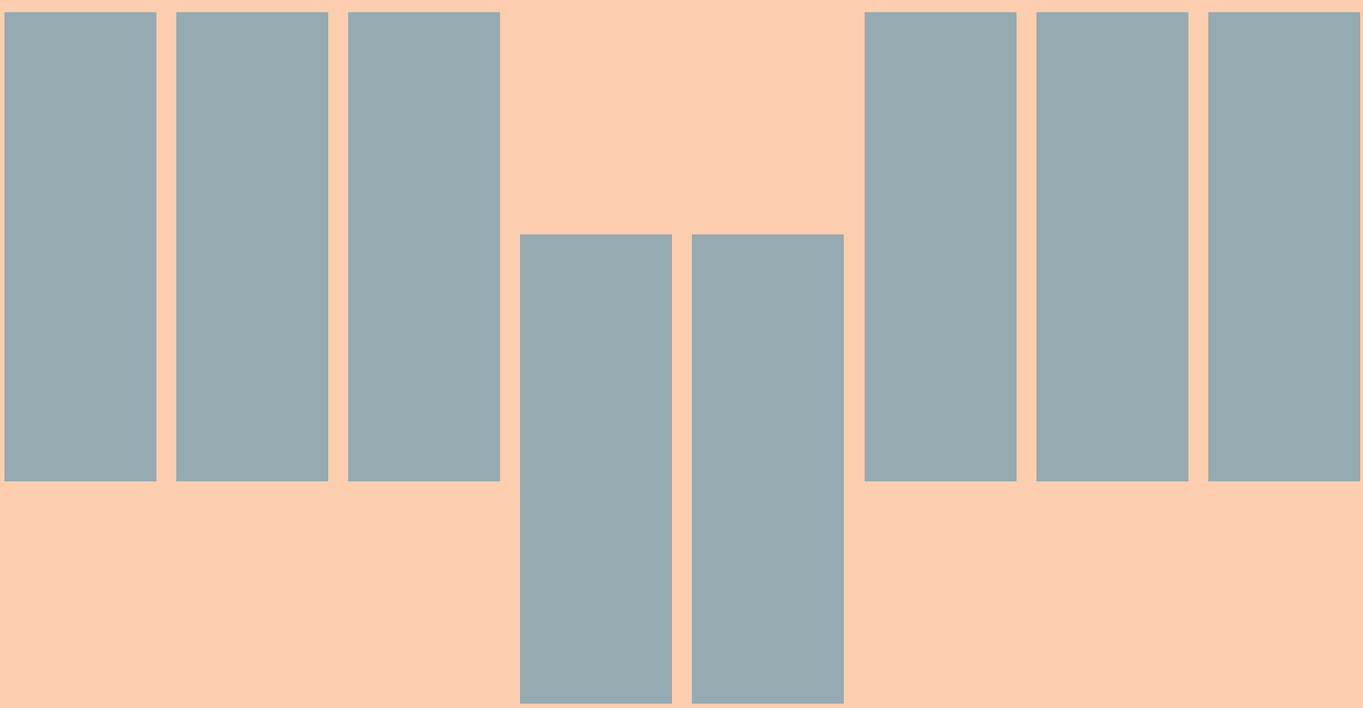
SONATINEN ALBUM

*
13 Pieces
for the piano



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13개의 피아노 소곡

VOL. 04

tamburin.

LEVLE 1

LEVLE 2

LEVLE 3

LEVLE 4

SONATINAS (소나티네)
탬버린 뮤직

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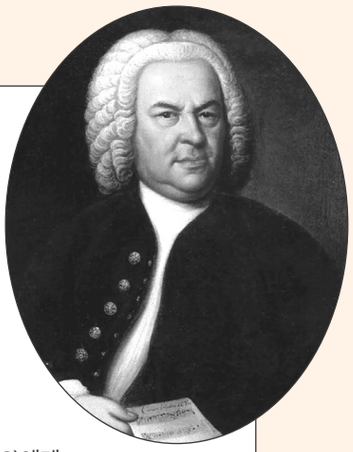
이 책의 저작권은 탬버린 뮤직에 있습니다.
저작권법에 의하여 보호를 받는 저작물이므로 무단 전재와 무단 복제를 금합니다.



* 요한 제바스티안 바흐 (1685~1750)

요한 제바스티안 바흐는 1685년 독일 아이제나흐에서 태어나
1750년 라이프치히에서 사망한 독일의 작곡가입니다.

바흐 가문은 200년에 걸쳐 50명 이상의 음악가를 배출한 유럽 최대의 음악가 집안이었습니다.
바흐는 9세 때 어머니, 10세 때 아버지를 잃고 오르간 연주자였던 맏형 요한 크리스토프(1645~1693)에게
맡겨져 학교 교육과 음악 교육을 받았습니다.

1703년, 바이올리니스트와 개신교회 오르가니스트 겸 합창 지휘자로 음악 활동을 시작했습니다.
1708년에는 바이마르의 궁정 음악사로 취직하여 전주곡, 푸가, 토카타, 코랄 전주곡 등의 작품을 작곡했습니다.
이후 쾨텐으로 활동 무대를 옮겨 궁정 음악가로 활동하며 기악곡 창작에 몰두했습니다. 이 시기에 「브란덴부르크
협주곡」과 「평균율 클라비어곡집」을 비롯한 많은 기악곡을 완성했습니다. 그리고 1723년에는 라이프치히 대학교의
칸토르(합창장)에 임명되고, 학교와 교회 음악의 모든 책임을 지게 되었습니다.

그는 화성과 대위법의 기초를 확립하여 전통적인 음악의 기틀을 다졌으며, 후대에 큰 영향을 미친 수많은
작품을 작곡했습니다. 바흐는 오늘날 '음악의 아버지'로 불리며 온 시대를 통틀어 가장 위대한 작곡가 중
한 사람으로 여겨지고 있습니다.

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* Johann Sebastian Bach (1685~1750)

Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer who was born in Eisenach, Germany in 1685 and died in Leipzig in 1750.

The Bach family was Europe's largest family of musicians, producing more than 50 musicians over 200 years. Bach lost his mother at age 9 and his father at age 10 and was entrusted to his eldest brother, Johann Christoph (1645-1693), who was an organist. And he received school education and music education under brother's protection.

In 1703, he began his musical career as a violinist and Protestant organist and choir conductor.
In 1708, he got a job as a court musician for Weimar and composed works such as prelude, fuga, toccata, and choral prelude. Afterwards, he moved to K⊠then, where he worked as a court musician and devoted himself to creating instrumental music. During this time, he completed many instrumental pieces, including the Brandenburg Concertos and The Well-Tempered Clavier. And in 1723, he was appointed to the cantor of the University of Leipzig, taking full responsibility for school and church music.

He established the foundations of harmony and counterpoint, laying the foundations of traditional music, and he composed a number of works that greatly influenced later generations. Bach is now called the 'father of music' and is considered one of the greatest composers of all time.

* 프란츠 요제프 하이든 (1732~1809)

요제프 하이든은 1732년 오스트리아 로라우에서 태어나 1809년 세상을 떠난
오스트리아의 작곡가입니다.

12형제 중 장남으로 태어난 하이든은 음악을 사랑했던 아버지 덕분에
어린 시절부터 음악에 대한 재능을 인정받았습니다. 그는 6살 때부터 음악 교육을 받기 시작했고,
8살 때는 오스트리아 빈의 성 슈테판 교회 합창단에 소년 소프라노로 들어가며 음악 활동을 시작했습니다.

이후 어려운 방랑 생활을 했지만, 29살에 아이젠슈타트 성주 파울 안톤 에스테르하지 후작의 관현악단
부악장으로 임명되면서 본격적으로 작곡을 시작했습니다. 이 시기 하이든은 단원들과의 관계가 매우 원만해
교향곡 외에도 단원을 독주자로 하는 협주곡과 실내악곡을 많이 작곡할 수 있었습니다.

그의 오케스트라 작품은 유럽에서 큰 명성을 얻었고, '파파 하이든'이라는 애칭으로 불리게 되었습니다.
오늘날에도 그의 오케스트라 작품은 예술성을 인정받아 '교향곡의 아버지'라는 별명과 함께 많은 사람에게
사랑받고 있습니다.

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* Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1732~1809)

Haydn was an Austrian composer who was born in 1732 in Rohrau, Austria, and died in 1809.

Born as the eldest of 12 brothers, Haydn was recognized for his talent for music from an early age thanks to his father, who loved it. He began receiving music education at age 6, and began his musical career by joining the St. Stephen's Church Choir in Vienna, Austria as a boy soprano at age 8.

Afterwards, he had a difficult wandering life, at the age of 29, he was appointed as the deputy director of the orchestra of Paul II. Anton Esterhazy, the lord of Eisenstadt, and began composing in earnest. Haydn was able to compose many concertos and chamber music with the members as soloists in addition to symphonies because his relationship with the members was so smooth during this period.

His orchestral work gained great fame in Europe and was given the nickname 'Papa Haydn.'
His orchestral work is still loved by many people today, with the nickname 'Father of Symphony' in recognition of its artistry.

* 볼프강 아마데우스 모차르트 (1756~1791)

모차르트는 1756년 오스트리아 잘츠부르크에서 태어나
1791년 세상을 떠난 오스트리아의 작곡가입니다.

어린 시절부터 비범한 음악적 재능을 보인 그는 4세에 건반 지도를 받고 5세에 첫 곡을 작곡했습니다.
6세 때부터 아버지와 함께 각지의 궁정을 여행하며 연주했고, 이러한 경험은 그의 음악적 성장에 중요한 역할을 했습니다. 특히 1763년부터 1766년까지의 서유럽 여행 중 J.C. 바흐(J.S. 바흐의 막내아들)를 만나 많은 영향을 받았습니다.

1780년까지 잘츠부르크에서 궁정 음악가로 활동하던 모차르트는 대주교와의 불화를 계기로 1781년 잘츠부르크를 떠나 빈에 정착했습니다. 빈에서 그는 교향곡과 현악 사중주곡을 작곡하며 하이든과 함께 고전파 시대의 전형적인 스타일을 확립했습니다. 세월이 지나며 모차르트의 작품 세계는 한층 무르익었으나, 청중들의 기호로부터는 차츰 멀어져 경제적으로 궁핍한 상황에서 생을 마감하게 됩니다.

모차르트는 36세도 채 되지 않은 짧은 생애 동안 성악과 기악의 모든 영역에 걸쳐 다채로운 작품을 남겼습니다. 그의 공적은 하이든과 함께 빈 고전파 양식을 확립한 데 있으며, 앞선 세대의 여러 양식을 통합해 하이든과 구별되는 개성적인 예술을 이룩한 데 있습니다.

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* Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756~1791)

Beethoven was a German composer who was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770 and died in 1827.

His grandfather and father, who were musicians, discovered his musical talent and taught him to practice hard from the age of 4. Beethoven had his first piano concert at 7, taught by several teachers. In 1792, with the support of his friends, he went to study in Vienna and began to develop his ability as a musician.

Beethoven faced a musical crisis after 1815 when he completely lost his hearing.
However, he reduced his concerts and devoted himself to composing, thus creating historical works such as Missa solemmis(1823) and The Ninth Symphony (1824).

Beethoven, along with Haydn and Mozart, was the composer who represented the Vienna classical music, further individually developing the classical music form they established.
His works profoundly influenced later generations throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, and are still alive. In addition, although he lost his hearing, his mental strength to overcome it is becoming a model for many.

* 루트비히 판 베토벤 (1770~1827)

베토벤은 1770년 독일 본에서 태어나 1827년 사망한 독일의 작곡가입니다.

음악가였던 할아버지와 아버지는 그의 음악적 재능을 발견하고 4세 때부터 과중한 연습을 시켰습니다. 베토벤은 여러 선생에게 지도를 받으며 7세에 첫 피아노 연주회를 열었습니다. 1792년에는 친구들의 지원으로 빈에 유학을 떠나 음악가로서의 능력을 키우기 시작했습니다.

활발하게 연주와 작곡 활동을 하던 베토벤은 1815년 이후 청력을 완전히 상실하며 음악적 위기를 맞이했습니다. 그러나 그는 연주회를 줄이고 작곡에 전념하여 《장엄미사곡》(1823)과 《제9교향곡》(1824) 같은 역사적인 작품을 창작했습니다.

베토벤은 하이든, 모차르트와 함께 빈 고전파를 대표하는 작곡가로, 그들이 확립한 고전파 형식을 더 개성적으로 발전시켰습니다. 그의 작품들은 19세기와 20세기에 걸쳐 후대에 깊은 영향을 미쳤으며, 지금도 생명력을 발휘하고 있습니다. 또한 청력을 잃었지만, 이를 극복한 그의 정신력은 많은 사람들에게 귀감이 되고 있습니다.

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* Ludwig van Beethoven (1770~1827)

Beethoven was a German composer who was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770 and died in 1827.

His grandfather and father, who were musicians, discovered his musical talent and taught him to practice hard from the age of 4. Beethoven had his first piano concert at 7, taught by several teachers. In 1792, with the support of his friends, he went to study in Vienna and began to develop his ability as a musician.

Beethoven faced a musical crisis after 1815 when he completely lost his hearing. However, he reduced his concerts and devoted himself to composing, thus creating historical works such as Missa solemmis(1823) and The Ninth Symphony (1824).

Beethoven, along with Haydn and Mozart, was the composer who represented the Vienna classical music, further individually developing the classical music form they established. His works profoundly influenced later generations throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, and are still alive. In addition, although he lost his hearing, his mental strength to overcome it is becoming a model for many.

* 프란츠 페터 슈베르트 (1797~1828)

슈베르트는 1797년 오스트리아의 리히텐탈에서 태어나
1828년 사망한 오스트리아의 작곡가입니다.

어린 시절부터 음악적 재능을 보인 슈베르트는 왕립 예배당의 소년 합창 단원으로
입학하여 초등 교육에서 고등학교까지의 과정을 이수함과 동시에 음악 전문 교육을 받았습니다.
졸업 이후에는 학교를 운영하던 아버지를 도와 교사로 일하면서 작곡 활동을 병행하였습니다.

슈베르트는 다양한 장르에서 많은 작품을 남겼으며, 특히 600곡 이상의 가곡으로 유명합니다.
그의 가곡은 피아노 반주와 성악이 긴밀하게 연결되어 있으며, 시와 음악의 완벽한 조화를 보여주는 것으로
유명합니다. 가곡 외에도 '미완성 교향곡'과 '대 교향곡' 등의 교향곡, 그리고 풍부한 선율과 독창적인 구조로
잘 알려진 실내악 작품들을 작곡했습니다.

슈베르트는 아름다운 멜로디와 깊은 감정 표현으로 오늘날까지 사랑받고 있는 낭만주의 시대의 대표적인
작곡가 중 한 명입니다. 또한 수준 높은 가곡 작품으로 '가곡의 왕'이라는 별명으로 불리고 있습니다.

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* Franz Peter Schubert (1797~1828)

Schubert was an Austrian composer who was born in Lichtental, Austria in 1797 and died in 1828.

Schubert, who showed musical talent from an early age, entered the Royal Chapel as a boy's choir member, completing courses from primary education to high school, while also receiving specialized music education. After graduation, he helped his father, who ran a school, and worked on composing while working as a teacher.

Schubert left many works in various genres, especially with more than 600 songs. His songs are closely linked to piano accompaniment and vocal music, and are famous for showing the perfect harmony of poetry and music. In addition to songs, he composed symphonies such as Symphony No. 8 "Unfinished" and Symphony No. 9 "Great", and chamber music works well known for their rich melodies and original structures.

Schubert is one of the leading composers of the Romantic era, which is still loved to this day for its beautiful melodies and deep emotional expressions. It is also nicknamed the 'King of Songs' for its high-quality song work.

* 카를 마리아 폰 베버 (1786~1826)

베버는 1786년 독일의 오이틴에서 태어나 1826년 영국 런던에서 사망한 독일의 작곡가입니다.

그는 음악가였던 아버지의 영향으로 어린 시절부터 음악을 배웠으며,
다양한 음악 교육을 통해 12세에 첫 오페라를 작곡하는 등 일찍부터 재능을 발휘했습니다.
베버는 주로 오페라와 피아노 음악에 집중했으며, 그의 오페라는 독일 낭만주의 오페라의 기초를 세웠습니다.
특히 '마탄의 사수'는 그의 대표작으로, 독일 전통과 민속을 음악에 녹여내어 큰 사랑을 받았습니다.

피아노 음악에서도 중요한 기여를 한 베버의 작품은 화려한 기교와 감정 표현이 특징이며, 후대 낭만주의 작곡가들에게 큰 영향을 미쳤습니다. 또한 그는 지휘자로서 현대 지휘의 기초를 다졌으며, 그의 혁신적인 지휘 스타일은 많은 후배 지휘자에게 영향을 주었습니다.

베버의 음악은 낭만주의 오페라의 발전과 독일 오페라 전통 확립에 중요한 역할을 했습니다. 그의 작품은 오늘날에도 자주 연주되며, 많은 사람들에게 영감을 주고 있습니다.

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* Carl Maria Von Weber (1786~1826)

Weber was a German composer who was born in Eutin, Germany in 1786 and died in London, England in 1826.

He learned music from an early age under the influence of his father, who was a musician, and showed his talent early on, writing his first opera at 12 through under various musical education. Weber mainly focused on opera and piano music, and his opera laid the foundations for German Romantic opera. In particular, "The Marksman, The Freeshooter" was his masterpiece, which was greatly loved for melting German tradition and folklore into music.

Weber's work, which also contributed significantly to piano music, featured splendid techniques and emotional expression, and had a great influence on later Romantic composers. He also laid the foundation for modern conducting as a conductor, and his innovative style of conducting influenced many junior conductors.

Weber's music played an important role in the development of romantic operas and in establishing the German opera tradition. His works are still played frequently today, inspiring many people.

* 펠릭스 멘델스존 (1809~1847)

멘델스존은 1809년 독일 함부르크에서 태어나 1847년 라이프치히에서 사망한 독일의 작곡가입니다.

부유한 유대인 가정에서 태어난 그는 어린 시절부터 음악적 재능을 보였습니다. 12세에 첫 오페라를 작곡하는 등 일찍부터 뛰어난 재능을 발휘한 그는 17세에 셰익스피어의 희곡을 바탕으로 한 서곡 '한여름 밤의 꿈'을 작곡하여 큰 찬사를 받았습니다.

멘델스존은 주로 오페라, 교향곡, 협주곡, 피아노 작품을 작곡했으며, 그의 음악은 선율이 아름답고 구조가 명확하며 감정 표현이 풍부한 것이 특징입니다. 멘델스존은 지휘자로서도 활동하며 바흐의 음악을 재발견하고 보급하는 데 중요한 역할을 했습니다. 1829년, 그는 바흐의 '마태 수난곡'을 부활시켜 연주하였고, 이는 바흐 음악의 재평가에 크게 기여했습니다.

멘델스존의 음악은 오늘날까지도 널리 연주되며, 많은 사람들에게 영감을 주고 있습니다. 그는 낭만주의 시대의 중요한 작곡가로, 그의 작품은 선율의 아름다움과 감정의 깊이로 인해 많은 이들에게 사랑받고 있습니다. 또한, 그의 바흐 음악 보급은 고전 음악의 발전에 크게 기여하였습니다.

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* Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809~1847)

Mendelssohn was a German composer who was born in Hamburg, Germany in 1809 and died in Leipzig in 1847.

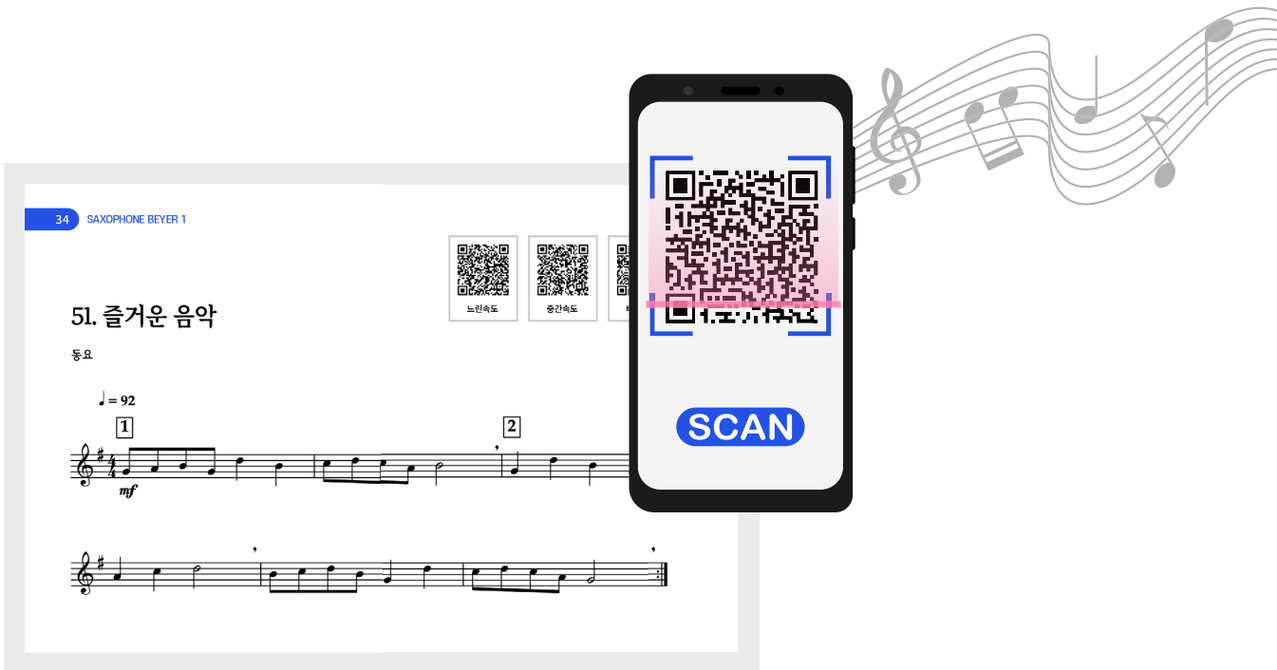
Born into a wealthy Jewish family, he showed musical talent from an early age. Showing outstanding talent early on, including composing his first opera at age 12, he received great praise for composing the concert overture "A Midsummer Night's Dream", based on Shakespeare's plays, at age 17.

Mendelssohn composed mostly opera, symphonies, concertos, and piano pieces, and his music was characterized by beautiful melodies, clear structures, and rich emotional expressions. Mendelssohn also served as a conductor and played an important role in rediscovering and disseminating Bach's music.

Mendelssohn's music is still widely played today and is an inspiration to many people. He is an important composer of the Romantic period, and his work is loved by many for its beauty and depth of emotion. In addition, his discovered of Bach music contributed greatly to the development of classical music.

탬버린 뮤직 반주

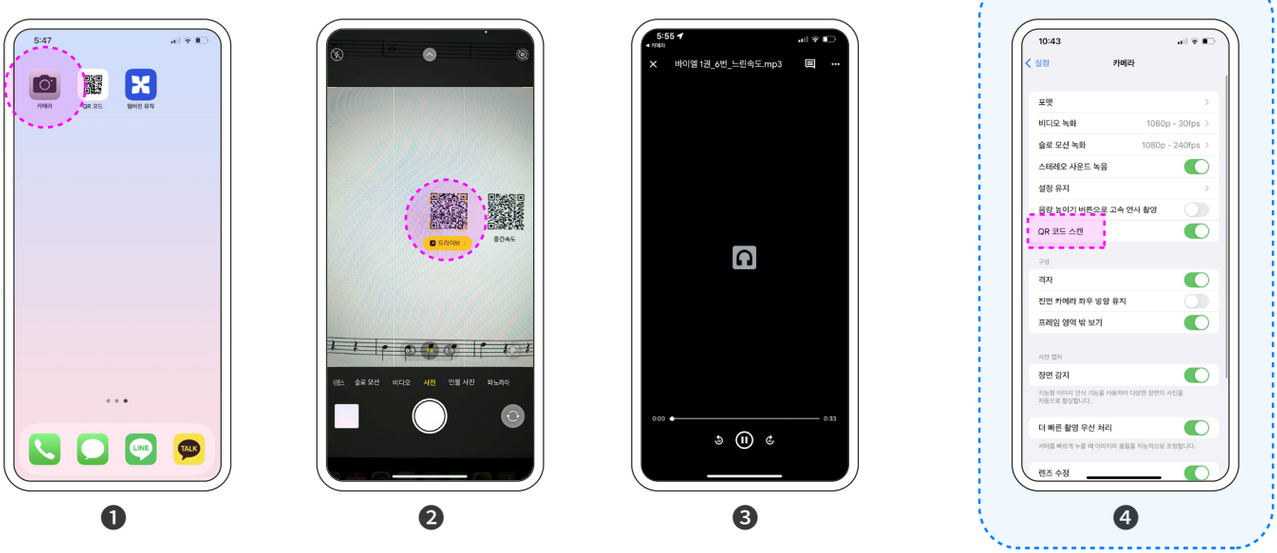
QR코드 사용방법



*QR코드 사용이 어려우신 분들은 카카오톡 @탬버린뮤직으로 문의해주세요

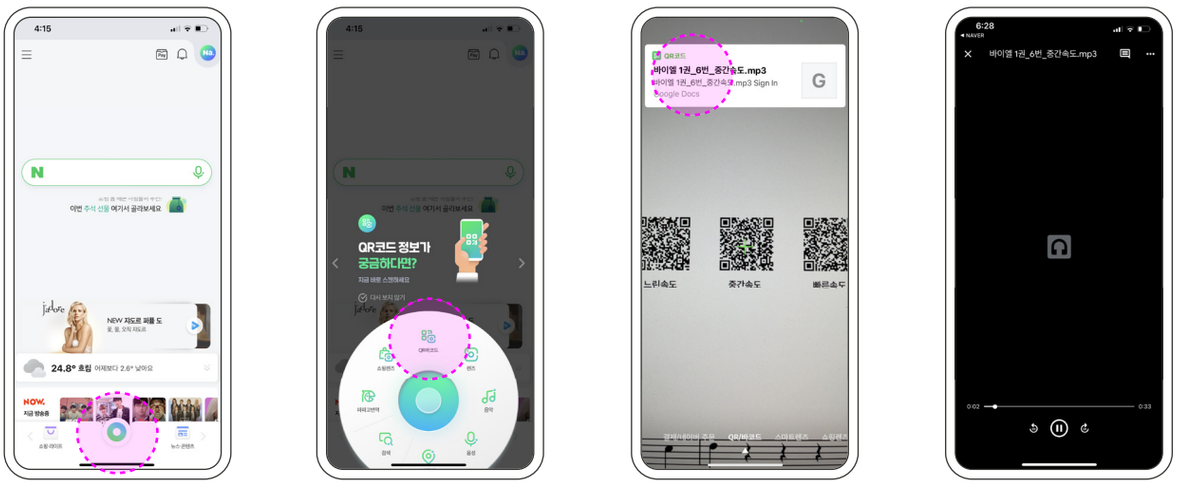
1. 기본 카메라

① 휴대폰에 기본적으로 설치된 [카메라] 앱 클릭
② 촬영 화면에 QR코드 인식 후 드라이브 링크 또는 팝업창 클릭
③ 연결된 MR반주를 들으며 연습
④ 카메라에 링크가 인식되지 않을 경우
  1) 아이폰 | 설정 - 카메라 설정 - QR코드 스캔 버튼 활성화 확인
  2) 안드로이드 | 카메라 - 카메라 왼쪽 상단 톱니바퀴 - QR코드 스캔 버튼 활성화 확인



2. 네이버

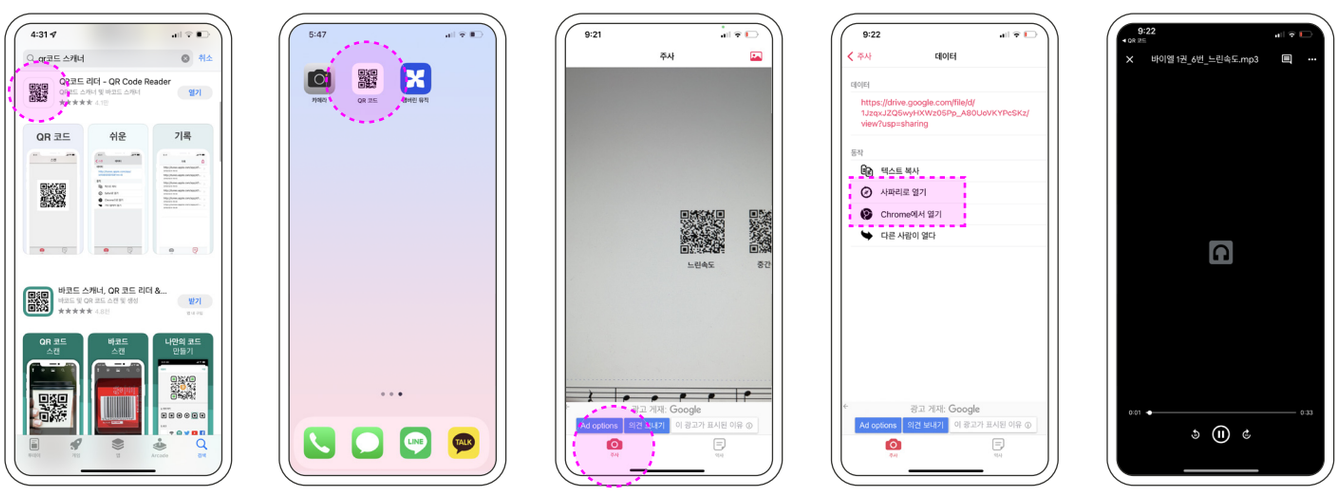
① 네이버에 접속 후 하단의 원형 탭 클릭
② 큰 원형탭에서 QR코드 항목 클릭
③ 촬영 화면에 QR코드 인식 후 드라이브 링크 또는 팝업창 클릭
④ 연결된 MR반주를 들으며 연습



❶ ❷ ❸ ❹

3. QR코드 스캐너 앱

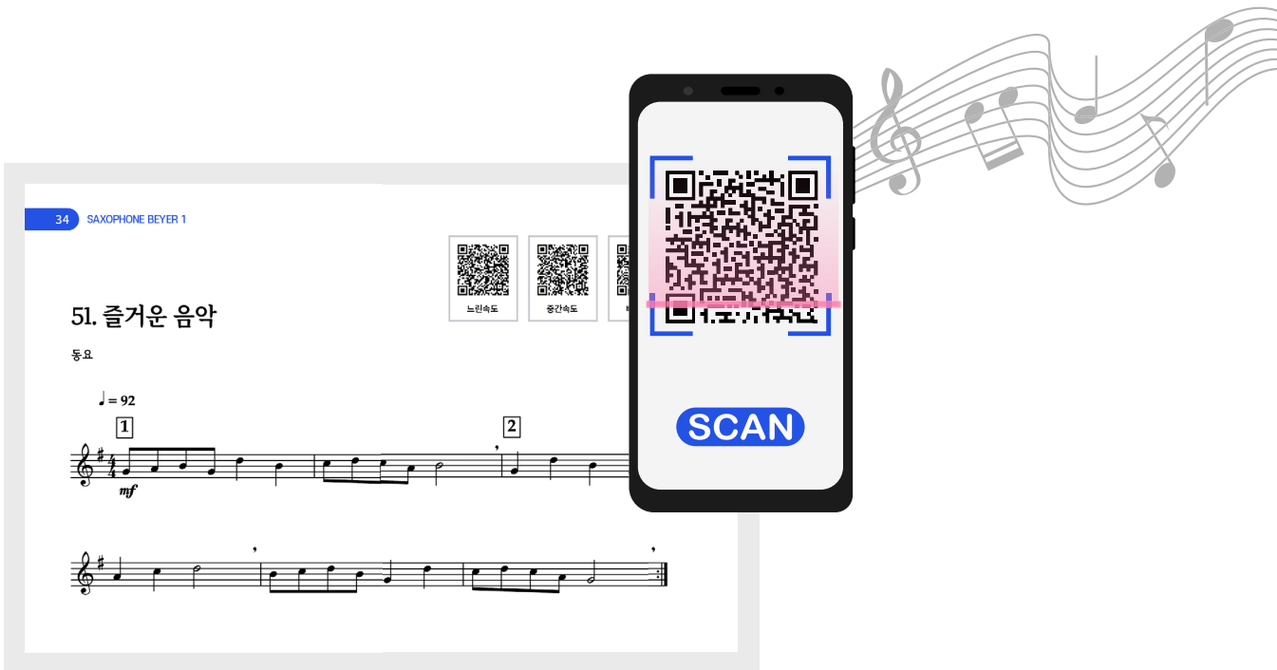
① 앱 스토어에서 ‘QR코드 스캐너’ 또는 ‘QR코드 리더’를 검색 후 다운로드
② 어플리케이션 실행
③ 촬영 화면에 QR코드 인식 후 드라이브 링크 또는 팝업창 클릭
④ 연결되는 브라우저 링크 클릭
⑤ 연결된 MR반주를 들으며 연습



❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺

Tamburin Music Accompaniment

How to use QR code



*If you have difficulty using QR code, please contact Kakao Talk @탬버린뮤직

1. Basic Camera

① Click the [Camera] app installed basically on your phone

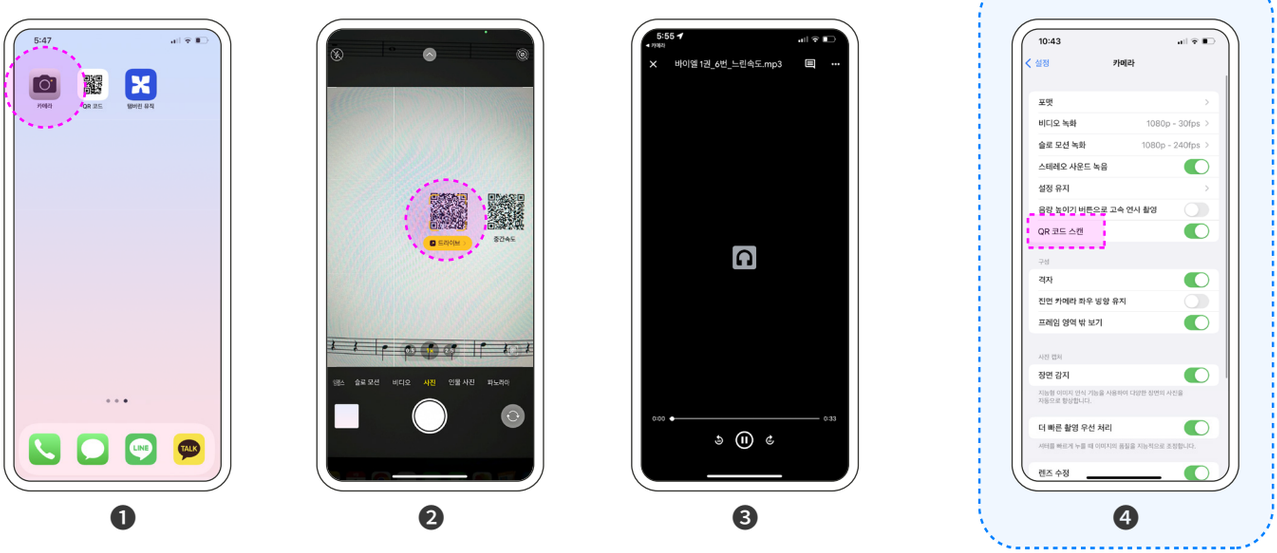
② Recognize QR code on the shooting screen, Click on a drive link or pop-up window

③ Practice while listening to the connected MR accompaniment

④ If the camera does not recognize the link

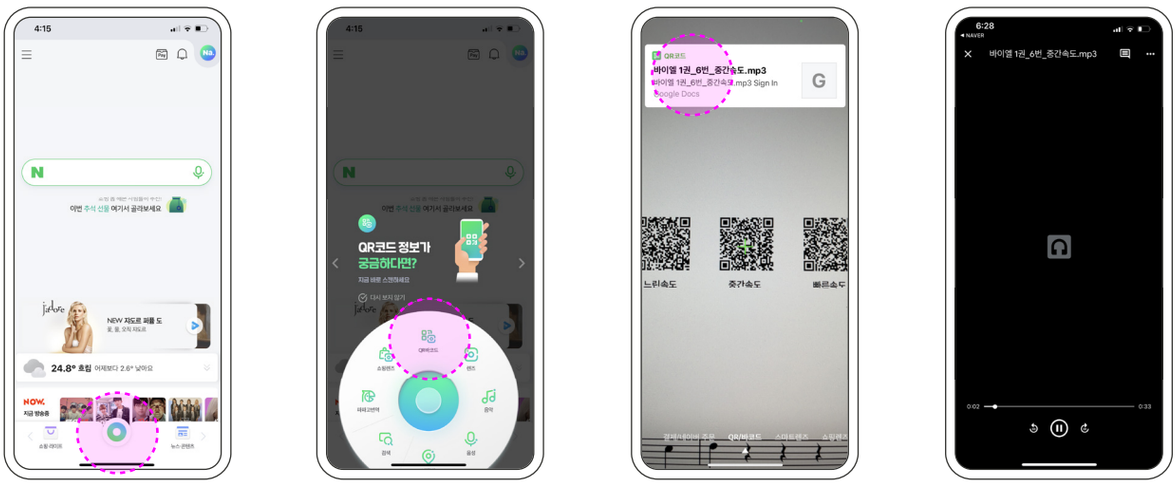
1) iPhone | Settings - Camera Settings - QR Code Scan Button Activation Check

2) Android | Camera - Camera Top Left Cog - QR Code Scan Button Activation Check



2. NAVER Application

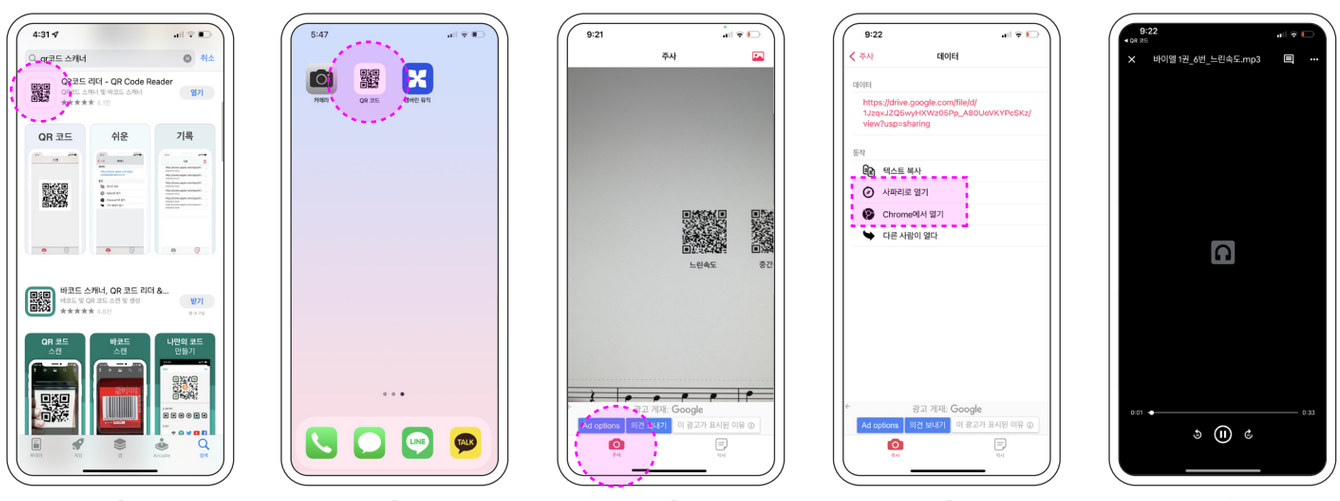
① Connect to Naver and click the circular tab at the bottom
② Click on the QR code item on the large circular tab
③ Recognize the QR code on the shooting screen, Click on a drive link or pop-up window
④ Listen to the connected MR accompaniment and practice



❶ ❷ ❸ ❹

3. QR Code Scanner Application

① Search for 'QR Code Scanner' or 'QR Code Reader' in the App Store and run the Download
② Running the Application
③ Recognize QR code on the shooting screen, Click on a drive link or pop-up window
④ Listen to the connected MR accompaniment and practice



❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺

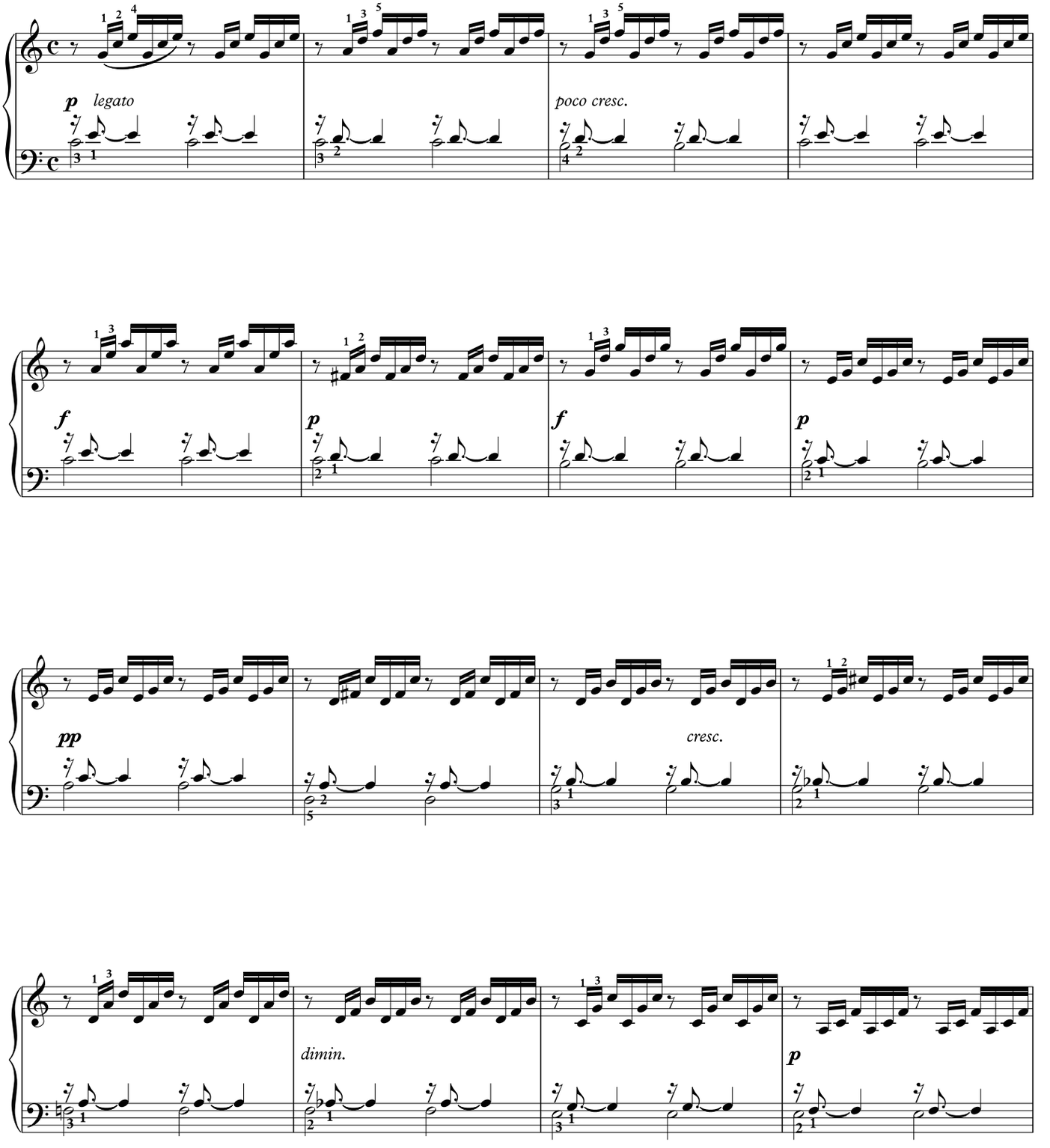
연주 듣기

PRELUDE I

BWV 846

Johann Sebastian Bach

Allegro Moderato



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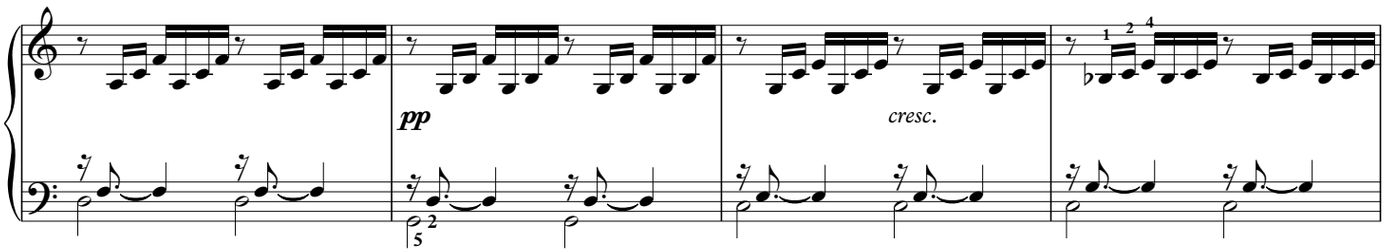

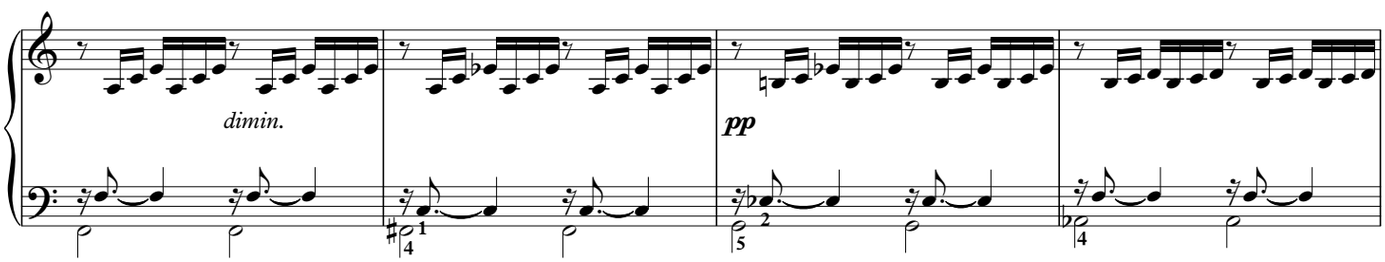

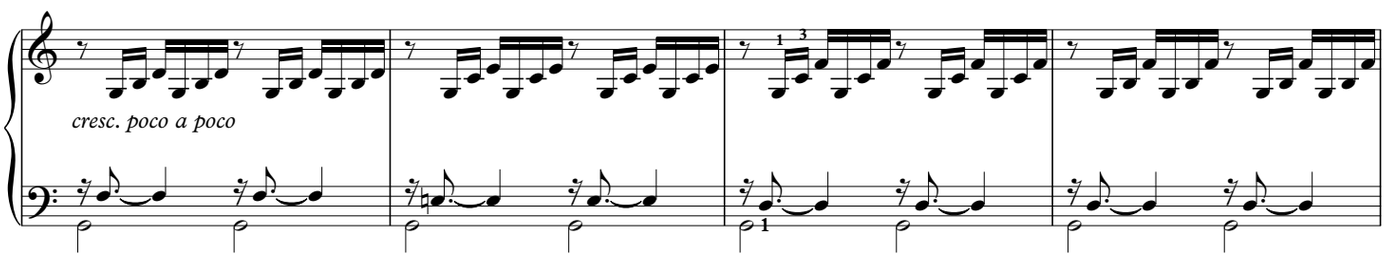

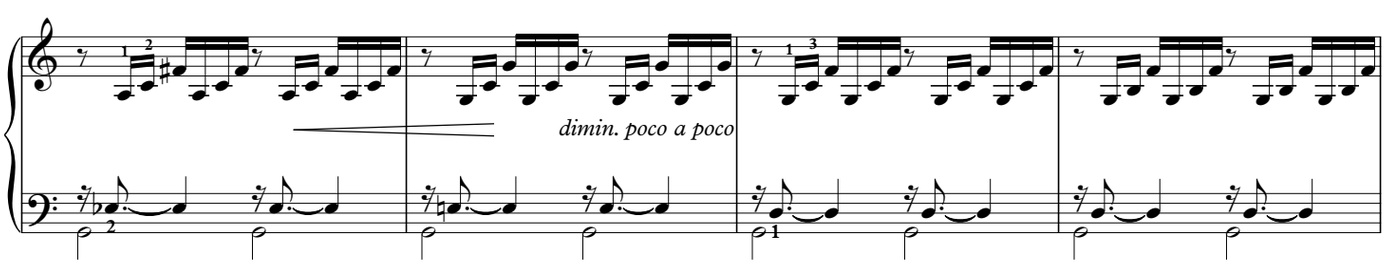

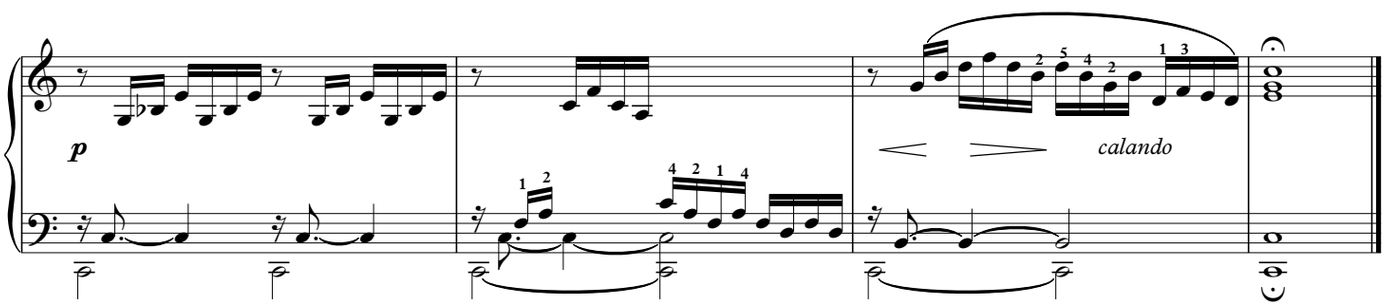

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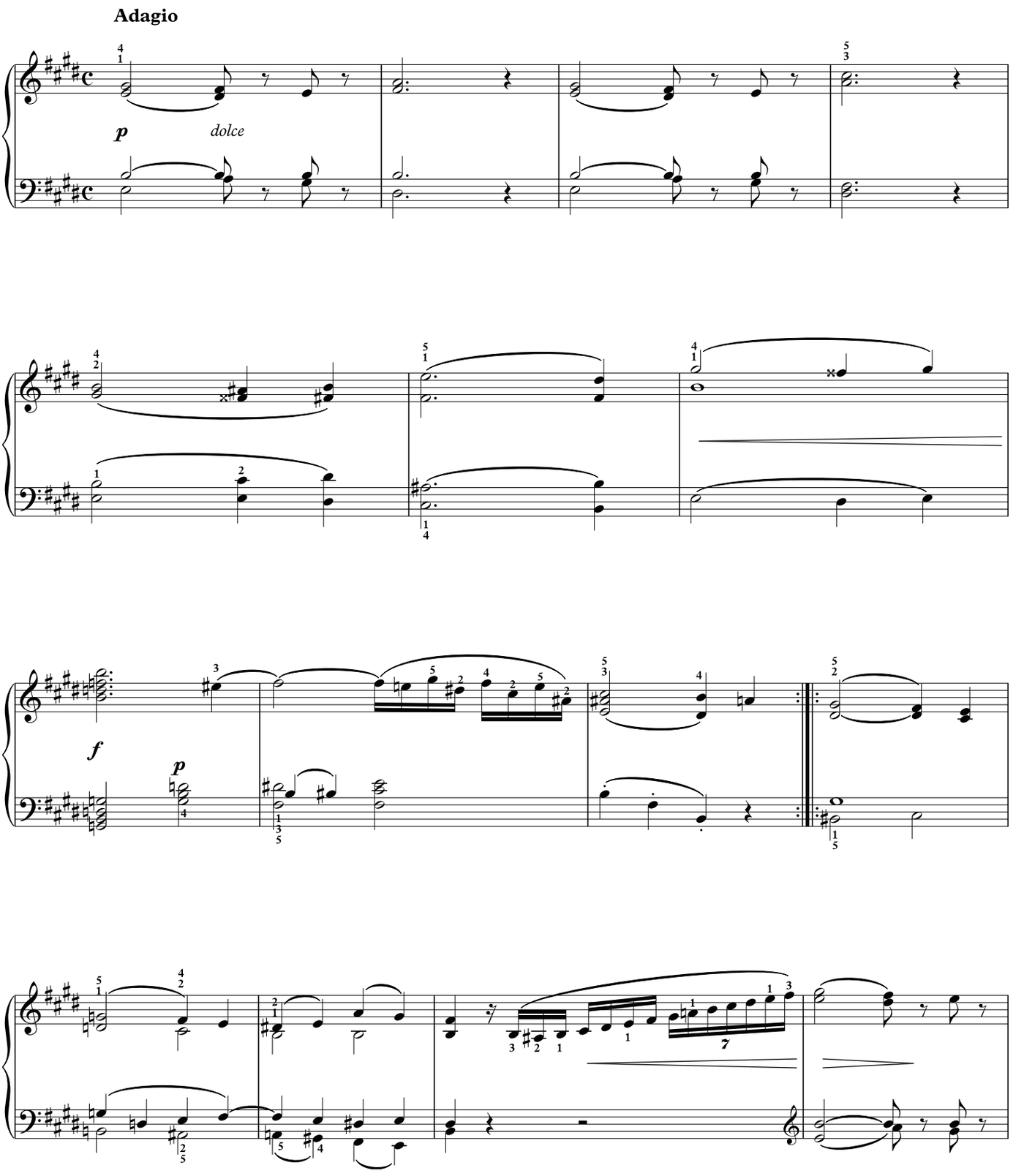
연주 듣기

ADAGIO (From String Quartet)

Hob.III:73, Op.74, No.3 “Rider”

Franz Joseph Haydn



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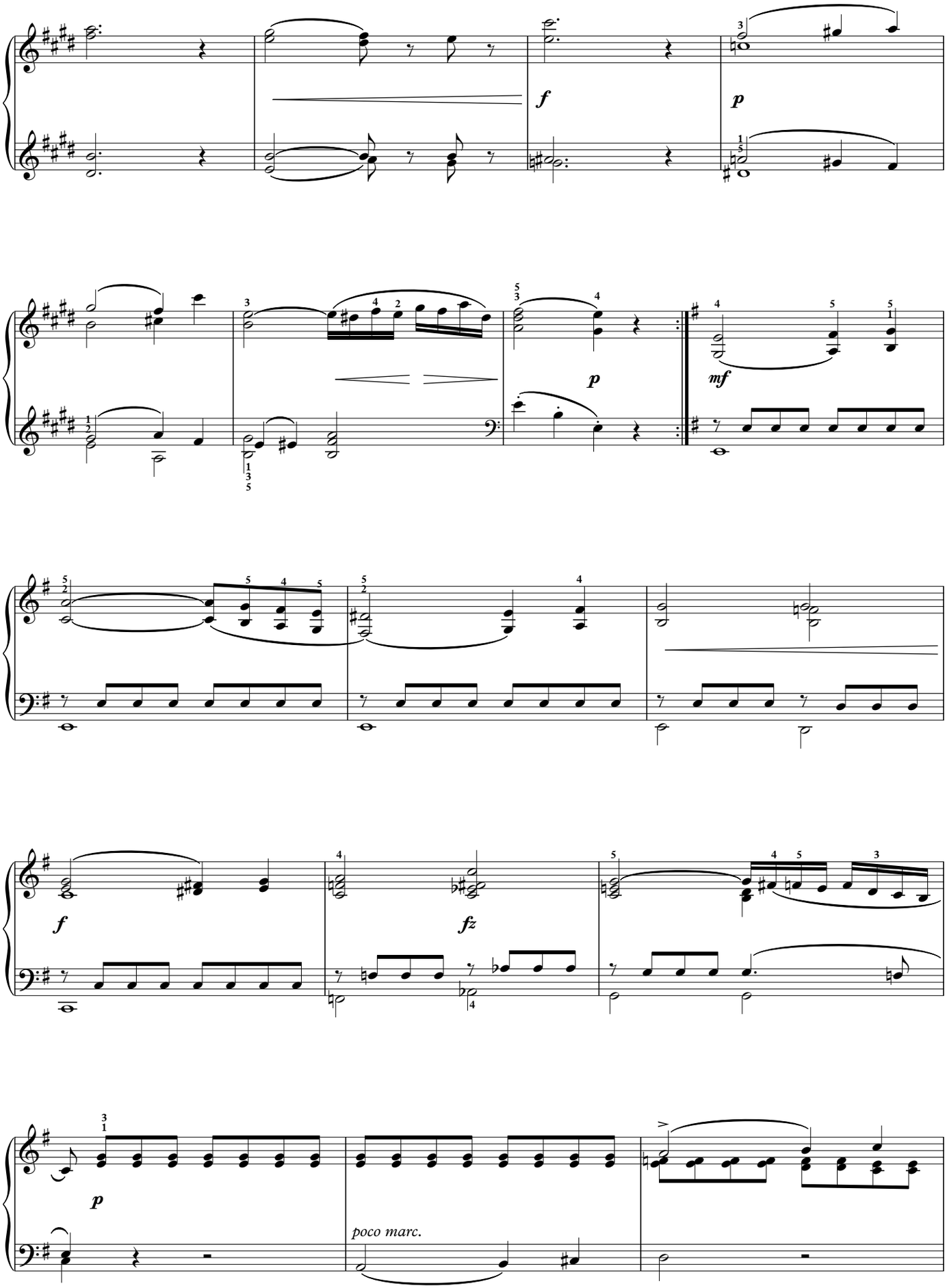

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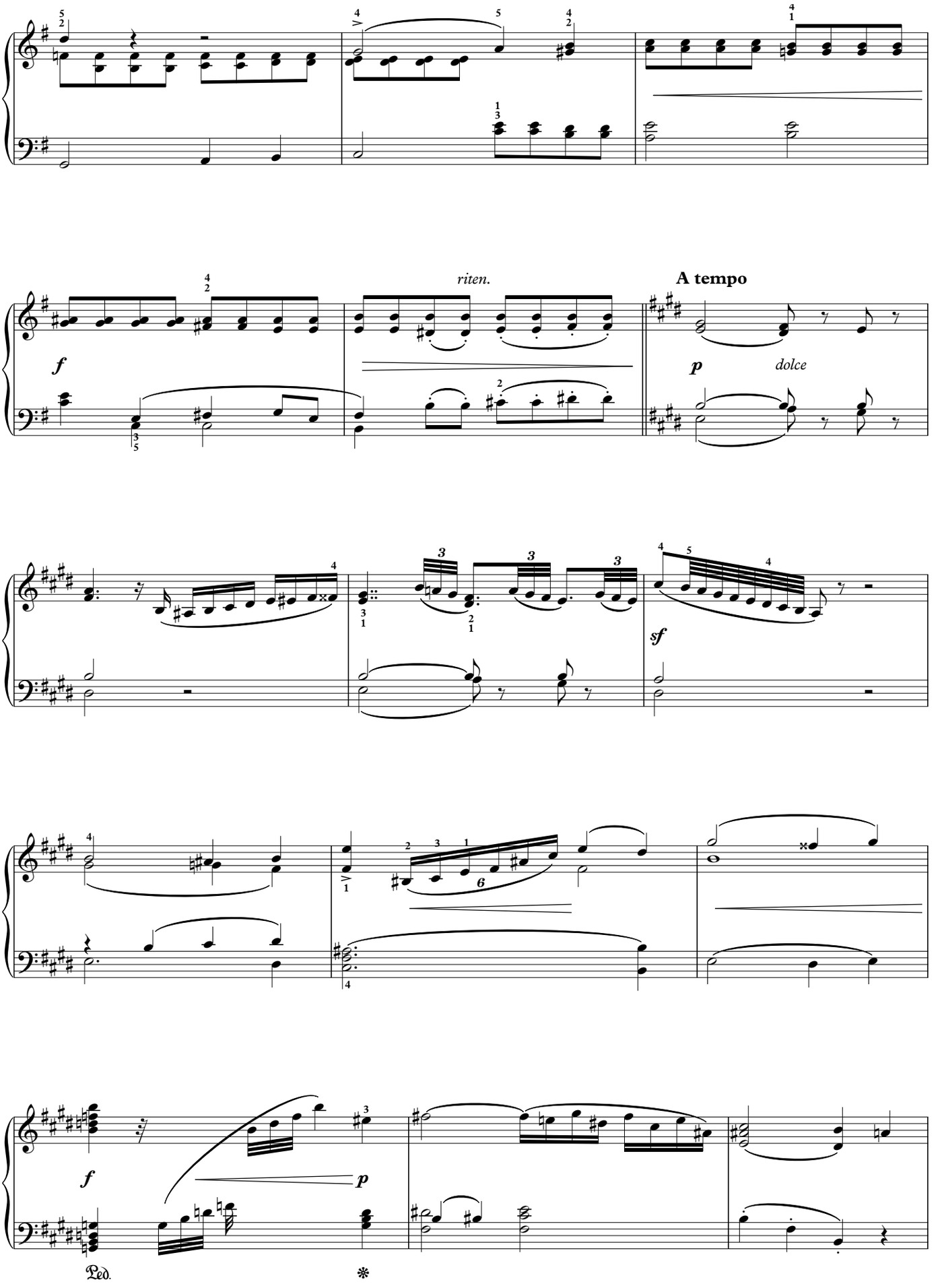

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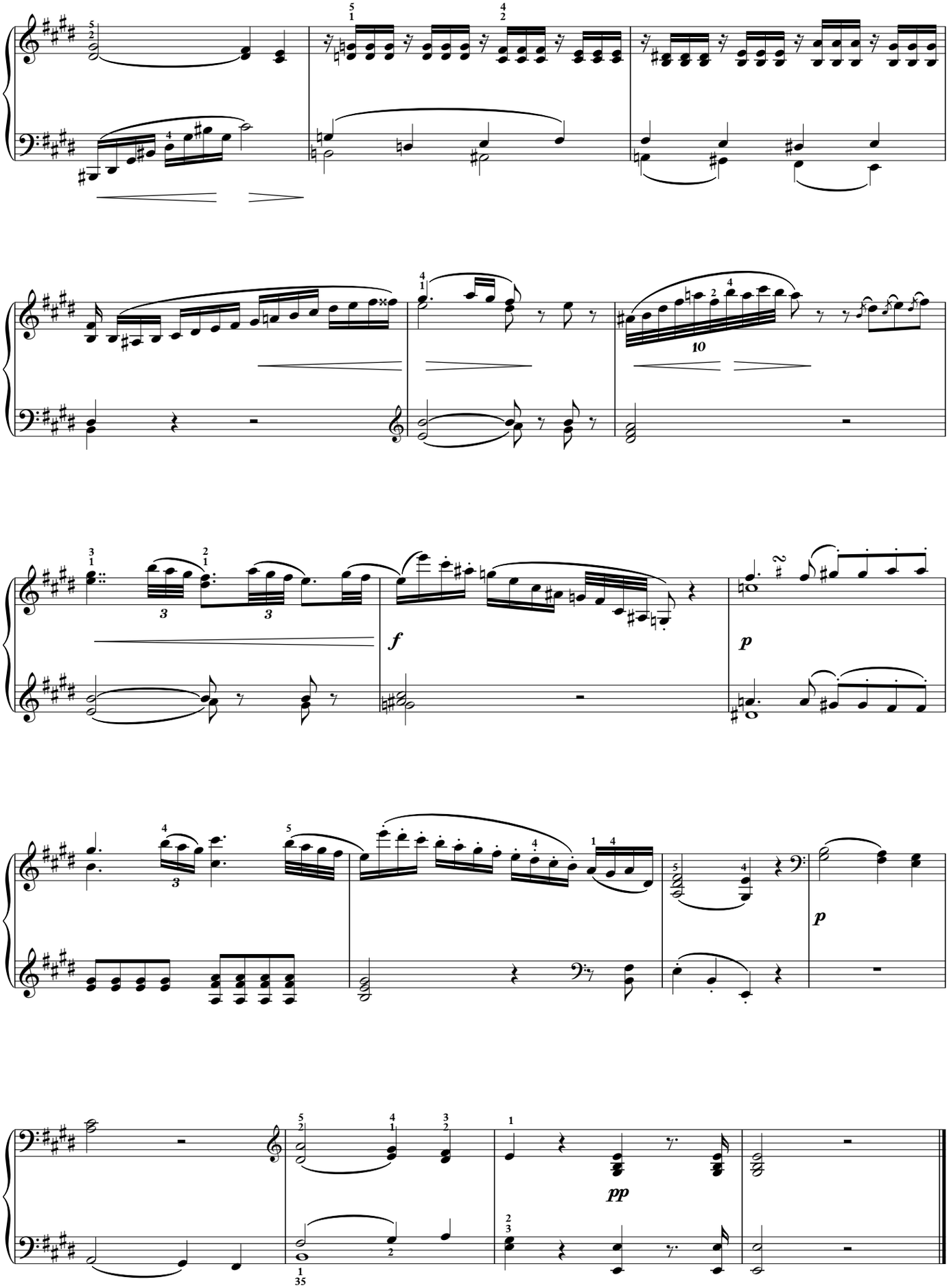

