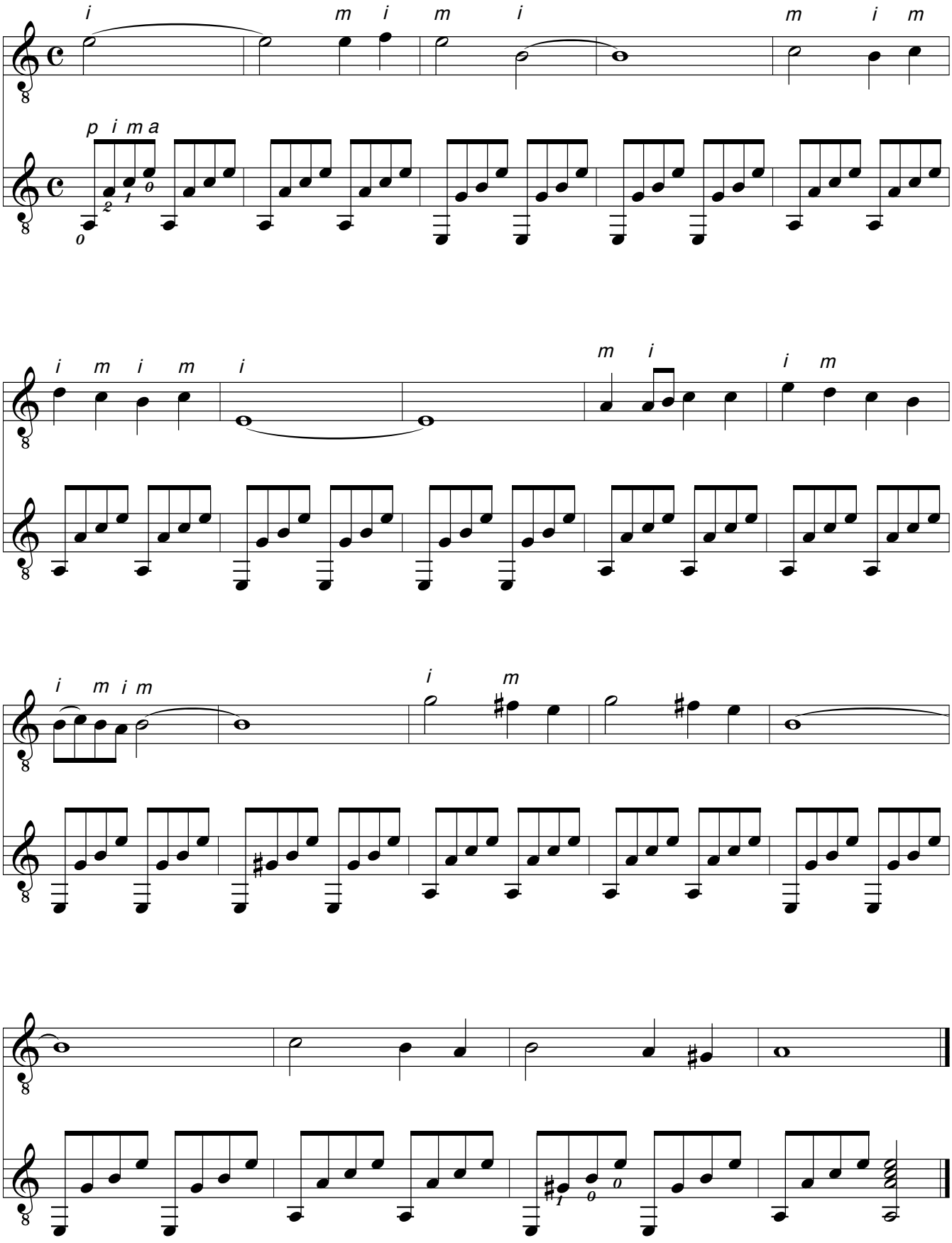
*Heinz Strobel *1966*

Adagio



Etüde

*Heinz Strobel *1966*

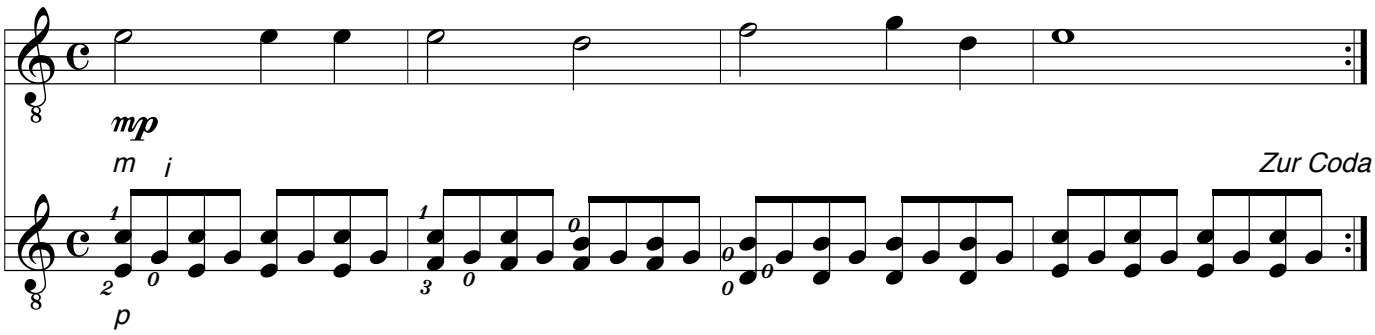


Schlaflied

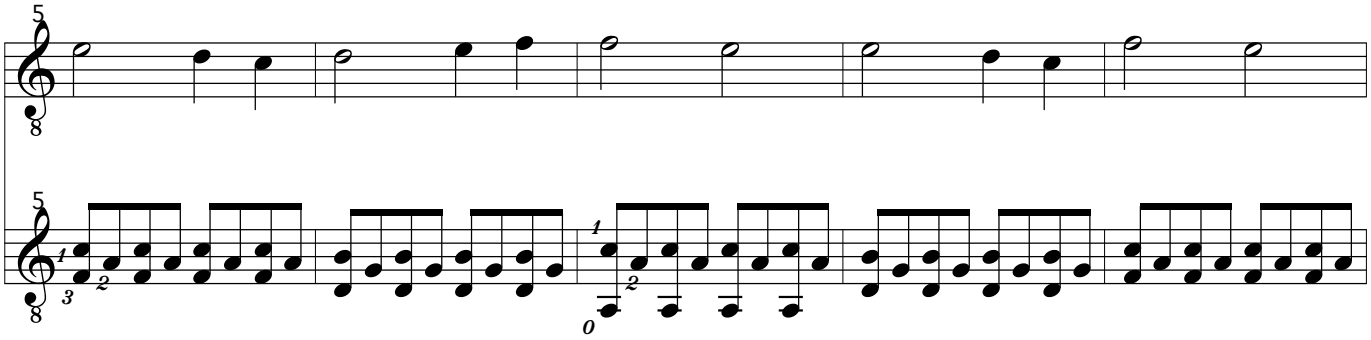
*Heinz Strobel *1966*

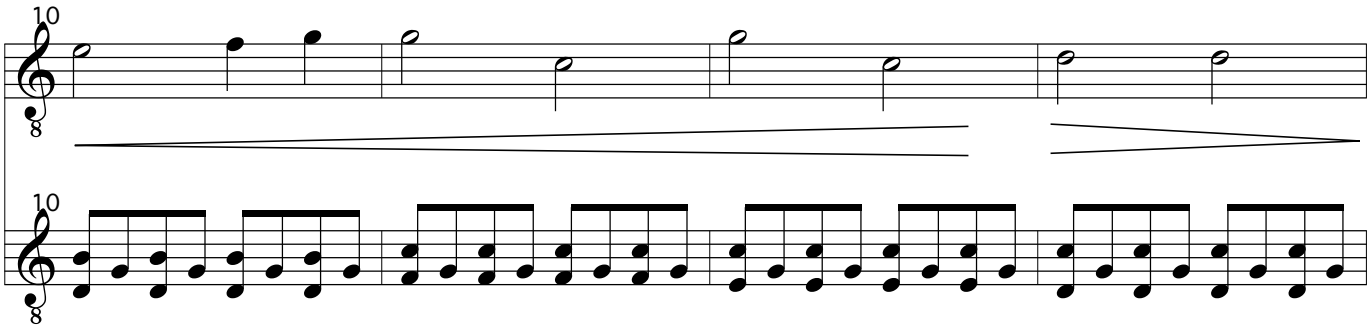
Largo

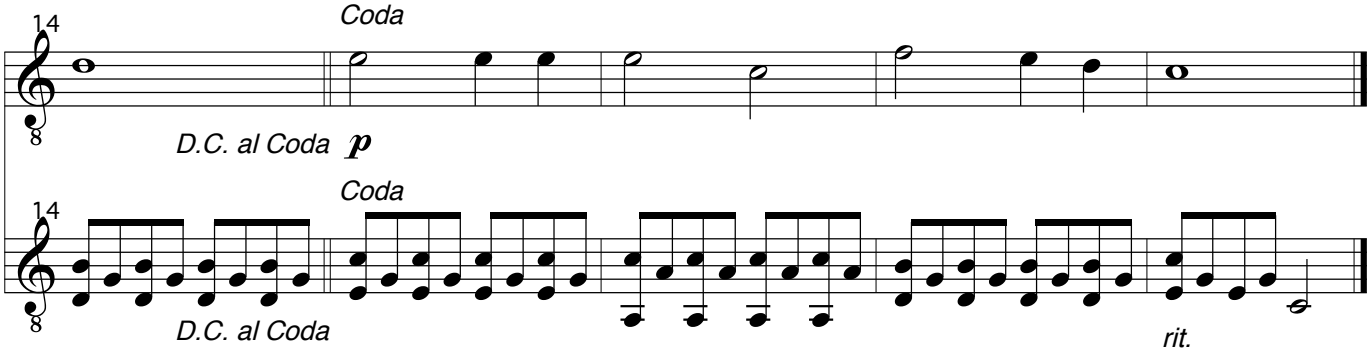
Zur Coda



Zur Coda



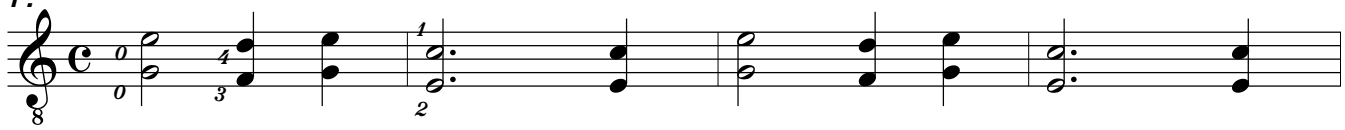




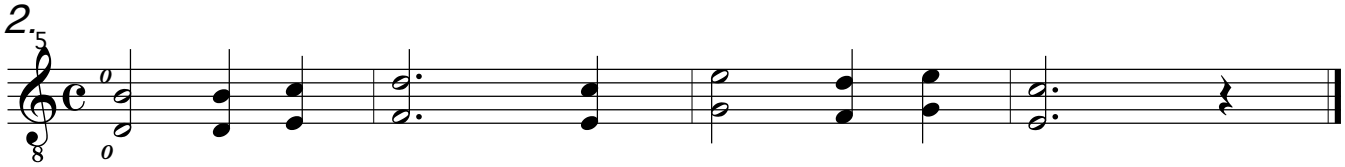
Zweistimmiger Anschlag

Übungen:

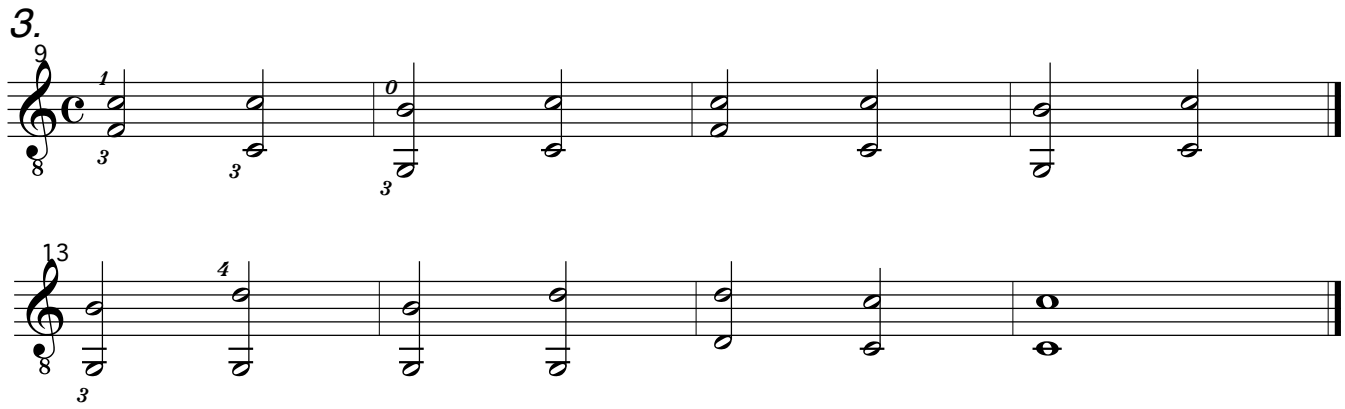
1.



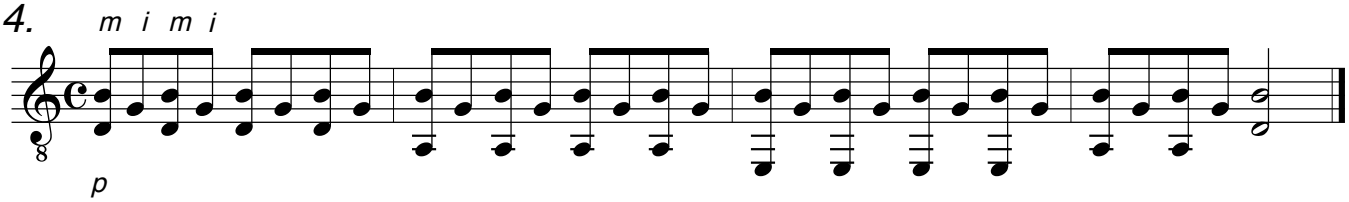
2.



3.

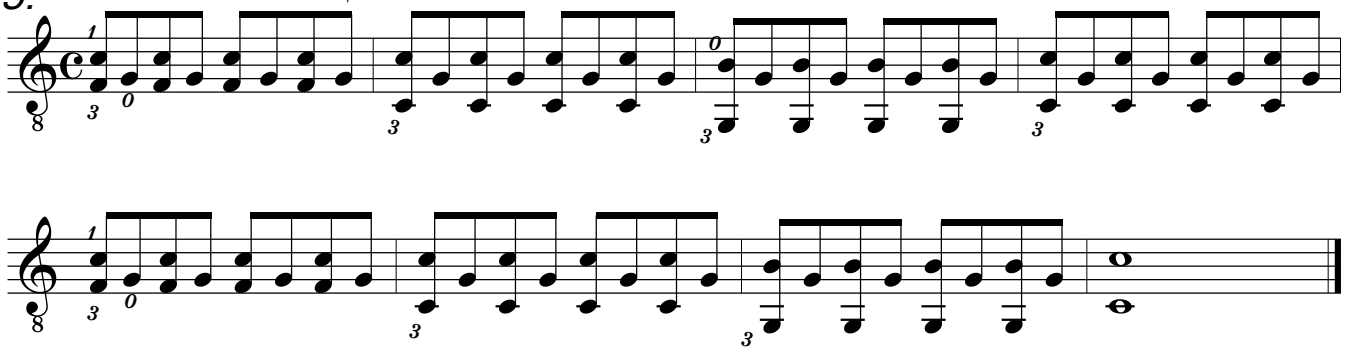


4.

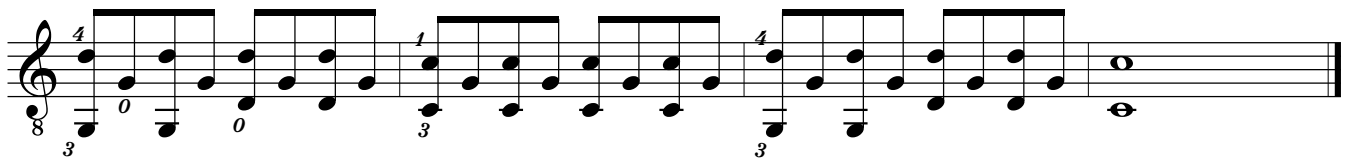


Beim Anschlag von g hebt der 3. Finger sich und geht in Richtung c

5.



6.

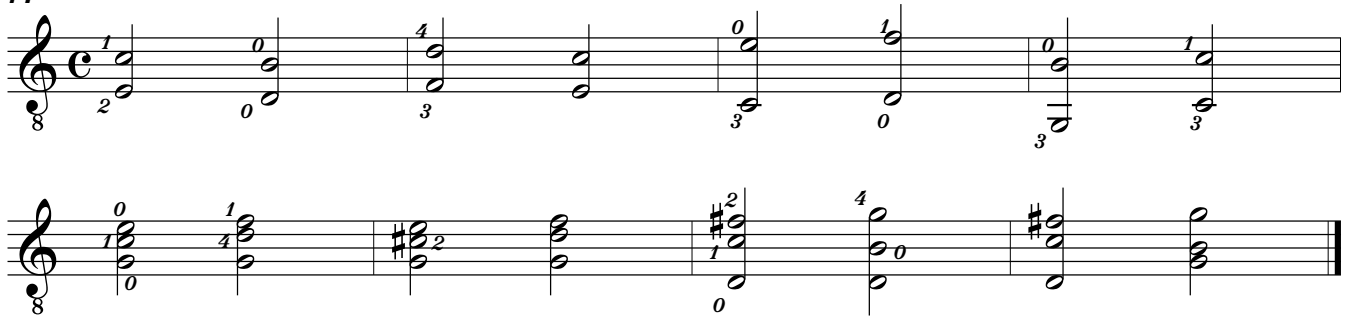


Dynamikbezeichnung:
crescendo (cresc.) oder = allmählich lauter werden

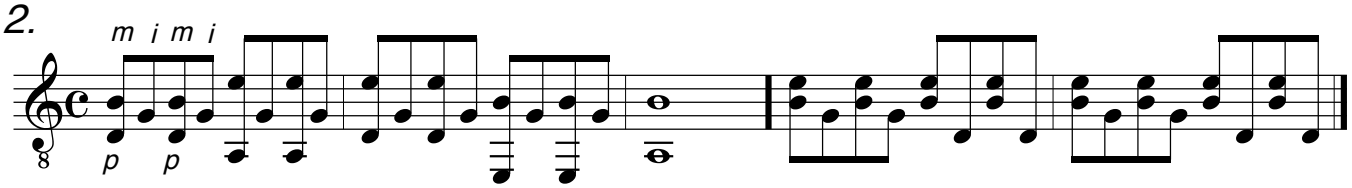
Tempobezeichnungen:
Andante = gehend (etwa Tempo vom langsamen Gehen)
Andantino = etwas schneller als Andante

Übungen:

1.

