



Roberto Sola

Metodo per Tromba

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ROBERTO SOLA



Sola Roberto, nasce a Praia a Mare (Cs) il 15/09/1972, si diploma “Ragioniere Perito Commerciale”. Diplomato al Conservatorio di Musica “S. Giacomantonio” di Cosenza, nell’orchestra dello stesso istituto, è stato Prima Tromba. Il primo approccio alla musica, avviene nella banda del proprio paese, dove svolge in seguito un’intensa attività didattica. Intraprende l’impegno concertistico, in duo, Tromba e Pianoforte, Tromba e Organo. In trio, Due Trombe e Pianoforte, Due Trombe e Organo. Ha suonato come Prima Tromba: Nell’orchestra “Philharmonia Mediterranea” di Cosenza; Nell’Ensemble Europeo “Camerata Bruzia”; In concorsi per Banda

Nazionali ed Internazionali. Ha fatto parte dei Quintetti d’Ottoni: “Millenium Brass”, “Brassed Off”, “Castelbrass”. Molte sono le manifestazioni nelle quali gli è stata affidata la direzione artistica, citandone qualcuna ricordiamo: “Camera in Piazza” dal 2 al 5 Agosto 2005, una rassegna musicale che ha visto esibirsi: Masterclass per Tromba 2007 (Laino Castello); Masterclass 2008 (Ottoni e Canto Lirico); Masterclass 2009 (Ottoni Canto Lirico e Clarinetto). Si è perfezionato partecipando a Masterclass con i Maestri: Giancarlo Parodi, Gabriele Cassone, Steven Mead, Jacques Mauger e Ivano Buat. Ha seguito corsi di Direzione e Strumentazione per Banda con i docenti Angelo De Paola e Lorenzo Pusceddu. Ha approfondito, la conoscenza di altri strumenti, partecipando come uditore a corsi di: Clarinetto: Calogero Palermo e Fabrizio Meloni; Oboe: Gabriele De Rosa; Sassofono: Dave Liebman e Fabrice Moretti; Pianoforte: Flavio Manganaro; Attualmente è direttore artistico dell’Associazione Musicale “ULISSE”, in seno alla quale, cura la formazione di giovani musicisti, finalizzando il progetto alla costituzione di una giovane Orchestra di Fiati (Banda), **DELLA QUALE È IL DIRETTORE**. Nella stessa associazione, ha formato una **BIG BAND** dove partecipa attivamente come esecutore ed arrangiatore. Organizza annualmente Corsi di Formazione per strumentisti e cantanti.

POSIZIONI

Le posizioni sono 7, si contano dall'alto verso il basso e sono le seguenti:

PRIMA POSIZIONE: 0 0 0

SECONDA POSIZIONE: 0 2 0

TERZA POSIZIONE: 1 0 0

QUARTA POSIZIONE: 1 2 0

QUINTA POSIZIONE: 0 2 3

SESTA POSIZIONE: 1 0 3

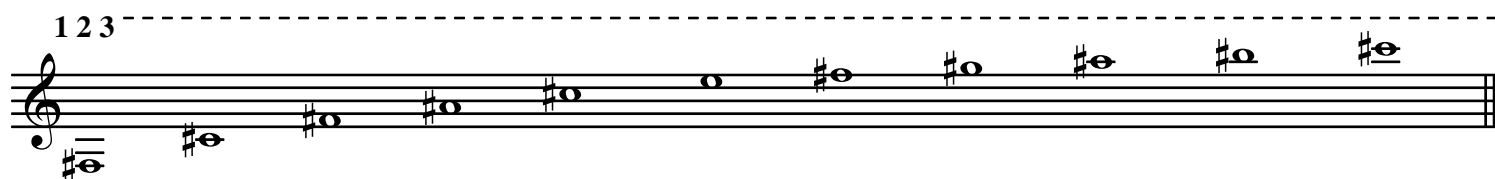
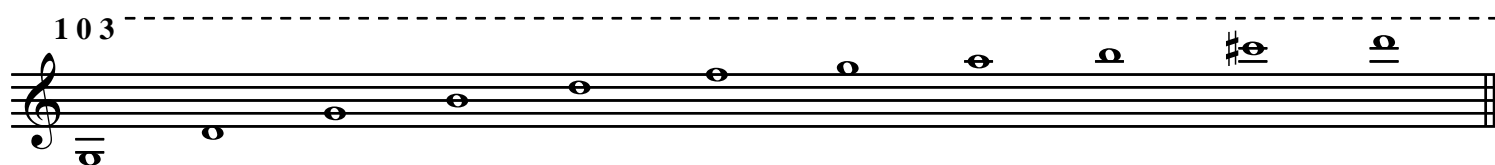
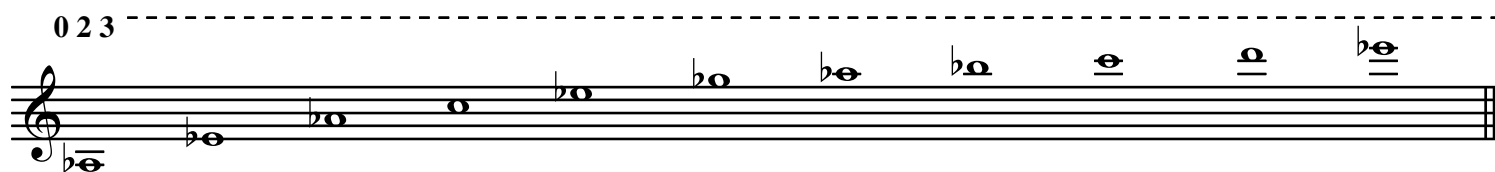
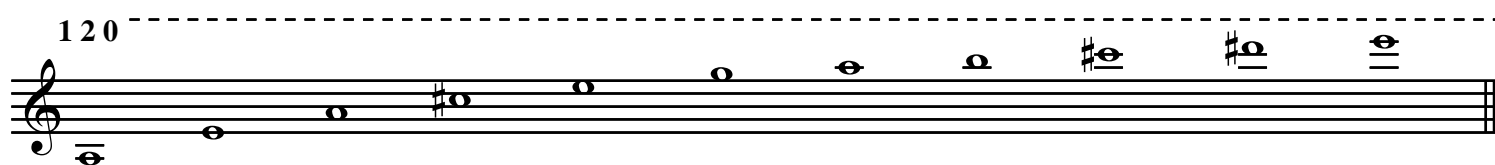
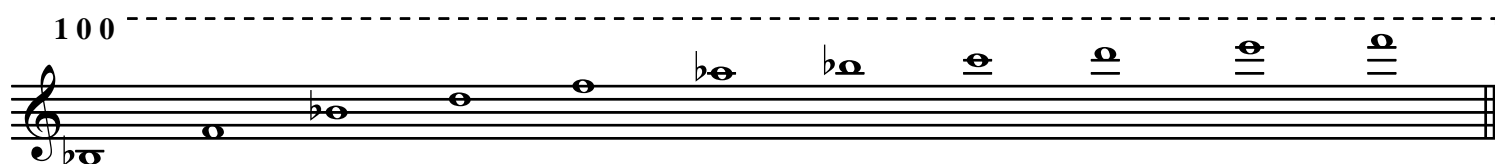
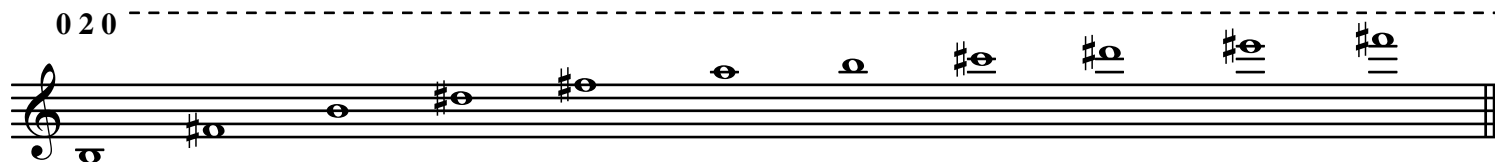
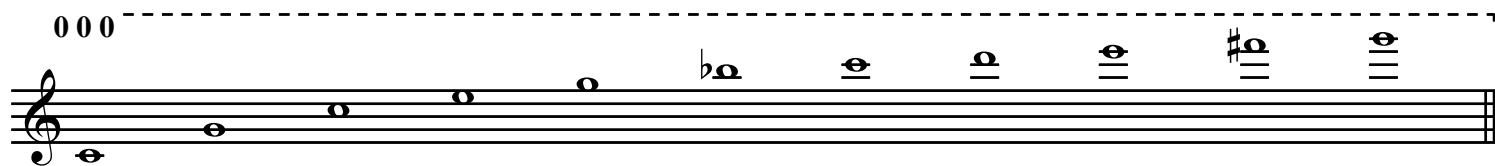
SETTIMA POSIZIONE: 1 2 3