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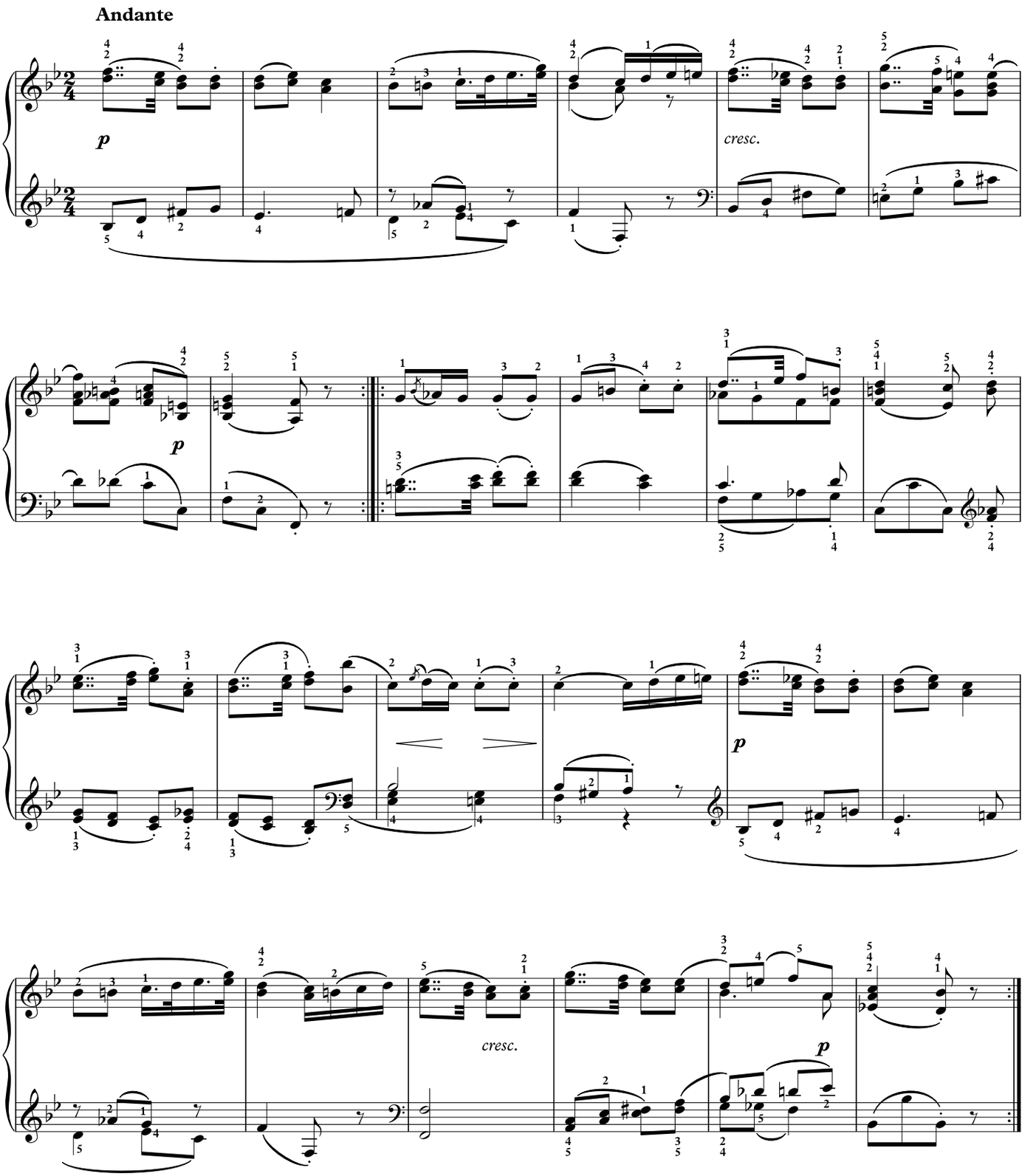
연주 듣기

ANDANTE GRAZIOSO (From String Quartet)

Hob.III:73, Op.74 No.2

Franz Joseph Haydn



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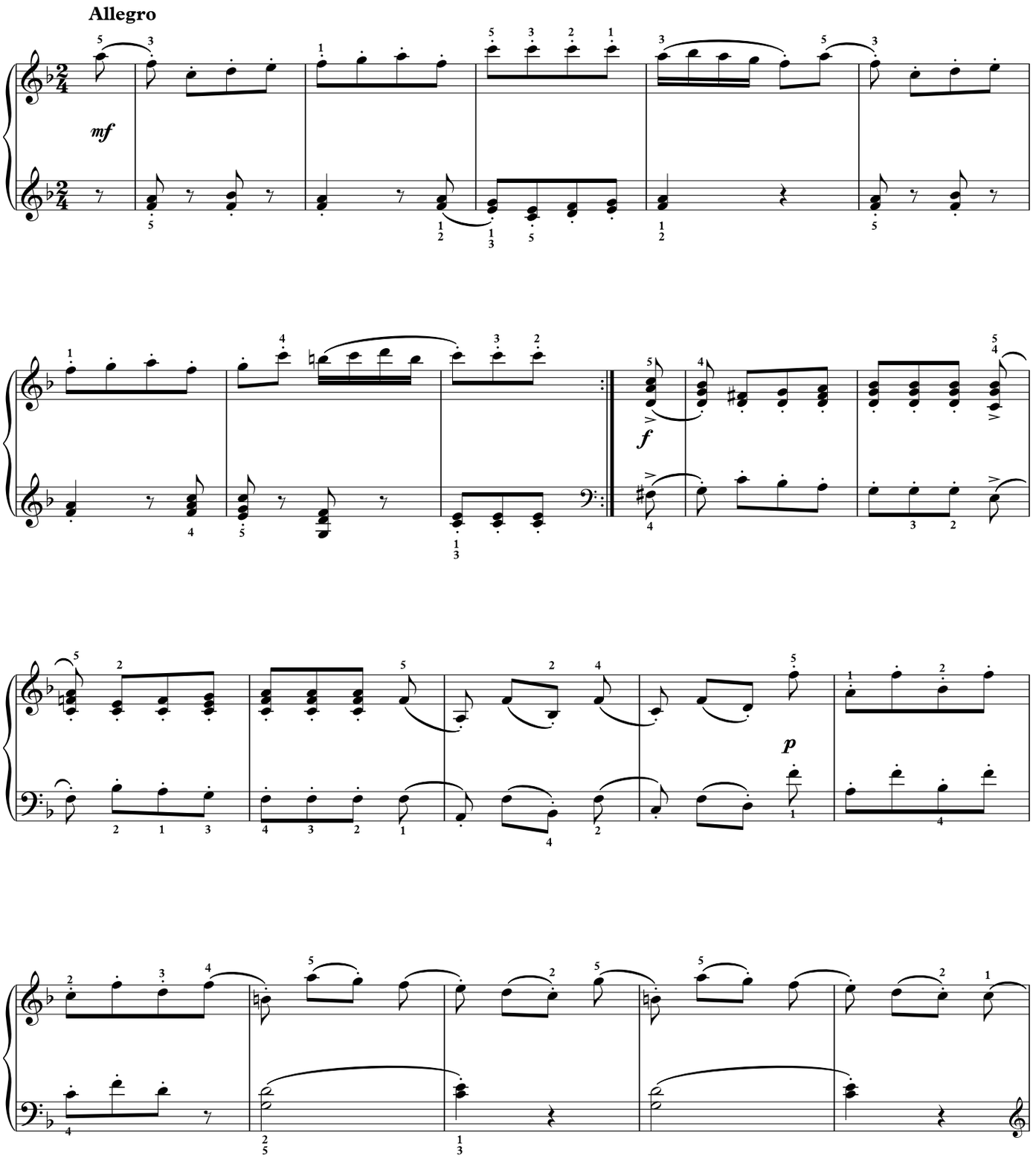
연주 듣기

ALLEGRO

Hob. XVII, No. 2

Franz Joseph Haydn



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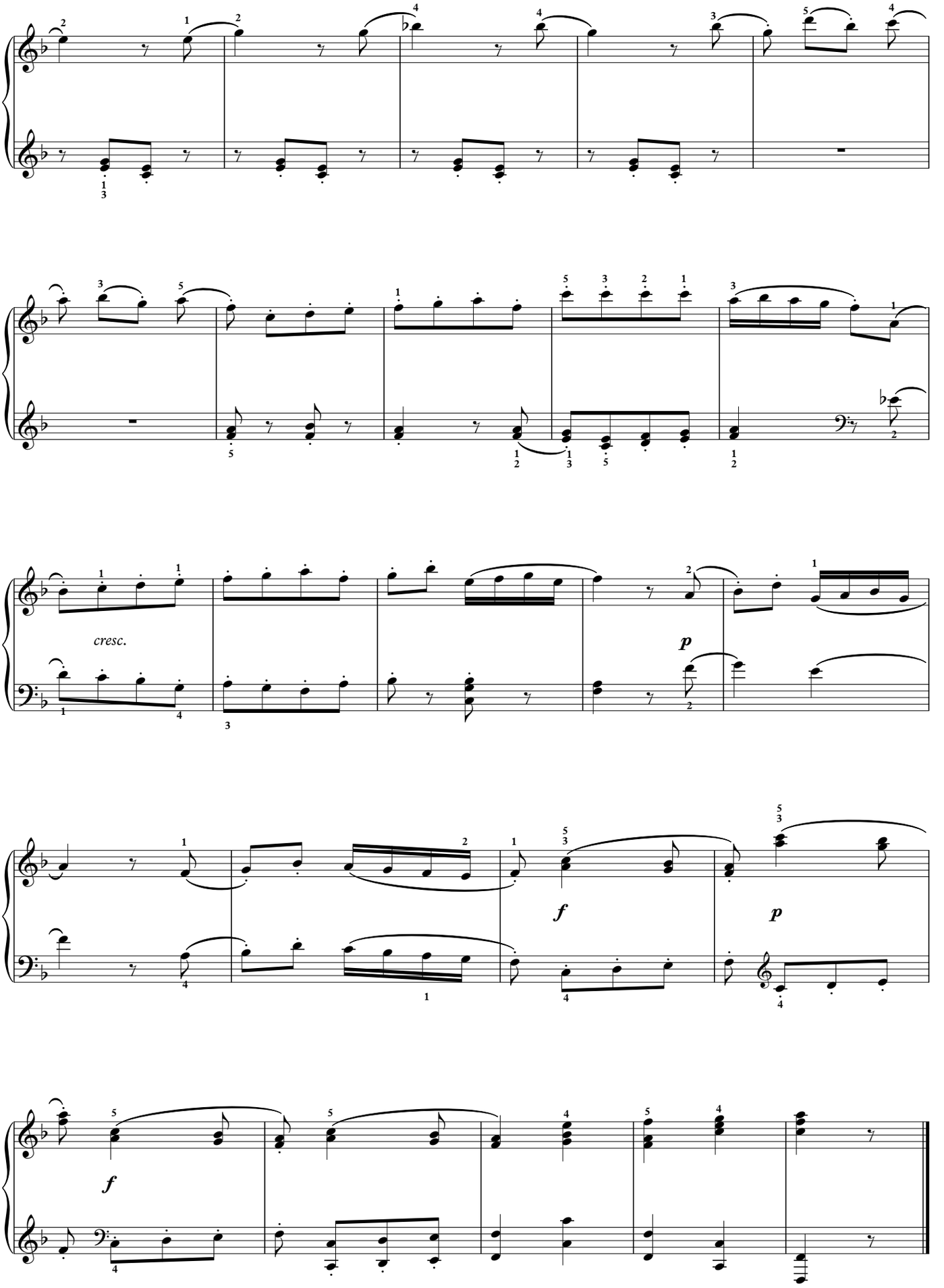

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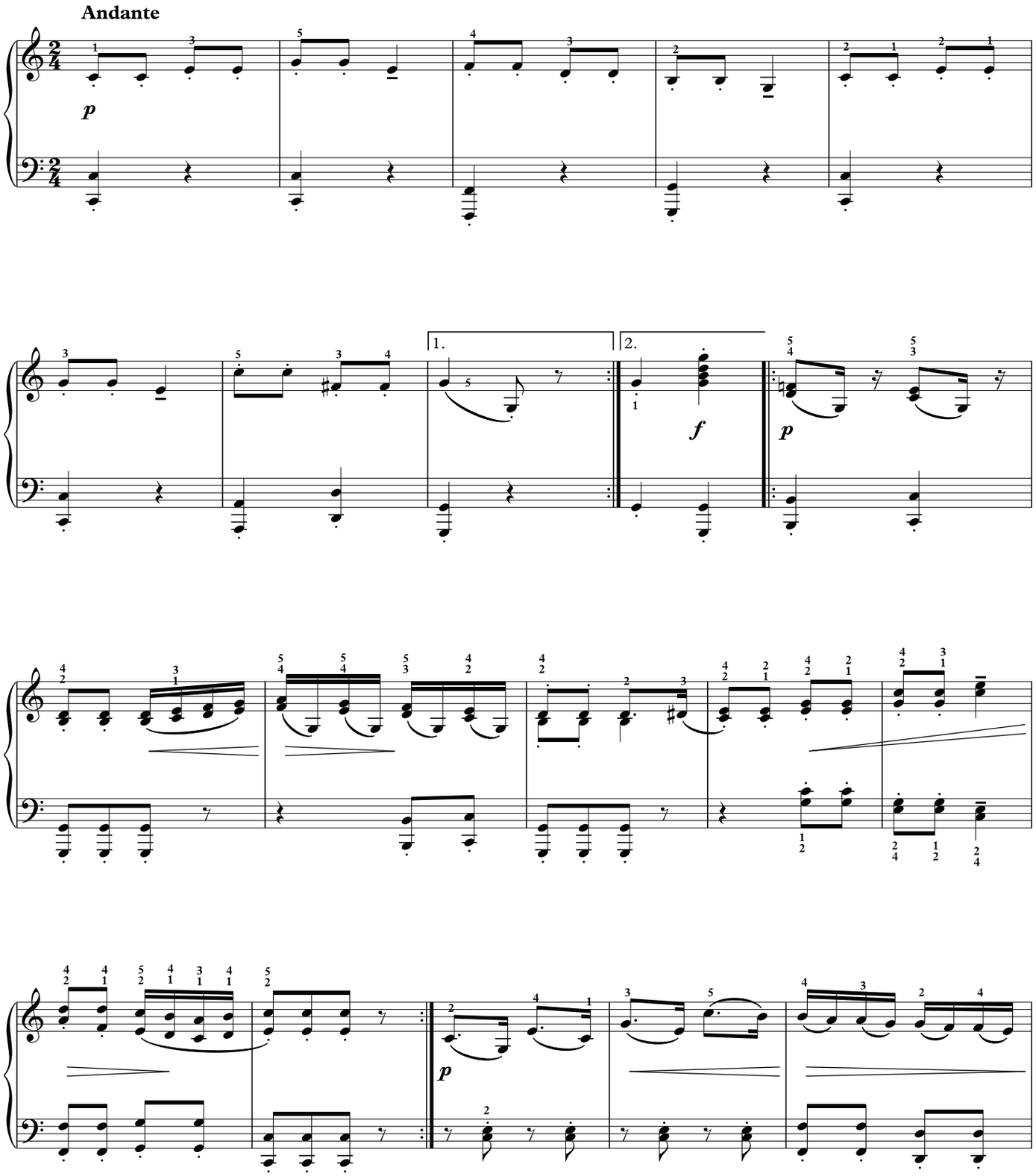
연주 듣기

ANDANTE (From Symphony)
No.94, Hob.I:94

Franz Joseph Haydn



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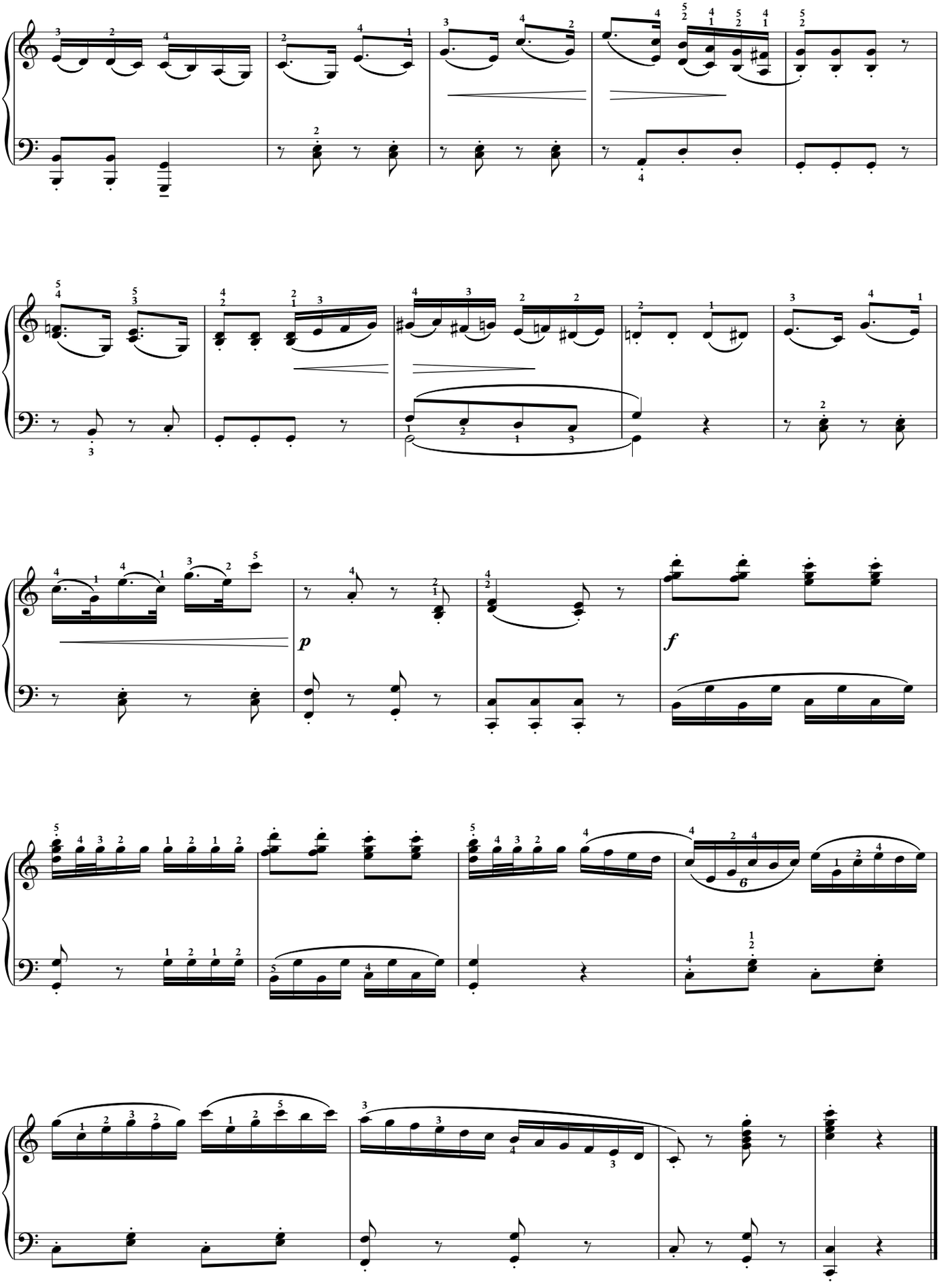

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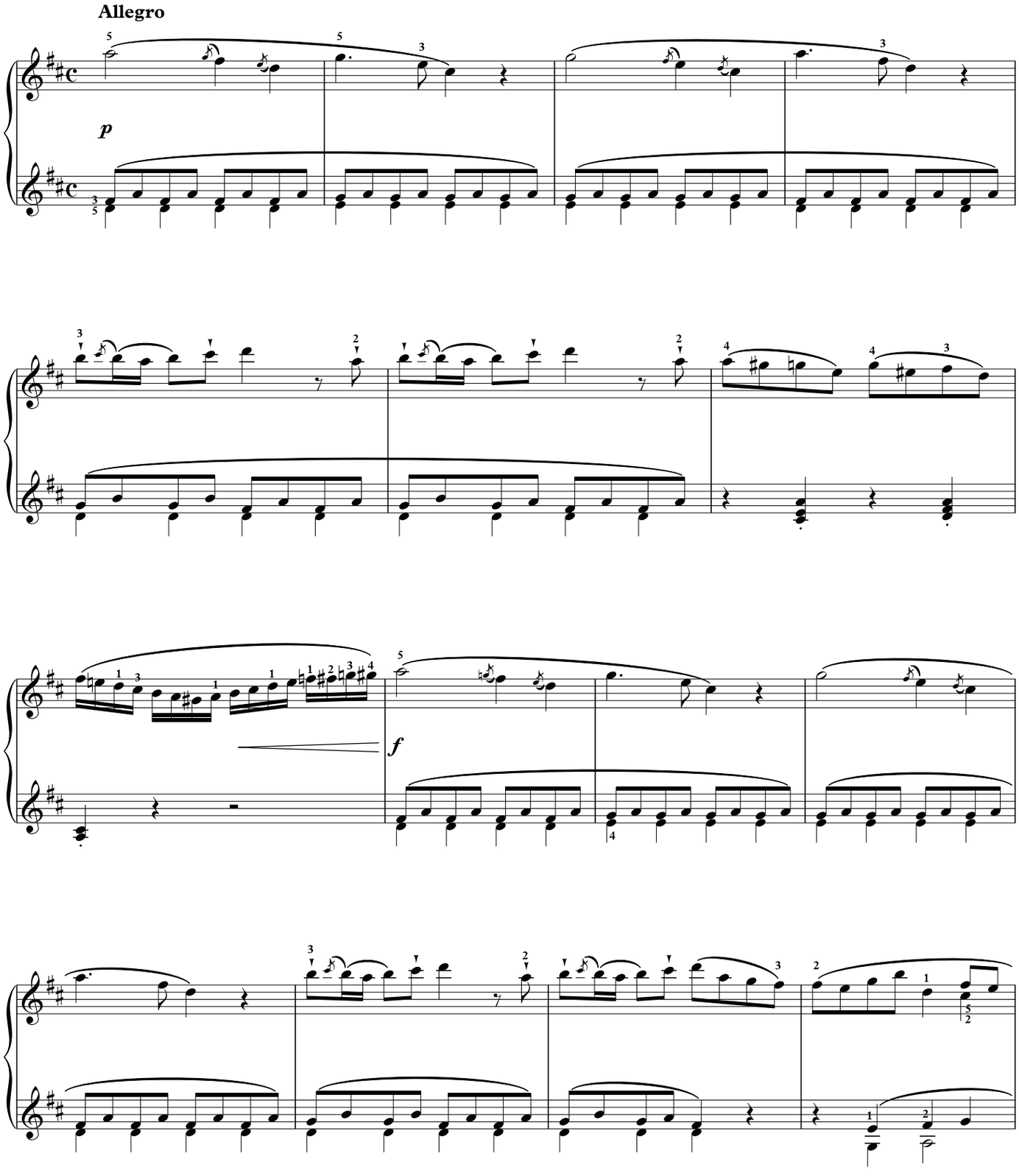
연주 듣기

RONDO I
K.485

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



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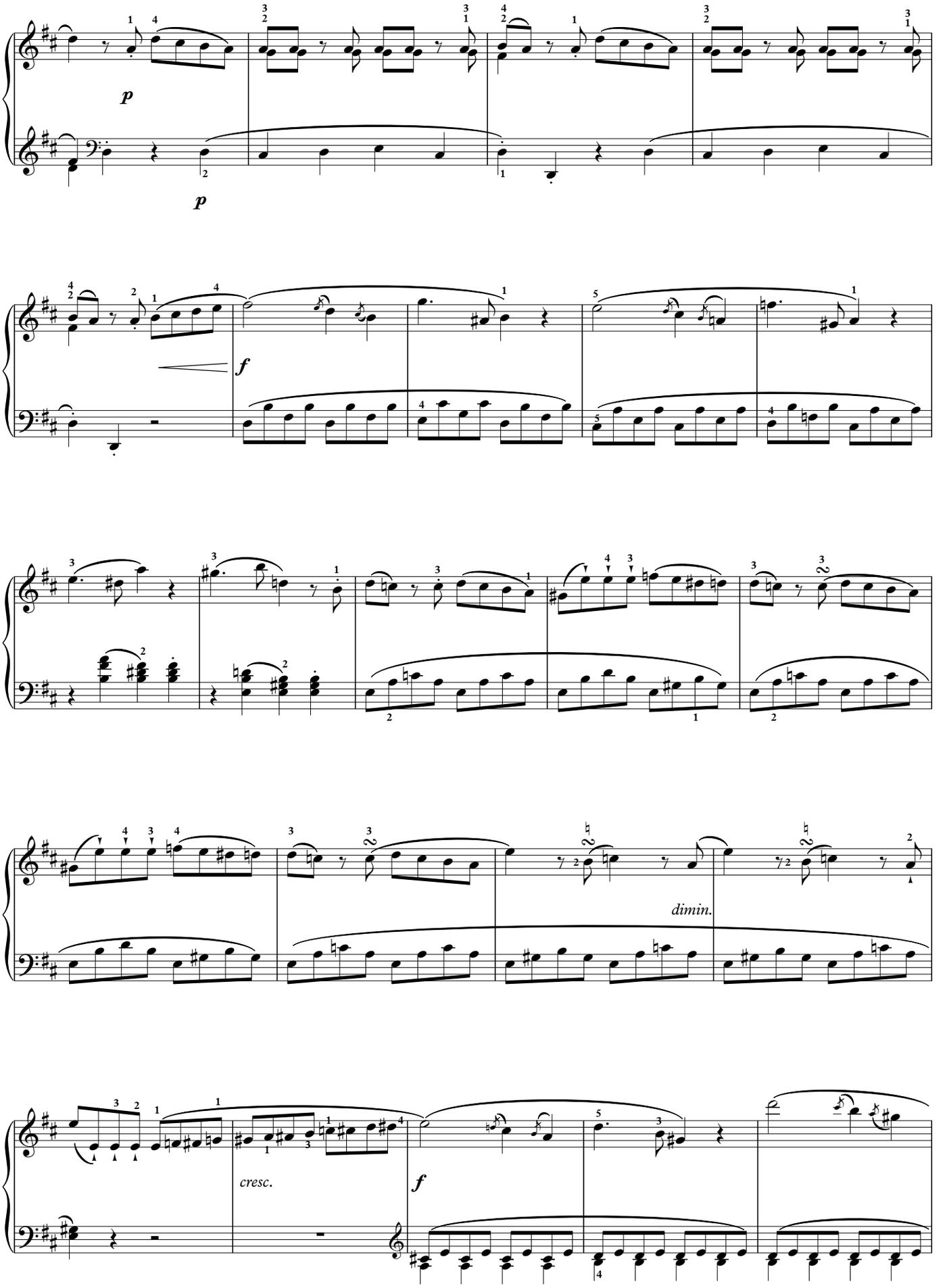

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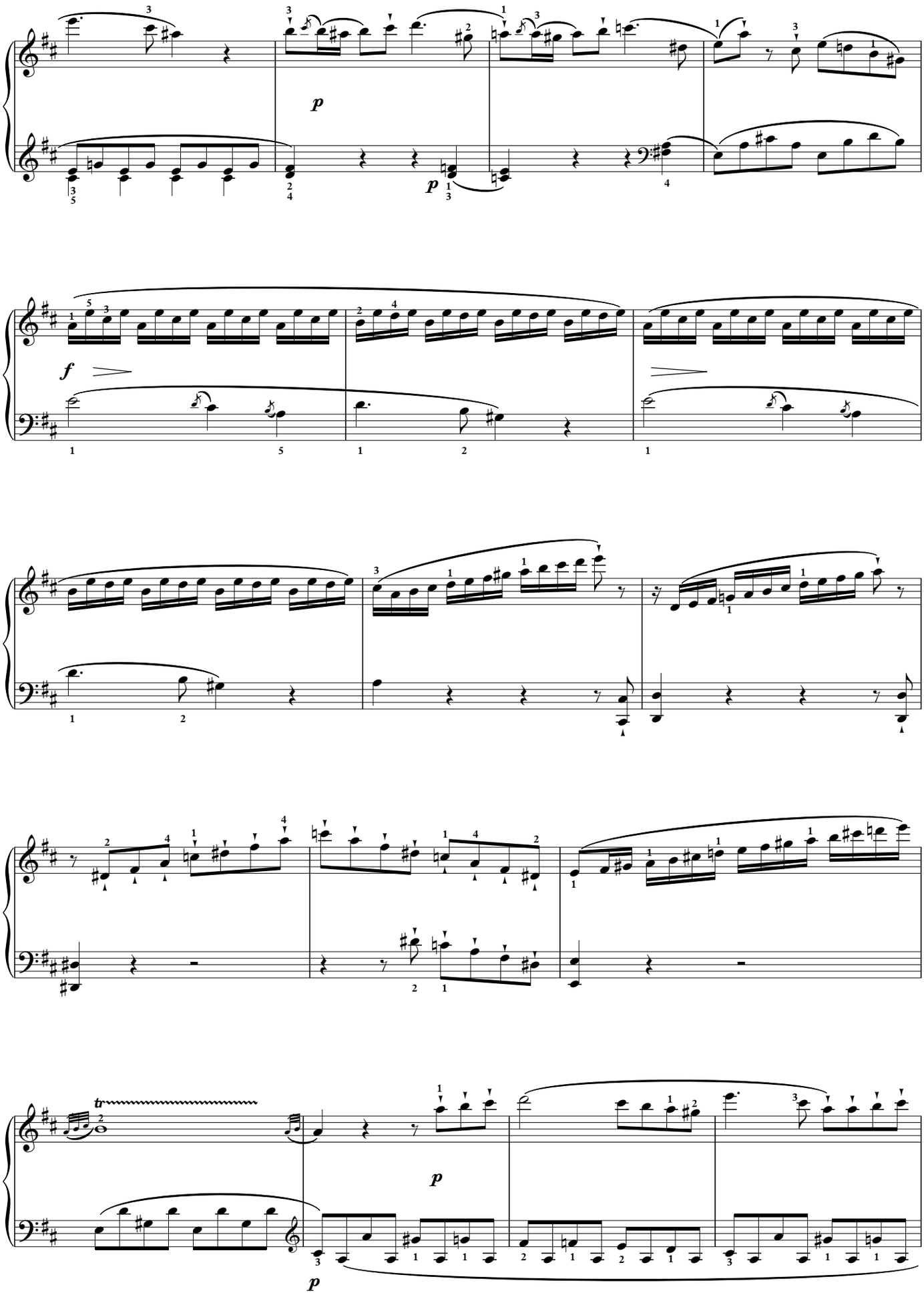

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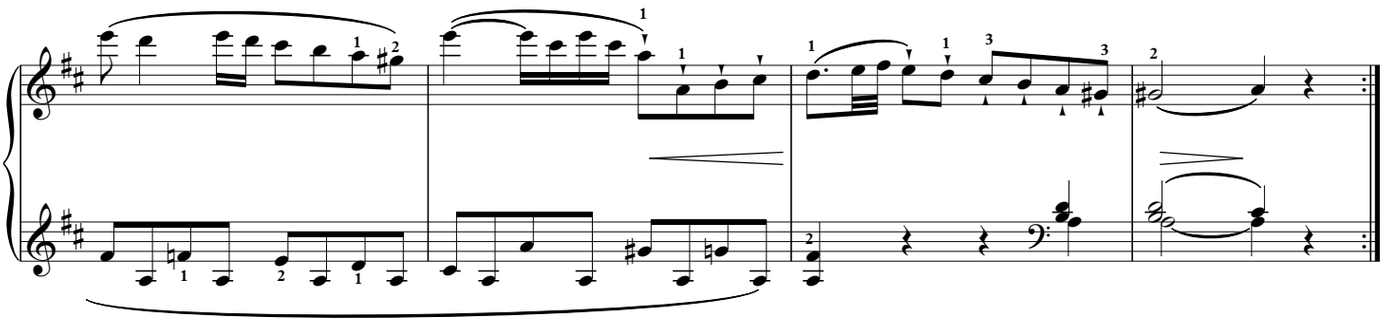