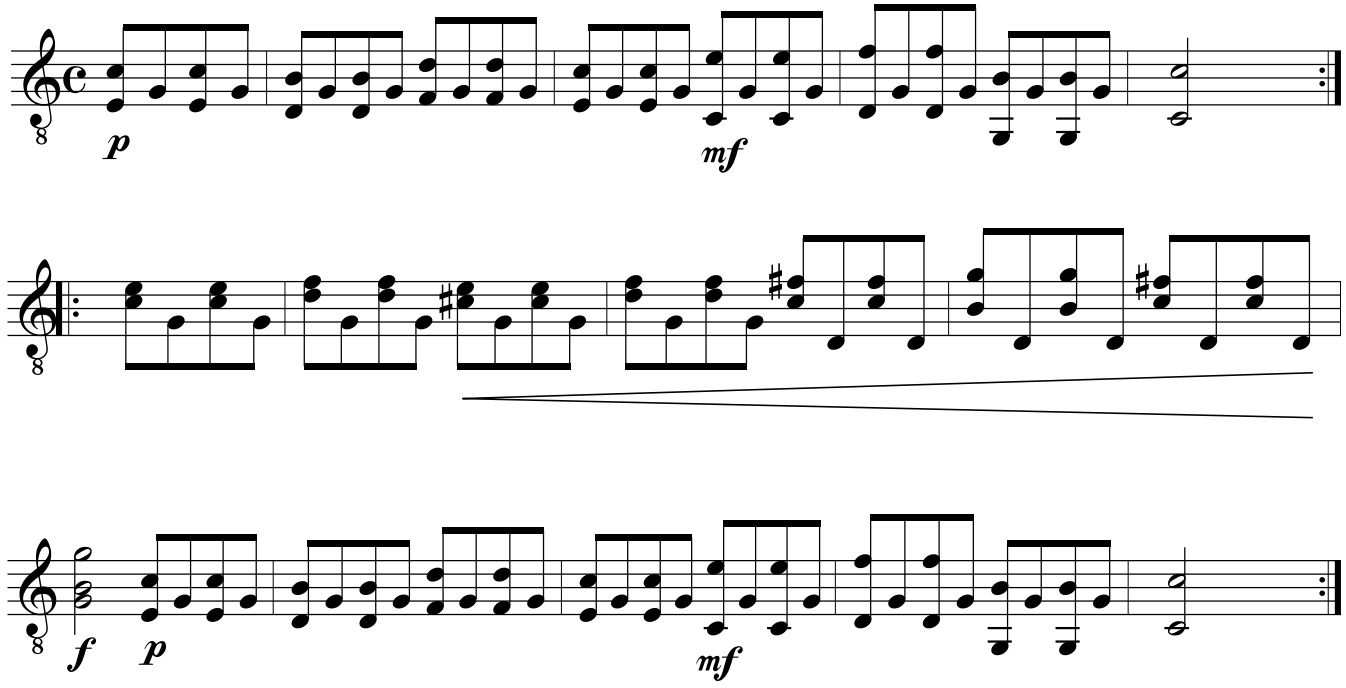


2.



Andantino

Matteo Carcassi
(1792 - 1853)



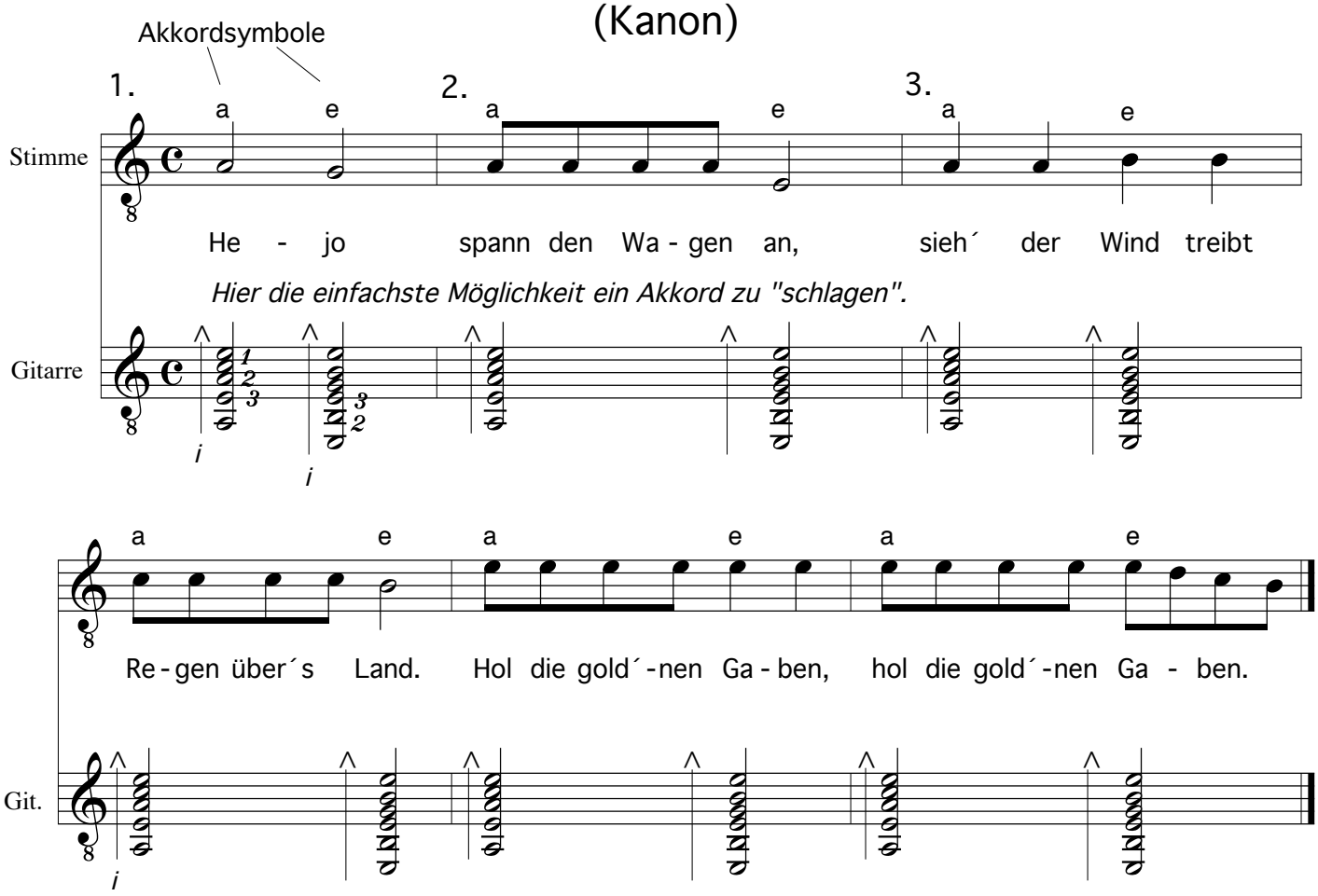
Beispiele für Liedbegleitung:

Bei der Liedbegleitung werden meistens die Akkorde mit "i" durchgestrichen. (nach oben und unten)

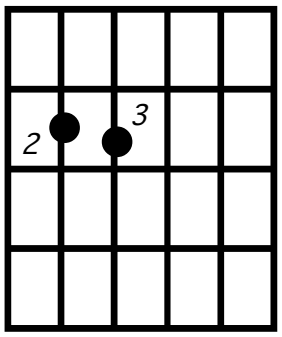
Bei den meisten Liedbegleitungen siehst du nur die Melodie mit den Akkordsymbolen. (erstes Notensystem.) Wie du den Akkord dann "schlägst", ist dem Spieler überlassen.

Hejo, spann den Wagen an

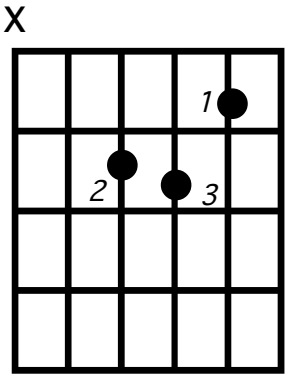
(Kanon)



e-moll



a-moll

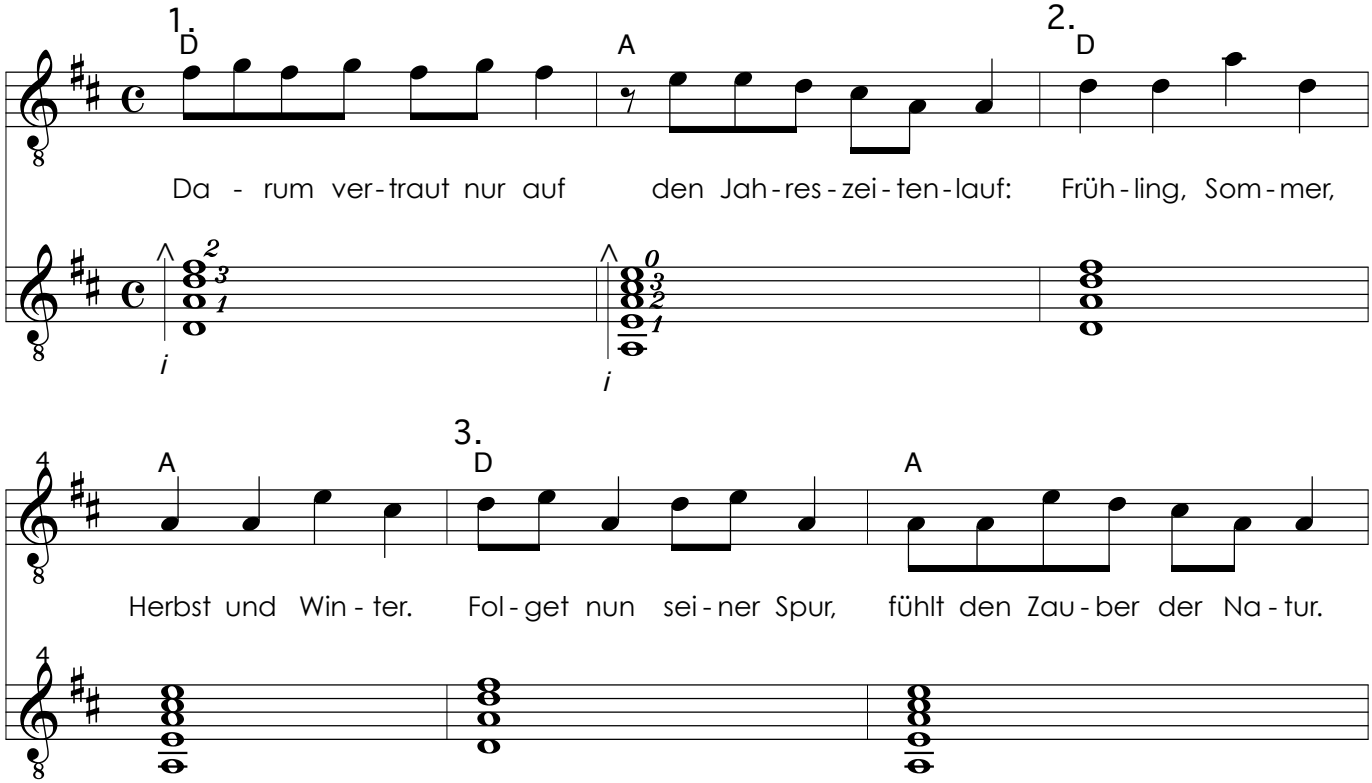


x = Saite nicht anschlagen

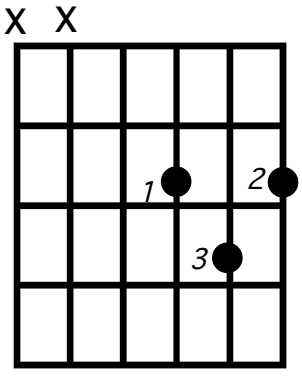
Mit "i" alle sechs Saiten (bei a-moll 5 Saiten) von der tiefen bis zur hohen Saite herunterschlagen. Ein Schlag pro eine Halbe Note.

Jahreszeitenlauf

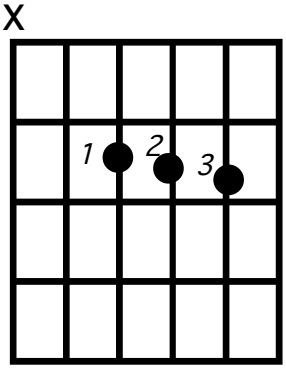
(Kanon)



D-Dur



A-Dur



x = Saite nicht anschlagen

Mit "i" alle fünf Saiten (bei D-Dur 4 Saiten) von der tiefen bis zur hohen Saite herunterschlagen.

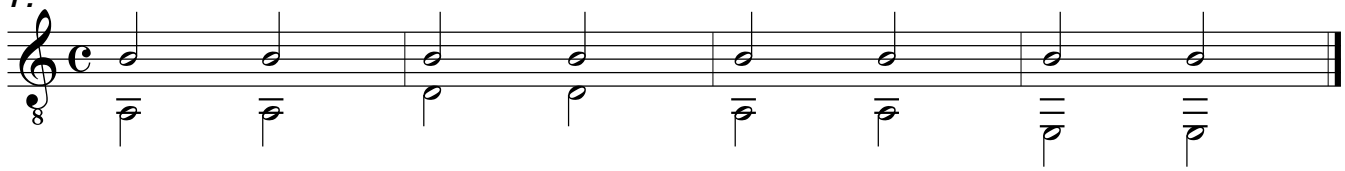
.

Übungen:

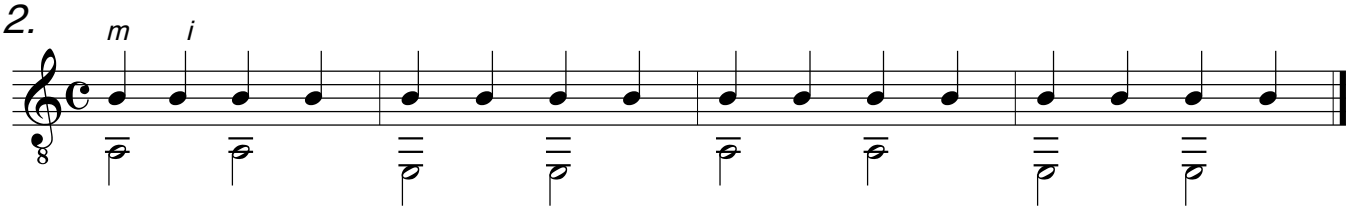
Zweistimmiger Anschlag (apoyando)

mit m,i und a anschlagen

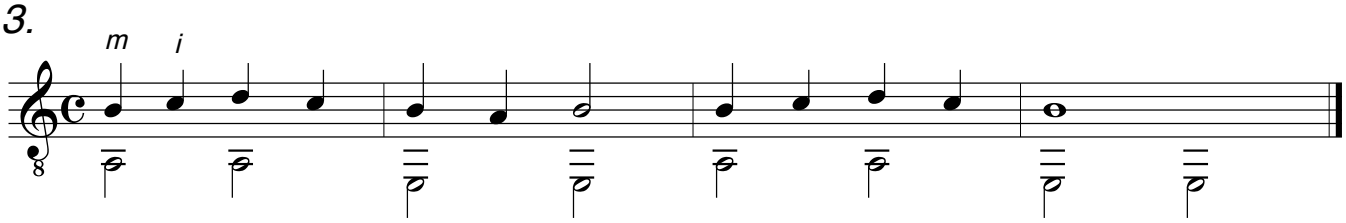
1.



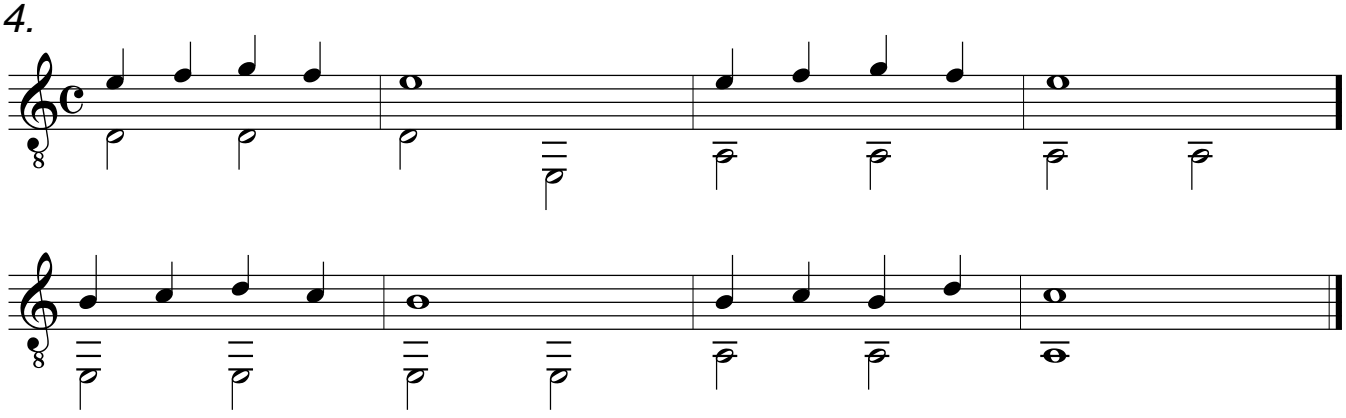
2.



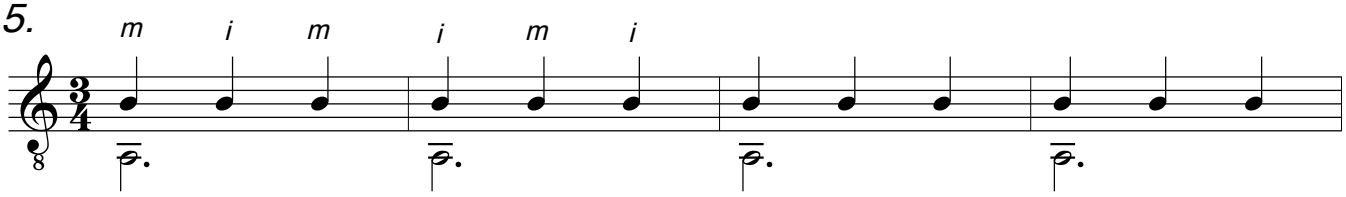
3.



4.