The image displays five staves of musical notation, each representing a different position of the trombone. Each staff contains seven measures, each corresponding to one of the seven positions. Above each measure is a three-digit code indicating the fingerings for the first, second, and third pistons. The notes are written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are half notes, and the slide positions are indicated by the placement of the notes on the staff.

Position	Fingerings (1st, 2nd, 3rd piston)
PRIMA POSIZIONE	0 0 0
SECONDA POSIZIONE	0 2 0
TERZA POSIZIONE	1 0 0
QUARTA POSIZIONE	1 2 0
QUINTA POSIZIONE	0 2 3
SESTA POSIZIONE	1 0 3
SETTIMA POSIZIONE	1 2 3

N.B. Per la quarta posizione, che prevede l'uso del primo e secondo pistone (1 2 0), in alternativa si può usare anche una posizione di ripiego: terzo pistone (0 0 3).
Tenere conto della differenza di intonazione che c'è tra le due.

ARMONICI



Una buona conoscenza dei SUONI ARMONICI è utile anche per le posizioni di ripiego da usare nei suoni acuti.

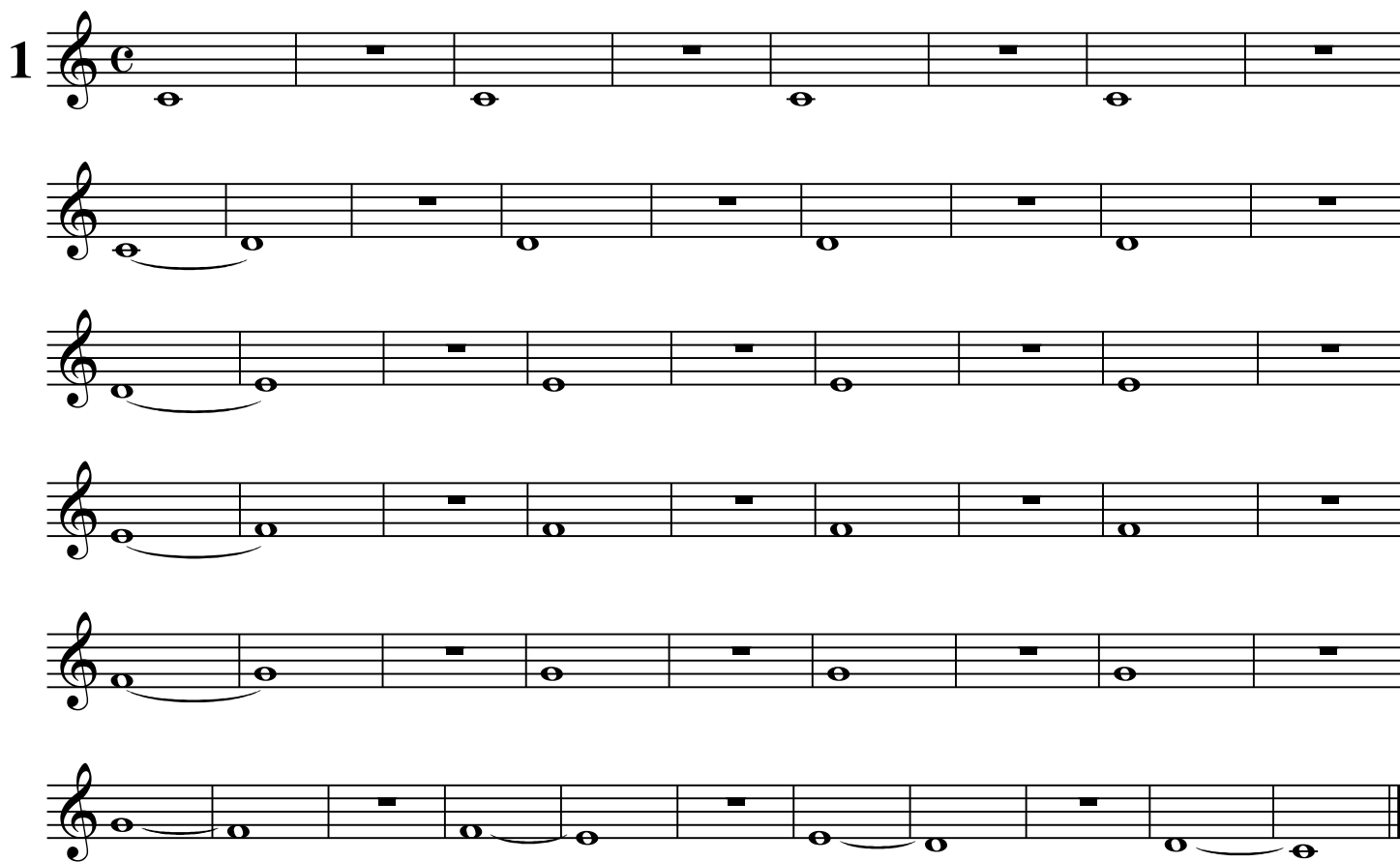
Ottenere il suono senza colpo di lingua

Pronunciare la lettera "O" che da modo di soffiare senza resistenza

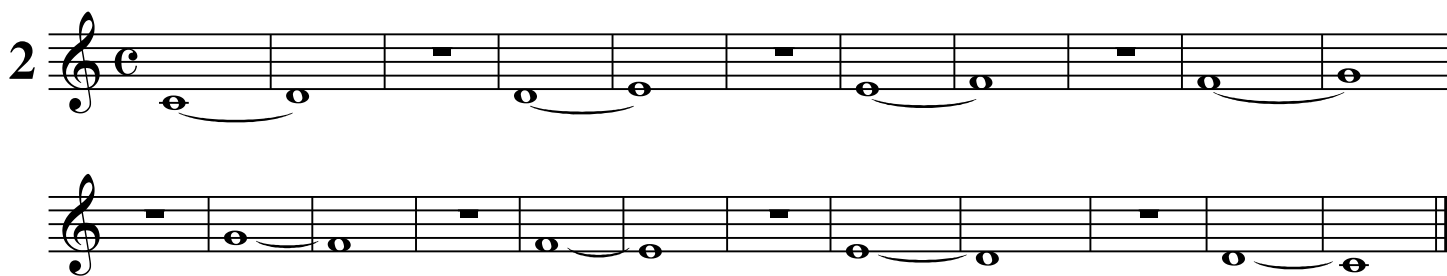
Provare a cantare i suoni prima di eseguirli con lo strumento pronunciando sempre la "O".

Studiare anche solo col il bocchino, meglio ancora se si usa il B.E.R.P.