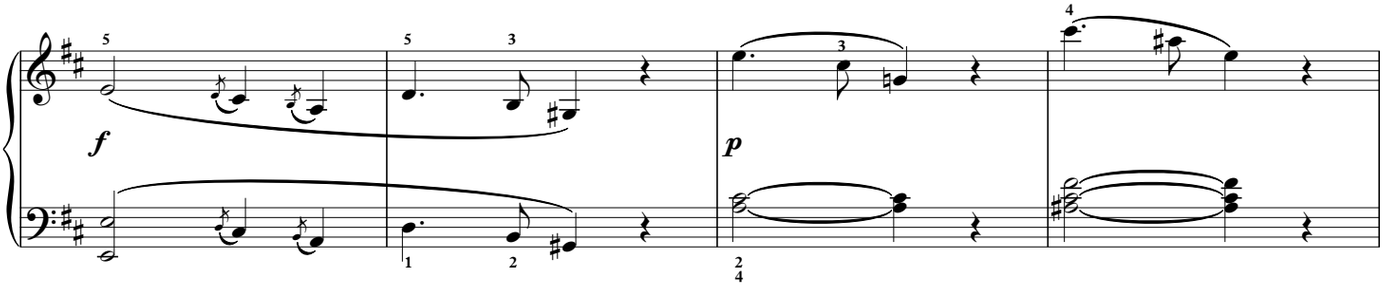

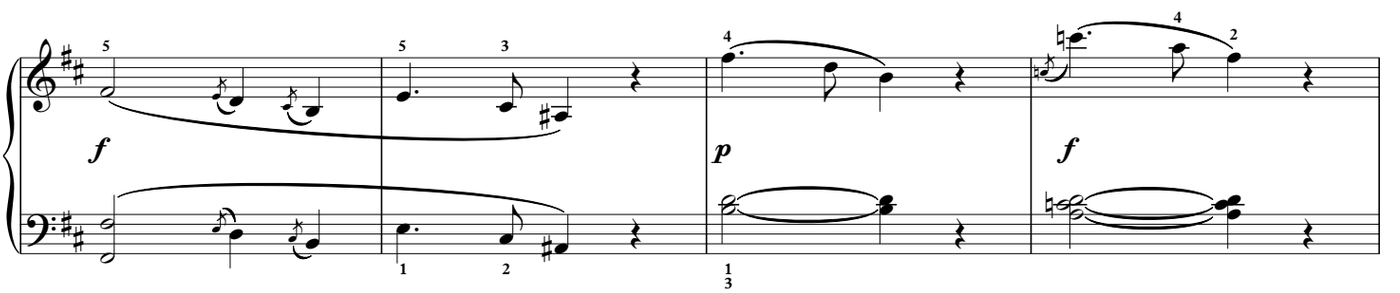

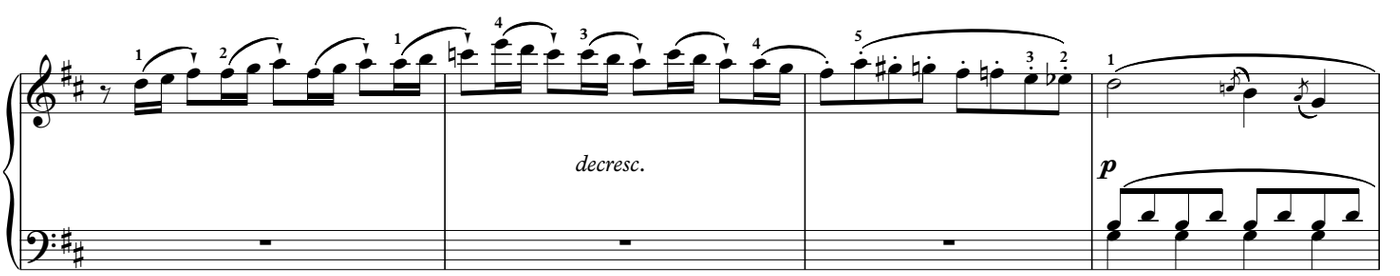

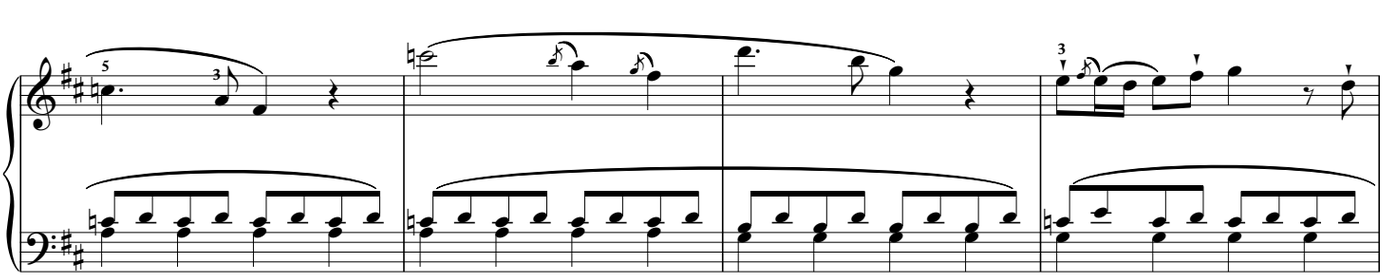

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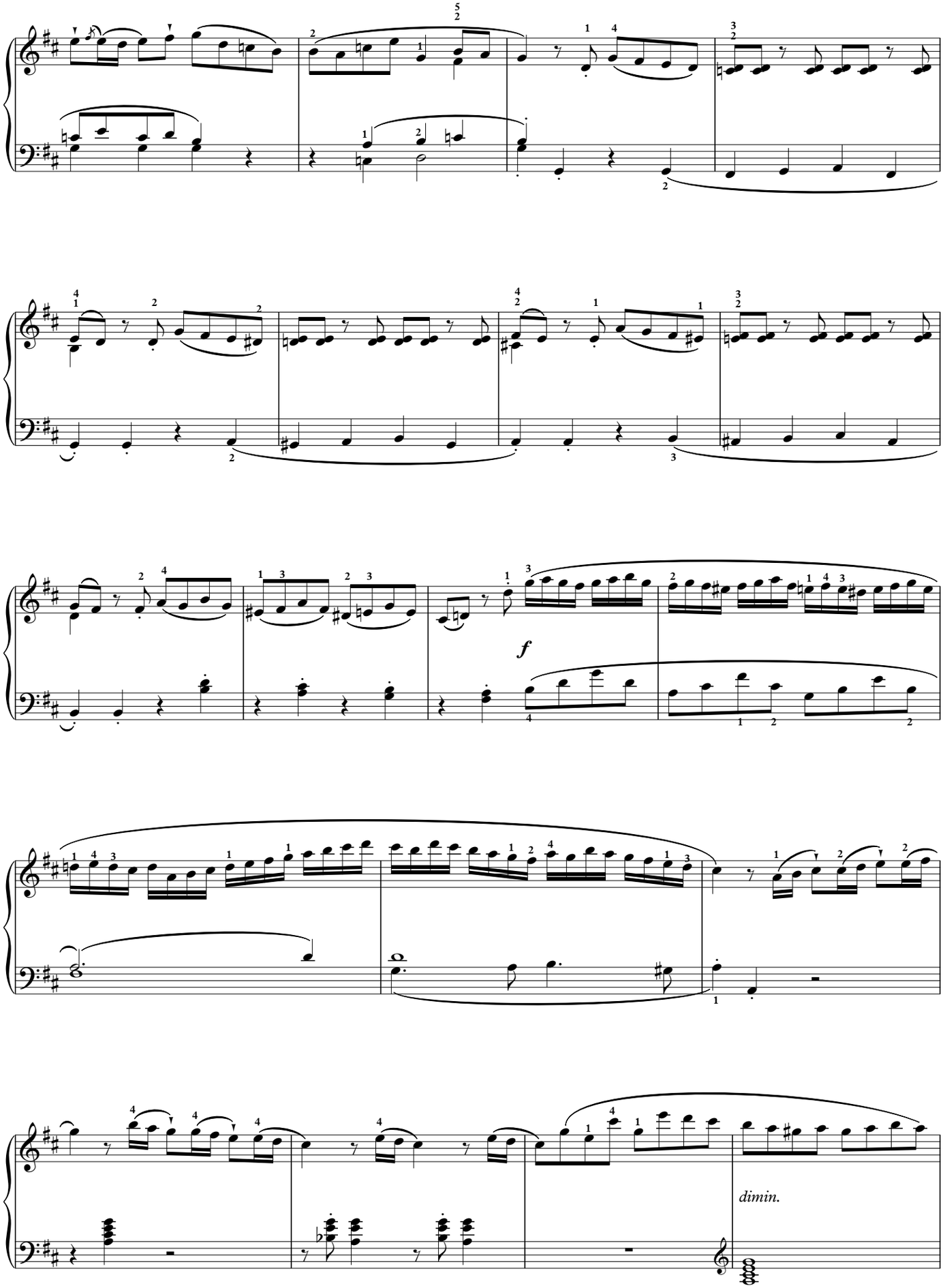

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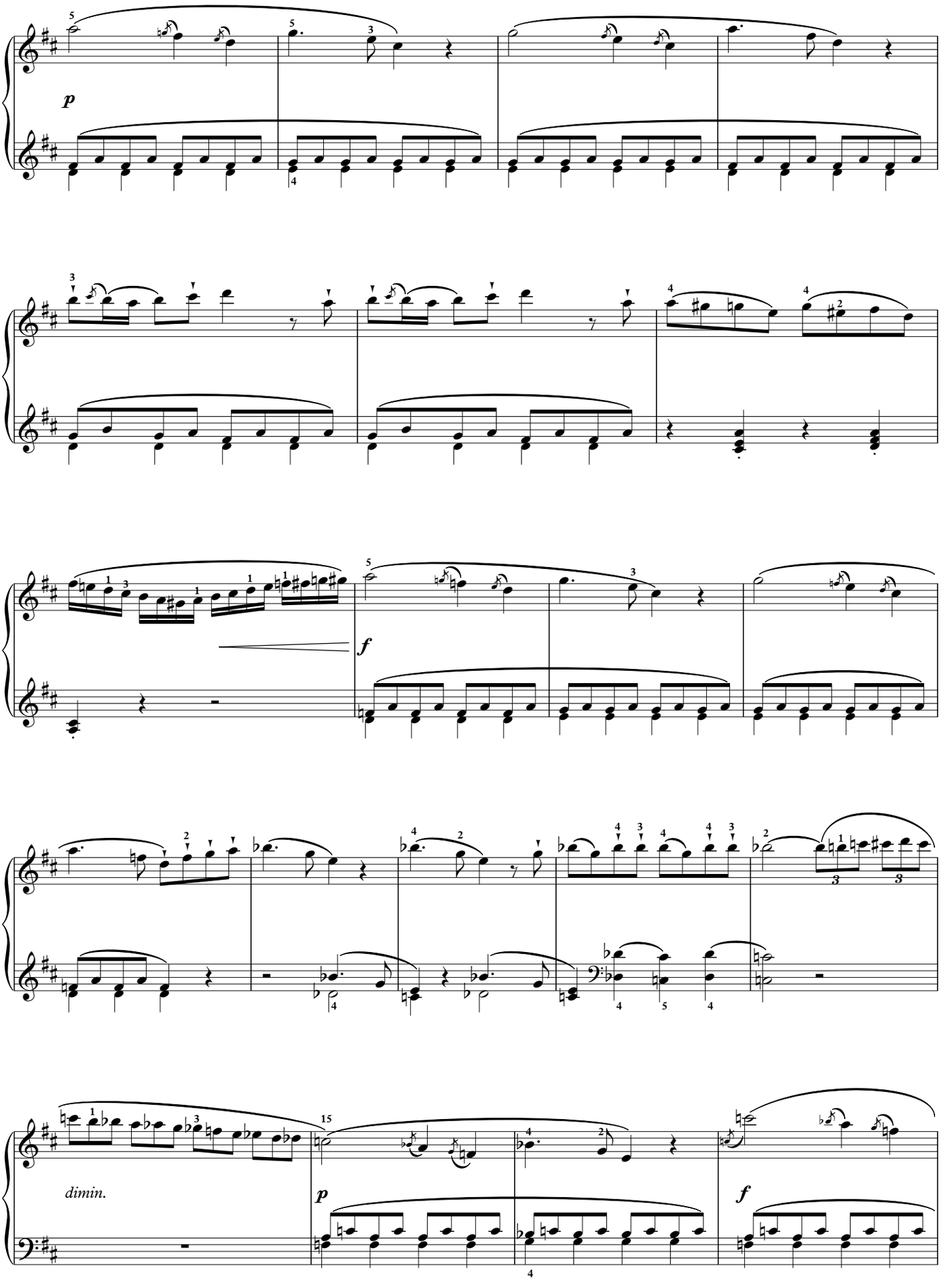

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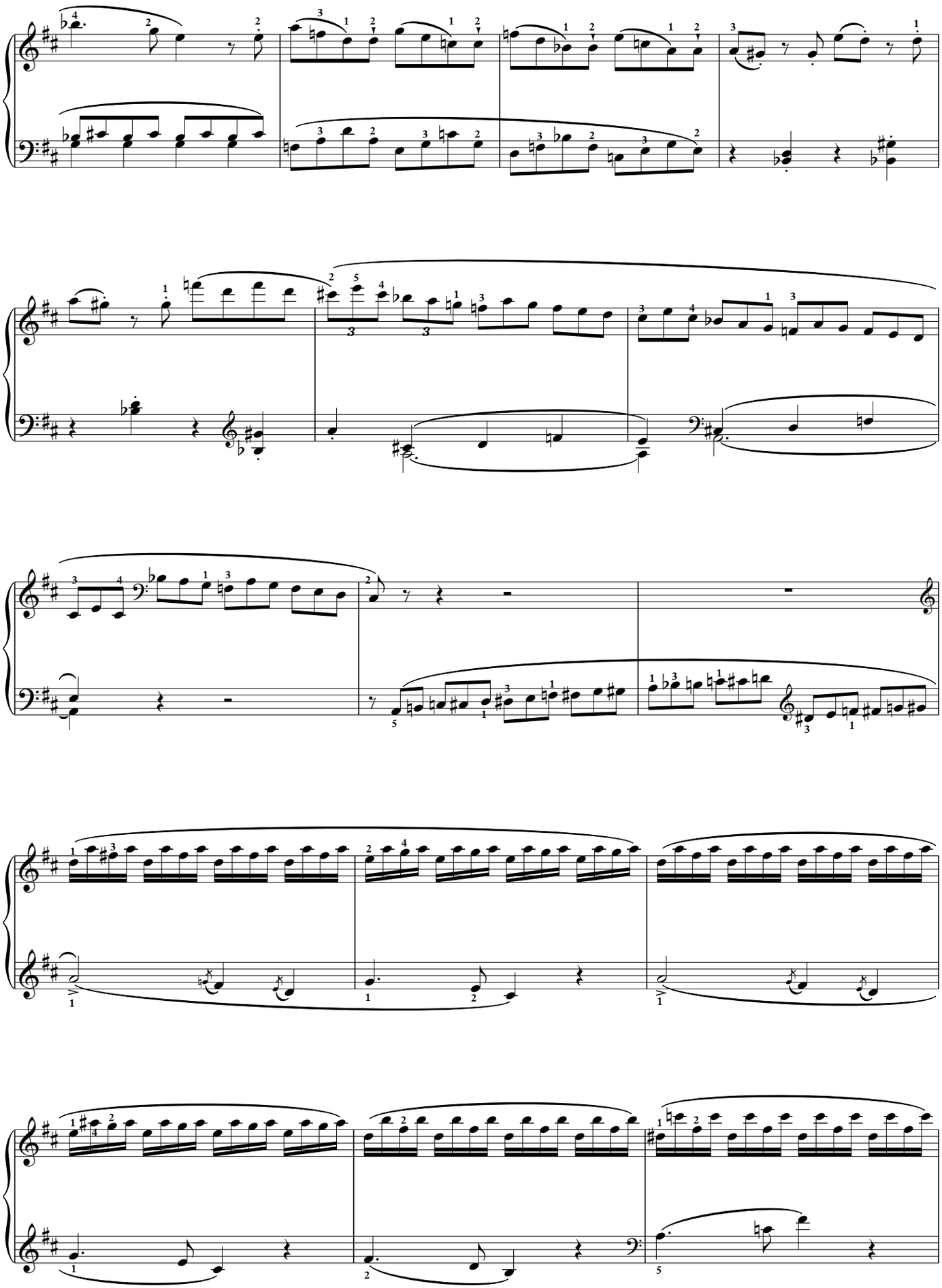

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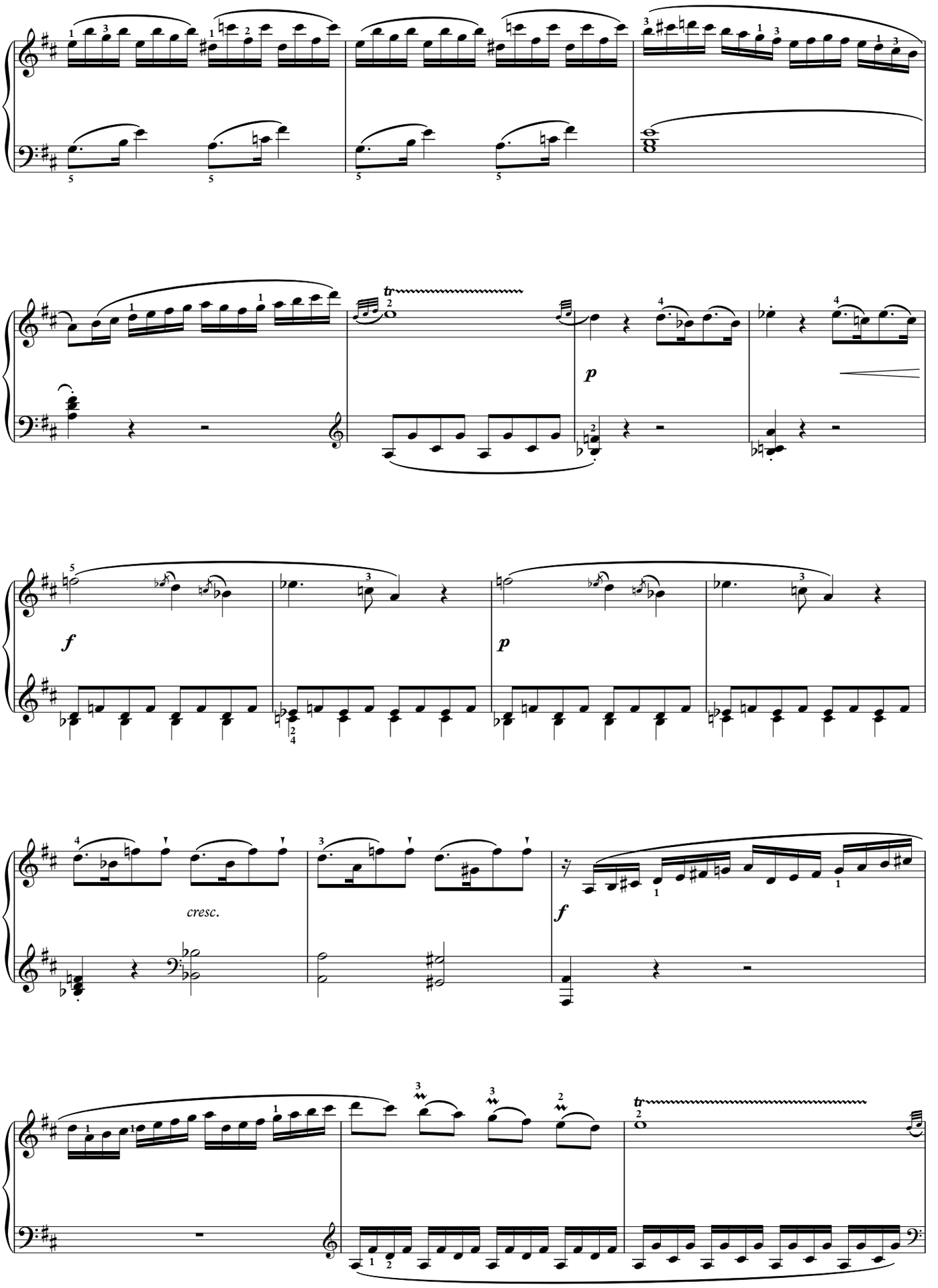

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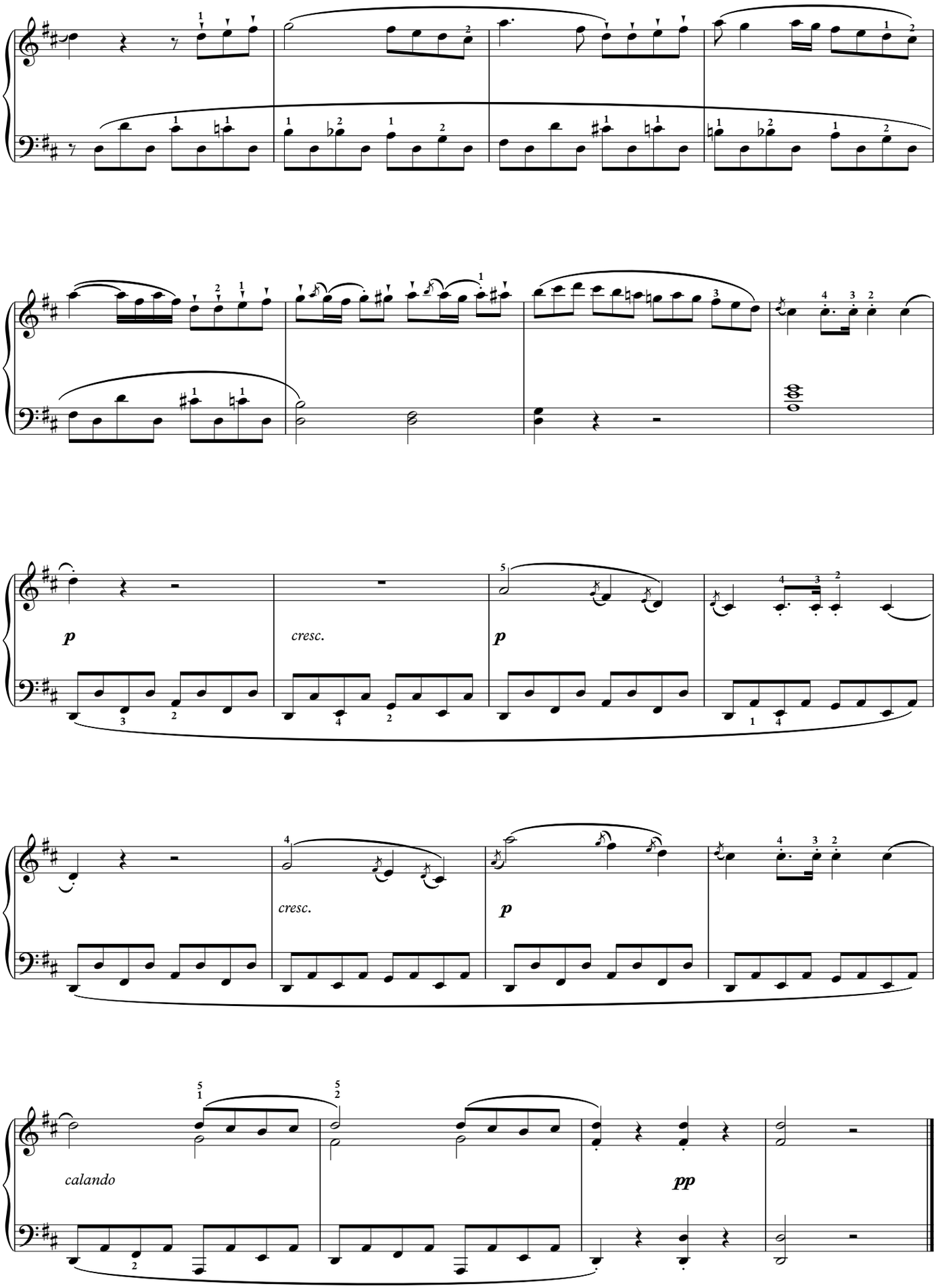

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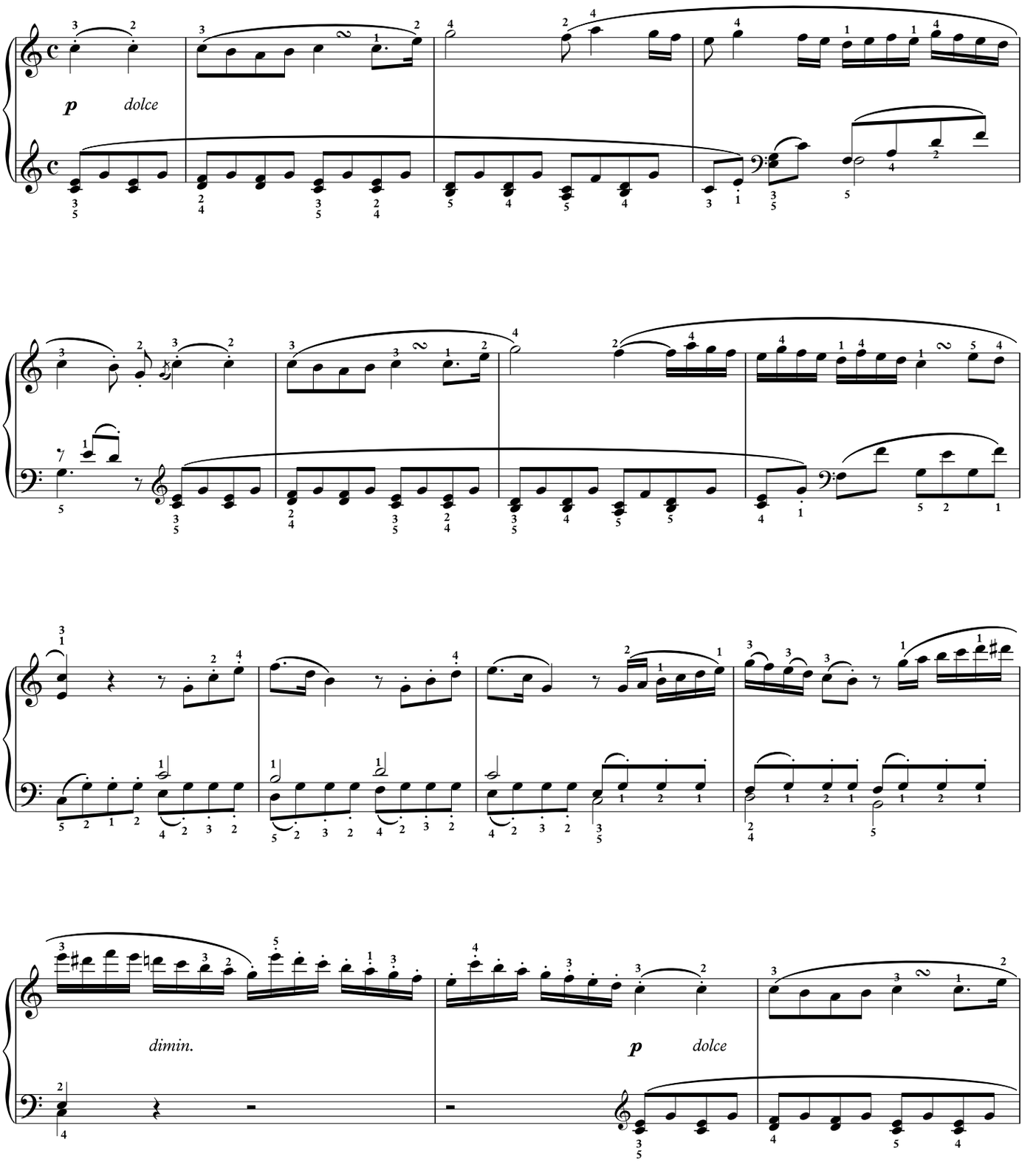
연주 듣기

RONDO

Op.51, No.1

Ludwig van Beethoven

Moderato e gragioso



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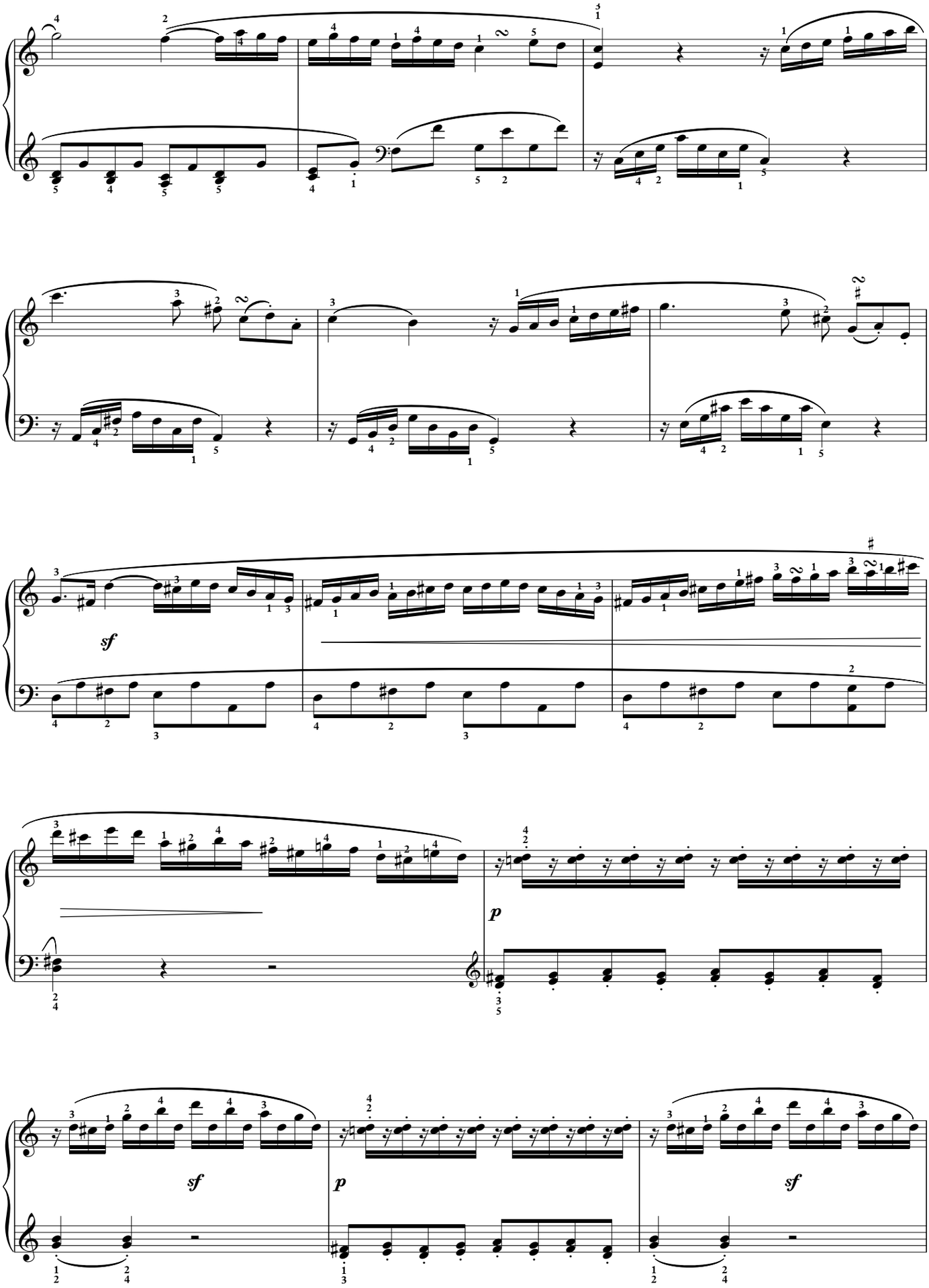