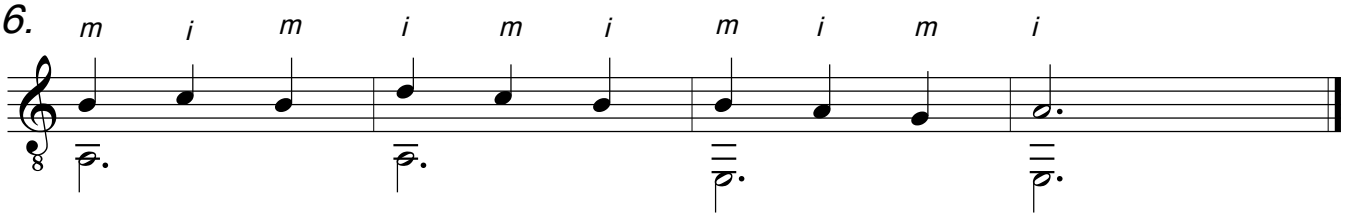


5.



Merke: Die Noten im Baß unterstützen fast immer die Betonungen des Taktes.

6.



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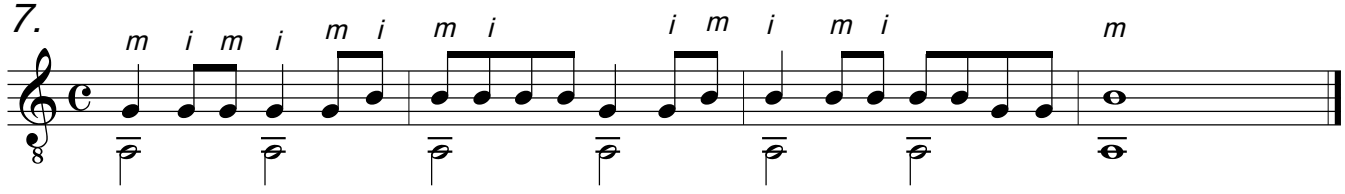
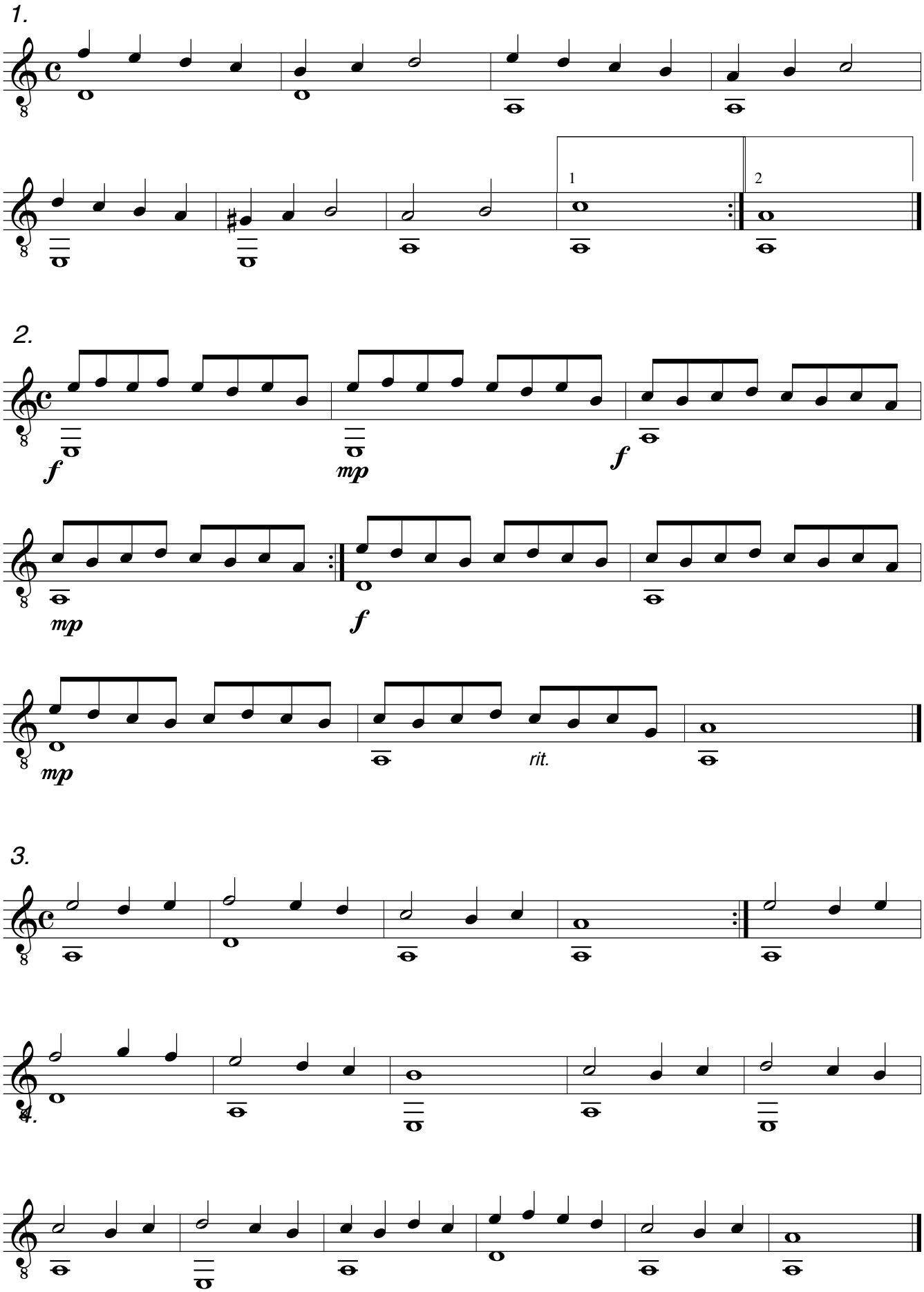


Übungen

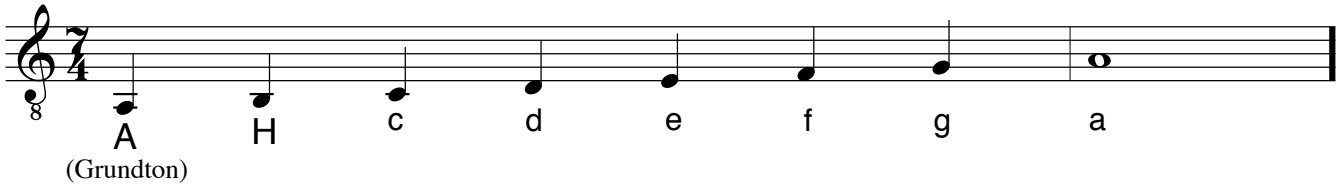


Tonart: a-moll

Die Tonart a-moll hat, genau wie C-Dur, kein Vorzeichen. Deshalb nennt man sie auch die parallele Molltonart von C-Dur.

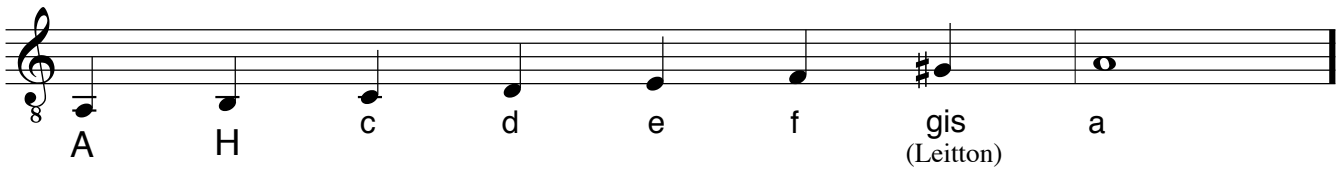
Außerdem gibt es drei Molltonleitern:

1. Die "reine" a-moll Tonleiter:



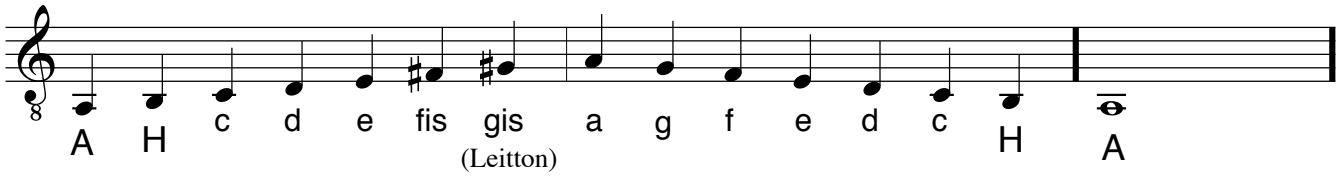
(Grundton)

2. Die "harmonische" a-moll Tonleiter:



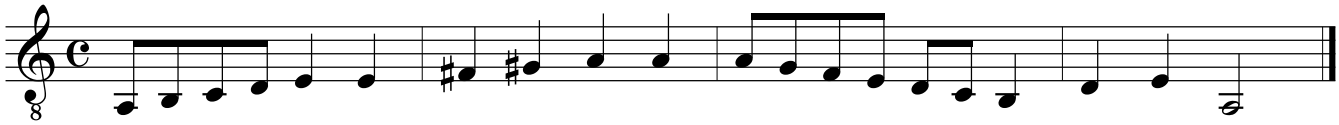
(Leitton)

3. Die "melodische" a-moll Tonleiter: (immer aufwärts und abwärts)



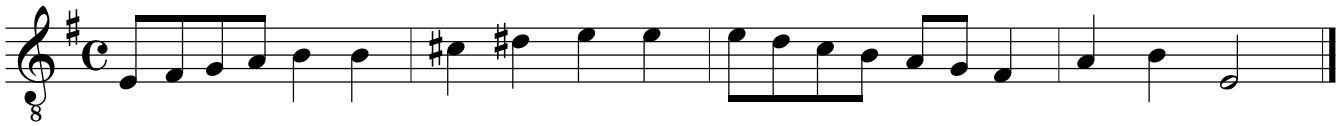
(Leitton)

Melodie in a-moll



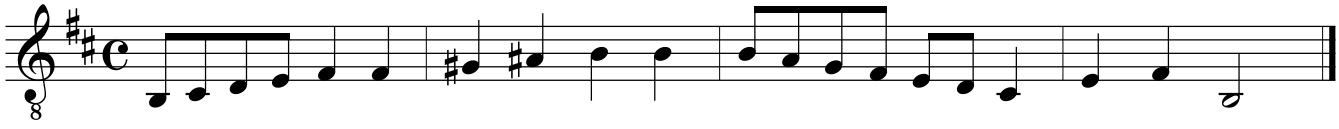
Melodie in e-moll

(e-moll ist die Parallele Molltonart von G-Dur)



Melodie in h-moll

(h-moll ist die Parallele Molltonart von D-Dur)



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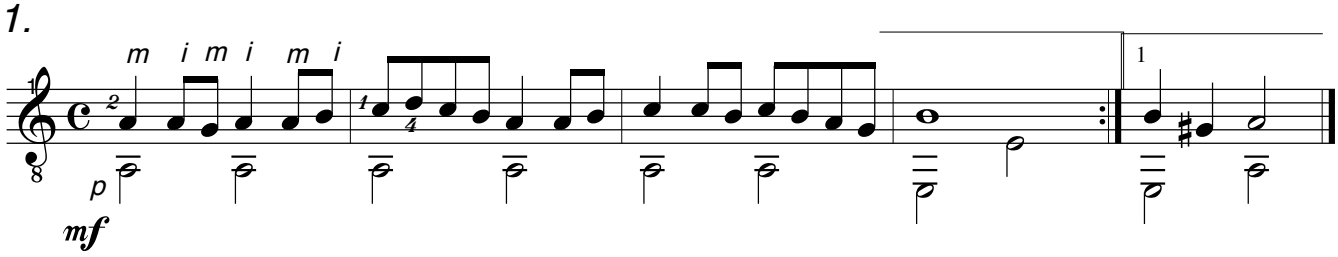

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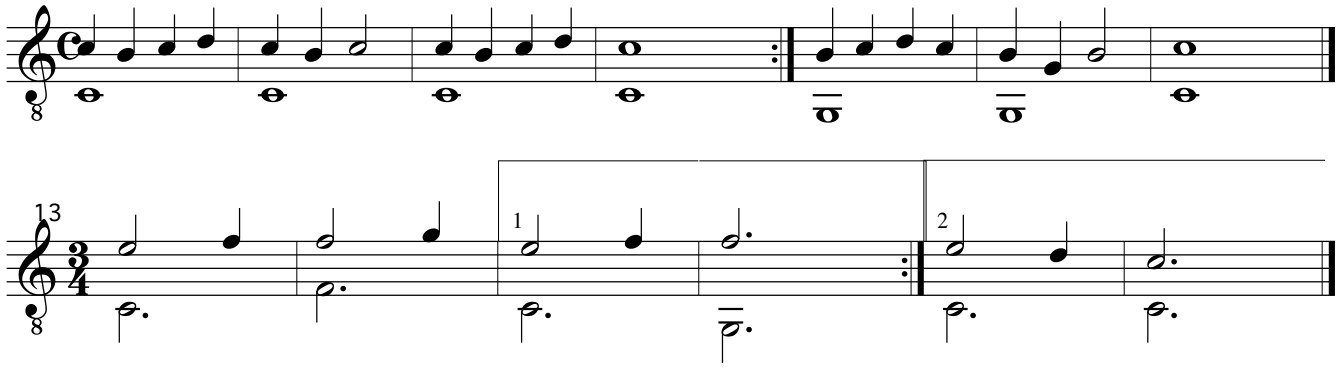

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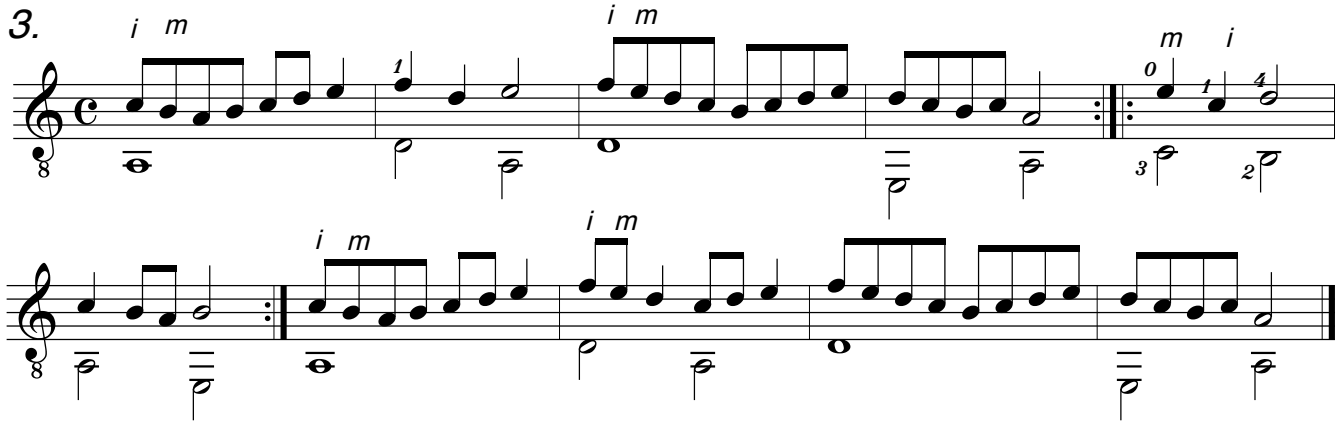

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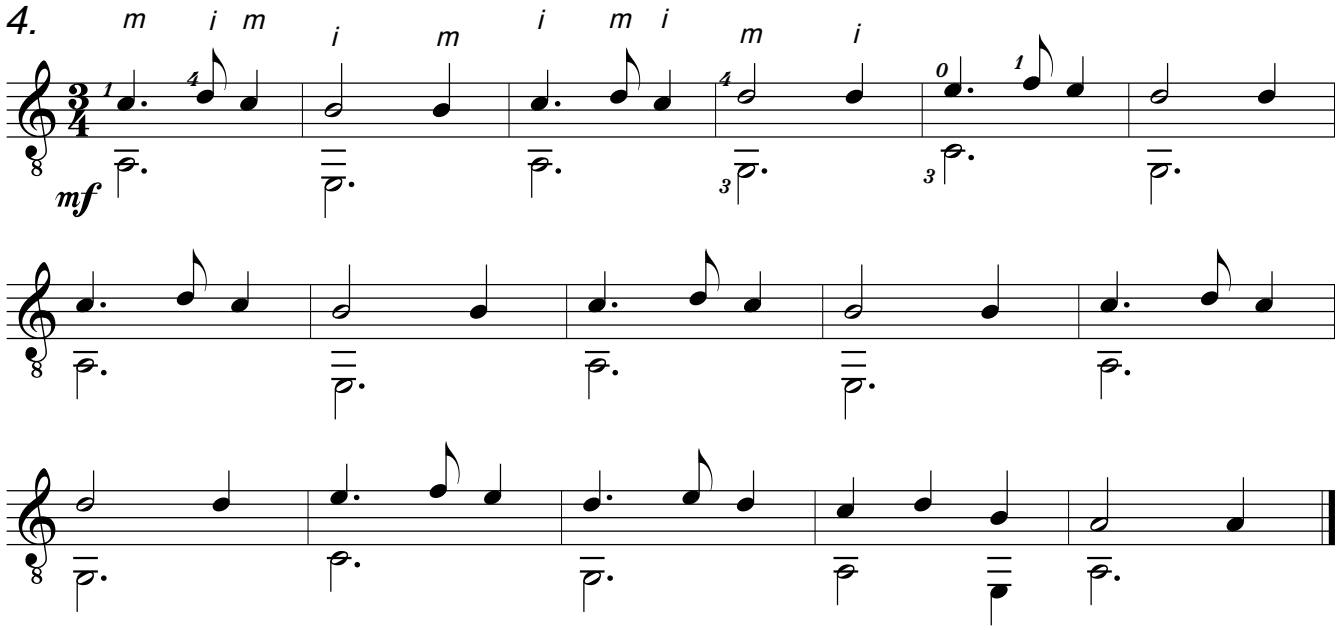
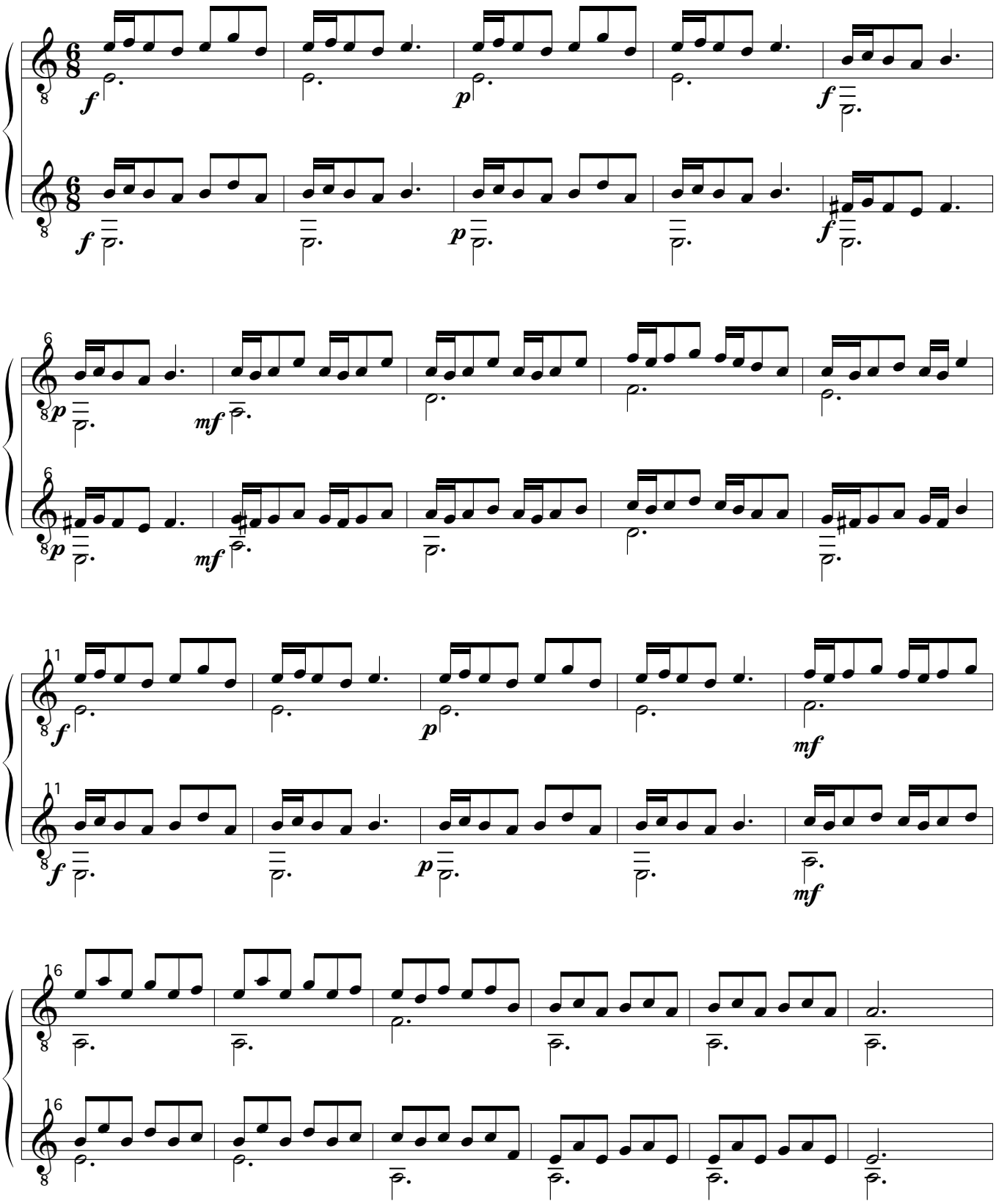