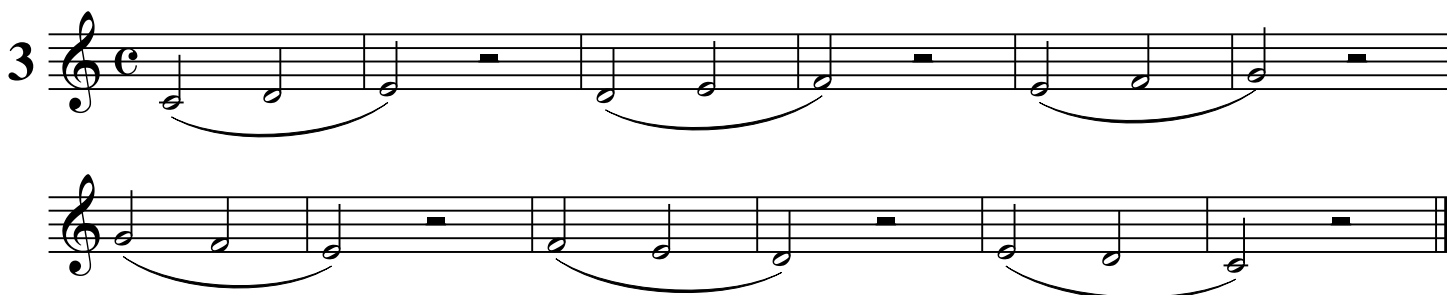
1



2

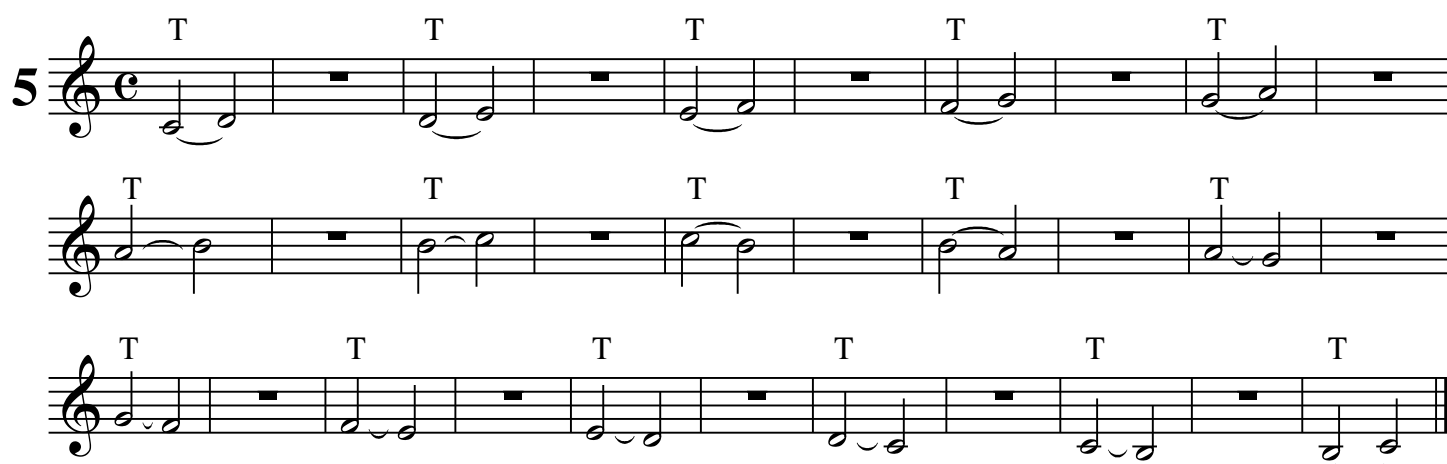
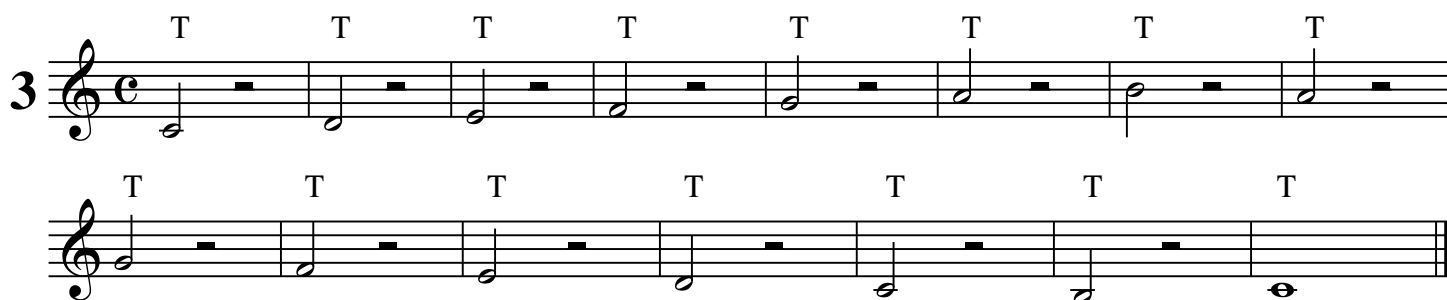
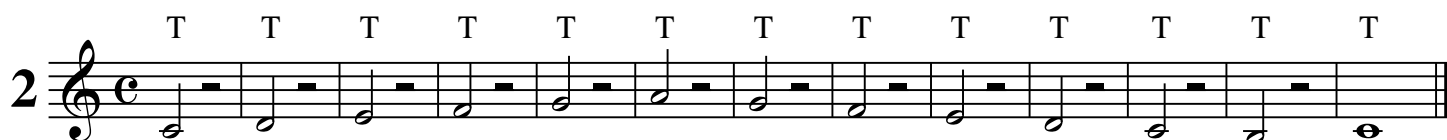