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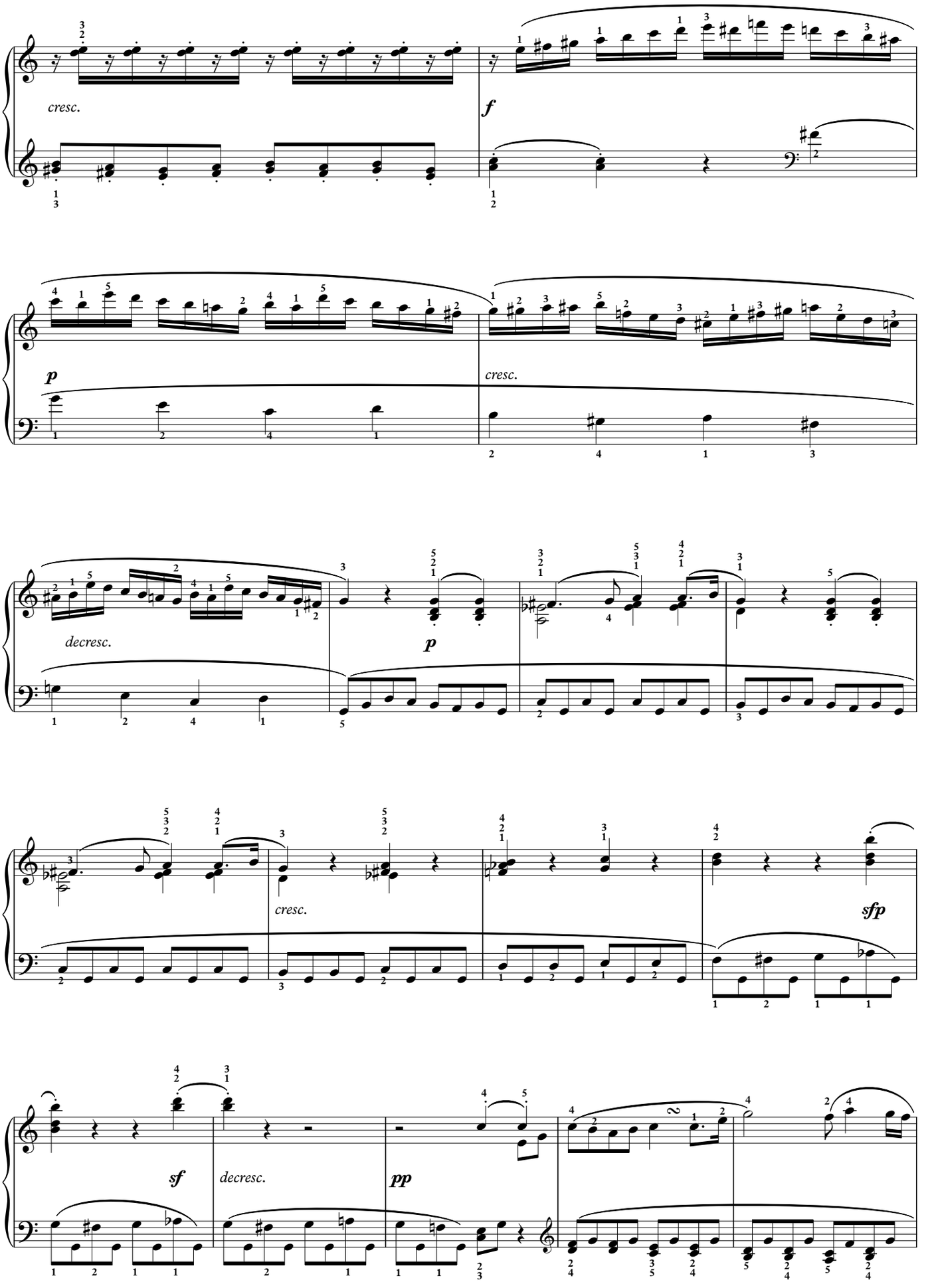

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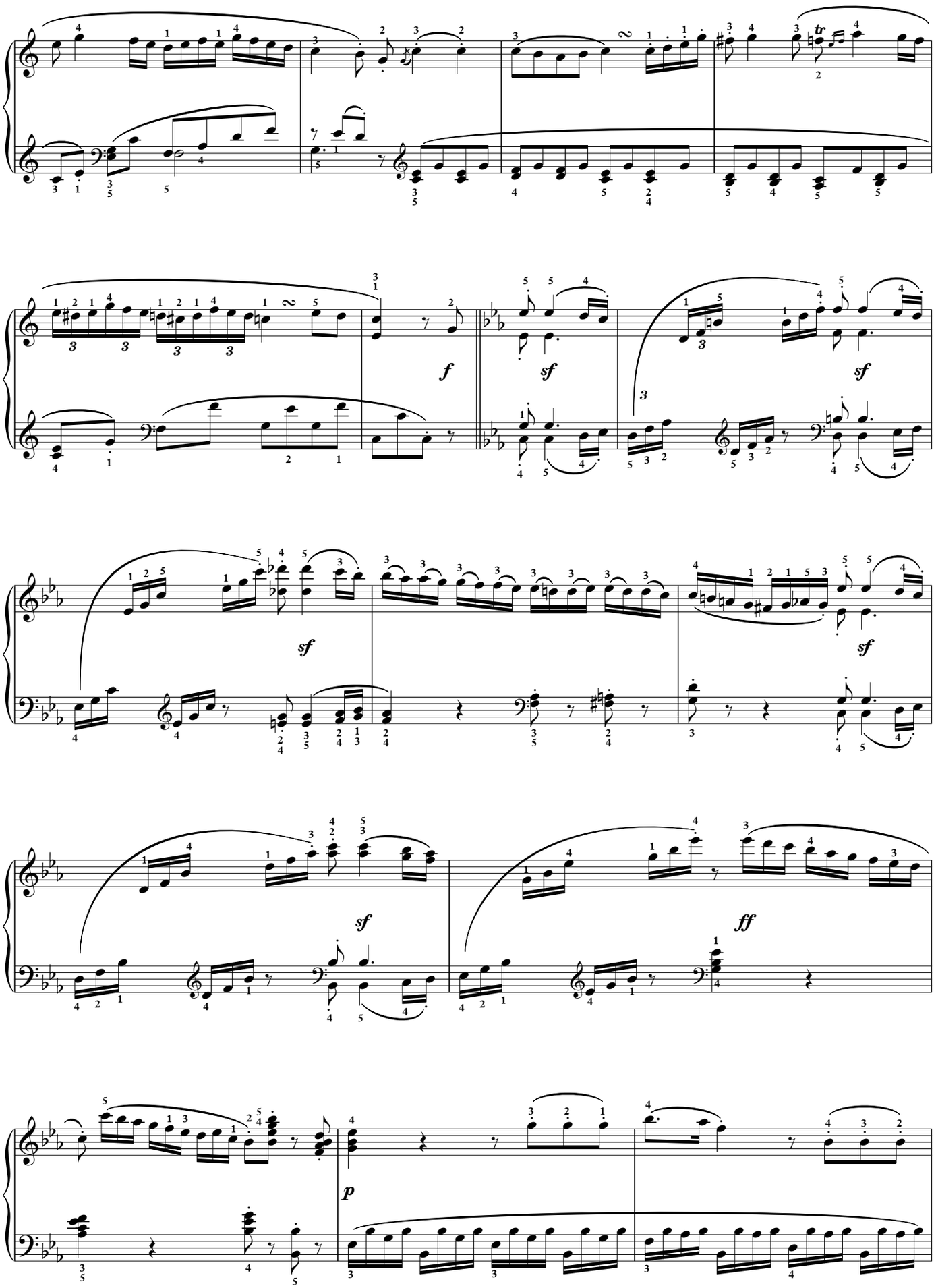

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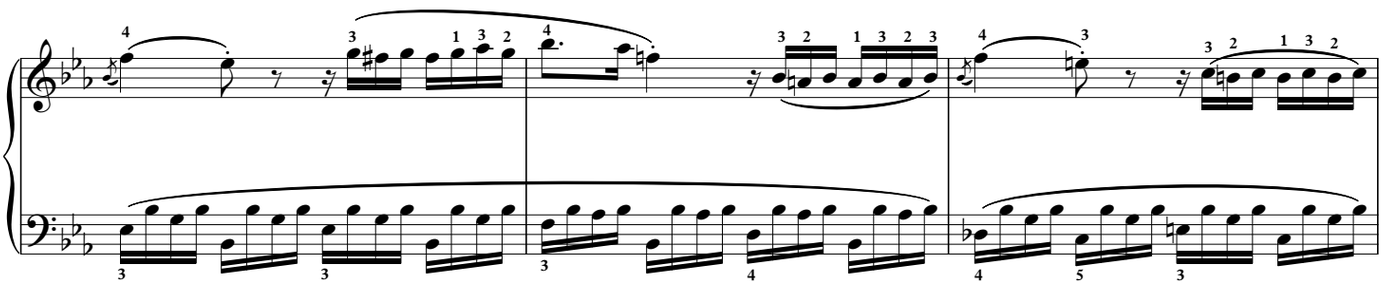

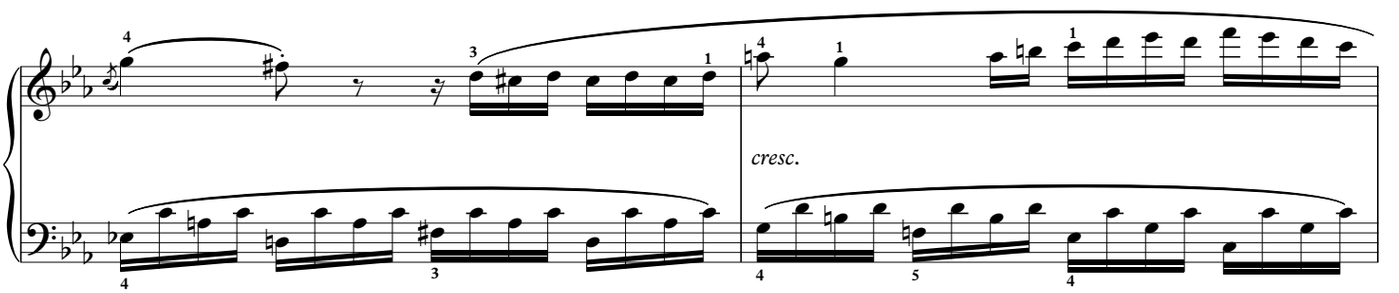

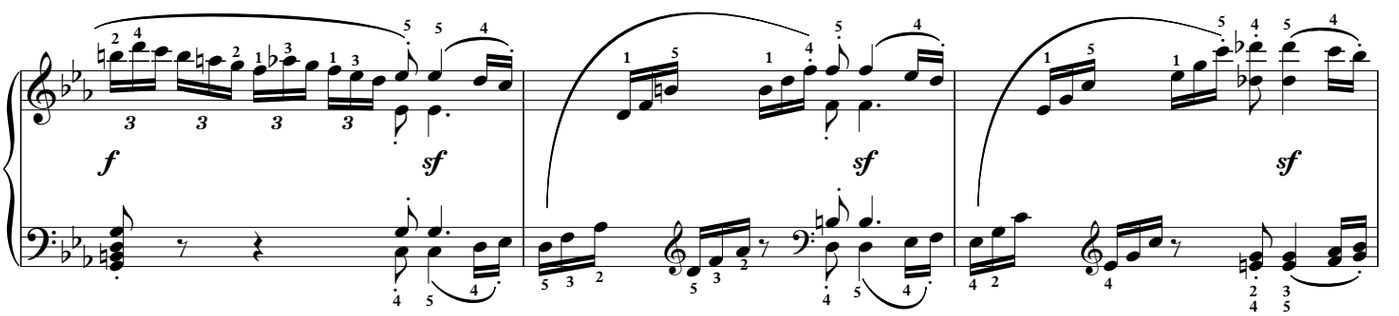

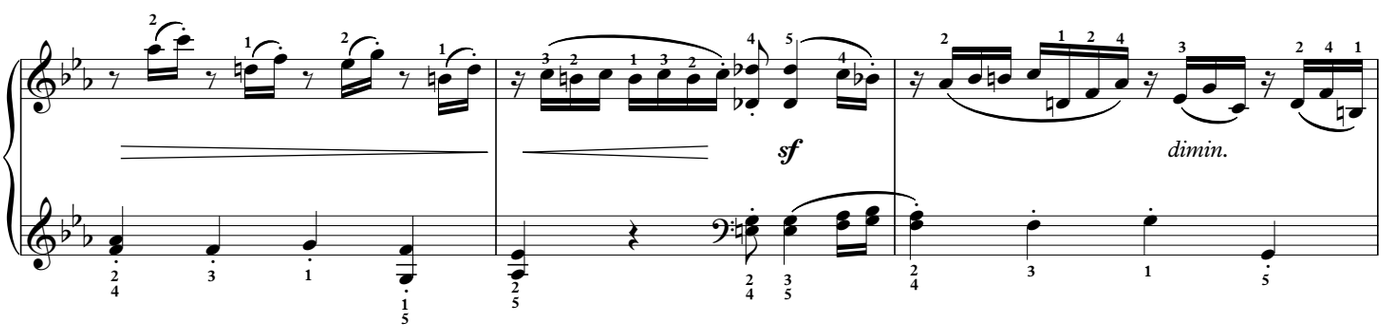

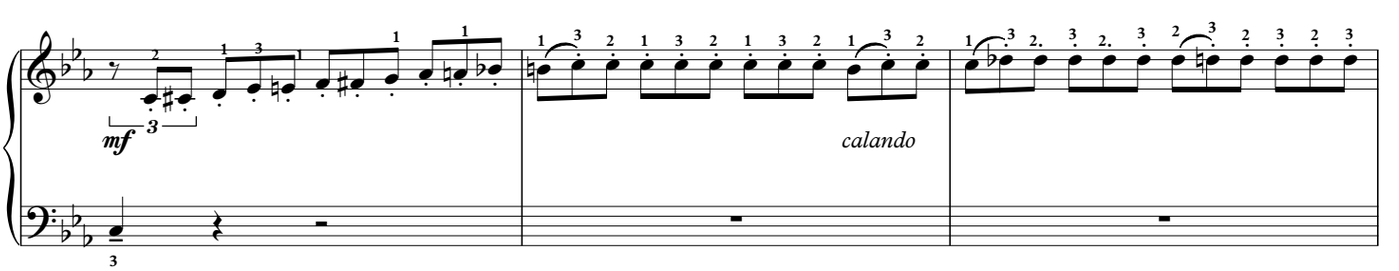

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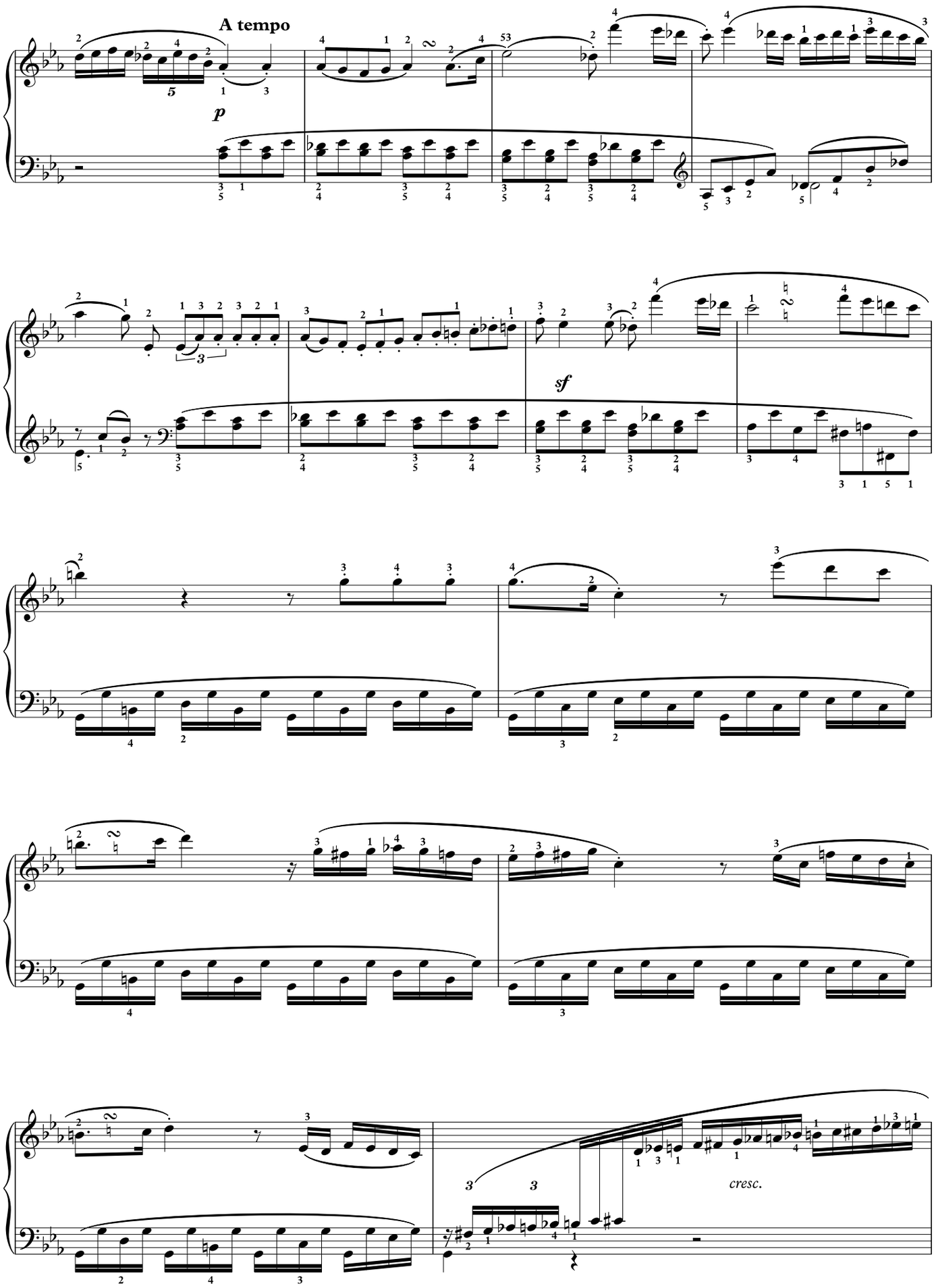

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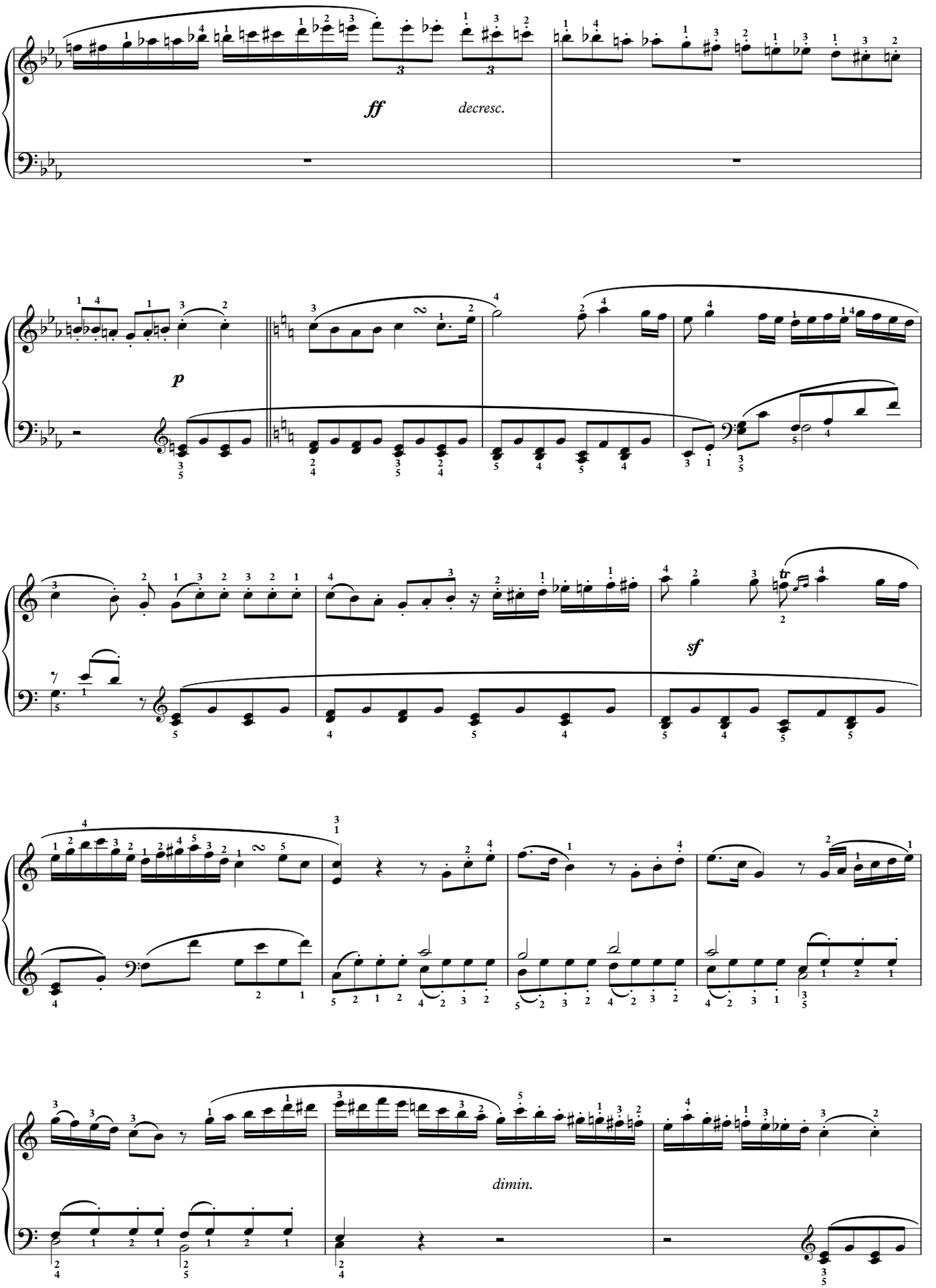

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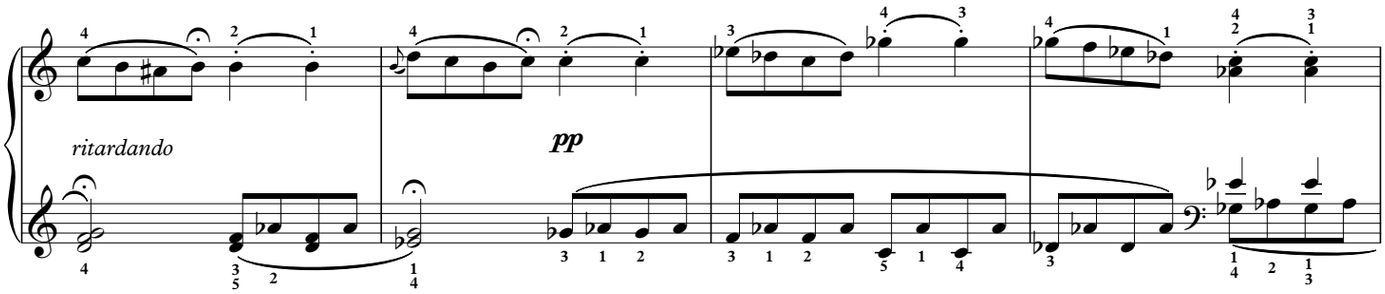

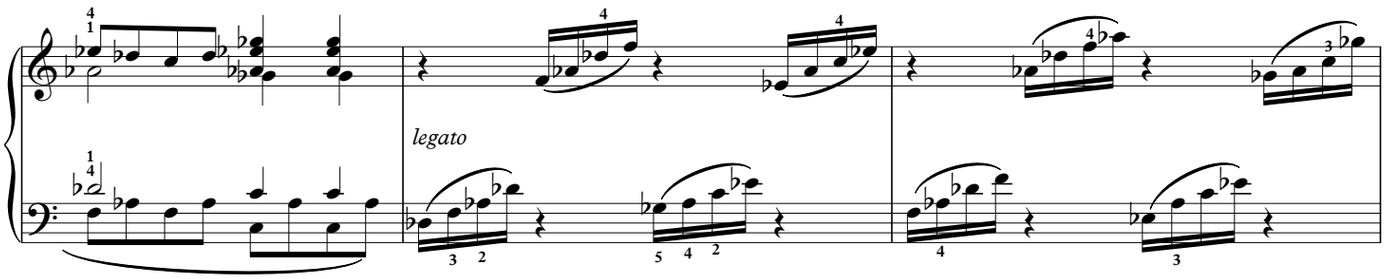

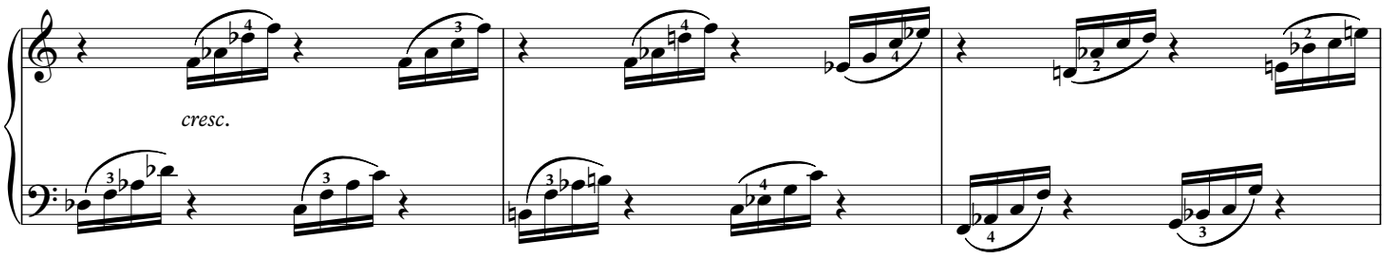

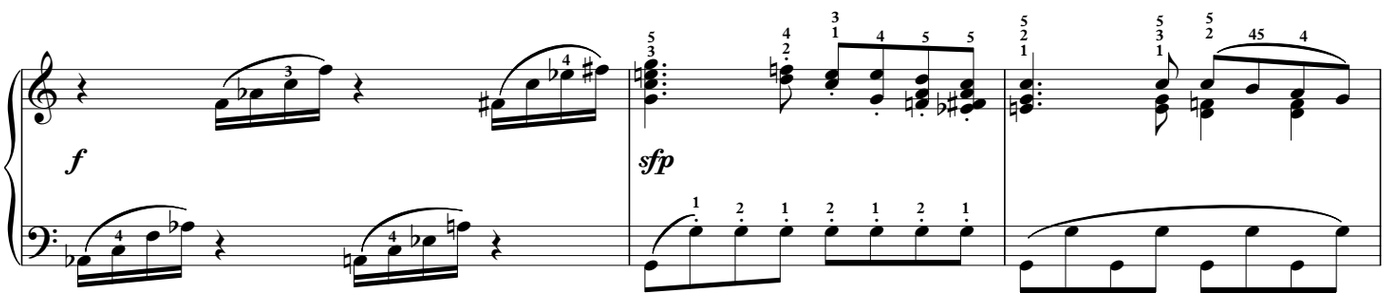

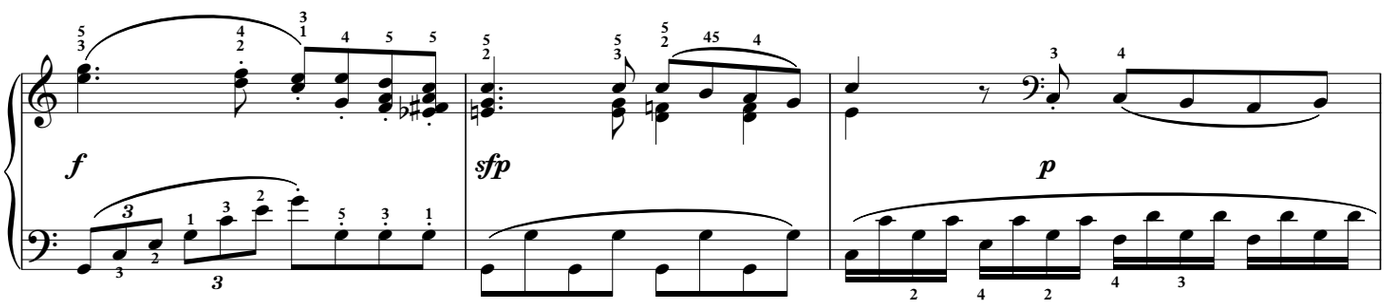

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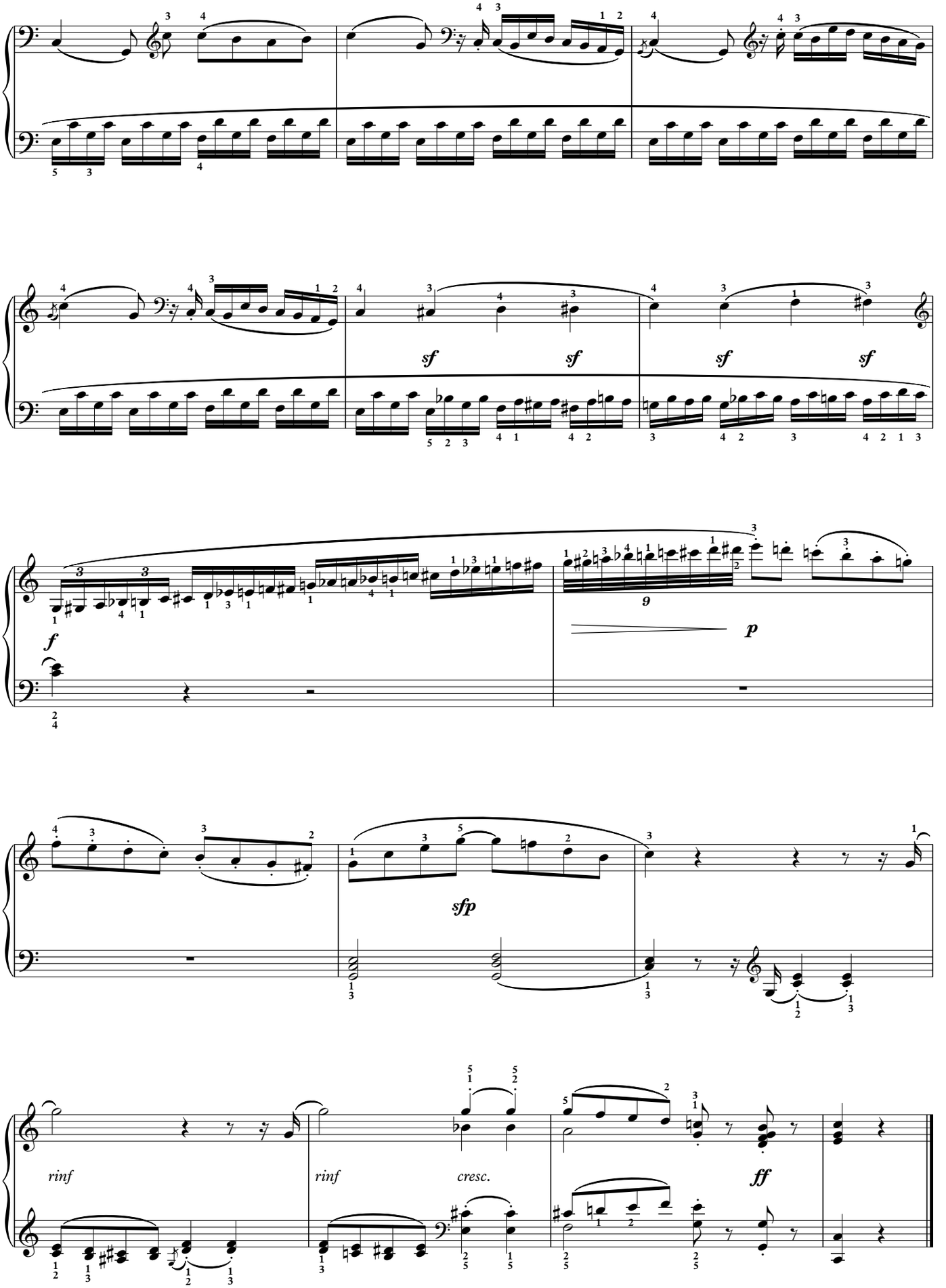

