

Per organetto 18 bassi.

Pour accordéon diatonique 18 basses.

For 18 bass diatonic accordion.



Castagnari
dal 1914

PREMIATA DITTA DI ARMONICHE



Si ringrazia la ditta
Castagnari per il prezioso
contributo alla realizzazione
di questo volume.

Nous remercions la société
Castagnari pour sa précieuse
contribution à la
réalisation de ce volume.

We thank the company
Castagnari for their
valuable contribution to
the creation of this volume



© 2022 Edizioni Musicali ACCADEMIA 2008
www.accademia2008.it

LE SCALE
per fisarmonica diatonica
di Matteo Di Prospero

Stampato in Luglio 2024

Grafica copertina e impaginazione Matteo Di Prospero

ISBN 979 12 59 835 24 6

Tutti i diritti sono riservati ed è vietata
la riproduzione anche parziale dei testi

Ed. Musicali Accademia2008
Via Arno 16, 67057 Pescina (AQ)
Tel 328 4854736
Webmail: info@accademia2008.it
Website: www.accademia2008.it

1. Introduzione

Il presente volume nasce dalla necessità di creare materiale didattico per lo studio dell'organetto (fisarmonica diafonica) ormai divenuto uno strumento completo e adatto ad ogni tipo di esperienza musicale.

Risulta essenziale svolgere una riflessione sul piano didattico: creare il materiale stesso comporta conoscenza, scambio e ulteriore perfezionamento dello strumento. Ci avviciniamo verso l'inserimento dell'organetto nei corsi dei conservatori statali di musica, ciò richiede del materiale per i programmi futuri.

Lo scopo di questo metodo è quello di migliorare le proprie competenze, la conoscenza dello strumento, favorire la lettura e non solo attraverso la pratica delle scale. Questo testo sarà indispensabile per gli insegnanti che non dovranno più recuperare del materiale (spesso da altri metodi per fisarmonica) o tentare di riscrivere intere lezioni.

Per eseguire tutti gli esercizi sono sufficienti strumenti con estensione di due ottave.

1. Introduction

Le présent volume est né de la nécessité de créer du matériel didactique pour l'étude de l'accordéon diatonique, désormais devenu un instrument complet et adapté à tout type d'expérience musicale.

Il est essentiel de mener une réflexion sur le plan didactique: créer le matériel lui-même implique connaissance, échange et perfectionnement de l'instrument. Nous nous approchons de l'intégration de l'accordéon diatonique dans les cours des conservatoires nationaux de musique, ce qui nécessite du matériel pour les programmes futurs. L'objectif de cette méthode est d'améliorer ses compétences, la connaissance de l'instrument, de favoriser la lecture et bien plus encore à travers la pratique des gammes. Ce texte sera indispensable pour les enseignants qui n'auront plus à rechercher du matériel (souvent provenant d'autres méthodes pour accordéon) ou à essayer de réécrire des leçons entières.

Pour exécuter tous les exercices, des instruments avec une extension de deux octaves sont suffisants.

Buono studio!

1. Introduction

This volume arises from the need to create educational material for the study of the organetto (diatonic accordion), which has now become a complete instrument suitable for all types of musical experiences. It is essential to reflect on the educational aspect: creating the material itself involves knowledge, exchange, and further refinement of the instrument. We are moving towards integrating the organetto into the curriculum of state conservatories of music, which requires material for future programs. The purpose of this method is to enhance skills, instrument knowledge, promote reading, and not just through scale practice. This text will be indispensable for teachers who will no longer need to gather material (often from other accordion methods) or attempt to rewrite entire lessons. To perform all exercises, instruments with a range of two octaves are sufficient.

Happy studying!

Indice

1. Introduzione	5
2. Le scale maggiori	8
3. Le scale minori	39
4. La scala cromatica	72
5. Le scale pentatoniche maggiori e minori	73
6. Le scale blues maggiori e minori	77

Sommaire

1. Introduction	5
2. Les gammes majeures	8
3. Les gammes mineures	39
4. La gamme chromatique	72
5. Les gammes pentatoniques majeures et mineures	73
6. Les gammes blues majeures et mineures	77

Index

1. Introduction	5
2. Major scales	8
3. Minor scales	39
4. Chromatic scale.....	72
5. Major and minor pentatonic scales	73
6. Major and minor blues scales	77

1. Le scale maggiori

La successione graduale di otto suoni di cui l'ottavo è la ripetizione del primo, forma la scala musicale che prende il nome dalla nota iniziale chiamata *tonica*.