3



Studiamo ora l'inizio del suono con il colpo di lingua,
come già abbiamo detto in precedenza si ottiene pronunciando la lettera "T" o "D"

"T" = colpo di lingua



1

Musical score for system 1, measures 1-10. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first four measures contain eighth notes with ties. The next six measures contain eighth notes, some with ties. Brackets labeled "OPTIONAL" are placed above the staves for measures 5-6 and 7-8.

2

Musical score for system 2, measures 11-20. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first four measures contain eighth notes with ties. The next six measures contain eighth notes, some with ties. Brackets labeled "OPTIONAL" are placed above the staves for measures 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, and 21-22.

1

2

3

4

5

Scala maggiore



Scala Pentatonica



Scala per toni interi



Scala minore naturale



Scala minore armonica



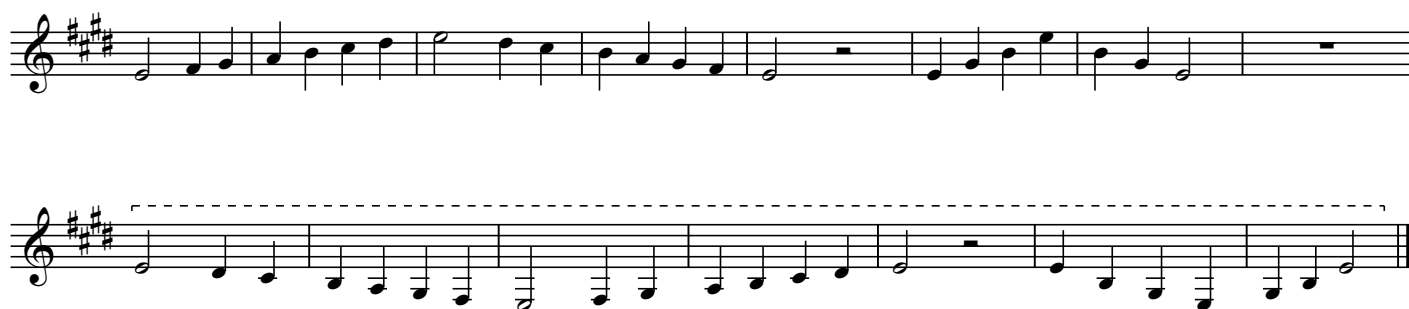
Scala minore melodica



----- = *OPTIONAL*

The musical score on page 37 consists of 14 staves of music, all in the key of B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various melodic lines, often spanning multiple staves with long horizontal beams. Some staves feature optional passages indicated by dashed lines below the notes. The music is written in a style typical of guitar sheet music, with a focus on melodic development and harmonic support. The first nine staves are more complex, featuring many beamed notes and long spans, while the last five staves are simpler, often consisting of single notes or short runs. The overall structure suggests a piece that builds in complexity and then simplifies towards the end.