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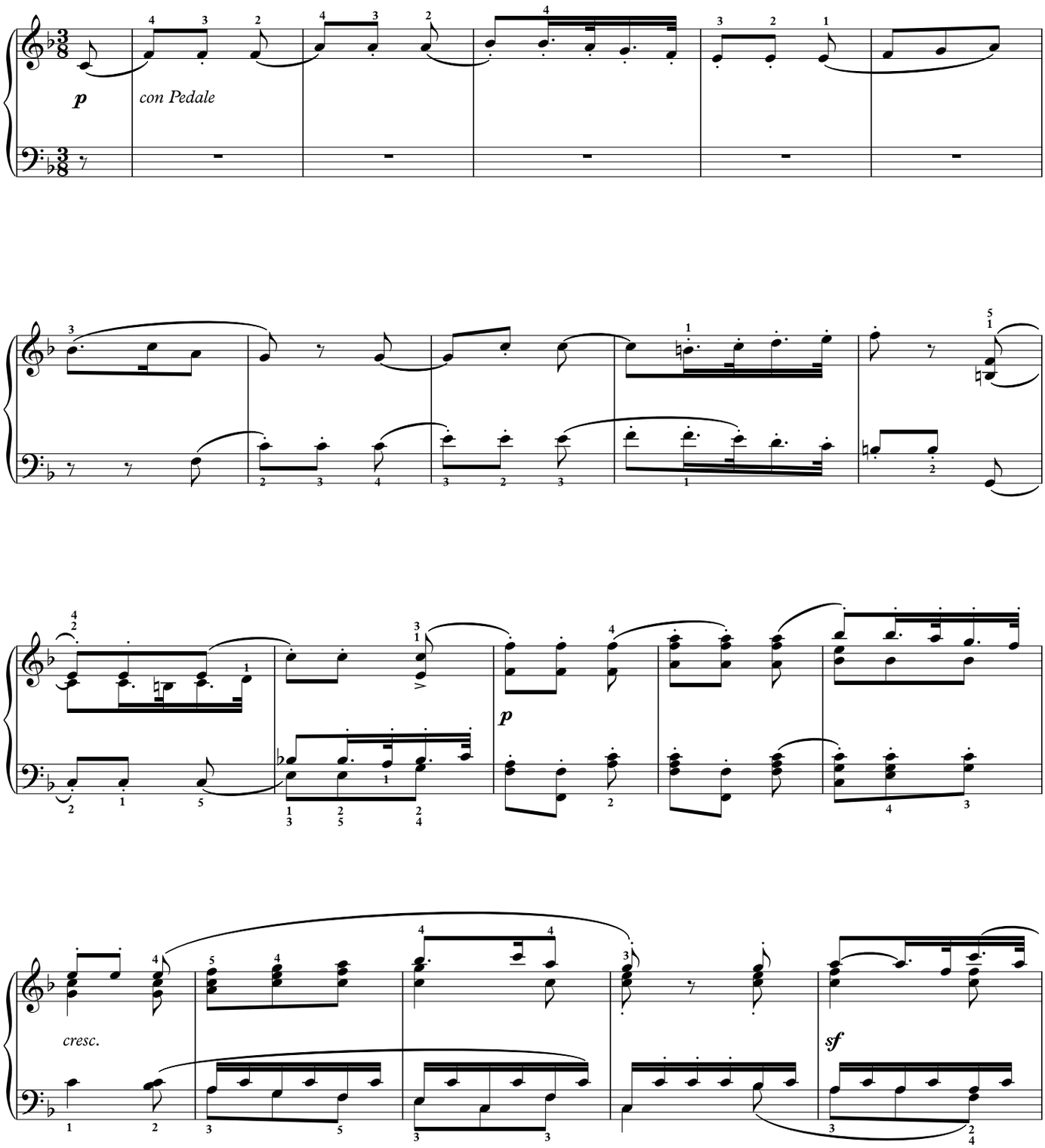
연주 듣기

ANDANTE (From Symphony)
No.1, Mvt.2 Op.21

Ludwig van Beethoven

Andante cantabile con moto



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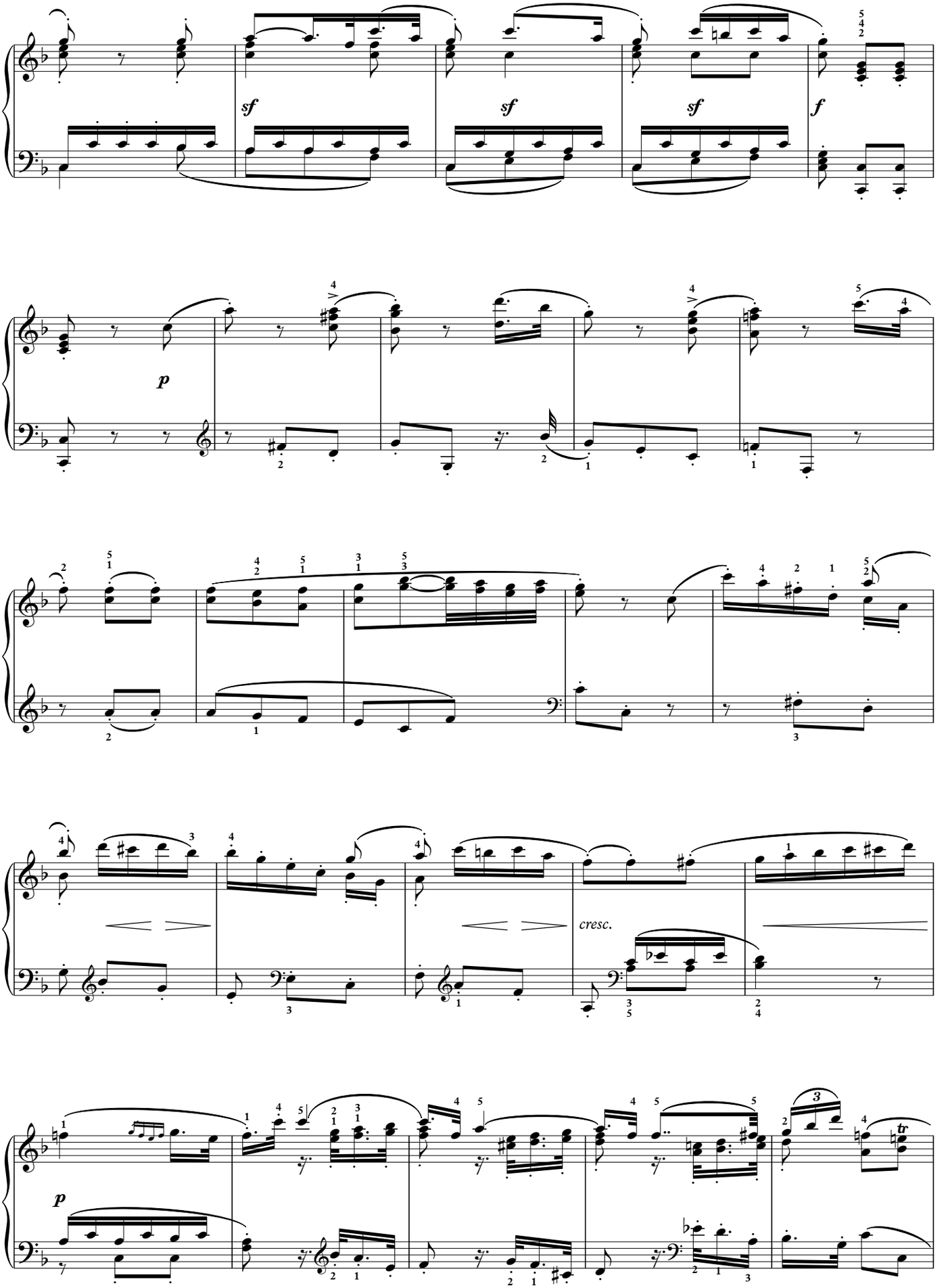

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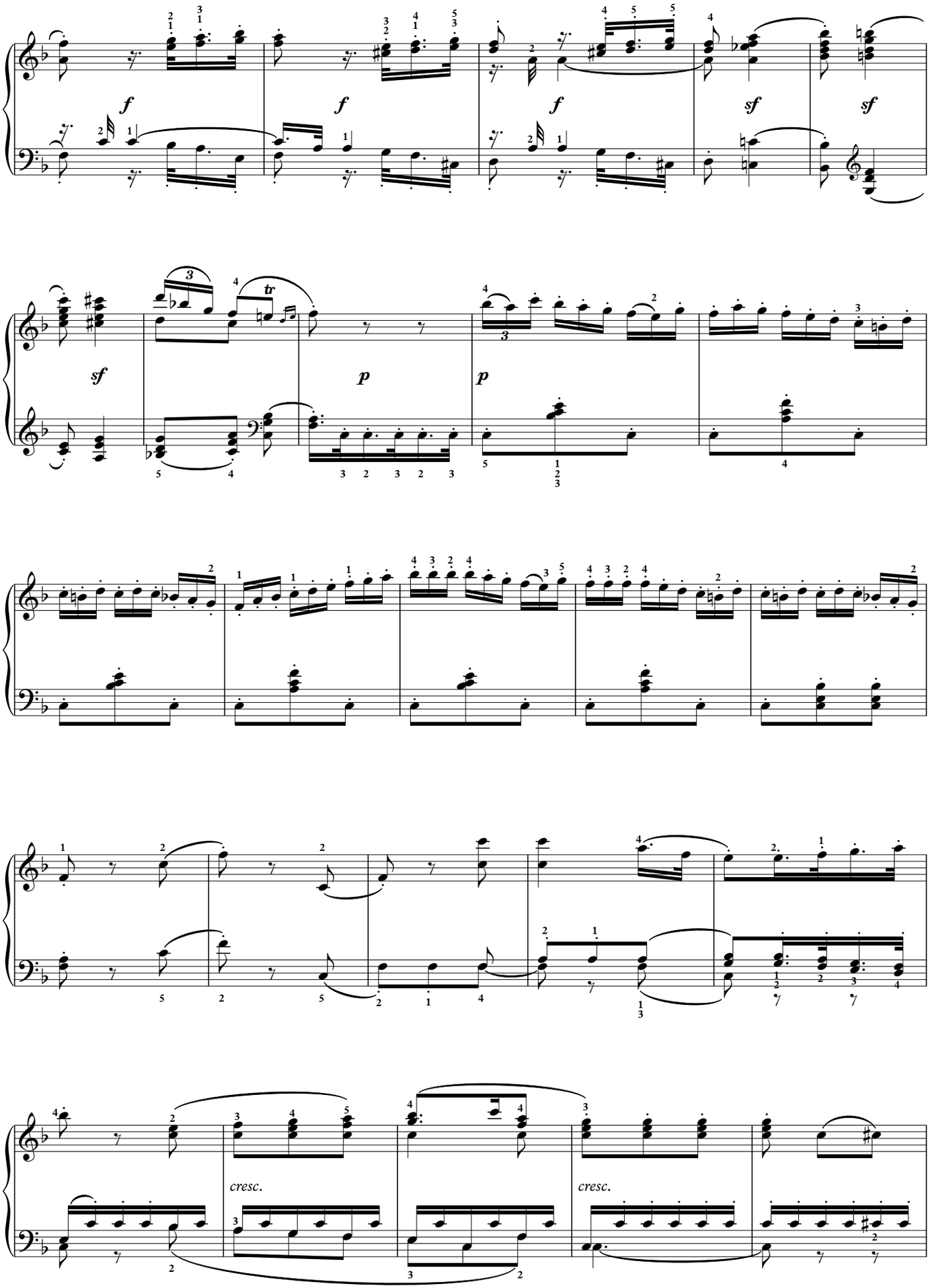

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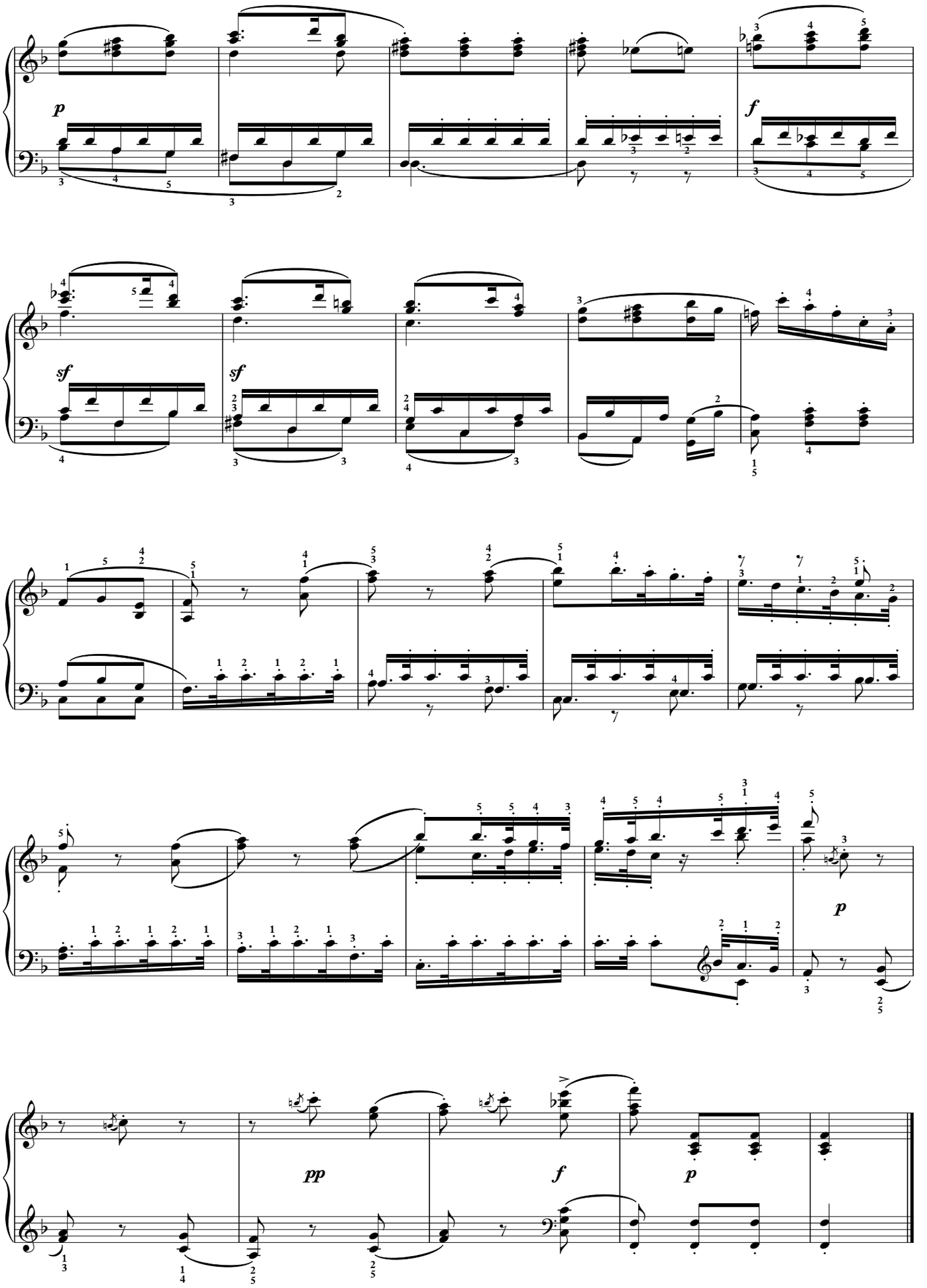

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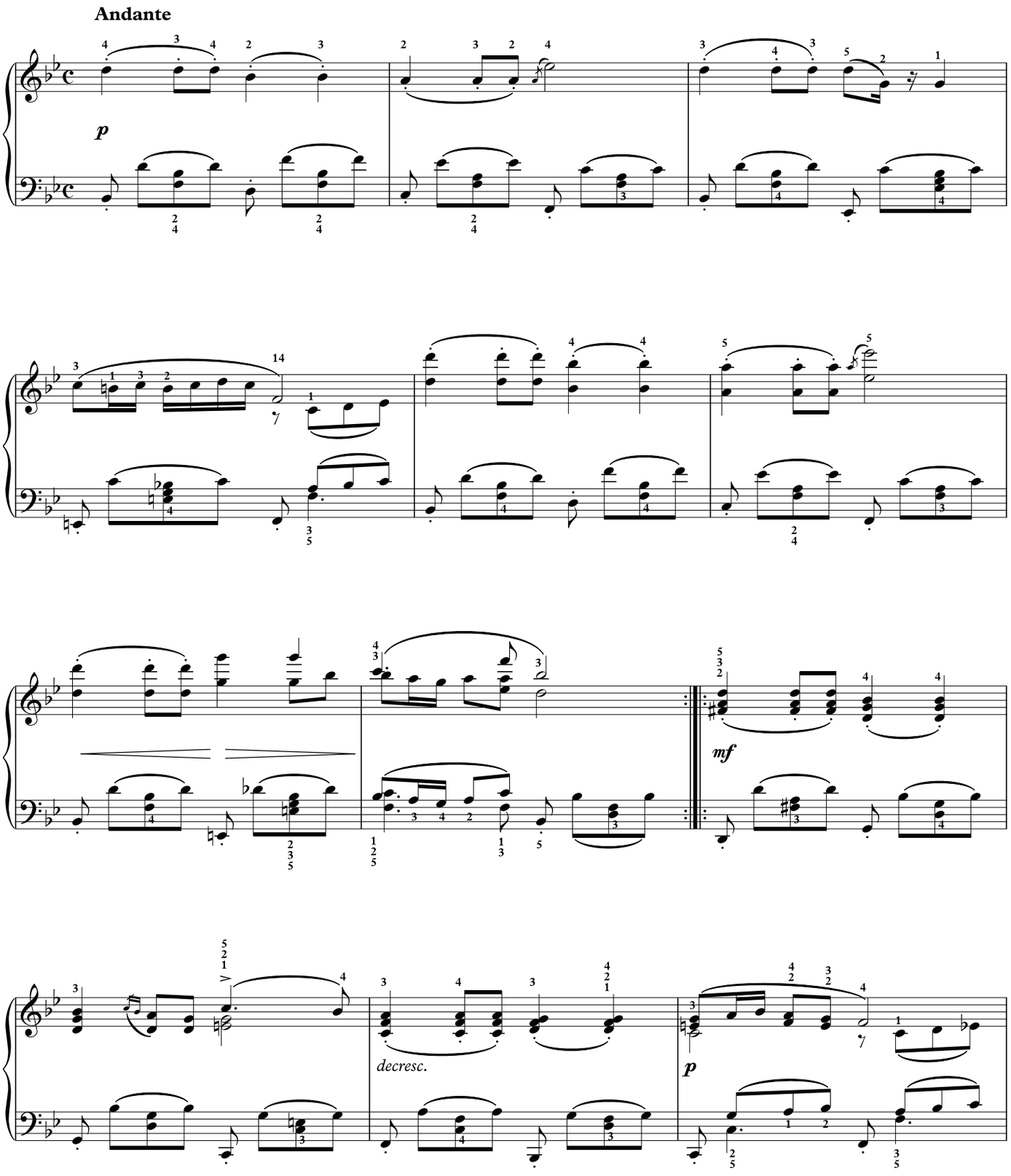
연주 듣기

Impromptu
D.935, Op.142, No.3

Franz Peter Schubert



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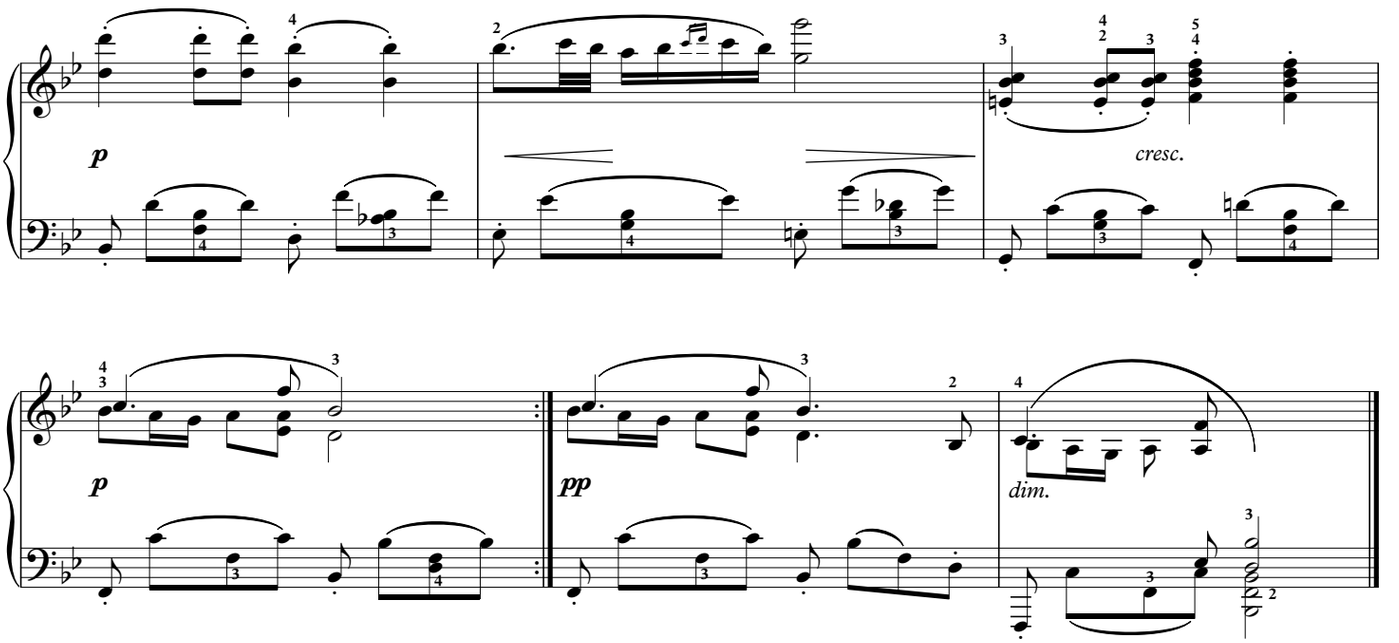

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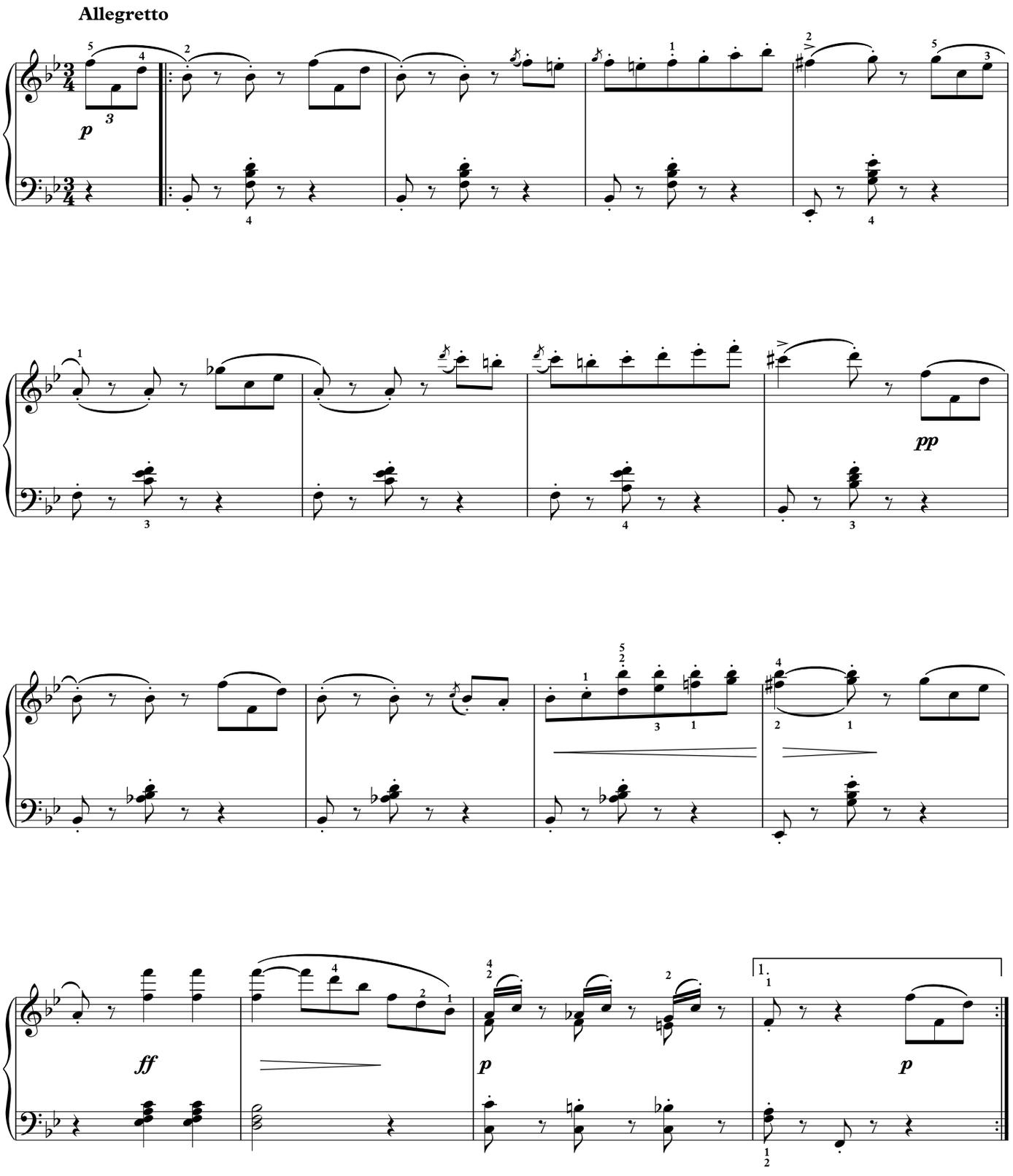
연주 듣기

Scherzo Op.posth
D.593. No.1

Franz Peter Schubert



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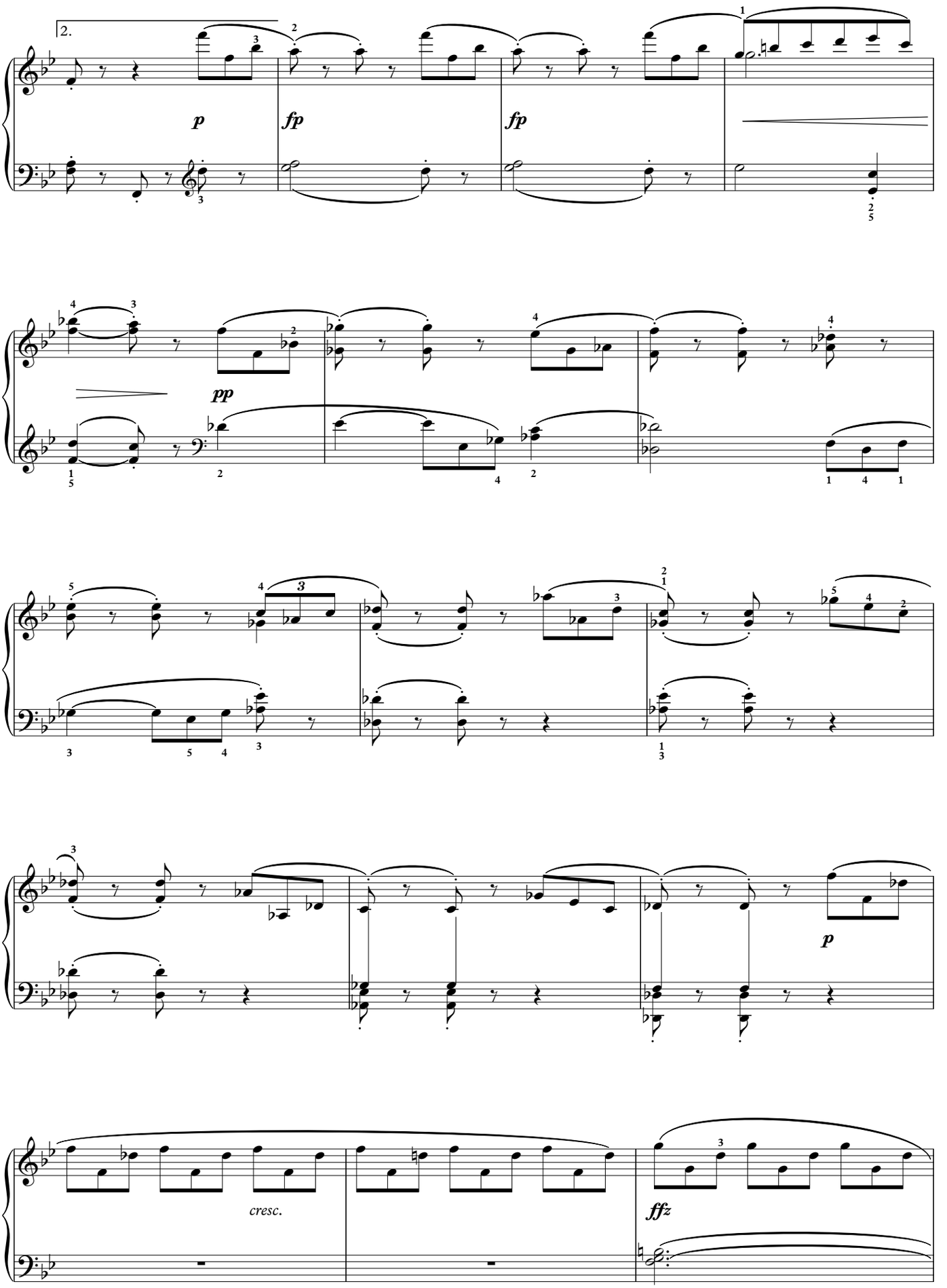

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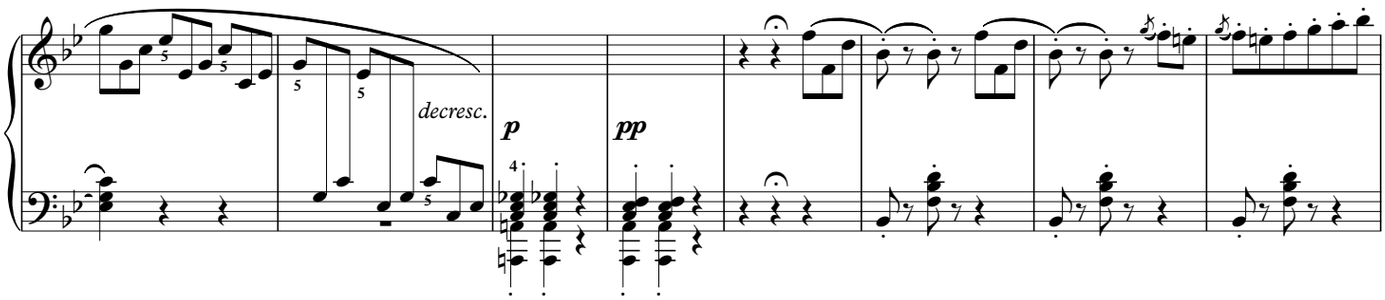