Prendendo come esempio la scala di *Do* si osserva l'alternanza di toni e semitonni.

I due semitonni si trovano fra il III ed il IV e fra il VII ed VIII grado.

La scala di *Do*, essendo composta di sole note naturali (senza alterazioni), si dice diatonica naturale. La successione dei toni e dei semitonni in questo ordine (vedi immagine) si chiama *modo maggiore*.

Nello stesso modo si procede per ottenere le altre scale diatoniche maggiori.

1. Les gammes majeures

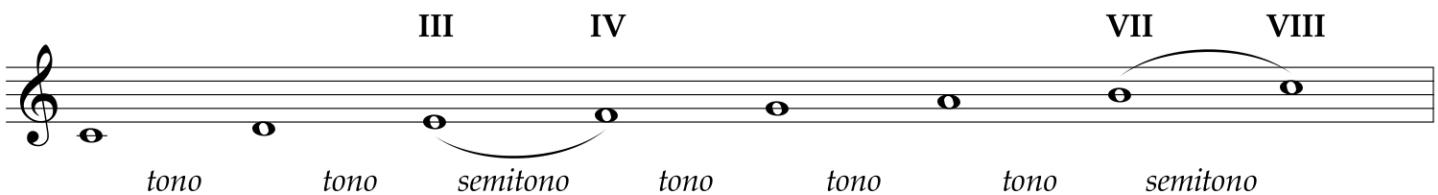
La succession graduelle de huit sons dont le huitième est la répétition du premier forme la gamme musicale qui prend le nom de la note initiale appelée *tonique*. En prenant comme exemple la gamme de *Do*, on observe l'alternance de tons et de demi-tons. Les deux demi-tons se trouvent entre le III^e et le IV^e et entre le VII^e et le VIII^e degré. La gamme de *Do*, étant composée uniquement de notes naturelles (sans altérations), est dite diatonique naturelle. La succession des tons et des demi-tons dans cet ordre (voir image) est appelée *mode majeur*. De la même manière, on procède pour obtenir les autres gammes diatoniques majeures.

1. Major scales

The gradual succession of eight tones, where the eighth is a repetition of the first, forms the musical scale named after the initial note called the *tonic*.

Taking the scale of C as an example, one observes the alternation of whole tones and semitones. The two semitones are found between the **third** and **fourth** degrees, and between the **seventh** and **eighth** degrees.

The succession of whole tones and semitones in this order (see diagram) is called the *major mode*. The same method is used to obtain other major diatonic scales.



- È preferibile eseguire le scale con entrambe le mani (anche con i bassi) e alternare le scale maggiori con le relative scale minori.
- Il est préférable d'exécuter les gammes avec les deux mains (y compris avec les basses) et d'alterner les gammes majeures avec leurs gammes mineures correspondantes.
- It is preferable to play the scales with both hands (including the bass) and alternate between major scales and their relative minor scales.

DO MAGGIORE

UT MAJEUR

C MAJOR



TERZINE

TRIOLETS

TRIPLETS



SECONDE

SECONDES

SECONDS



TERZE

TIERCES

THIRDS



QUARTE

QUARTES

FOURTHS



QUINTE
QUINTES
FIFTHS

Musical notation for Quinte (Fifth) on a treble clef staff. The staff has a key signature of four flats. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns: the first measure has notes on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th beats; the second measure has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th beats.

Continuation of the musical notation for Quinte (Fifth) on a treble clef staff. The staff has a key signature of four flats. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns: the first measure has notes on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th beats; the second measure has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th beats.

SESTE
SIXTES
SIXTHS

Musical notation for Seste (Sixth) on a treble clef staff. The staff has a key signature of four flats. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns: the first measure has notes on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th beats; the second measure has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th beats.

Continuation of the musical notation for Seste (Sixth) on a treble clef staff. The staff has a key signature of four flats. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns: the first measure has notes on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th beats; the second measure has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th beats.

SETTIME
SEPTIEMES
SEVENTHS

Musical notation for Settime (Seventh) on a treble clef staff. The staff has a key signature of four flats. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns: the first measure has notes on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th beats; the second measure has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th beats.

Continuation of the musical notation for Settime (Seventh) on a treble clef staff. The staff has a key signature of four flats. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns: the first measure has notes on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th beats; the second measure has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th beats.

OTTAVE
OCTAVES
OCTAVES

Musical notation for Ottava (Octave) on a treble clef staff. The staff has a key signature of four flats. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns: the first measure has notes on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th beats; the second measure has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th beats.