Scala maggiore



Scala Pentatonica



Scala per toni interi



Scala minore naturale



Scala minore armonica



Scala minore melodica



----- = *OPTIONAL*

This musical score is written for guitar in the key of E major (indicated by four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#). It consists of 13 staves of music. The first nine staves feature a series of melodic lines, each beginning with a slur over a sequence of eighth or sixteenth notes. Below each of these slurred sections is a dashed line, indicating an optional ornament or grace note. The tenth staff continues the melodic line without a slur. The eleventh staff features a series of eighth notes. The twelfth staff features a series of quarter notes. The thirteenth staff features a series of eighth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

----- = *OPTIONAL*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in E-flat major (three flats). It consists of 11 staves. The first seven staves contain a complex melodic line with many slurs and optional passages indicated by dashed lines. The last four staves show a simplified, stepwise version of the melody, also with optional passages.

5

Exercise 5 consists of five staves of music in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The exercise is composed of continuous eighth-note triplets. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature, which changes to 6/8. The subsequent staves continue the pattern of eighth-note triplets, with some staves showing more complex triplet groupings and rests.

6

Exercise 6 consists of seven staves of music in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The exercise is composed of continuous eighth-note triplets. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The subsequent staves continue the pattern of eighth-note triplets, with some staves showing more complex triplet groupings and rests.

24

Exercise 24 consists of four measures. The first measure contains a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note. The third measure contains a quarter note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The notes are: Measure 1: quarter rest; Measure 2: quarter note (F#); Measure 3: quarter note (G); Measure 4: quarter note (A).

25

Exercise 25 consists of four measures. The first measure contains a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note. The third measure contains a quarter note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The notes are: Measure 1: quarter rest; Measure 2: quarter note (F#); Measure 3: quarter note (G); Measure 4: quarter note (A).

3

PRIMA POSIZIONE

SECONDA POSIZIONE

TERZA POSIZIONE

QUARTA POSIZIONE

QUINTA POSIZIONE

SESTA POSIZIONE

SETTIMA POSIZIONE

4

PRIMA POSIZIONE

SECONDA POSIZIONE

TERZA POSIZIONE

QUARTA POSIZIONE

QUINTA POSIZIONE

SESTA POSIZIONE

SETTIMA POSIZIONE

1-2-0

0-2-3

1-0-3

1-2-3

0-0-0

0-2-0

1-0-0

1

Exercise 1, measures 1-4. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the upper staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

2

Exercise 2, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the upper staff uses eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff provides a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

3

Exercise 3, measures 1-4. The key signature is three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the upper staff is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff.

4

Exercise 4, measures 1-4. The key signature is two sharps (F#, C#) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the upper staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, accompanied by a steady eighth-note bass line.

5

Exercise 5, measures 1-4. The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the upper staff uses eighth and sixteenth notes, with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff.

6

Exercise 6, measures 1-4. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the upper staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

7

Exercise 7, measures 1-2. The first staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 1 and 2. The second staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 3 and 4. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

8

Exercise 8, measures 1-2. The first staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 1 and 2. The second staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 3 and 4. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

9

Exercise 9, measures 1-2. The first staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 1 and 2. The second staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 3 and 4. The key signature is two sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp).

10

Exercise 10, measures 1-2. The first staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 1 and 2. The second staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 3 and 4. The key signature is two flats (B-flat, E-flat).

11

Exercise 11, measures 1-2. The first staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 1 and 2. The second staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 3 and 4. The key signature is three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp).

12

Exercise 12, measures 1-2. The first staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 1 and 2. The second staff (treble clef, common time) contains measures 3 and 4. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).