Kim und Jules

für Gitarrenduo

Heinz Strobel
*1966

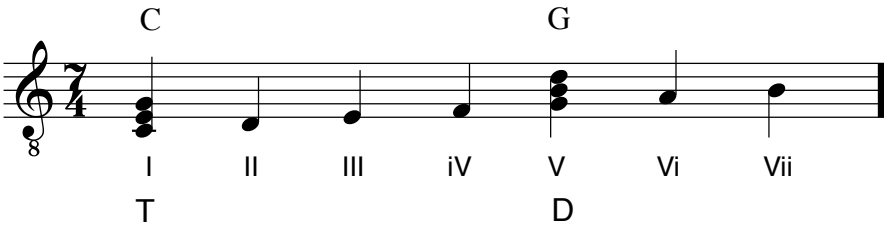


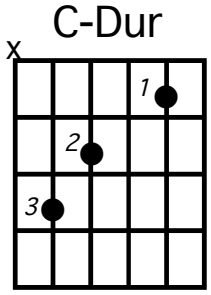
© 2011 by Heinz Strobel

Tonika (T)und Dominante (D)

Der Dreiklangakkord der 1. Stufe nennt manTonika T (bei Moll: t)

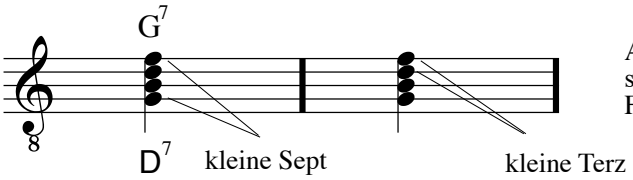
Der Dreiklangakkord der 5. Stufe nennt man Dominante (D)





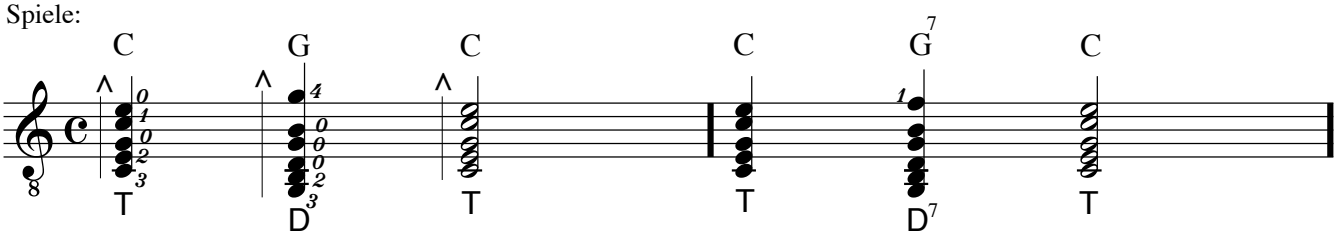
Dominantseptakkord

Fügt man der Dominante eine weitere kleine Terz hinzu, so erhält man den Dominantseptakkord. Vom Grundton des Akkordes bis zum 4. Ton erhält man das Intervall einer kleinen Sept.

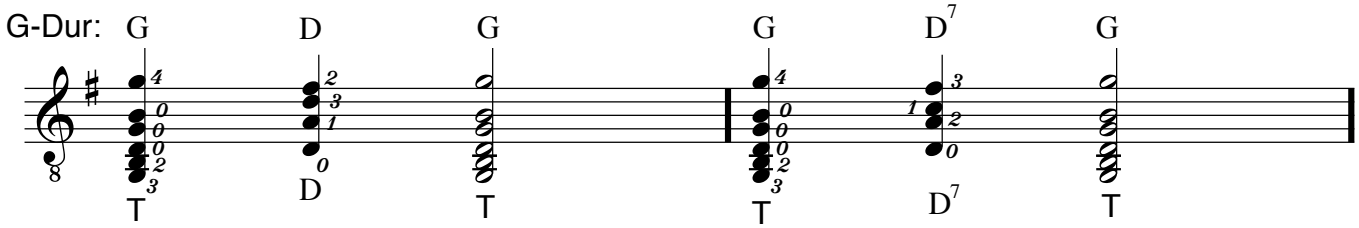


An den unteren Beispielen siehst du, dass z.B. Der G-Dur Akkord sowohl Tonika als auch Dominante sein kann. Er hat also mehrere Funktionen. (Funktionstheorie)

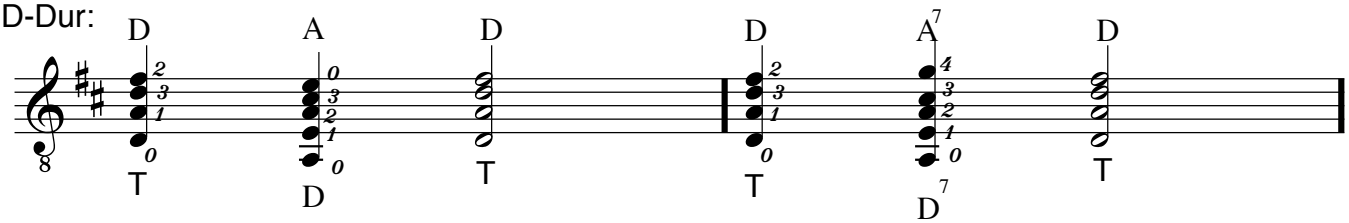
Spiele:



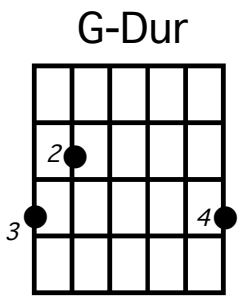
G-Dur:

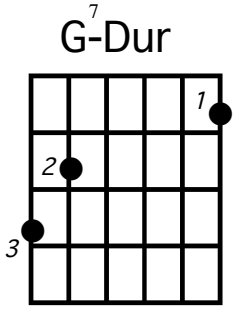


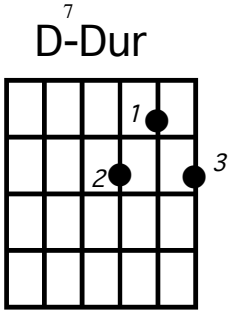
D-Dur:

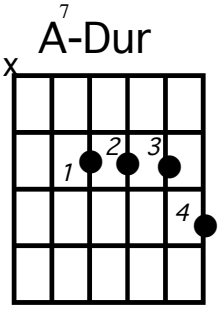


x = Saite nicht anschlagen (A und D-Dur siehe S.36)

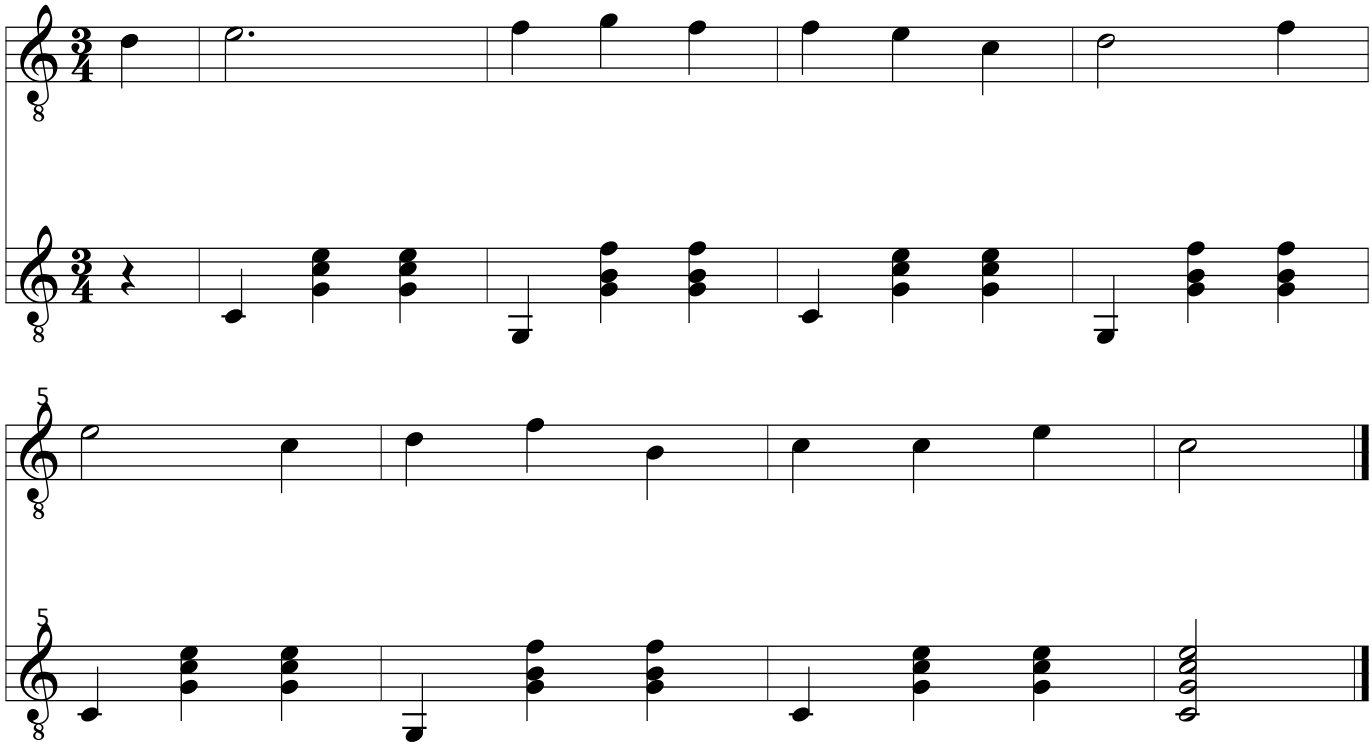




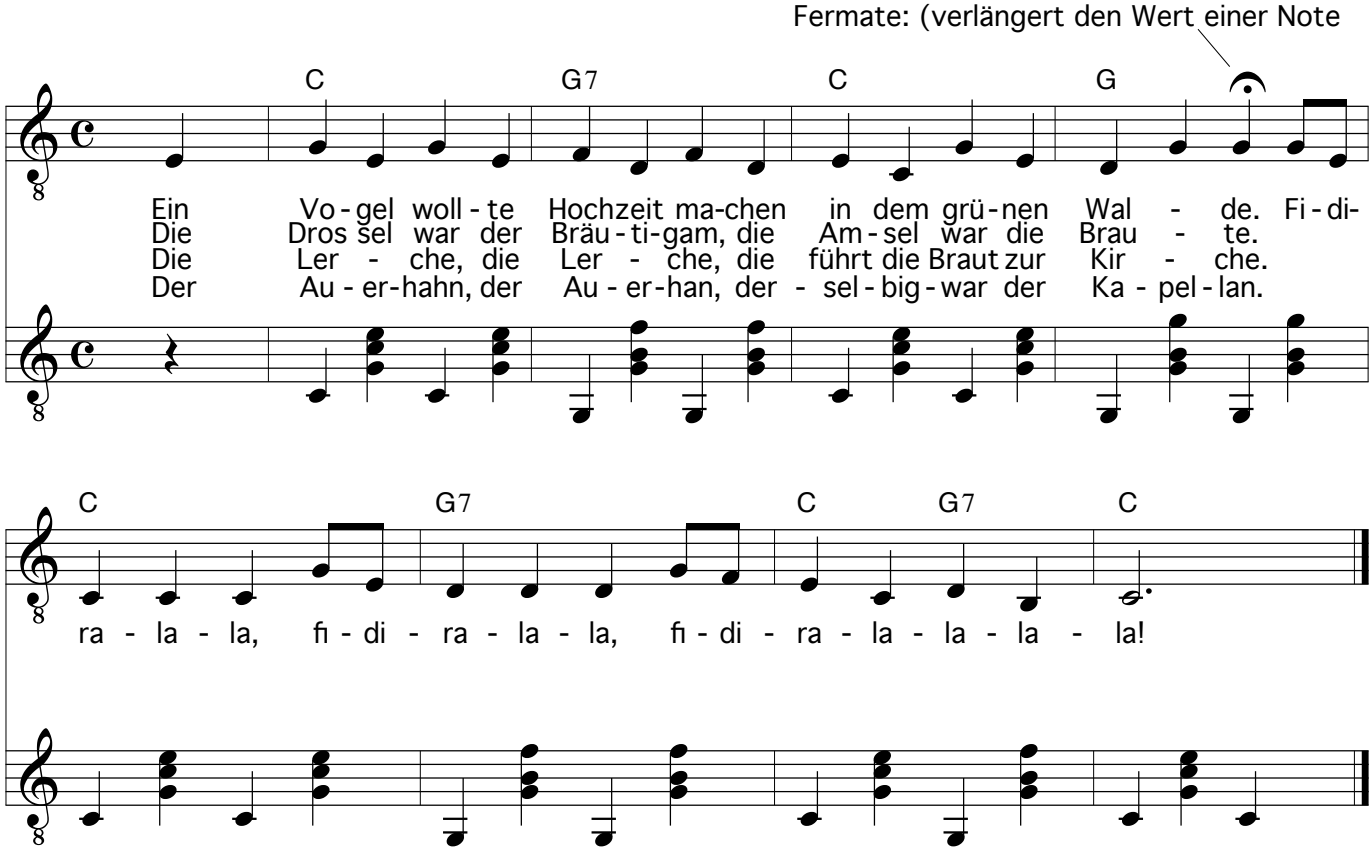




Tonart: C-Dur



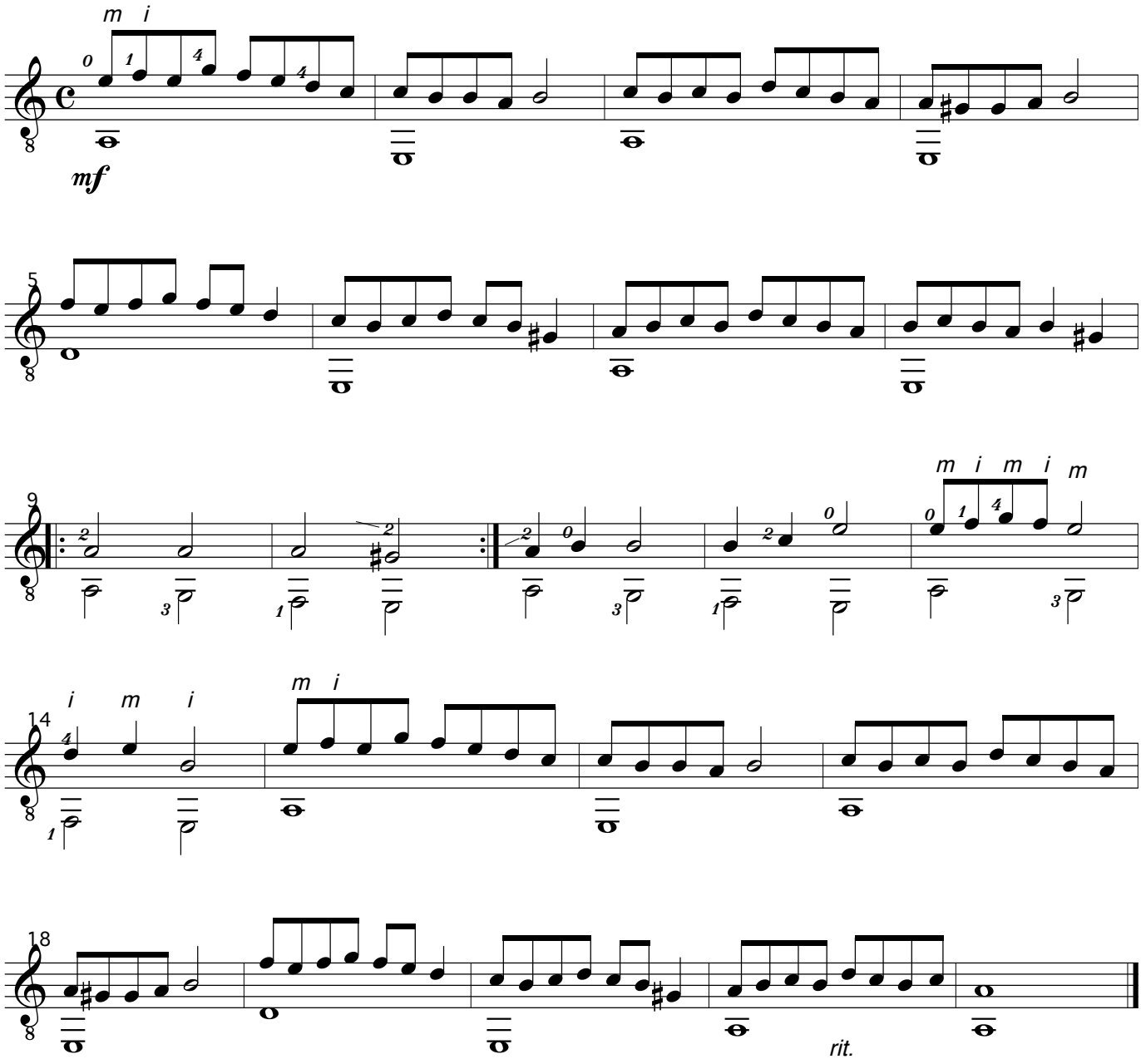
Vogelhochzeit



Spiele das Stück auch in G-Dur und in D-Dur.
Überlege, welche Akkorde du jetzt spielen musst.