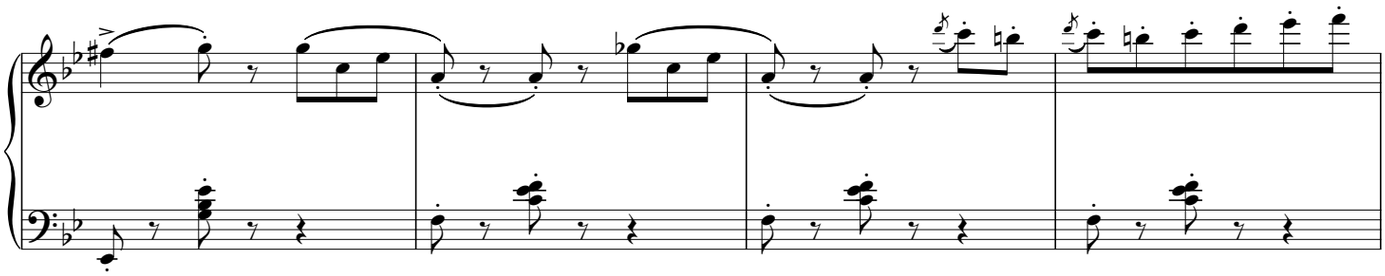

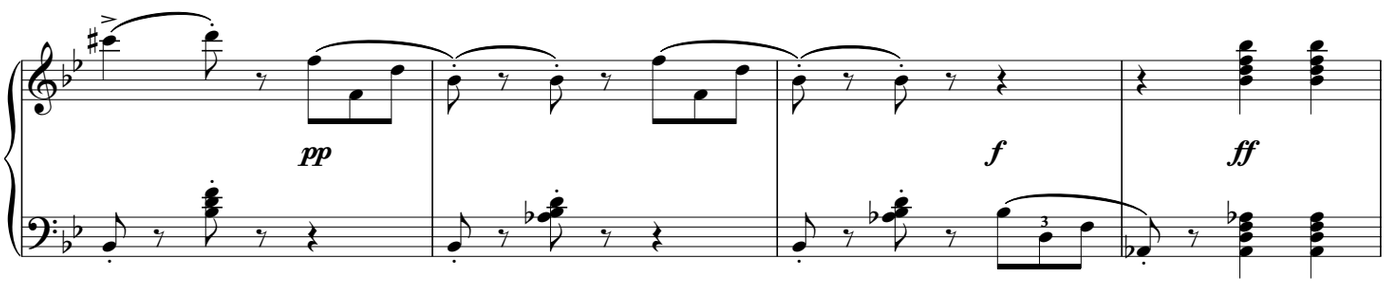

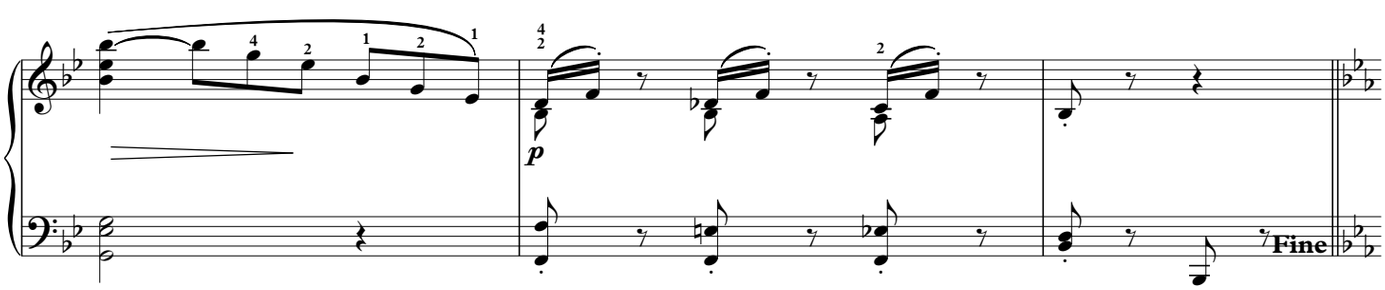

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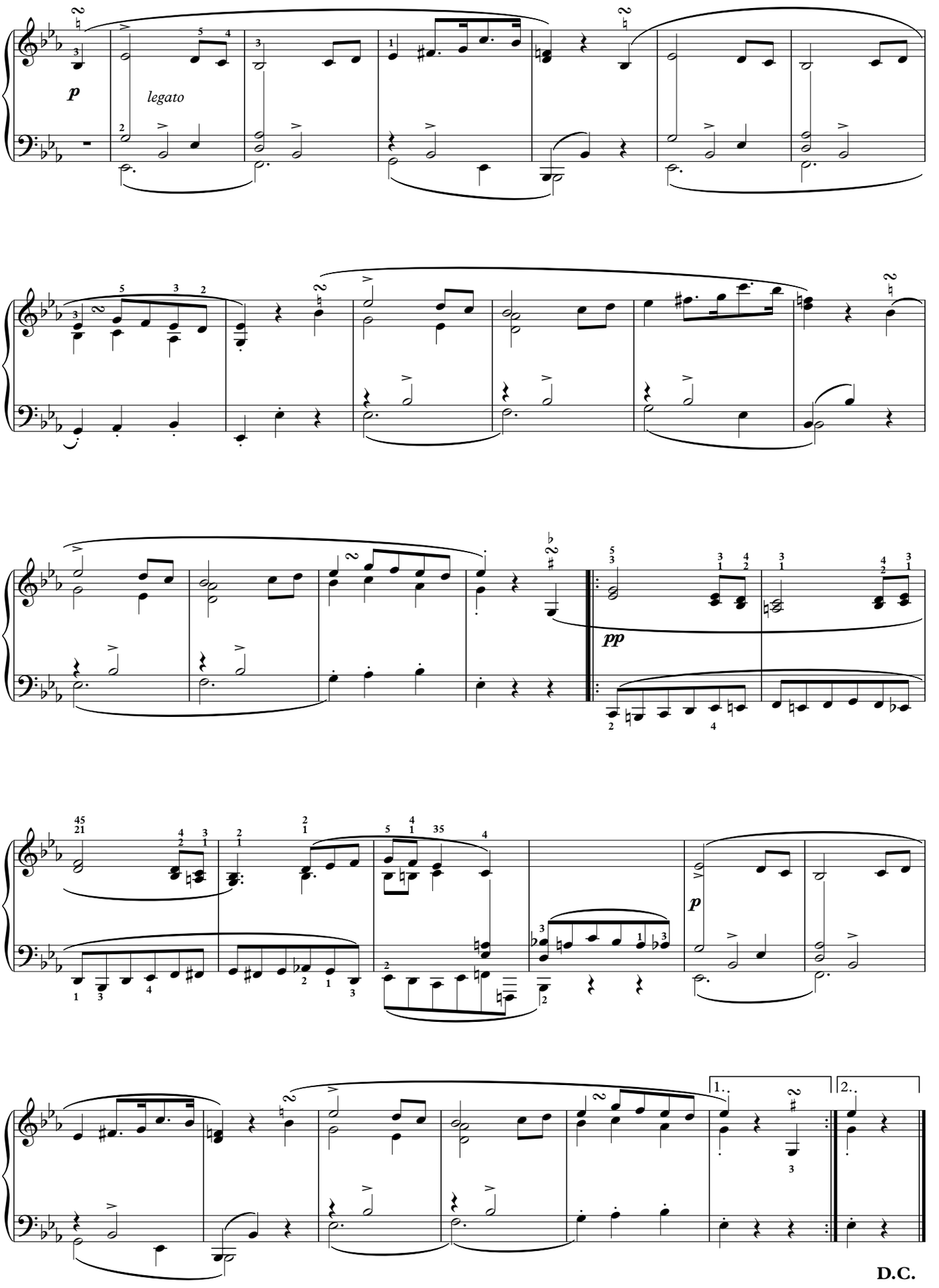
Trio



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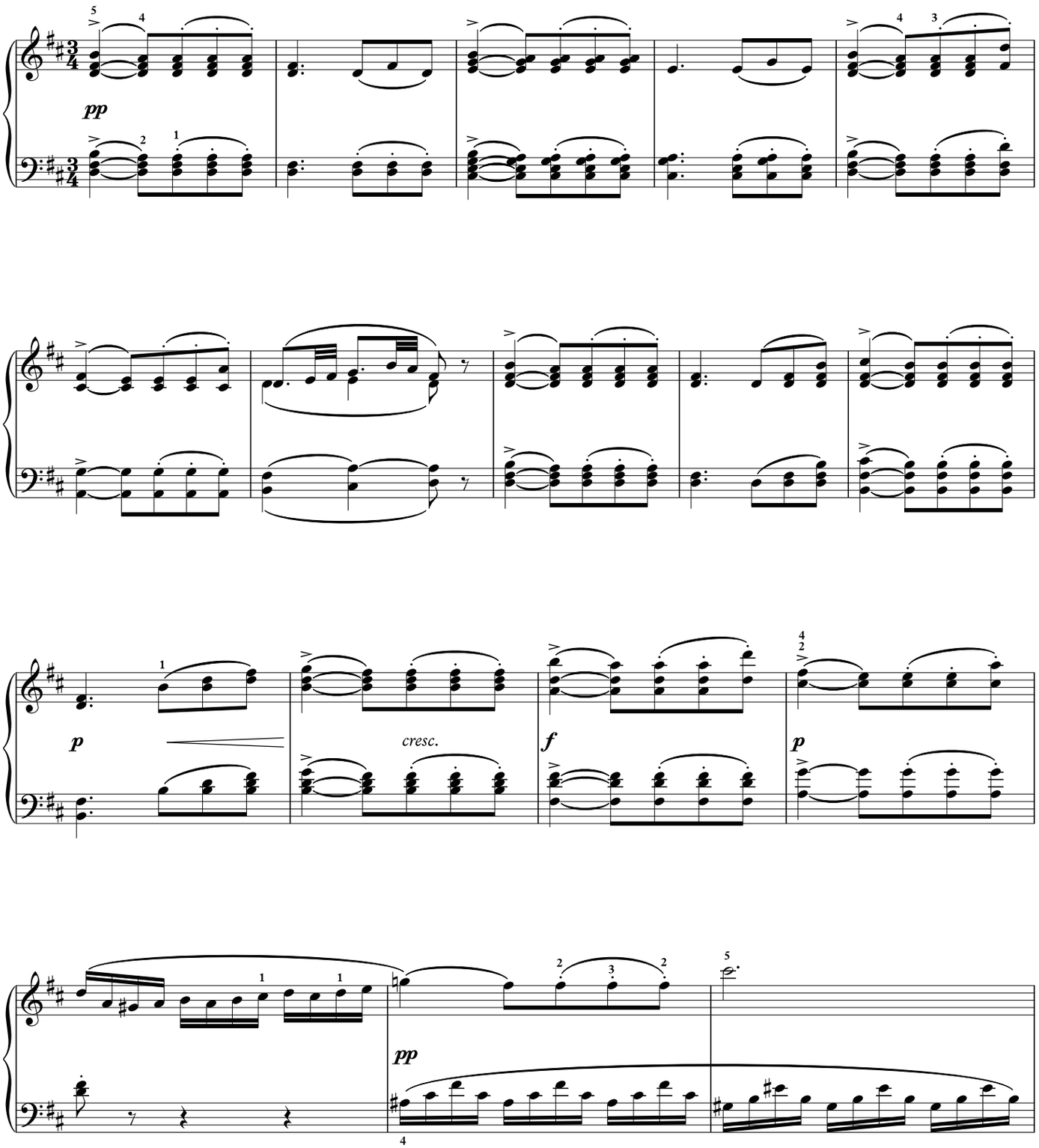
연주 듣기

Sonata
D.664, Op. posth.120

Franz Peter Schubert

Andante



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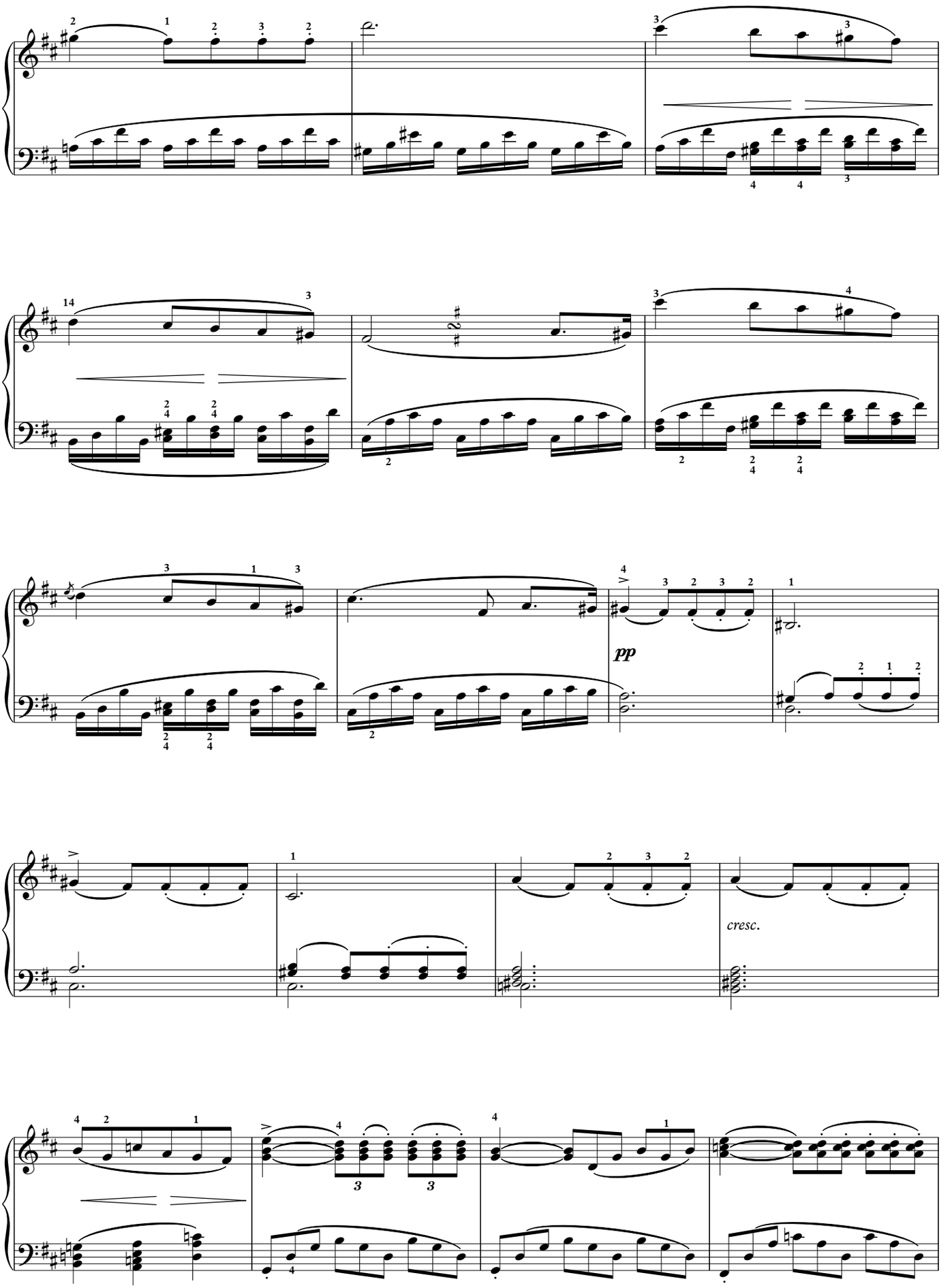

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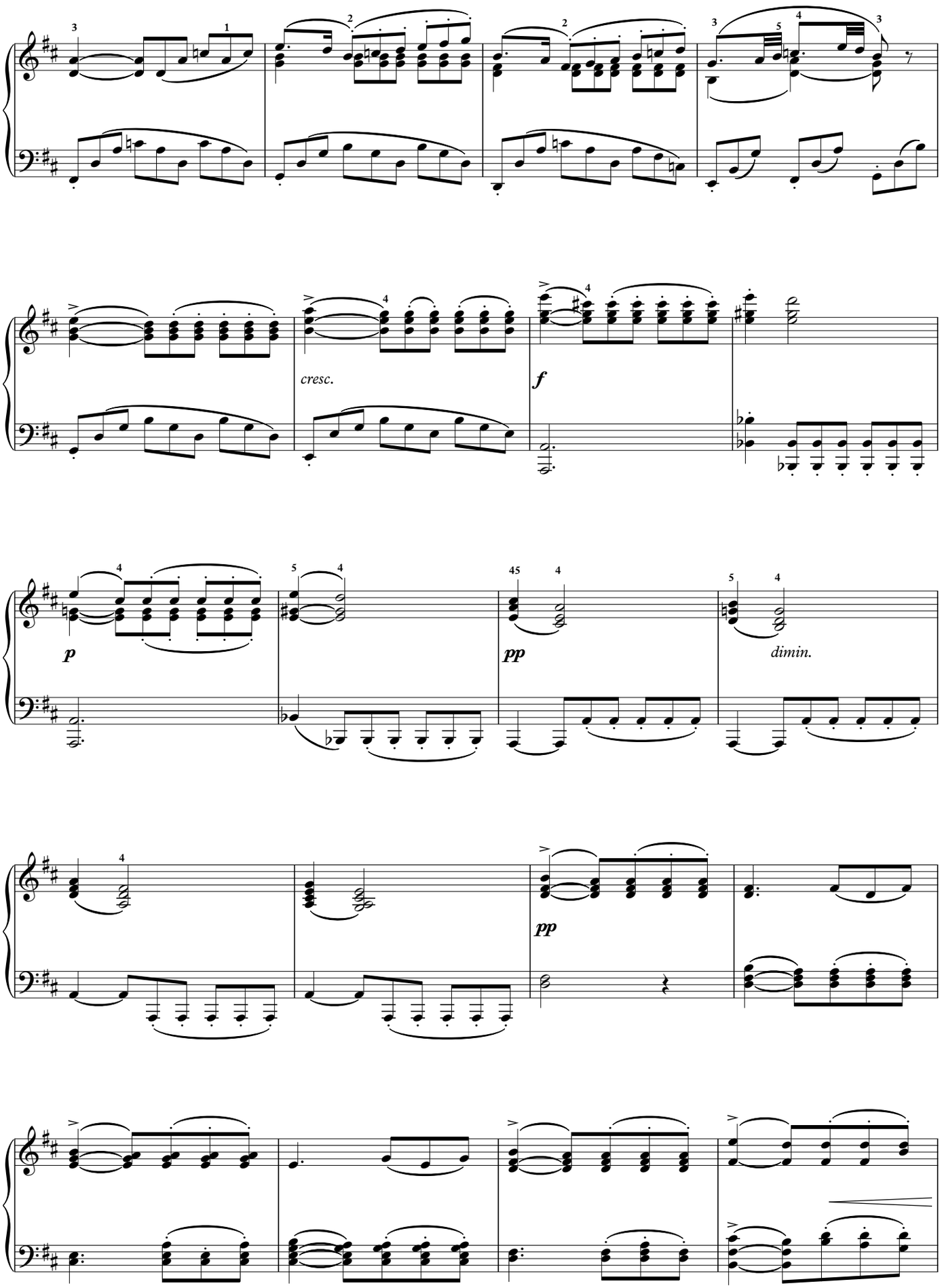

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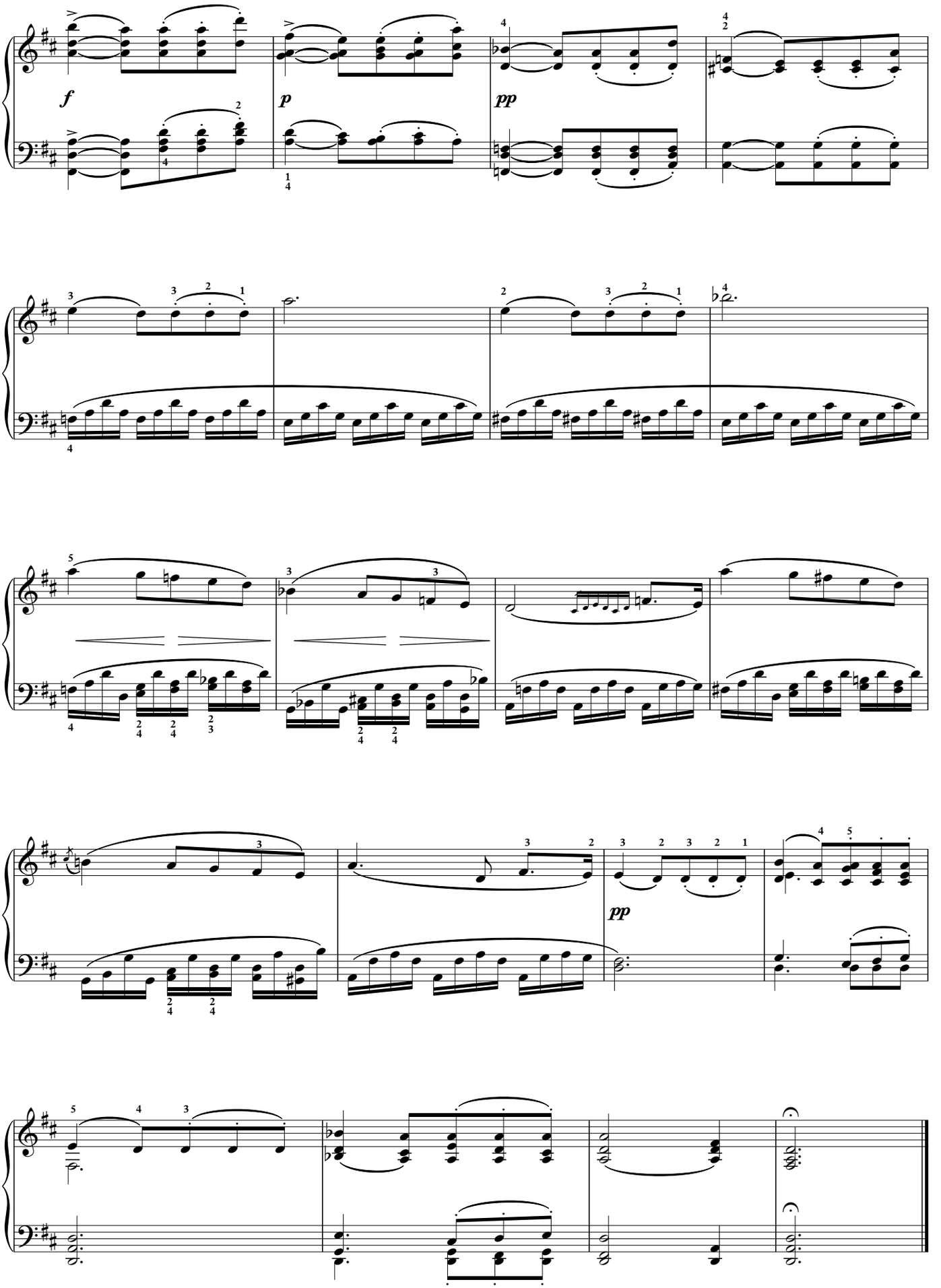

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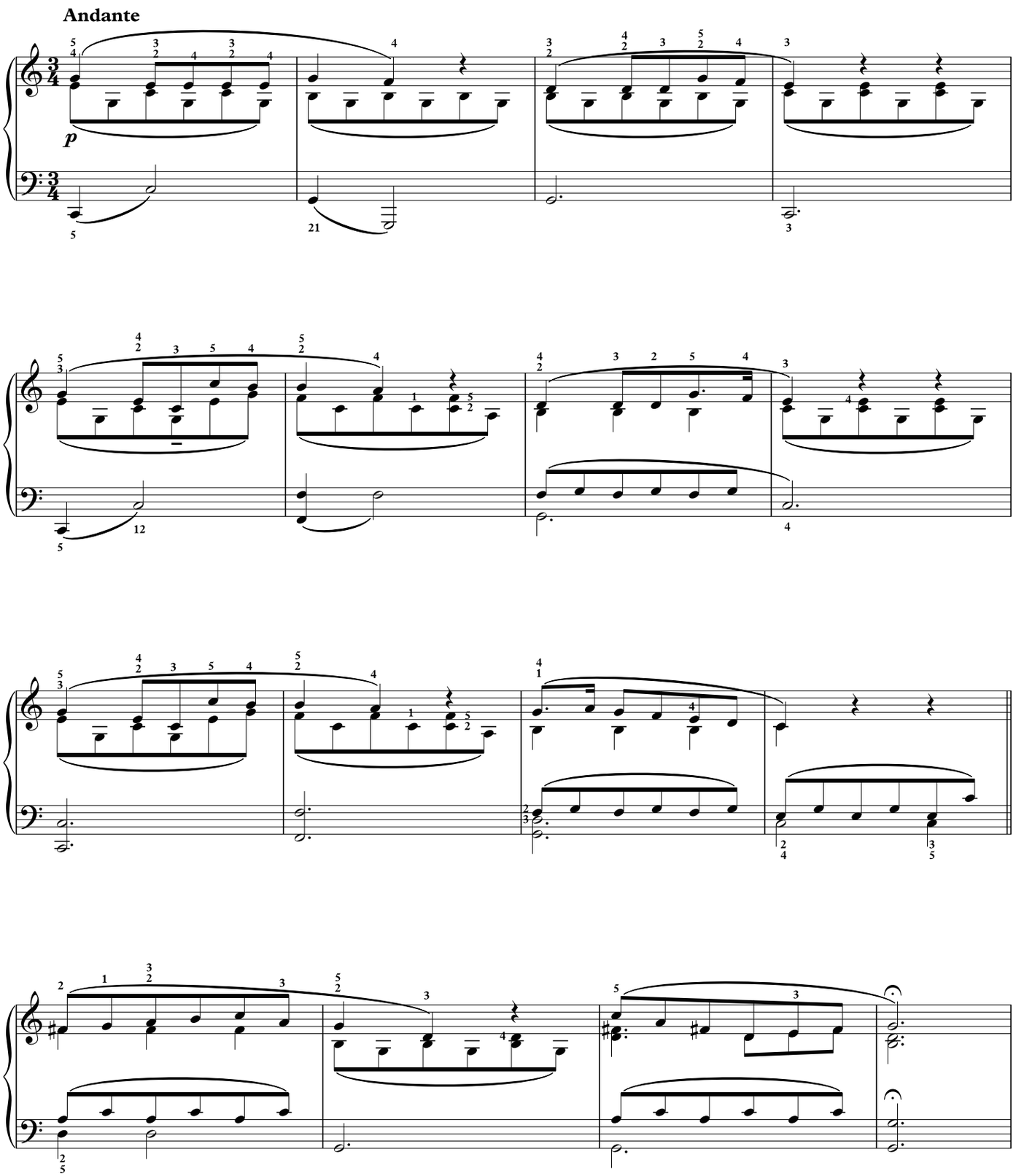
연주 듣기

Variations on “Vien qua Dorina bella”

Op.7

Carl Maria Von Weber



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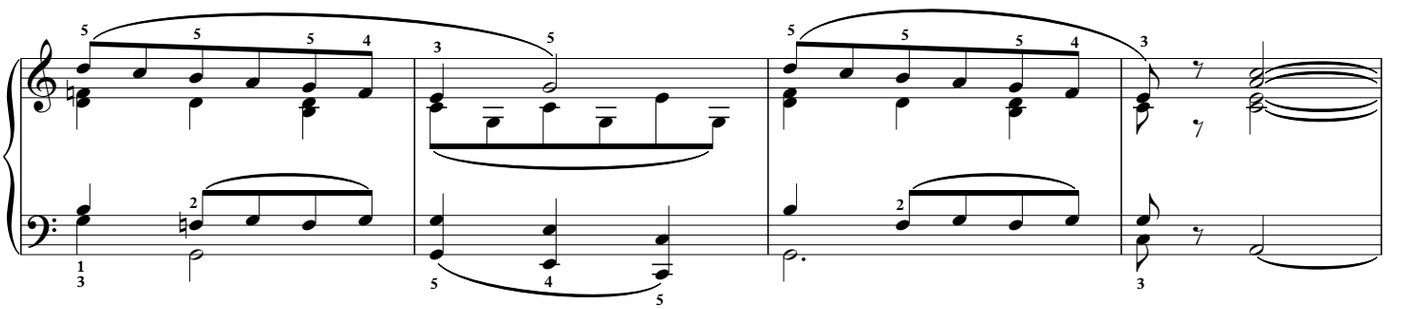

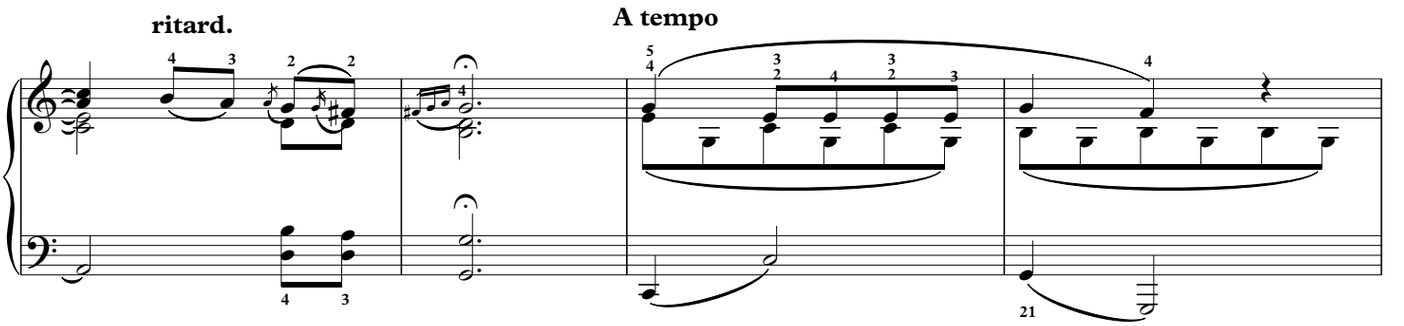

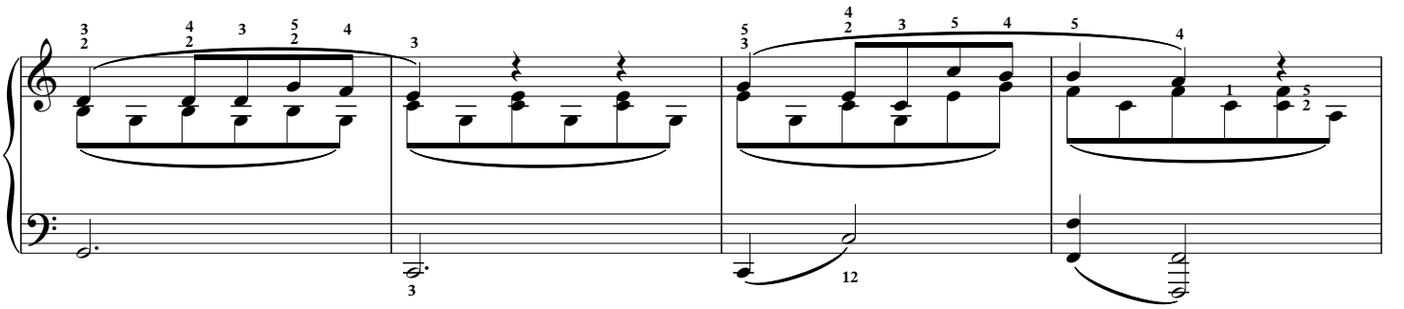

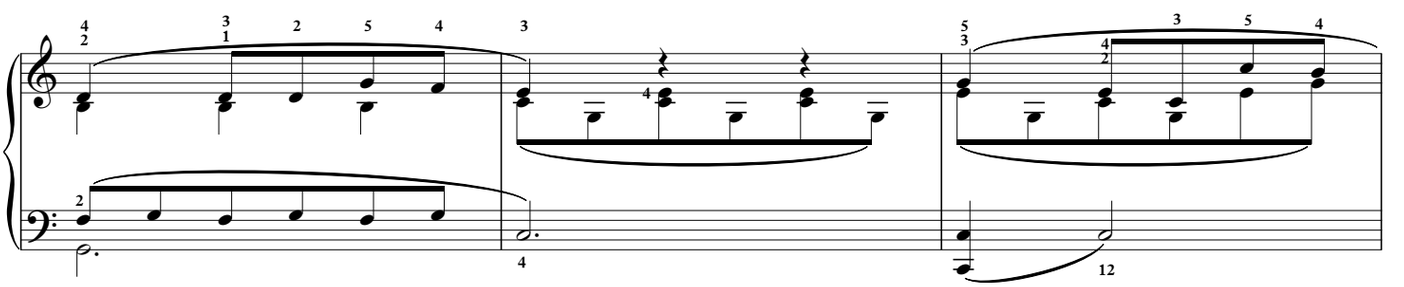

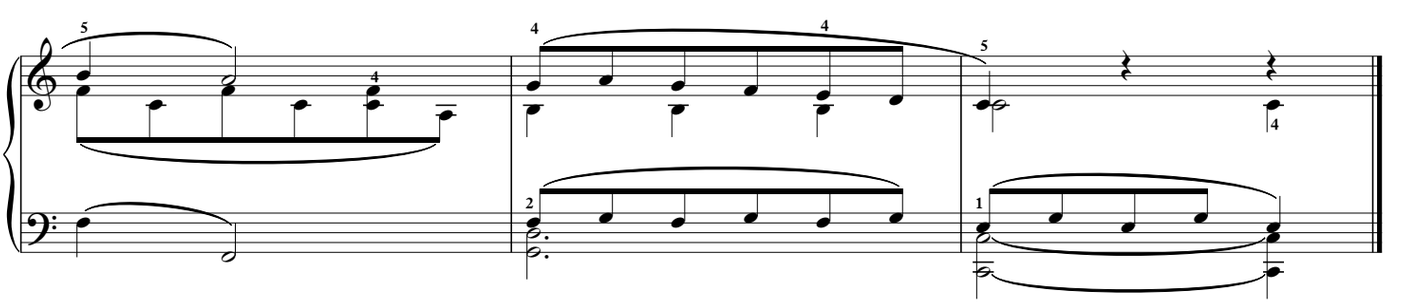

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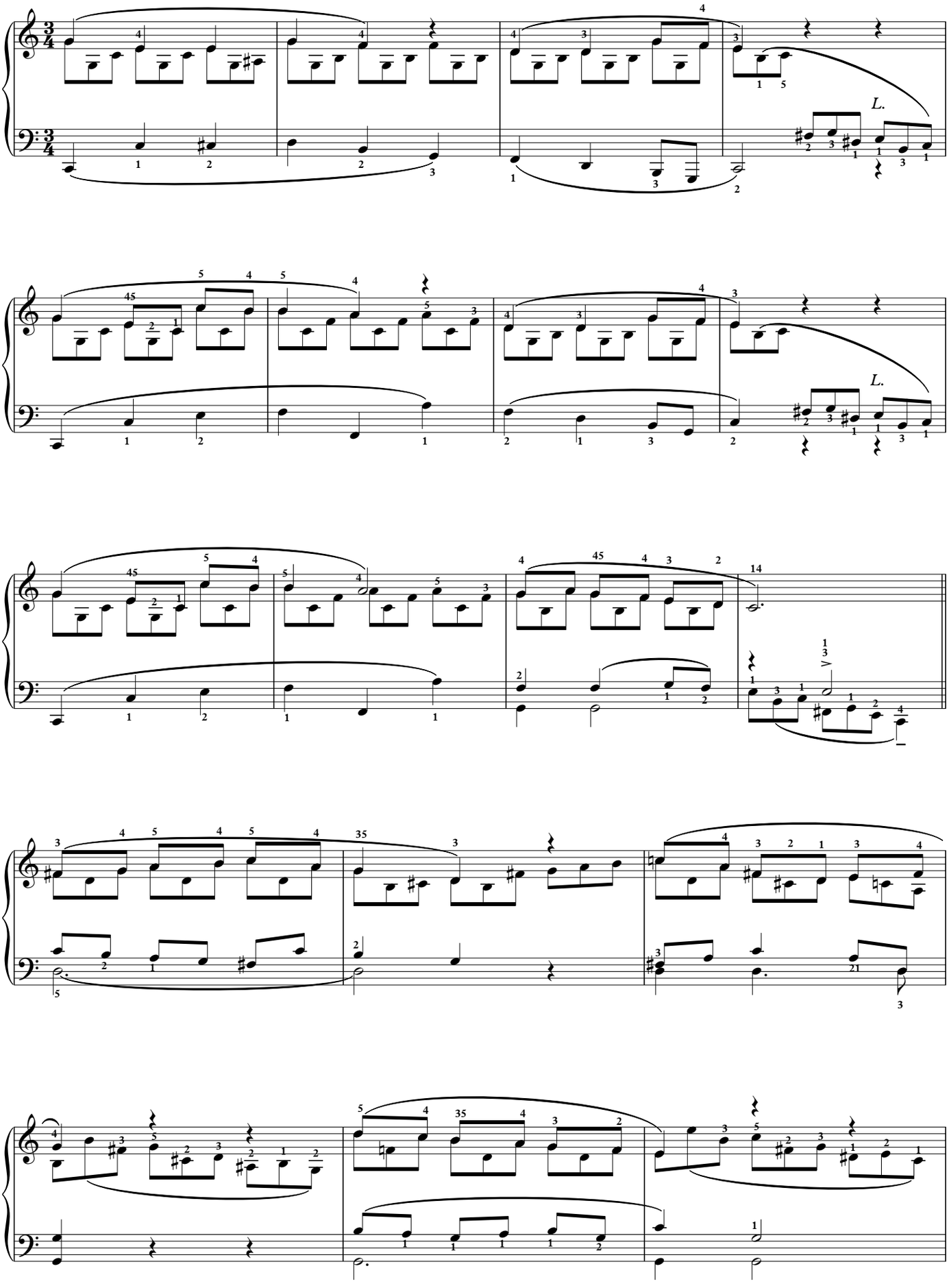
Variation