Continuation of the musical notation for Ottava (Octave) on a treble clef staff. The staff has a key signature of four flats. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns: the first measure has notes on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th beats; the second measure has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th beats.

3. Le scale minori

Le scale minori hanno una diversa disposizione dei toni e dei semiton. Ci sono tre forme diverse di scale minori: *naturale*, *armonica* e *melodica*.

Le scale minori *naturali* hanno i semiton fra il **II** ed il **III** e fra il **V** ed il **VI** grado.

Sono formate dagli stessi suoni delle scale maggiori, e per ottenere la posizione dei toni e dei semiton hanno inizio sul **VI** grado delle rispettive scale maggiori, per questo motivo, vengono chiamate *relative minori*. Così la scala di *Do Maggiore* ha come relativa quella di *La Minore*. Si ottengono 15 scale minori naturali. Vengono usate raramente, perché fra il **VII** e l'**VIII** grado c'è la distanza di un tono e manca quindi la tendenza risolutiva del **VII** grado sulla tonica, che si manifesta solo quando l'intervallo è di semitono. Per ottenere l'intervallo di semitono fra il **VII** e l'**VIII** grado, e quindi la *sensibile* (settimo grado della scala), si altera di un semitono ascendente il **VII** grado. Si ottiene in questo modo la scala minore *armonica*.

Per quanto riguarda la scala minore *melodica*

3. Le gammes mineures

Les gammes mineures présentent une disposition différente des tons et des demi-ton. Il existe trois formes différentes de gammes mineures: *naturelle*, *harmonique* et *mélodique*.

Les gammes mineures *naturelles* ont les demi-ton entre le **II^e** et le **III^e** degré et entre le **Ve** et le **VI^e** degré. Elles sont composées des mêmes notes que les gammes majeures, et pour déterminer la position des tons et des demi-ton, elles commencent sur le **VI^e** degré des gammes majeures respectives, c'est pourquoi on les appelle les *relatives mineures*. Ainsi, la gamme de *Do Majeur* a comme relative la gamme de *La Mineur*. Il existe 15 gammes mineures naturelles.

Sont rarement utilisées, car entre le **VII^e** et le **VIII^e** degré il y a un intervalle d'un ton, ce qui supprime la tendance résolutive du **VII^e** degré vers la tonique, laquelle se manifeste uniquement lorsque l'intervalle est d'un demi-ton. Pour obtenir l'intervalle d'un demi-ton entre le **VII^e** et le **VIII^e** degré, et donc la sensible (septième degré de la gamme), on augmente d'un demi-ton le **VII^e** degré. On obtient ainsi la gamme mineure *harmonique*.

Pour ce qui est de la gamme mineure *mélodique*, en

3. Minor scales

Minor scales have a different arrangement of whole tones and semitones.

There are three different forms of minor scales: *natural*, *harmonic*, and *melodic*. **Natural minor** scales have semitones between the **second** and **third** degrees, and between the **fifth** and **sixth** degrees. They are formed from the same notes as the major scales, and to determine the positions of the whole tones and semitones, they start on the **sixth** degree of the respective major scales; for this reason, they are called *relative minors*. Thus, the C Major scale has A Minor as its relative minor. There are 15 natural minor scales in total. They are rarely used because there is a whole tone between the **seventh** and **eighth** degrees, which lacks the resolving tendency of the **seventh** degree to the tonic, a resolution that occurs only when the interval is a semitone. To achieve a semitone interval between the **seventh** and **eighth** degrees, and thus the leading tone (seventh degree of the scale), the **seventh** degree is raised by a half step. This results in

invece, si altera in senso ascendente anche il **VI** grado, nel descendere però, vengono tolte le alterazioni sul **VI** e sul **VII** grado. La scala, in questo modo, ritorna nella forma naturale.

* *Vengono di seguito riportate le scale minori armoniche, più comunemente utilizzate.*

revanche, le **VI^e** degré est également augmenté à la montée, mais lors de la descente, les altérations sont retirées sur les **VI^e** et **VII^e** degrés. La gamme, de cette manière, reprend sa forme naturelle.

* *Ci-dessous sont présentées les gammes mineures harmoniques, les plus couramment utilisées.*

the *harmonic* minor scale. As for the *melodic* minor scale, the **sixth** degree is also raised in ascending motion, but the alterations on the **sixth** and **seventh** degrees are removed when descending. This restores the scale to its natural form.