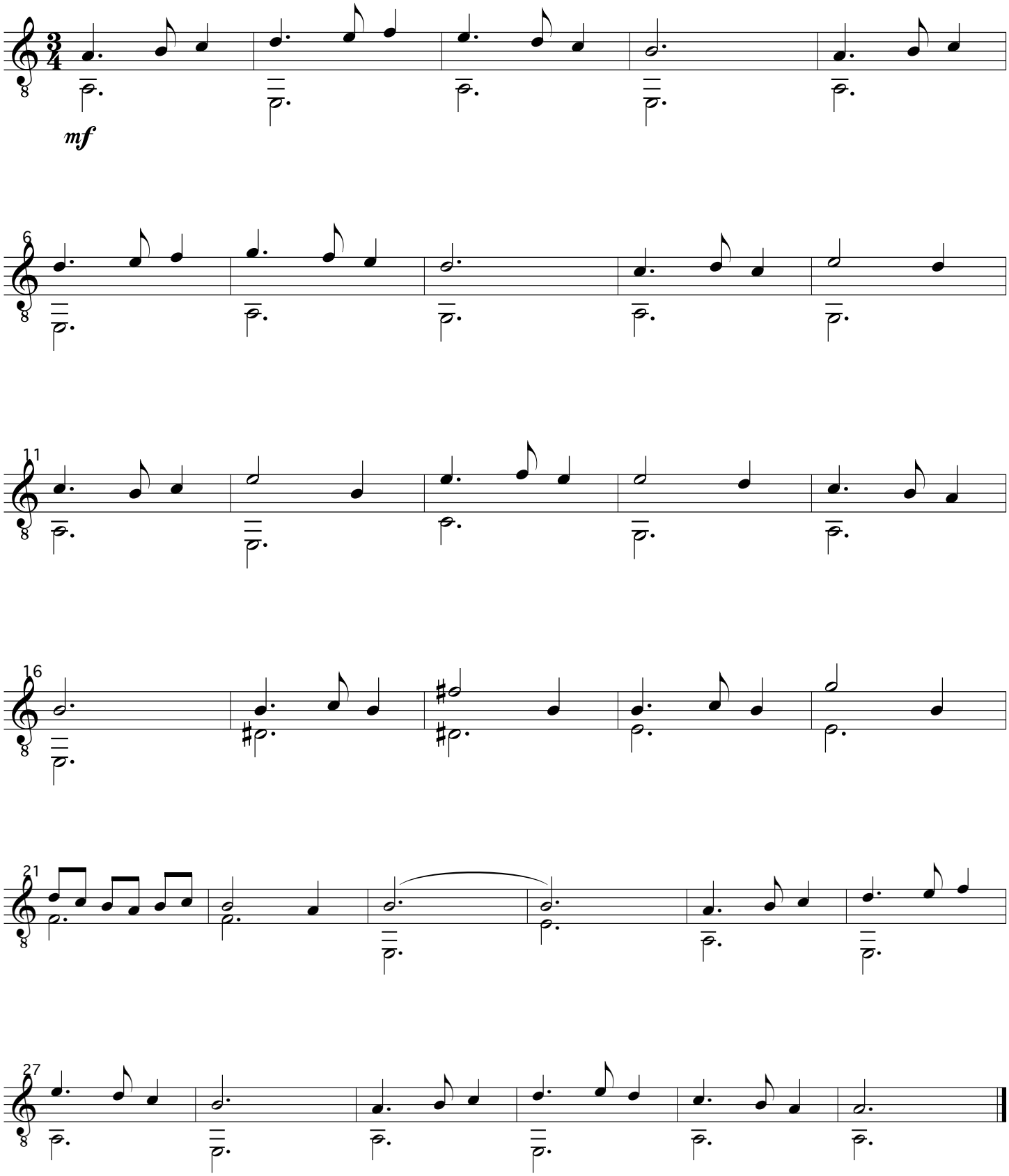
Little piece

Heinz Strobel



Gut Gelaunt

Heinz Strobel
* 1966



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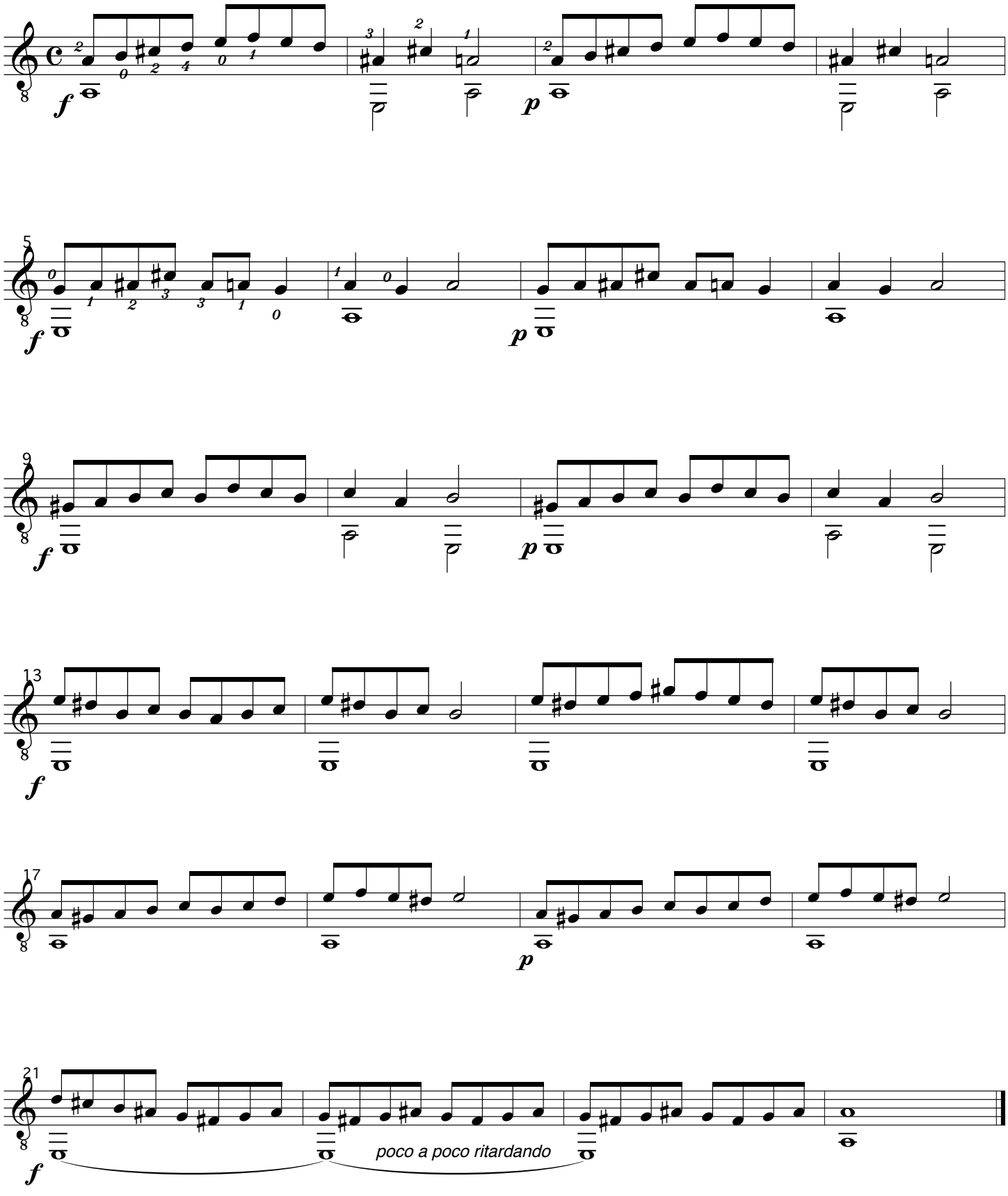
Die Karavane

Heinz Strobel
* 1966



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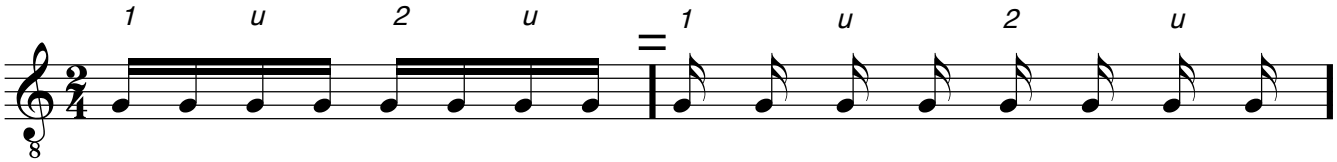
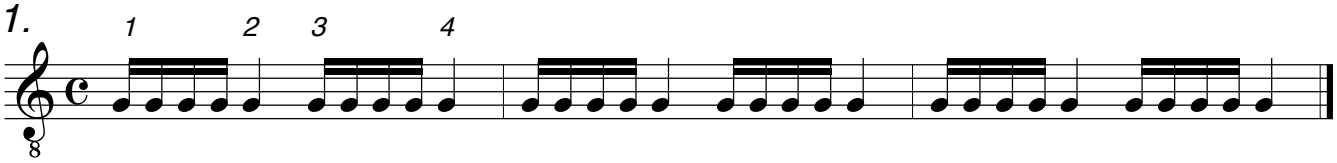
Die Sechzehntelnote

Auch die Sechzehntelnoten werden meistens mit einem Balken verbunden.



Zähle bitte ohne das Wörtchen "und", damit du den Puls besser erfassen kannst.
(Denke daran mit dem Fuß das Metrum mitzuklopfen.)

1.



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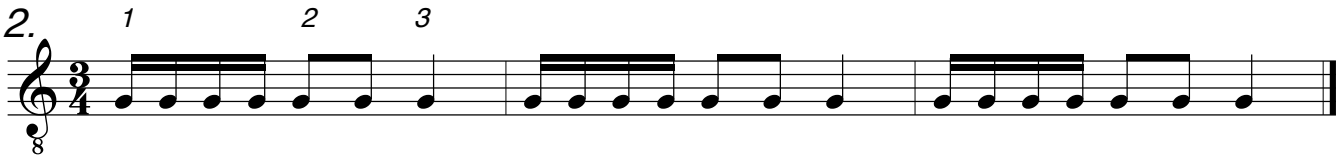
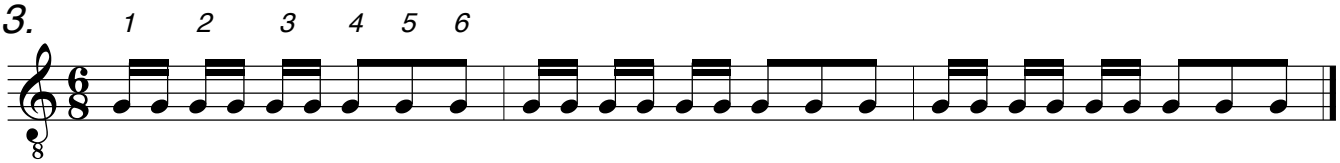


Zur Erinnerung: (Im 6/8 Takt werden die Achtel gezählt.)

3.



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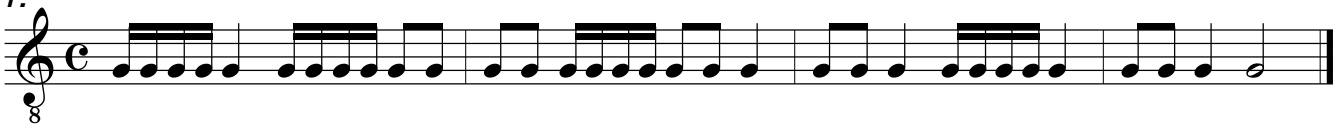
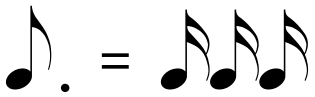
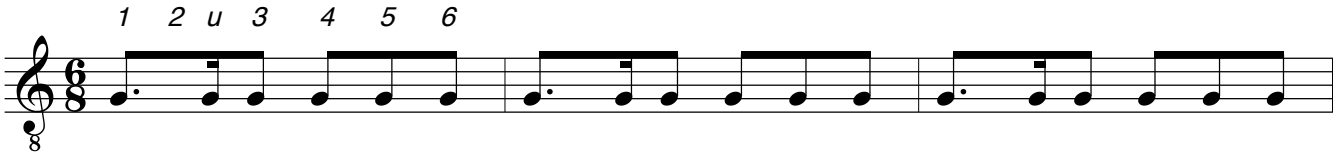


Die Punktierte Achtzehntelnote im 6/8 Takt.

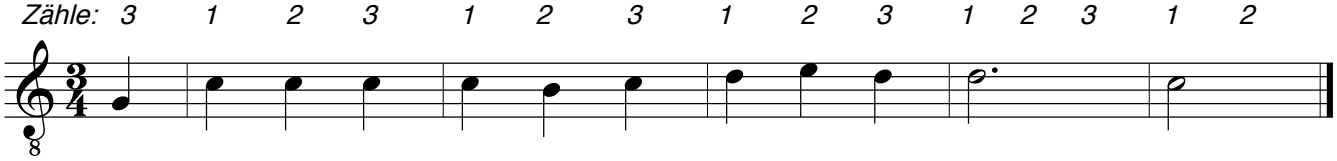


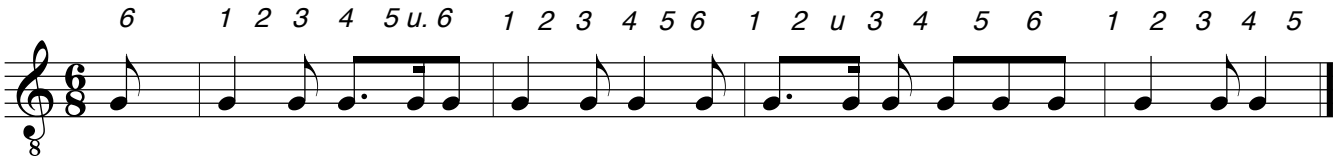


Auftakt

Der Auftakt ist ein unvollständiger Takt, der vor dem ersten Takt steht.

(Der hintere Teil vom letzten Takt wurde weggeschnitten und dann nach vorne gebracht.)