Sempre dolce legato



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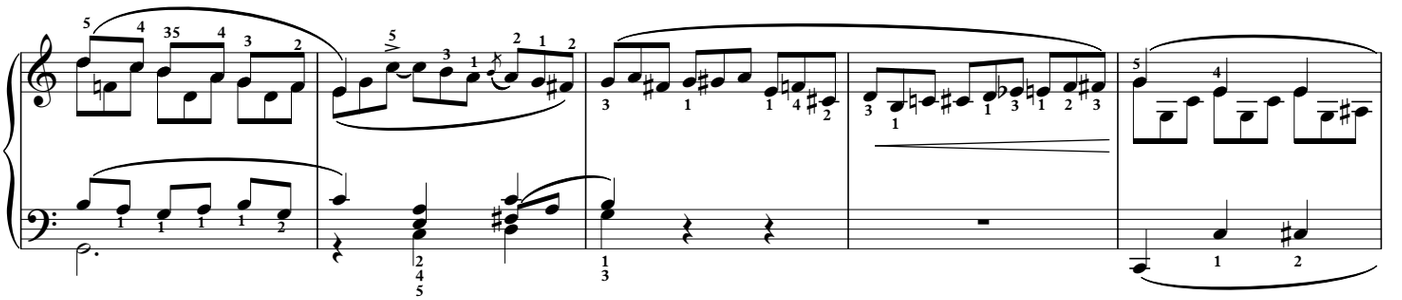

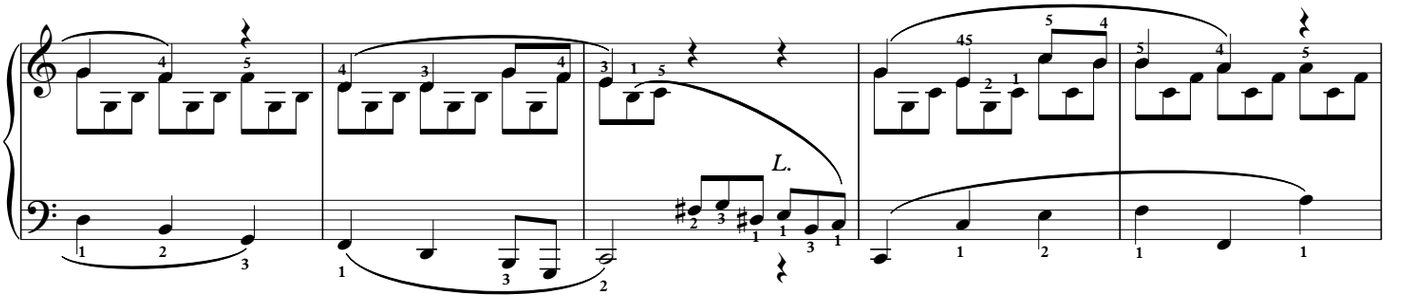

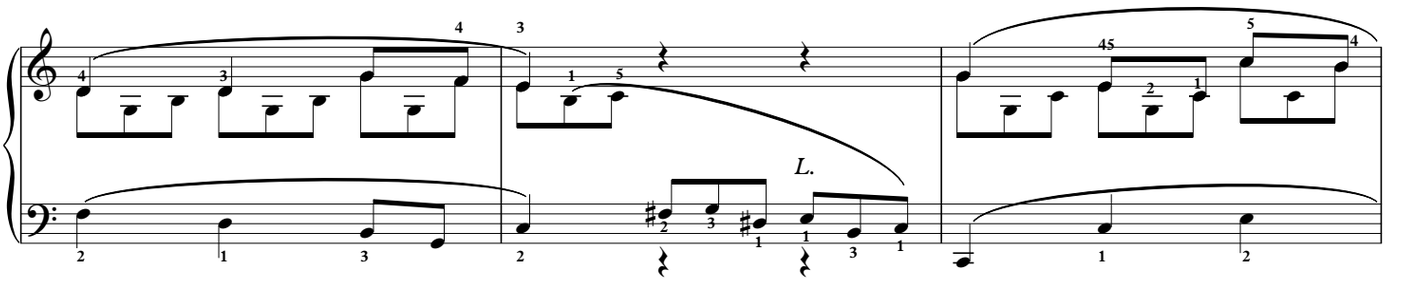

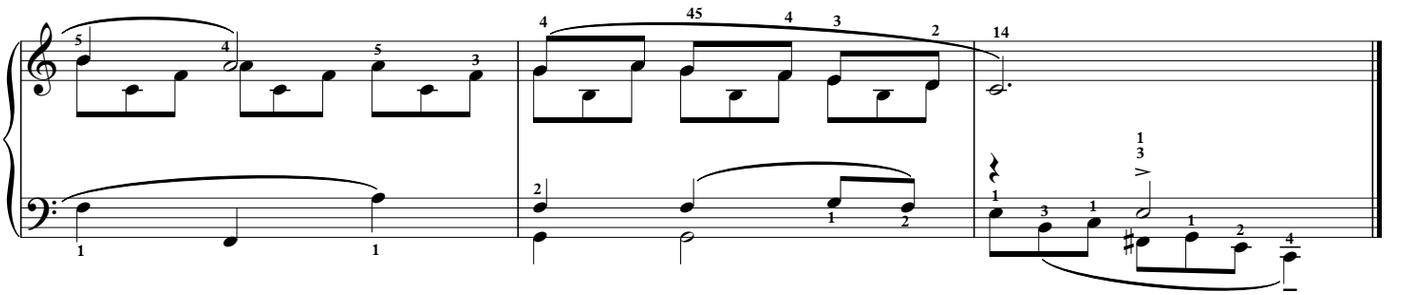

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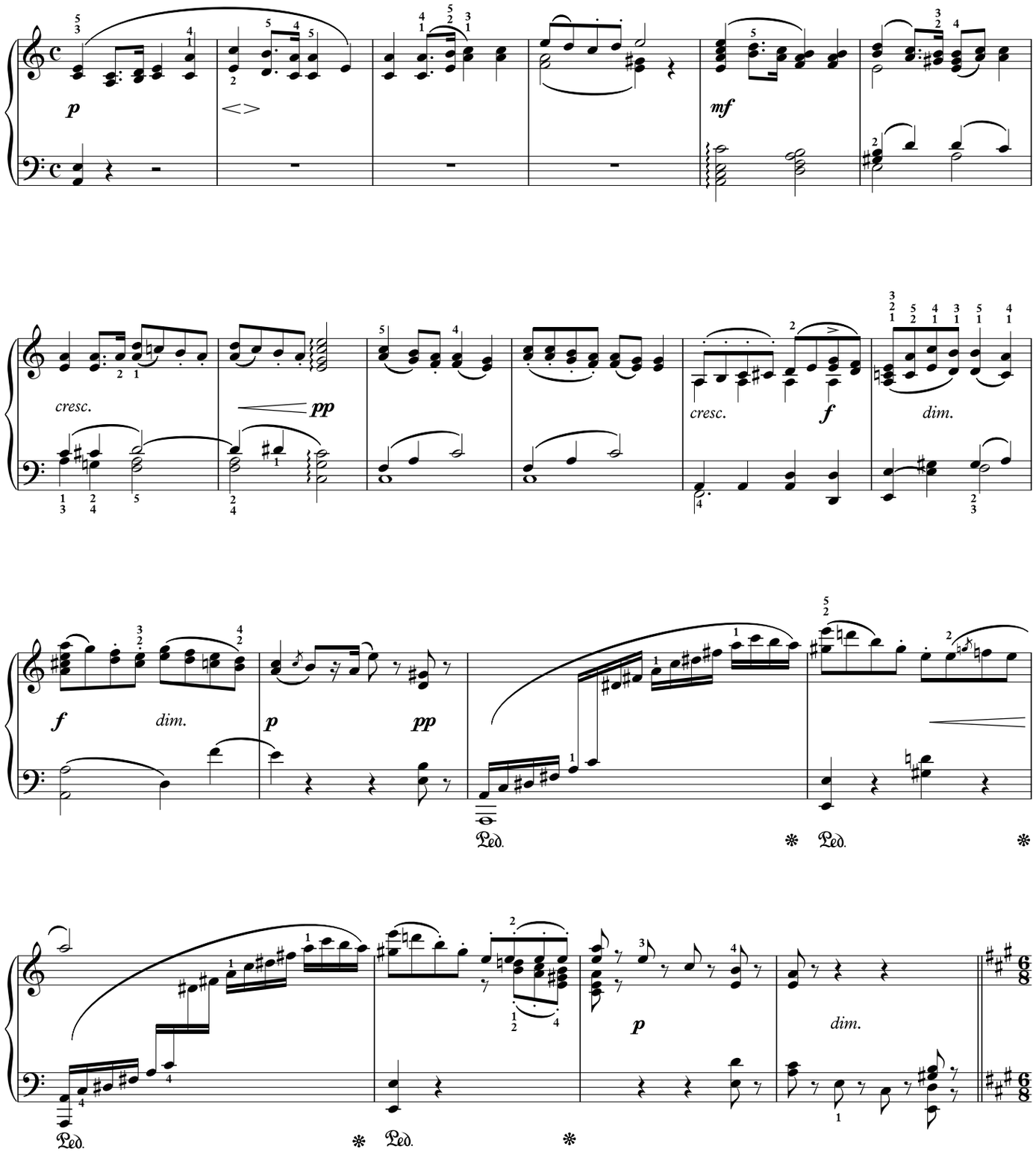
연주 듣기

Fantasies or Caprices
Op.16, No.1

Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy

Andante con moto



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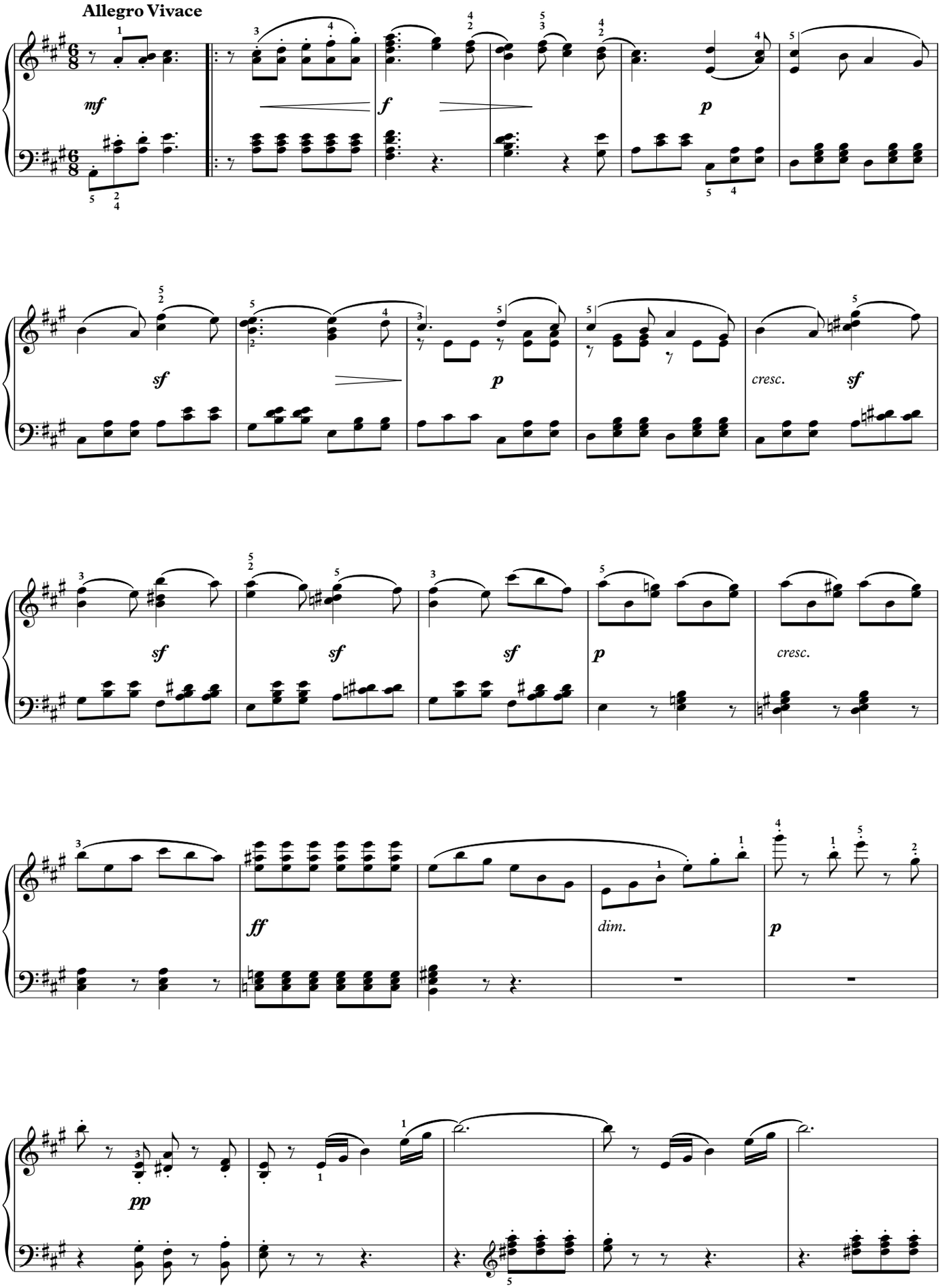

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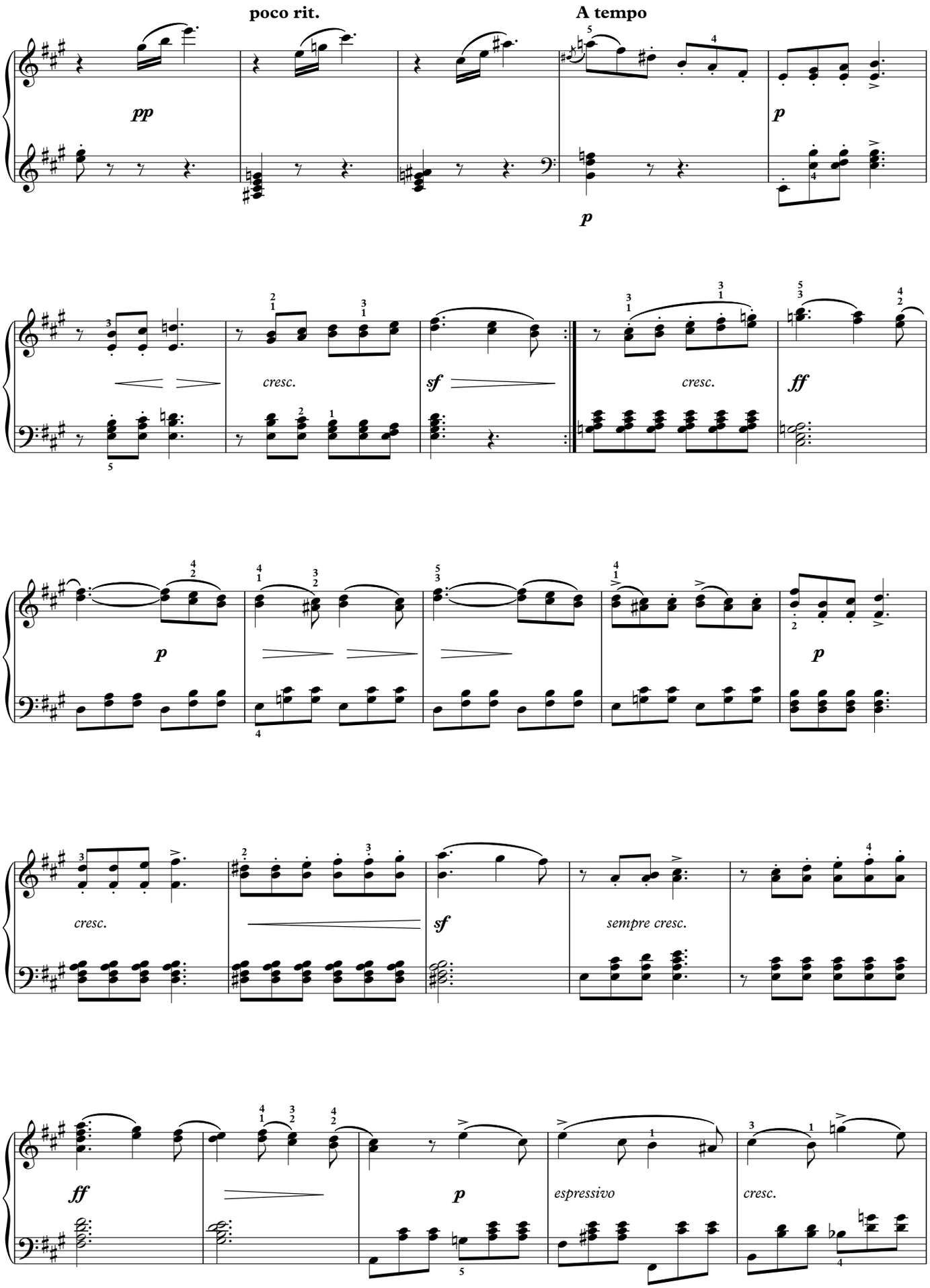

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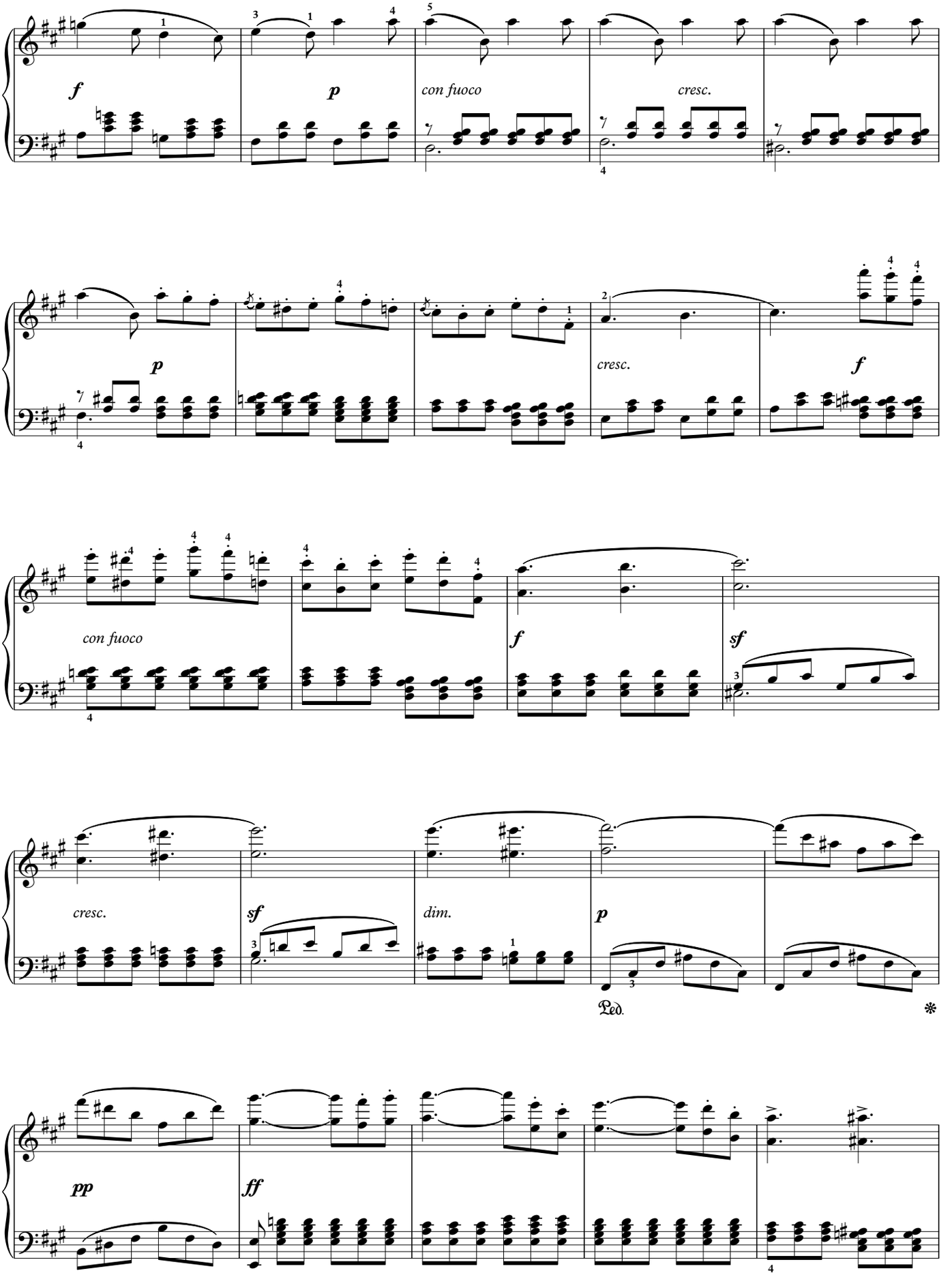

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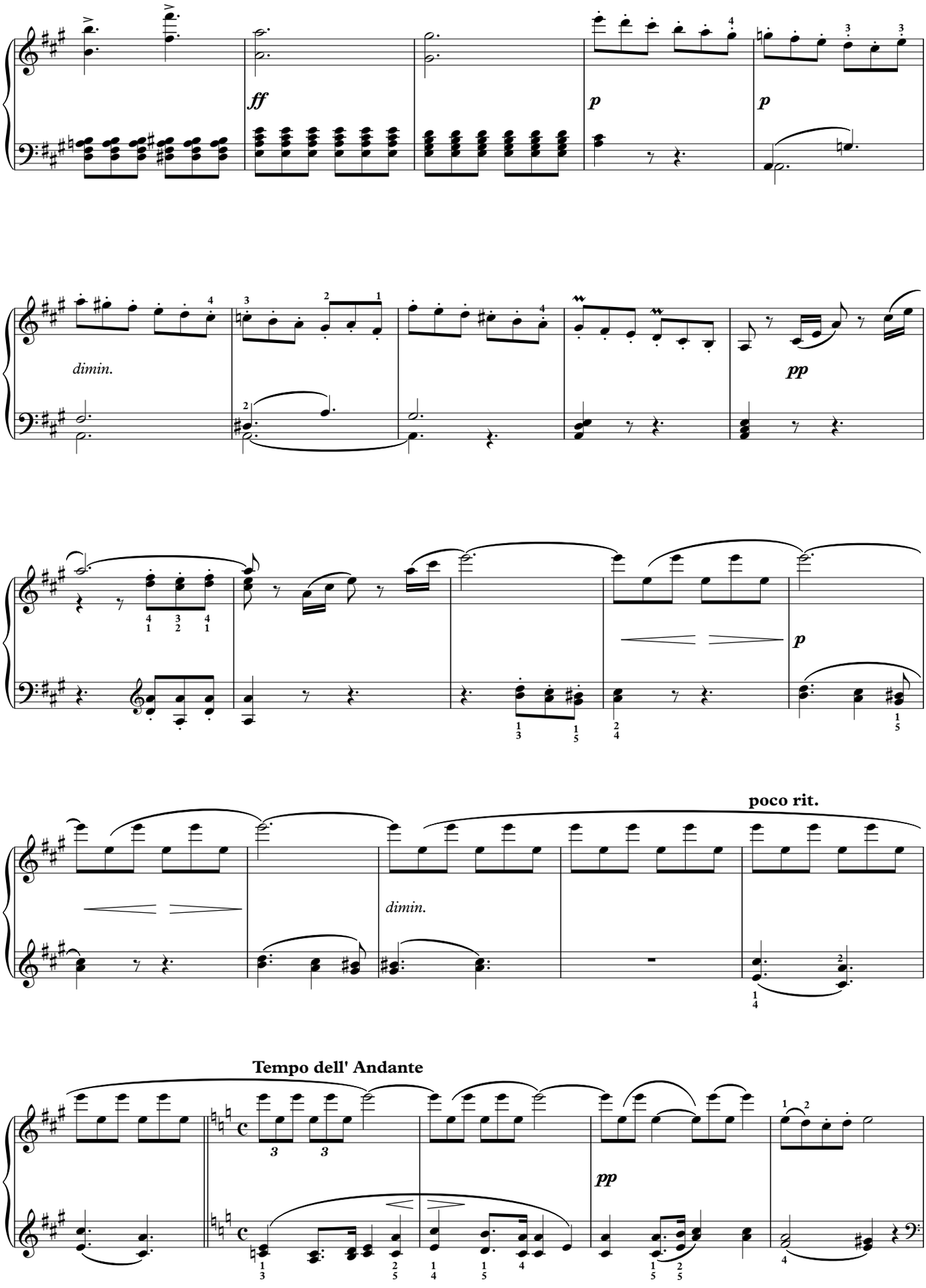

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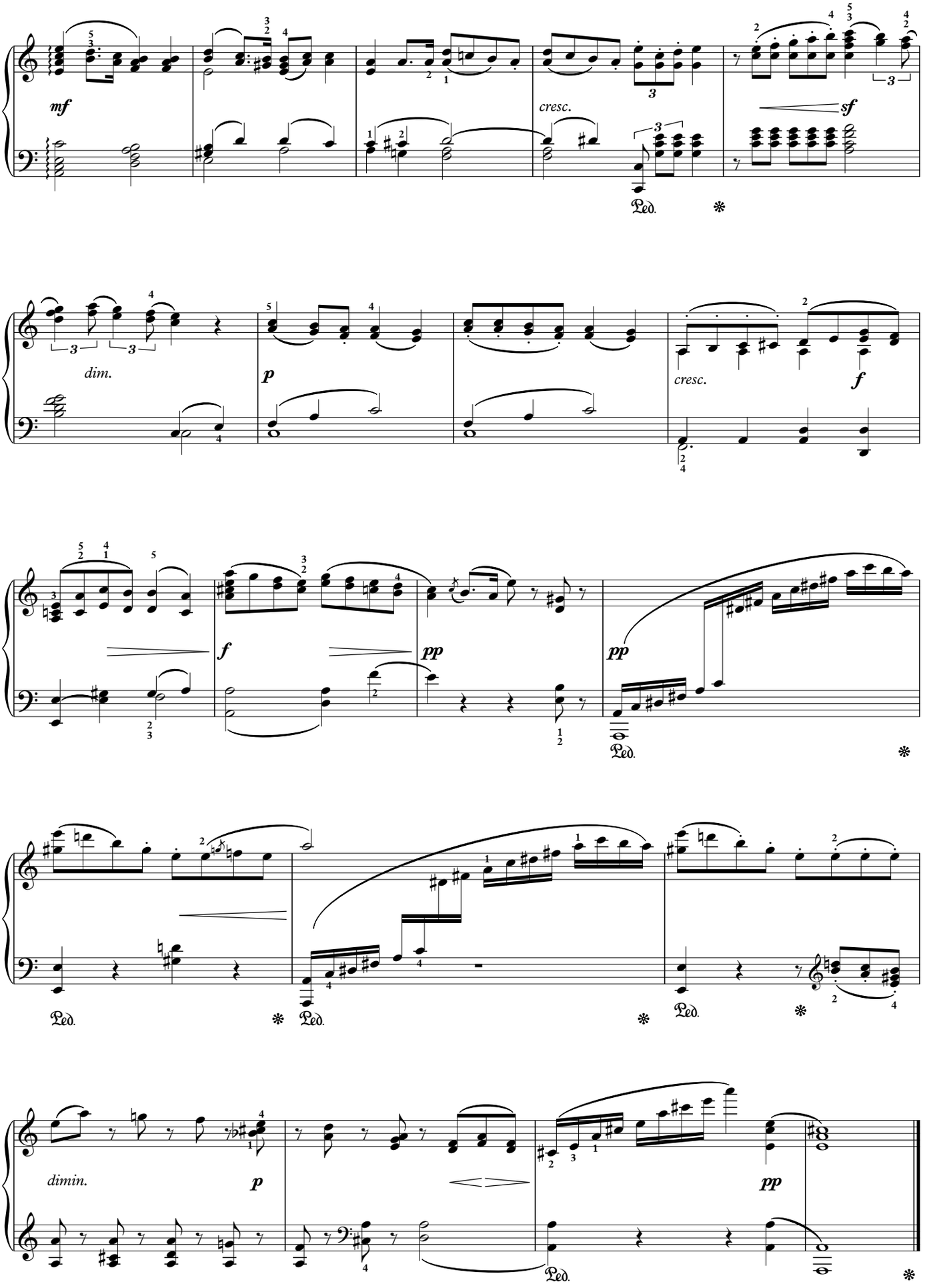

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SONATINAS (소나티네)

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펴낸이 | 안왕식
디자인 | 심효정

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