**The following are the more commonly used harmonic minor scales.*

The image shows four musical staves illustrating harmonic minor scales:

- Staff 1 (Top):** Labeled "Scala di Do Maggiore". It shows a staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The notes are: Do (C), Re (D), Mi (E), Fa (F), Sol (G), La (A), Si (B). The interval between Mi and Fa is a semitone, indicated by a curved line connecting the two notes.
- Staff 2 (Second from top):** Labeled "Scala di La Minore (naturale)". It shows a staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The notes are: La (A), Si (B-flat), Do (C), Re (D), Mi (E), Fa (F), Sol (G). Below the staff, the intervals are labeled: tono, semitono, tono, tono, semitono, tono, tono.
- Staff 3 (Third from top):** Labeled "Scala di La Minore (armonica)". It shows a staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The notes are: La (A), Si (B-flat), Do (C), Re (D), Mi (E), Fa (F), Sol (G), La (A). The interval between Mi and Fa is a semitone, indicated by a curved line connecting the two notes.
- Staff 4 (Bottom):** Labeled "Scala di La Minore (melodica)". It shows a staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The notes are: La (A), Si (B-flat), Do (C), Re (D), Mi (E), Sol (F#), Fa (G), La (A). The interval between Mi and Sol is a semitone, indicated by a curved line connecting the two notes.

Annotations "e la sua relativa" are placed next to the second staff, indicating the relationship between the two scales shown.

QUINTE
QUINTES
FIFTHS

Musical notation for Quinte, Quintes/Fifths. The music is in G clef, two sharps key signature, and common time. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical notation for Seste, Sixtes/Sixths. The music is in G clef, two sharps key signature, and common time. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns.

SESTE
SIXTES
SIXTHS

Musical notation for Settime, Septiemes/Sevenths. The music is in G clef, two sharps key signature, and common time. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical notation for Settime, Septiemes/Sevenths. The music is in G clef, two sharps key signature, and common time. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns.

SETTIME
SEPTIEMES
SEVENTHS

Musical notation for Ottave, Octaves/Octaves. The music is in G clef, two sharps key signature, and common time. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical notation for Ottave, Octaves/Octaves. The music is in G clef, two sharps key signature, and common time. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns.

OTTAVE
OCTAVES
OCTAVES

Musical notation for Ottave, Octaves/Octaves. The music is in G clef, two sharps key signature, and common time. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical notation for Ottave, Octaves/Octaves. The music is in G clef, two sharps key signature, and common time. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns.

4. La scala cromatica

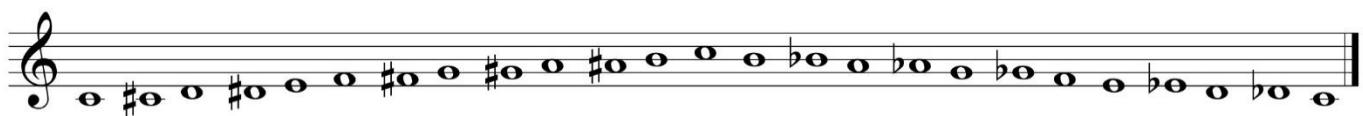
La scala cromatica è formata da 12 semitonni e nell'ambito dell'ottava comprende 5 semitonni cromatici e 7 diatonici. La scala cromatica si ottiene con i *diesis* (#) nell'ascendere e con i *bemolli* (b) nel discendere.

3. La gamme chromatique

La gamme chromatique est formée de 12 demi-tons et s'étend sur une octave, comprenant 5 demi-tons chromatiques et 7 diatoniques. On obtient la gamme chromatique en utilisant des *dièses* (#) à la montée et des *bémols* (b) à la descente.

3. The chromatic scale

The chromatic scale consists of 12 semitones and within the octave includes 5 chromatic semitones and 7 diatonic semitones. The chromatic scale is formed with *sharps* (#) ascending and *flats* (b) descending.



- È possibile eseguire la scala cromatica con il proprio strumento partendo dalla nota più grave fino ad arrivare a quella più acuta.
- Il est possible d'exécuter la gamme chromatique sur son instrument en commençant par la note la plus basse jusqu'à celle la plus aiguë.
- It's possible to perform the chromatic scale with your instrument, starting from the lowest to the highest note.

MATTEO DI PROSPERO

Inizia lo studio della musica avvicinandosi alla Fisarmonica Diatonica presso "l'Accademia Diatonica Italiana" della Città di Anagni (FR) diretta da Massimo Carboni.