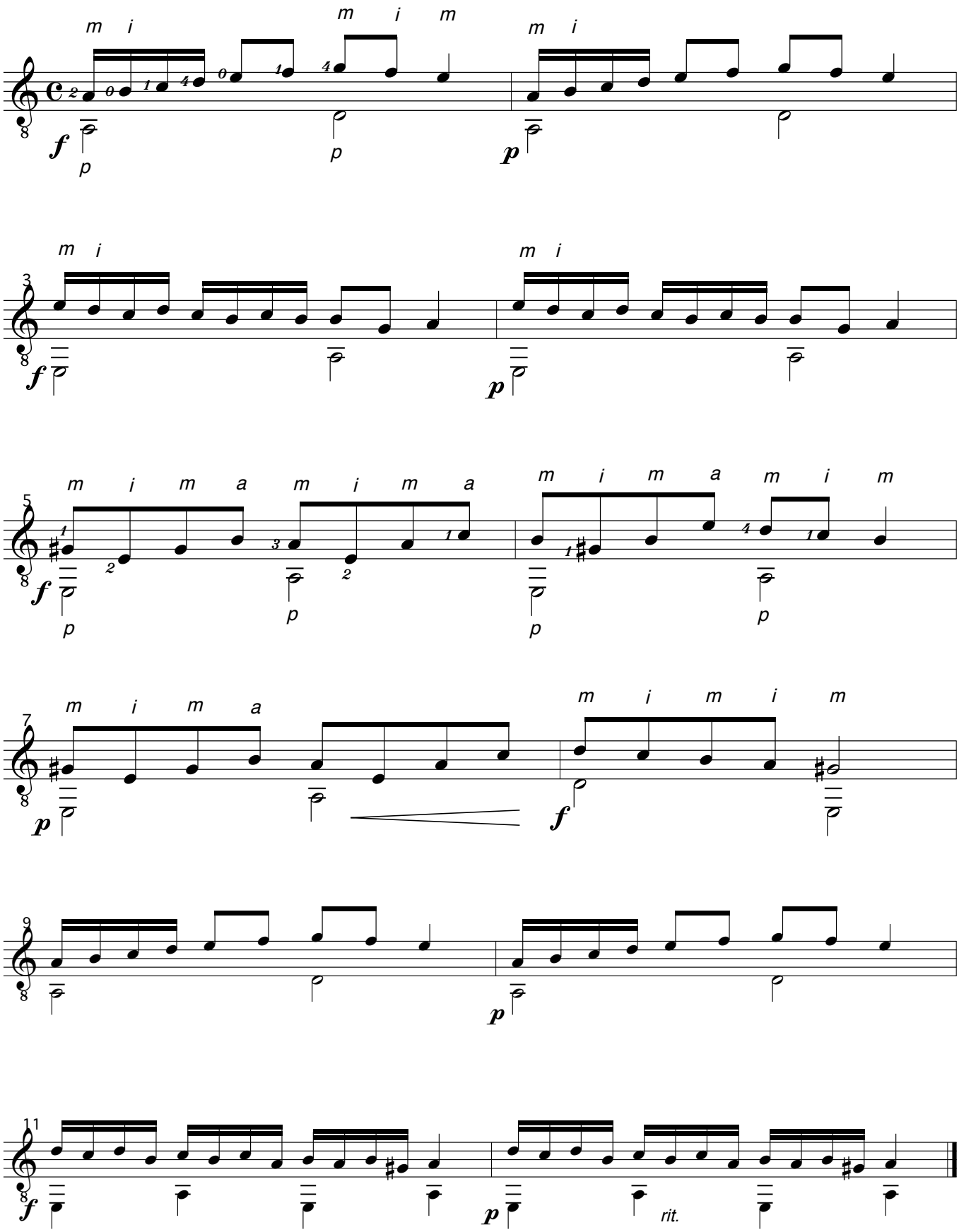




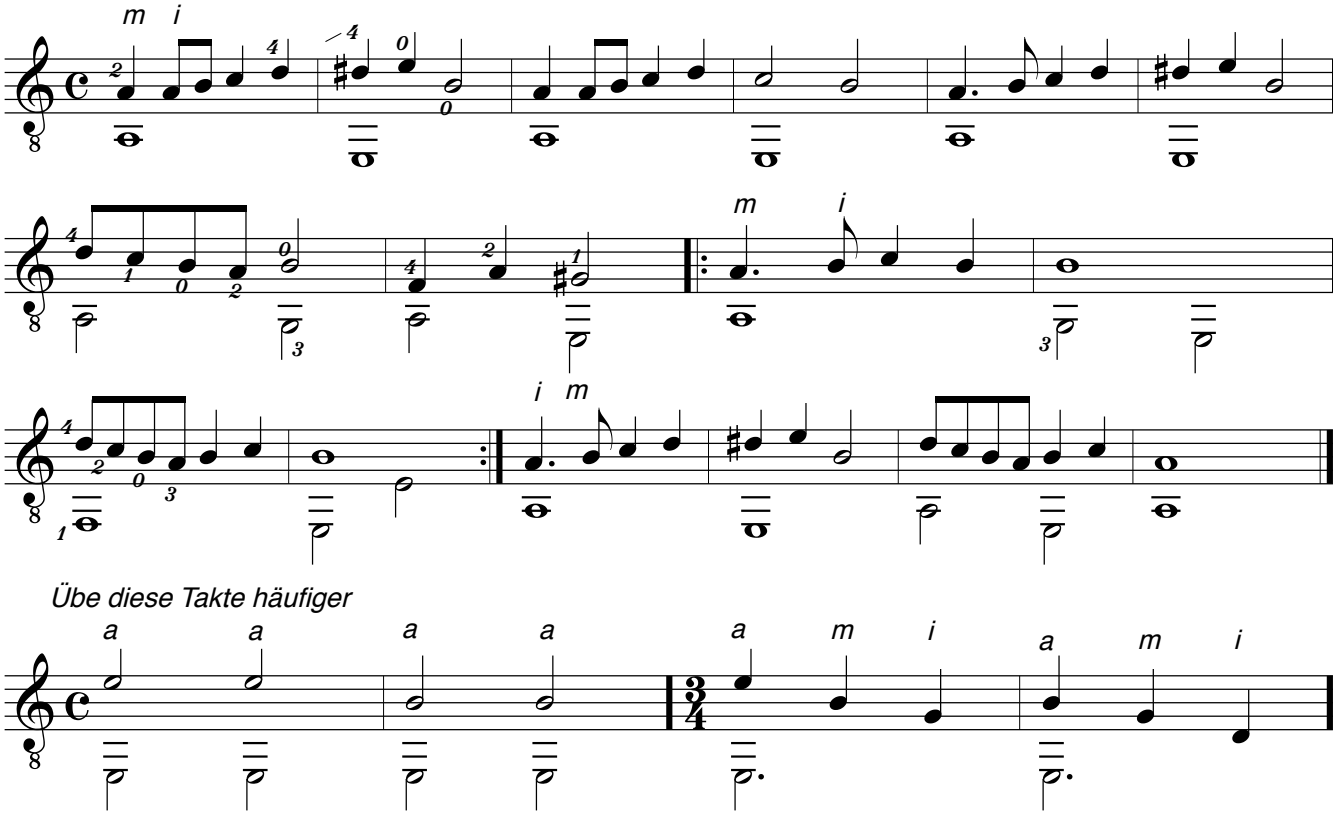
Folkdance

*Heinz Strobel *1966*

moderato



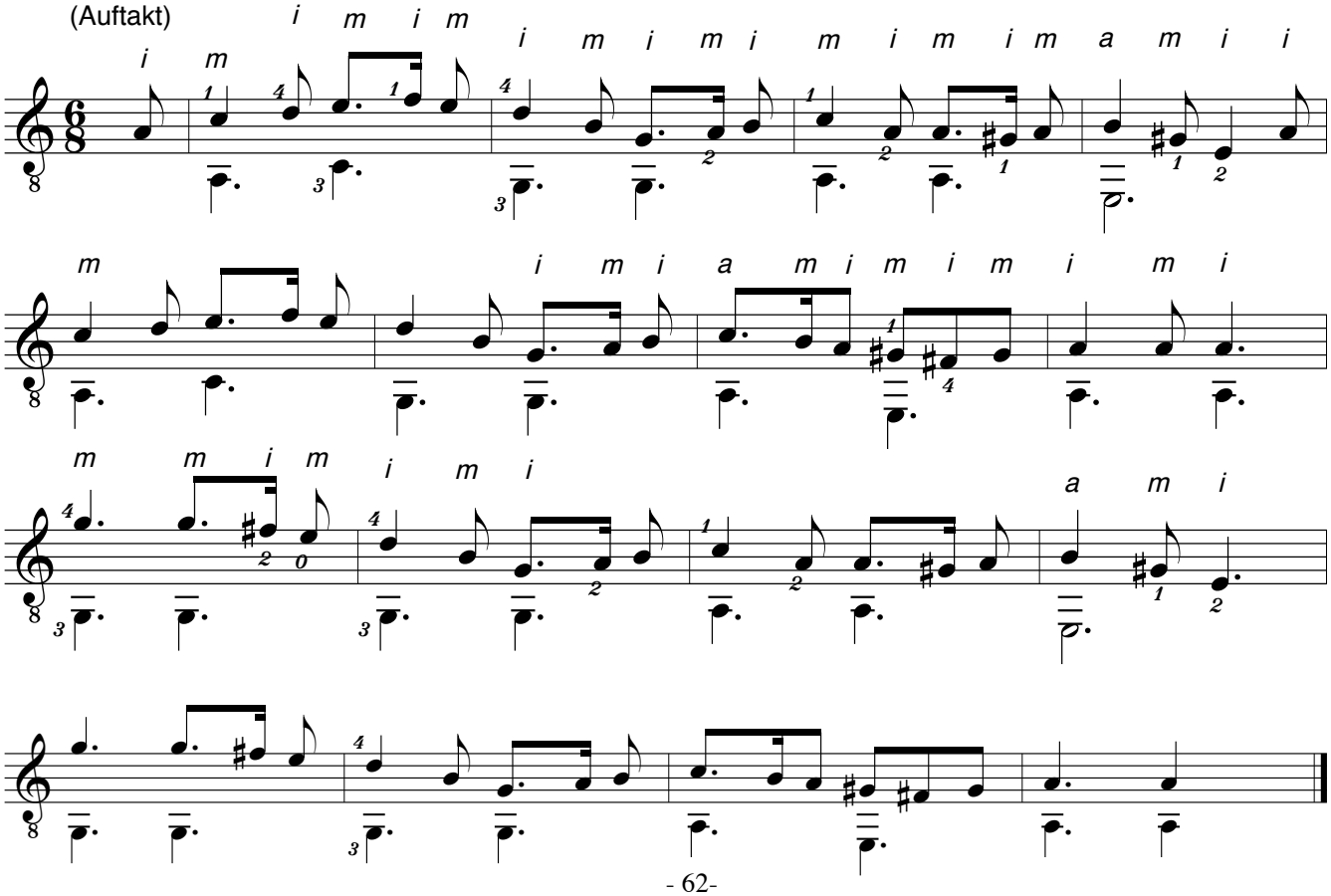
Tanz



Greensleeves

Wichtig: Übe erst intensiv nur die Melodie, dann erst nehme den Baß dazu.

Englisches Lied aus dem 16. Jahrhundert



Die Abziehbindung

Vorübungen

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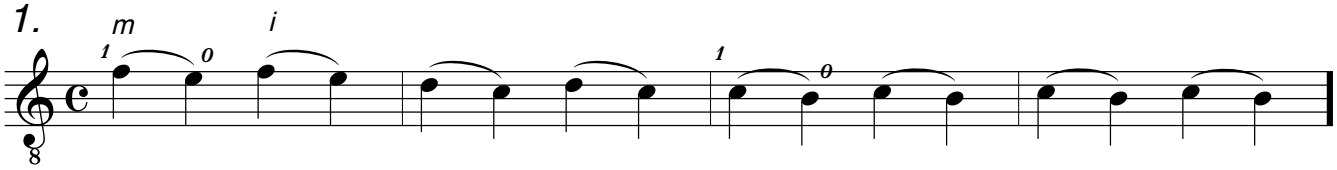

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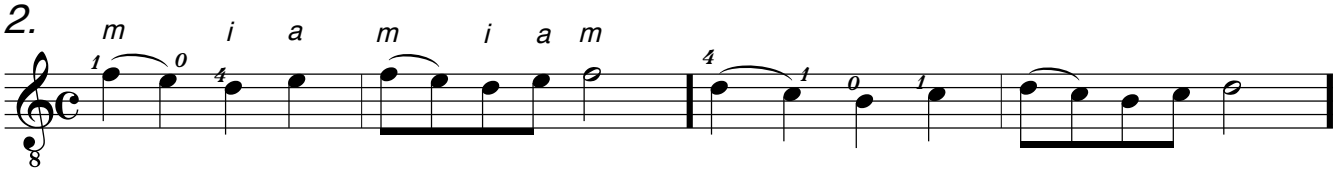
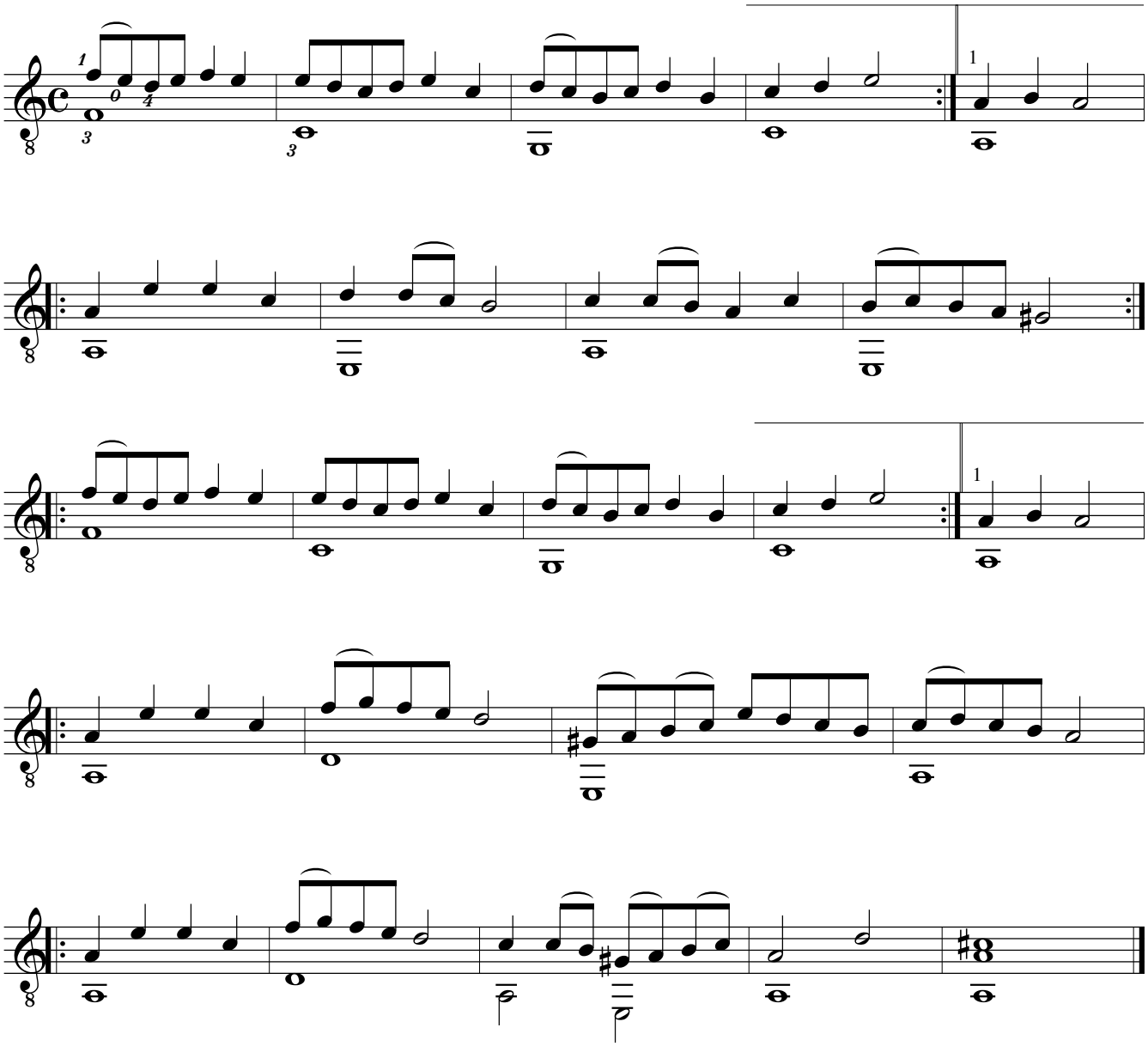


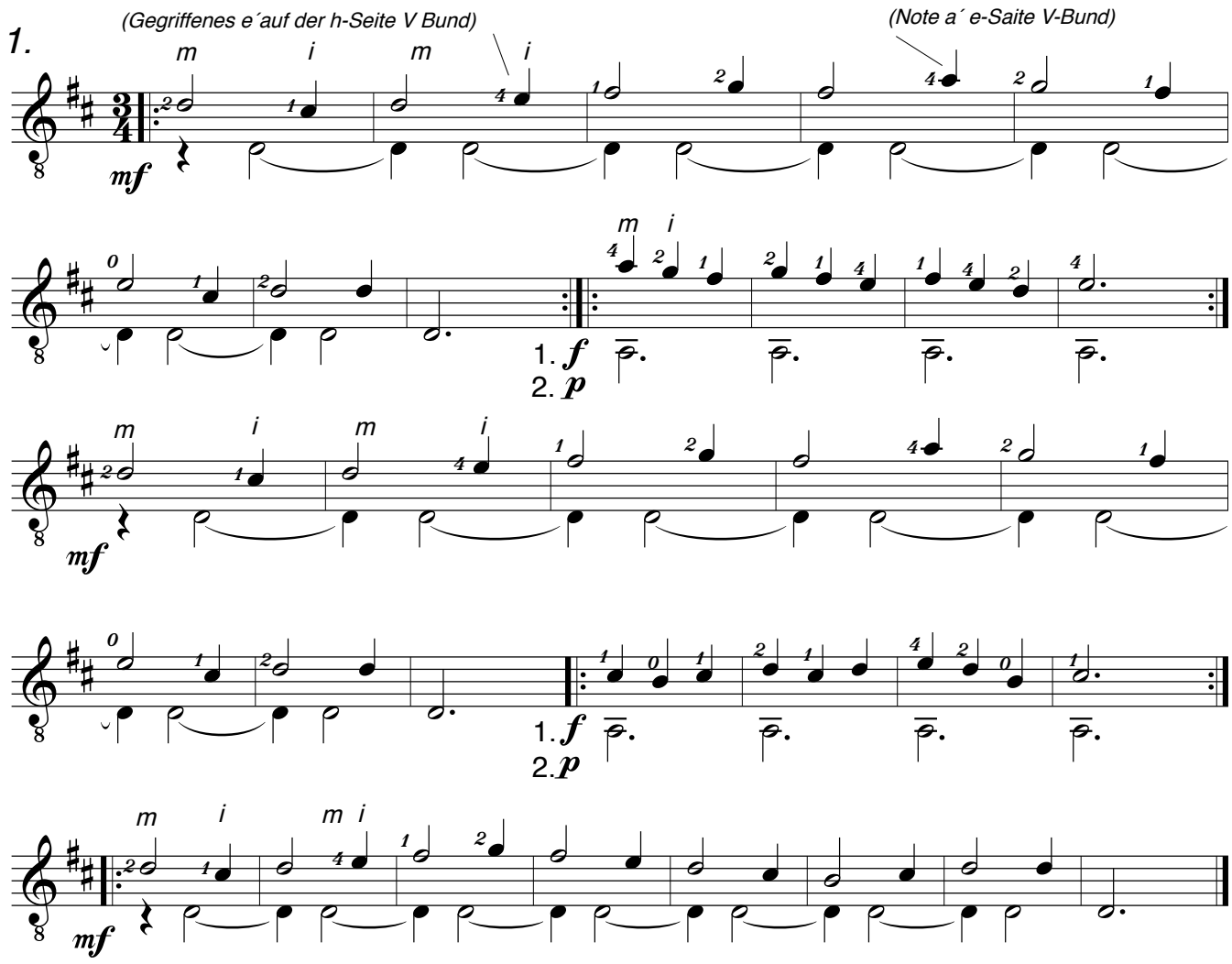
Andante



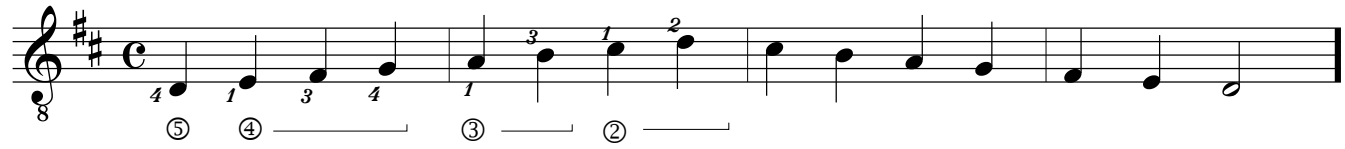
Die II-Lage

Bei der II Lage rutscht die linke Hand (mit Daumen) ein Bund weiter.

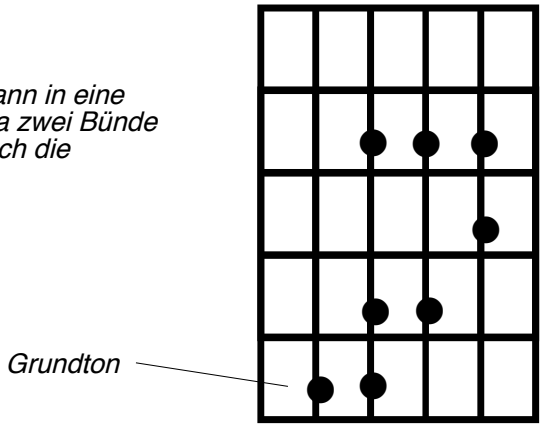
Hirtenweise



D-Dur in der II Lage: = A-Saite = d-Saite = g-Saite = h-Saite



Lerne diese Tonleiter und verschiebe sie dann in eine andere Lage. (Wenn du z.B. diese Durskala zwei Bünde weiter verschiebst, dann hast du automatisch die E-Dur Tonleiter.)

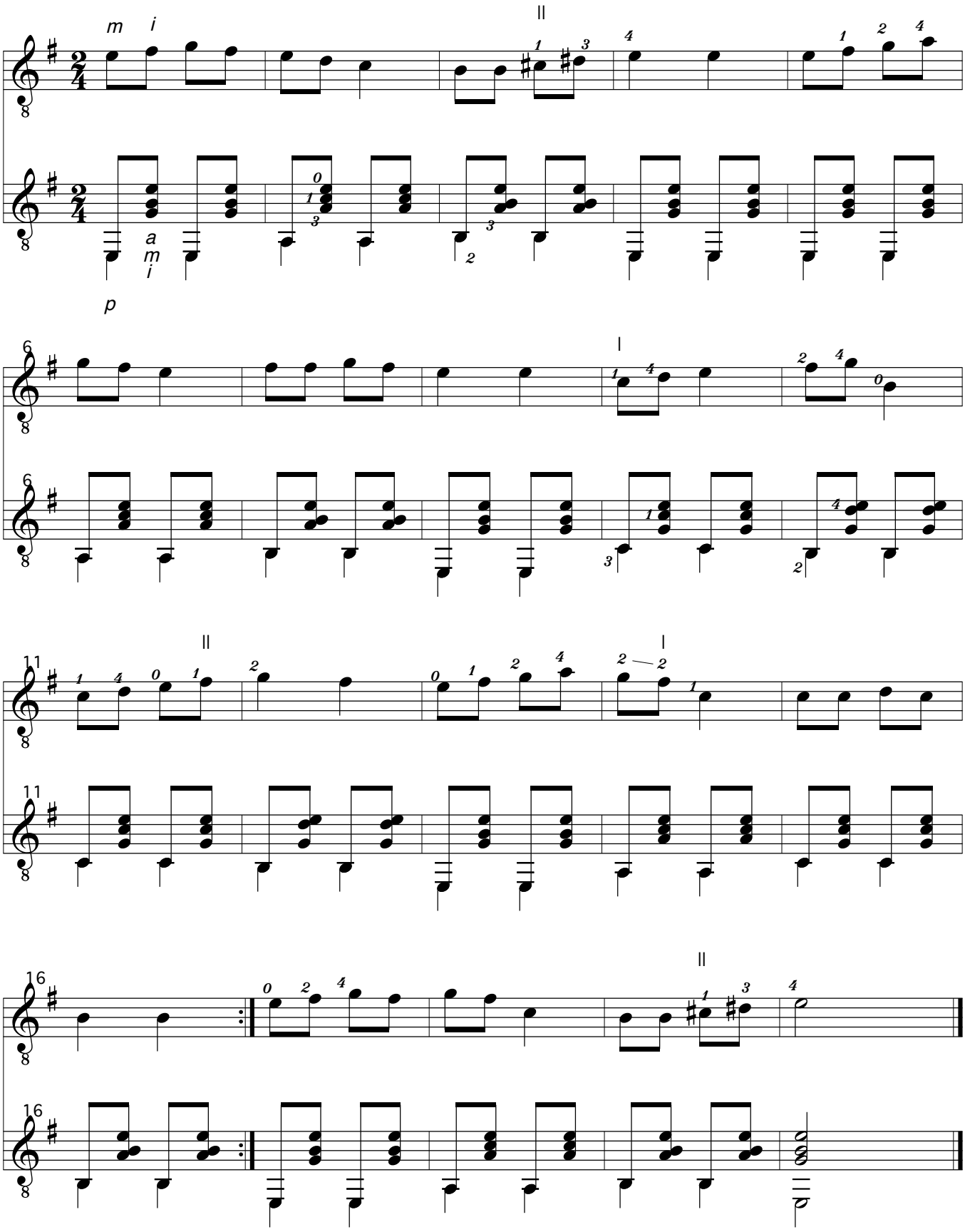


Zirkussuite

Im Zirkus

*Heinz Strobel *1966*

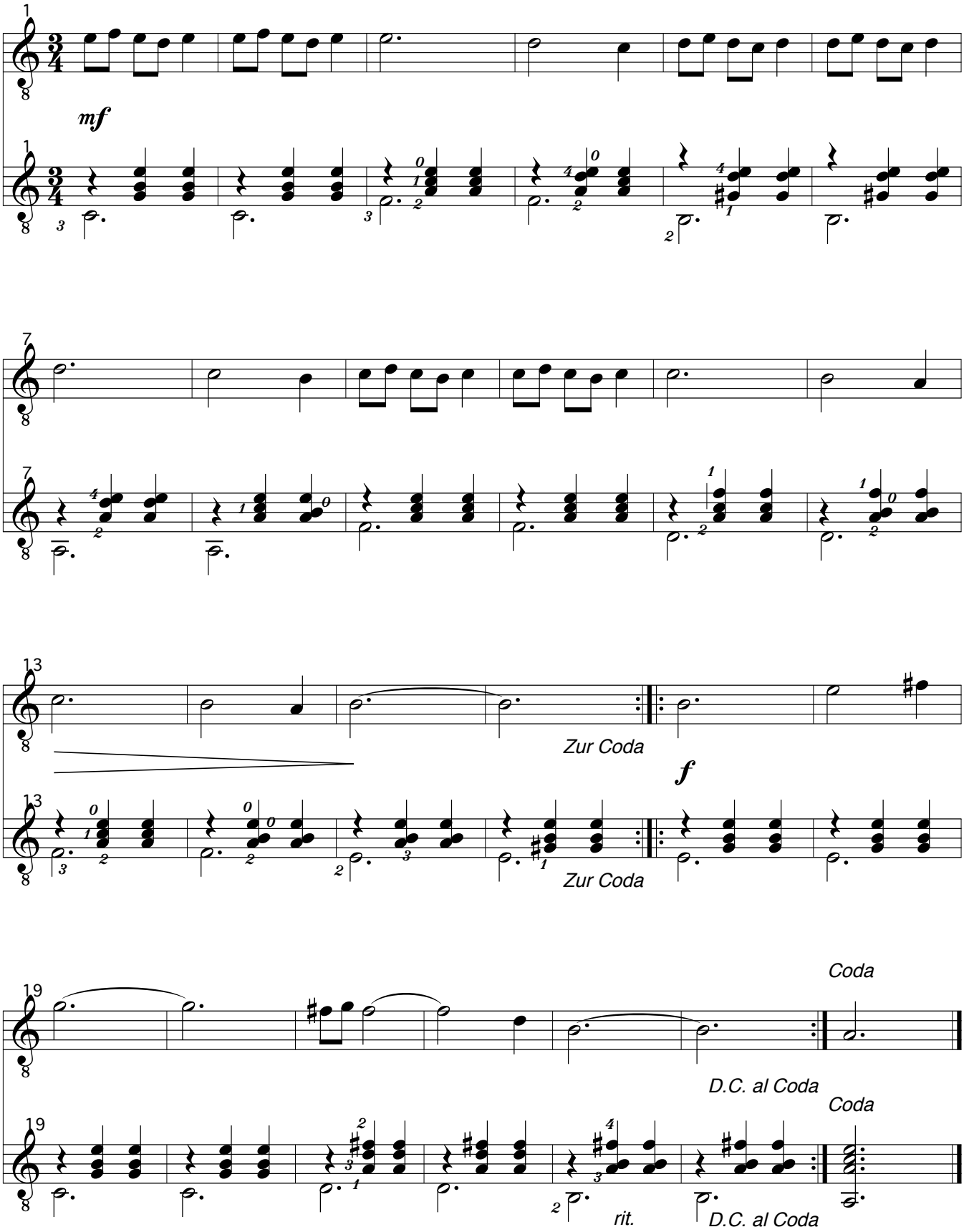
moderato



Der traurige Clown

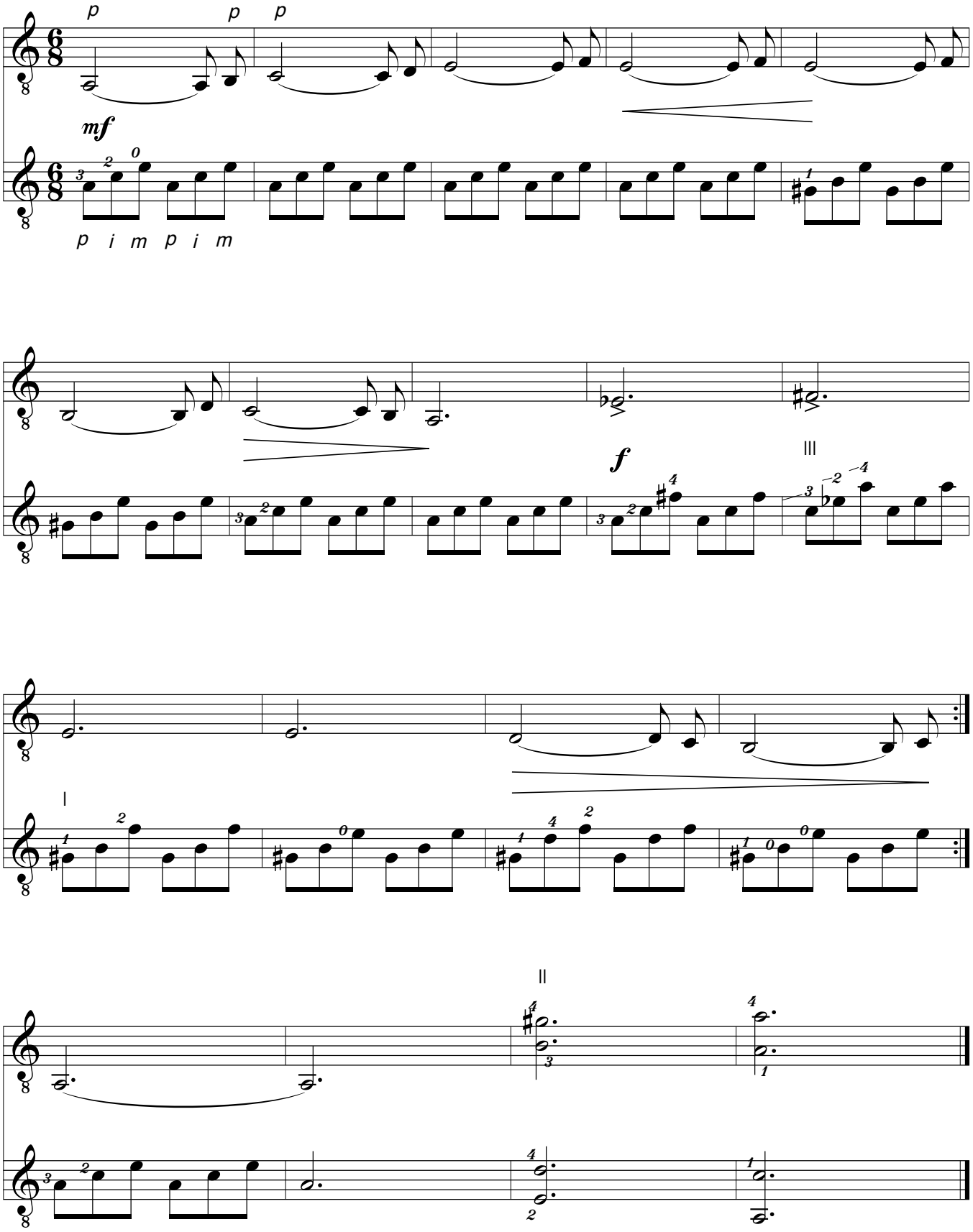
Allegretto

*Heinz Strobel *1966*



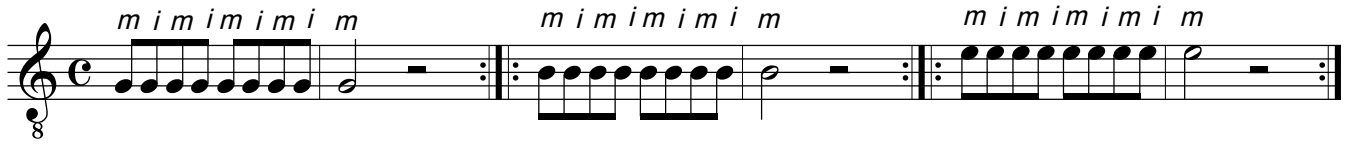
Der Jongleur

Largo *Heinz Strobel *1966*

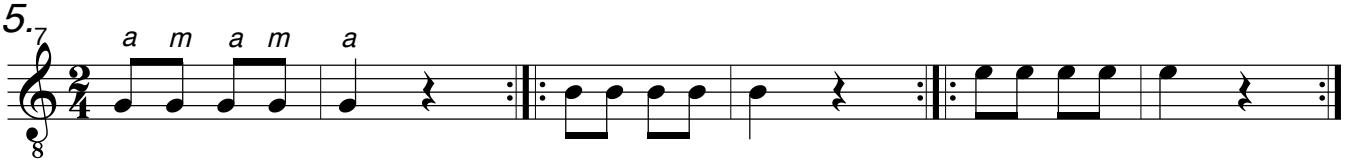


Technische Übungen

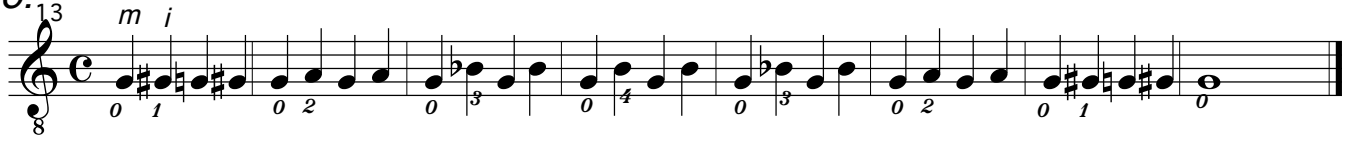
4.



5.

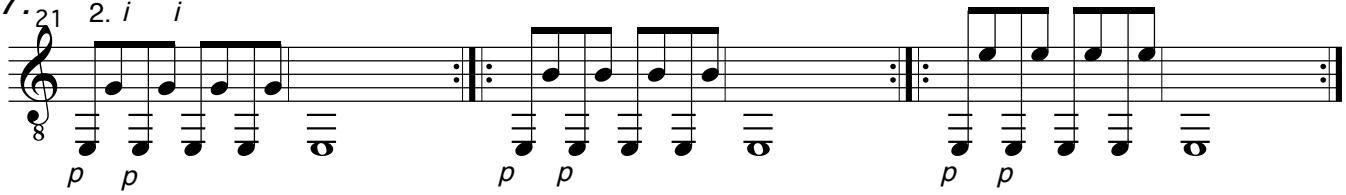


6. *Finger über dem Griffbrett halten. (Höhe g-Saite)*

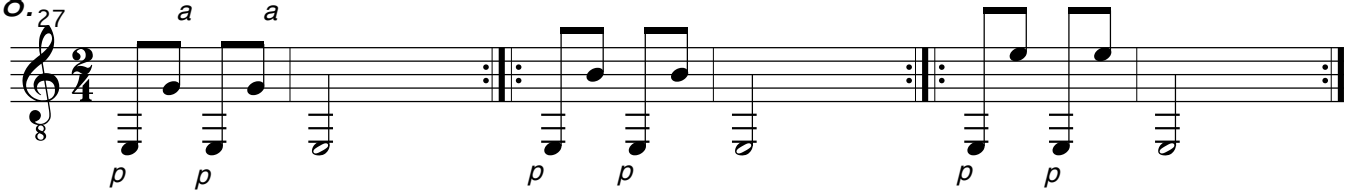


Übe Nr 7. und Nr. 8.auch mit A - und D - Saiten

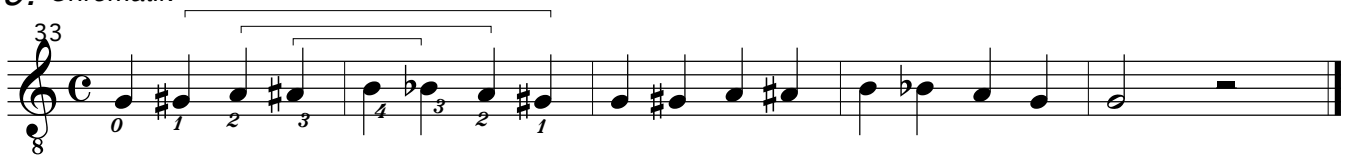
7.



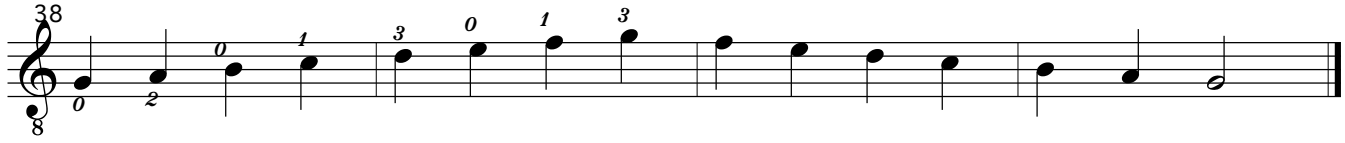
8.