Successivamente prosegue gli studi con il M° Armando Noce, Baritonista del Quartetto di Sassofoni "Apeiron Sax Quartet" conseguendo la Laurea Magistrale nel 2018 e la Laurea di II livello con 110 e lode nel 2021 in Discipline Musicali Sassofono, presso il Conservatorio Statale di Musica "O.Respighi" di Latina sotto la guida del M° Daniele Caporaso.

Frequenta numerosi corsi di perfezionamento con sassofonisti di fama mondiale tra cui Claude Delangle e Vincent David. Collabora con il quartetto "Arya Saxophone Quartet", alla realizzazione del CD "Il Paese Degli Uomini Integri" con musiche di Fausto Sebastiani, edito dalla Stradivarius e alla prima esecuzione assoluta del quintetto "Now's The Sax" insieme al M° Claude Delangle.

Collabora con "Orchestra Bottoni" e "Trio Filia". Vincitore di oltre 40 concorsi nazionali e internazionali, tra cui il "Campionato Italiano di Fisarmonica Diatonica" nel 2011 città di Tornimparte (AQ) e di importanti concorsi di musica da camera come il

Il a débuté ses études musicales en s'approchant de l'accordéon diatonique à l' "Accademia Diatonica Italiana" de la ville d'Anagni (FR), dirigée par Massimo Carboni.

Par la suite, il a poursuivi ses études avec le Maestro Armando Noce, saxophoniste baryton du "Apeiron Sax Quartet", obtenant une maîtrise en 2018 et un diplôme de deuxième niveau avec mention très bien (110 et lode) en 2021 en Disciplines Musicales - Saxophone, au Conservatorio Statale di Musica "O.Respighi" de Latina sous la direction du Maestro Daniele Caporaso.

Il a participé à de nombreux stages de perfectionnement avec des saxophonistes de renommée mondiale, dont Claude Delangle et Vincent David. Il collabore avec le "Arya Saxophone Quartet", contribuant à la réalisation du CD "Il Paese Degli Uomini Integri" avec des œuvres de Fausto Sebastiani, publié par Stradivarius, ainsi qu'à la première mondiale du quintette "Now's The Sax" avec le Maestro Claude Delangle. Il collabore également avec l' "Orchestra Bottoni" et le "Trio Filia" est il a remporté plus de 40 concours nationaux et internationaux, dont le "Campionato Italiano di Fisarmonica Diatonica" en 2011 à Tornimparte (AQ), ainsi que des concours prestigieux de musique de

He began his musical studies by learning the Diatonic Accordion at the Accademia Diatonica Italiana in Anagni, Frosinone, under the guidance of Massimo Carboni. He furthered his education with Maestro Armando Noce, baritone saxophonist of the "Apeiron Sax Quartet", earning a master's degree in 2018 and a second-level degree with honors (110 cum laude) in 2021 in Discipline Musicali - Sassofono at the Conservatorio Statale di Musica 'O. Respighi' in Latina, mentored by Maestro Daniele Caporaso. He attended numerous advanced courses with renowned saxophonists such as Claude Delangle and Vincent David and he collaborates with the "Arya Saxophone Quartet," contributing to the production of the CD "Il Paese Degli Uomini Integri" featuring music by Fausto Sebastiani, published by Stradivarius, and the world premiere of the quintet "Now's The Sax" with Maestro Claude Delangle. He is also involved with "Orchestra Bottoni" and "Trio Filia" and he has won over 40 national and international competitions, including the "Campionato Italiano di Fisarmonica Diatonica" in 2011 in Tornimparte (AQ), and prestigious chamber music

concorso nazionale "Giulio Rospigliosi" Lamporecchio e del concorso internazionale "Melos" di Roma. Attualmente è Docente presso il "MusicCampusValdorcia" (campus musicale) ideato dall'Associazione di promozione sociale "Affetti Sonori" e insegnante nella Scuola Secondaria di I Grado continuando la propria attività da musicista.

chambre tels que le concours national "Giulio Rospigliosi" à Lamporecchio et le concours international "Melos" à Rome. Actuellement, il est enseignant au "MusicCampusValdorcia" (campus musical) initié par l'association de promotion sociale "Affetti Sonori" et il enseigne également dans une école secondaire tout en poursuivant sa carrière de musicien.

contests like the national competition "Giulio Rospigliosi" in Lamporecchio and the international competition "Melos" in Rome. Currently, he is a lecturer at "MusicCampusValdorcia," a music campus created by the social promotion association "Affetti Sonori," and he teaches at Colledge while continuing his career as a musician.