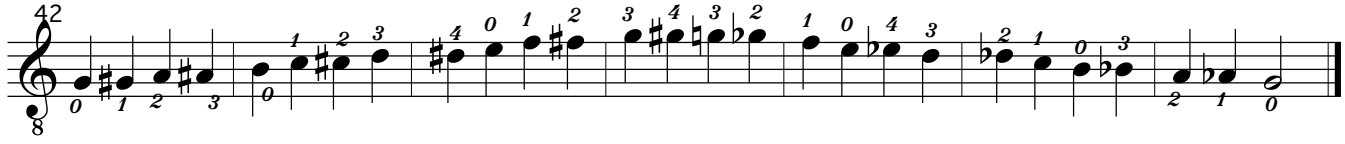
9. *Chromatik*



10. *Tonleiter* *4. Finger ist immer über dem Griffbrett*



11. *Chromatik*



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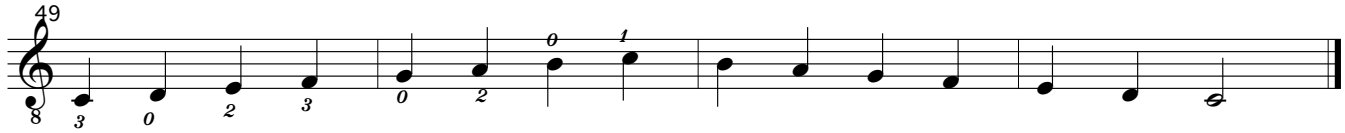
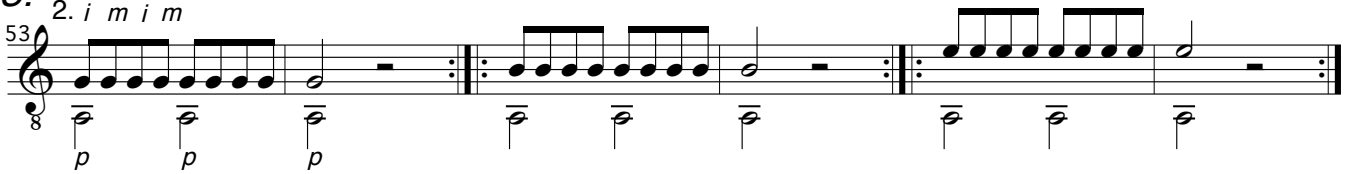
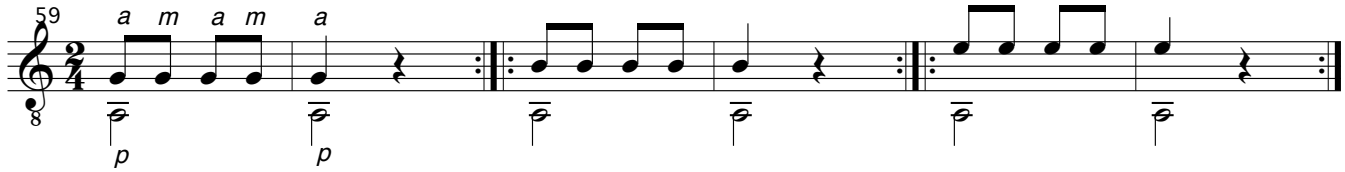
12. C - Dur Tonleiter



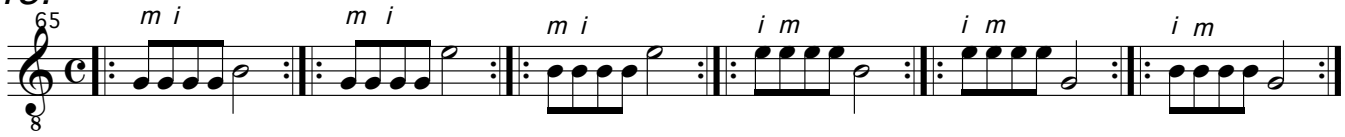
13. 1. m i m i
2. i m i m
Übe Nr 13. und Nr. 14. auch mit A - und D - Saiten



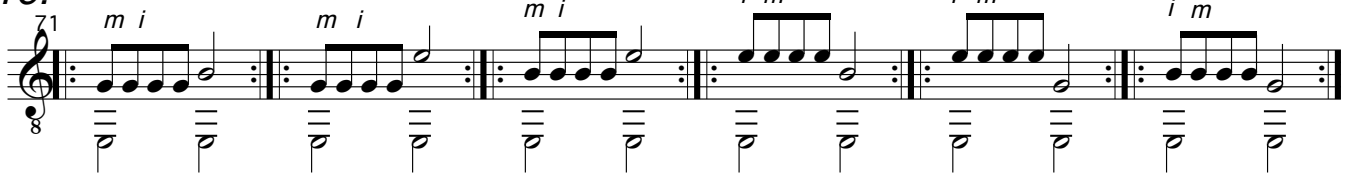
14.



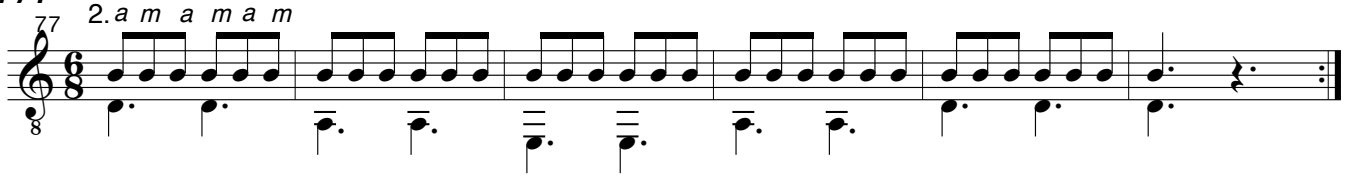
15.



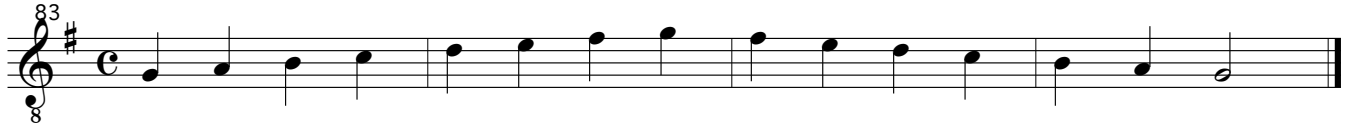
16. Auch mit A - und D - Saiten



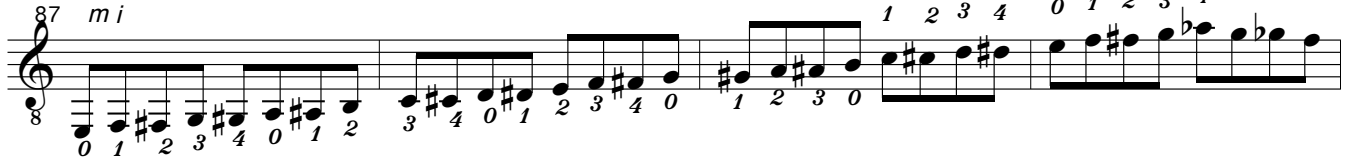
17. 1. m i m i m i
2. a m a m a m

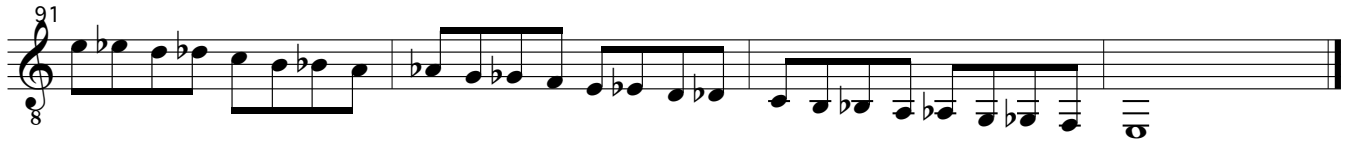


18. G - Dur Tonleiter

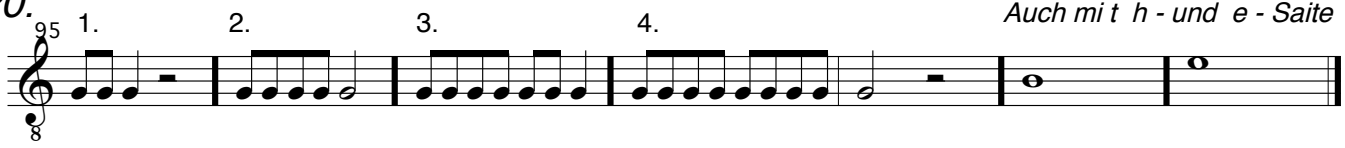


19. Chromatik



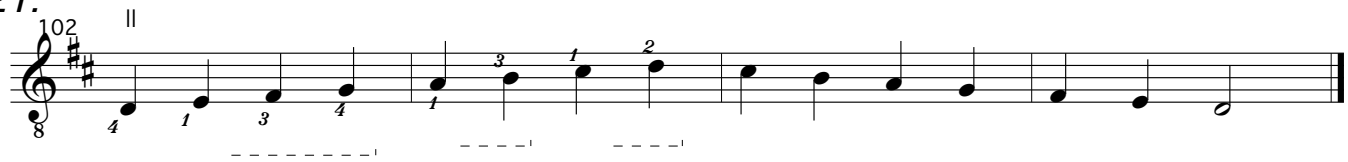


20. *so schnell wie du kannst*

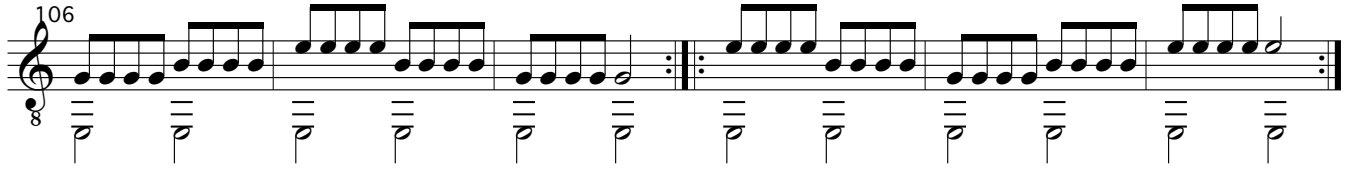


Auch mi t h - und e - Saite

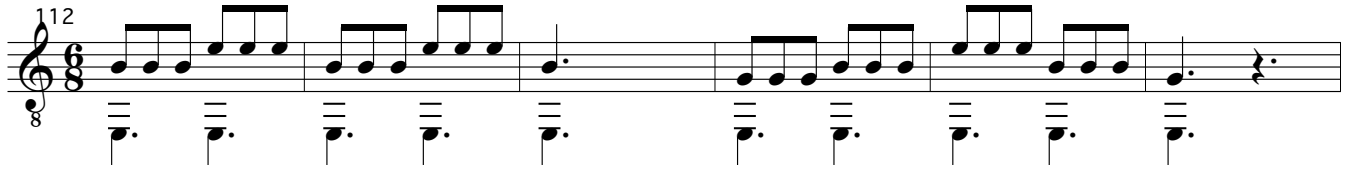
21. *D - Dur Tonleiter (II Lage)*



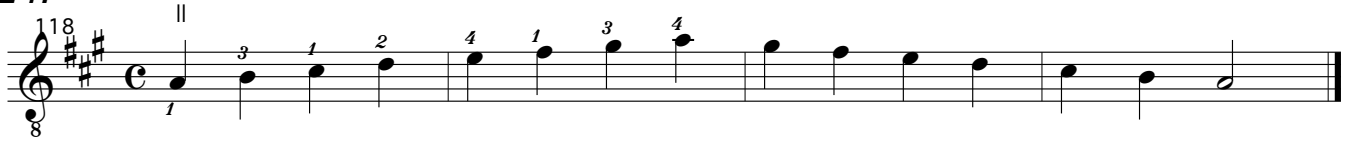
22. *Übe Nr 22. und Nr. 23. auch mit A - und D - Saiten*



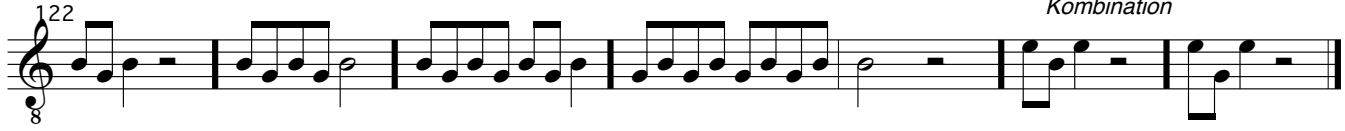
23.



24. *A - Dur Tonleiter*

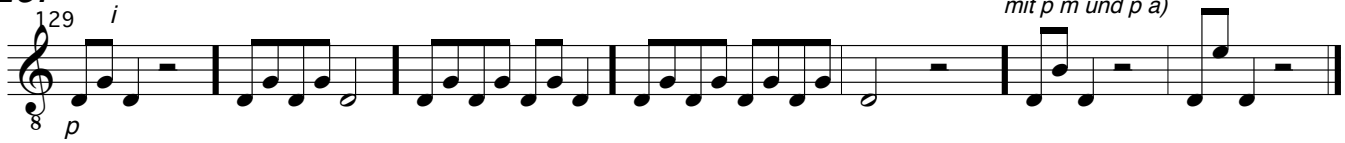


25. *a m*
m i



Übe auch folgende Kombination

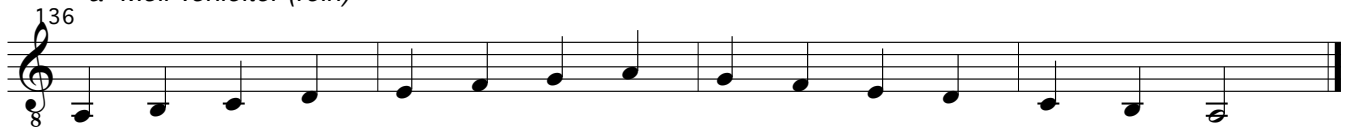
26.



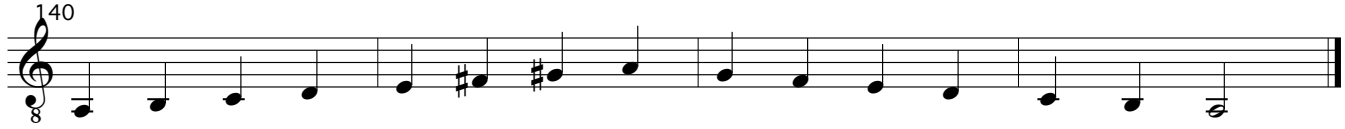
Übe auch folgende Kombination (jeweils mit p m und p a)

Es gibt drei Molltonleiter

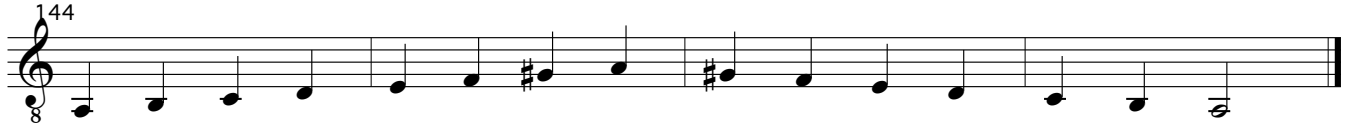
27. *a- Moll Tonleiter (rein)*



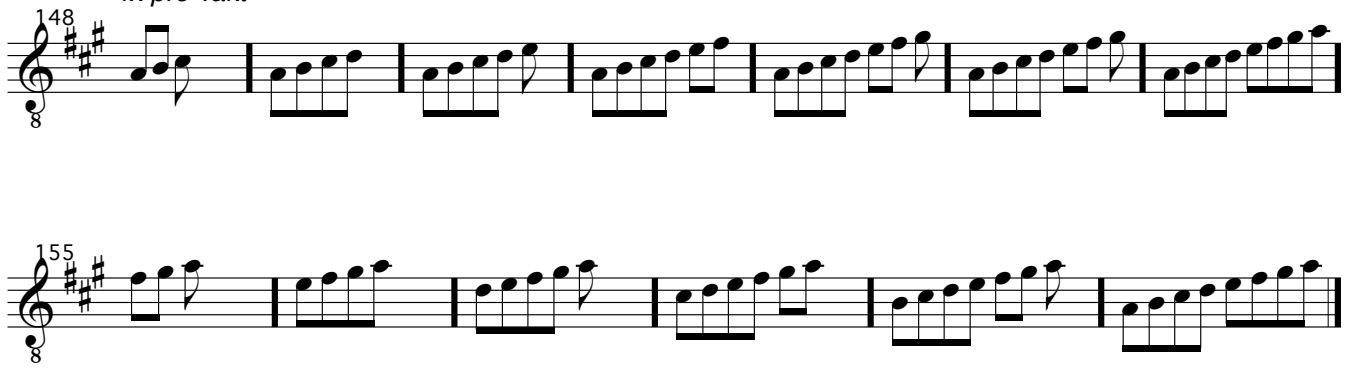
28. *a- Moll Tonleiter (melodisch)*



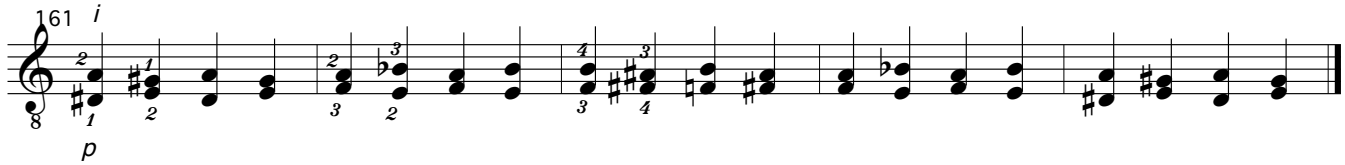
29. *a- Moll Tonleiter (harmonisch)*



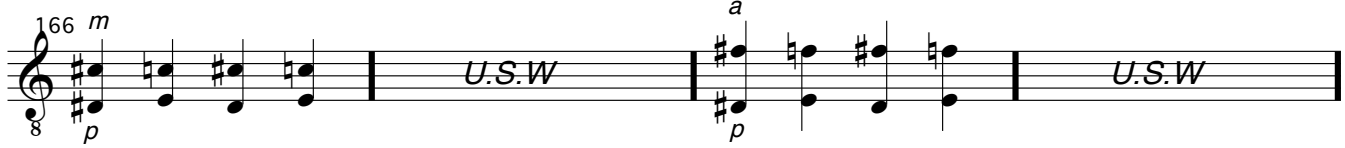
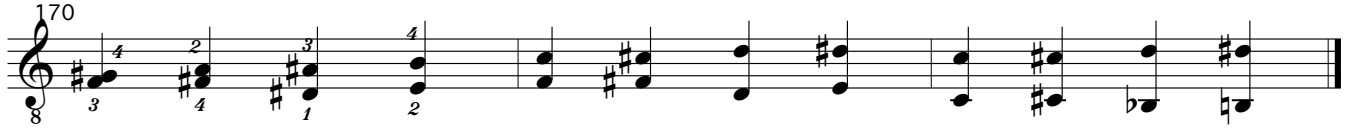
30. *Schnell aber genau*
4x pro Takt



31.



Auch: *Und:*



32. *Auch in anderen Lagen üben*