



# Frederic Rossoni

France, Tahiti

## Valse jazz

### A propos de l'artiste

Mon intérêt pour la musique s'est éveillé avec la découverte des Beatles ; cette rencontre musicale fut décisive pour toute l'orientation que j'allais donner à ma vie.

À 14 ans donc je me mis à apprendre la guitare classique, qui fut mon premier instrument et que je pratique toujours. Mais à la maison, chez ma grand-mère, trônait un piano qui avait servi à créer les opérettes marseillaises, La belle de Cadix et Marinella font partie du patrimoine familial. Mon grand-père était l'impresario d'Yves Montand et de bien d'autres artistes d'avant-guerre.

Ce piano m'attirait tellement que j'ai appris tout seul à en jouer en transposant divers morceaux de guitare, dont les Beatles évidemment, et en déchiffrant le stock de vieilles partitions de ma grand-mère. Plus tard j'ai intégré la classe de piano mais j'étais... (la suite en ligne)

**Qualification :** Médaille or analyse, solfège, argent Ecriture,  
Piano et guitare

**Page artiste :** [https://www.free-scores.com/partitions\\_gratuites\\_frederic-rossoni.htm](https://www.free-scores.com/partitions_gratuites_frederic-rossoni.htm)

### A propos de la pièce



**Titre :** Valse jazz  
**Compositeur :** Rossoni, Frederic  
**Droit d'auteur :** Copyright © Frederic Rossoni  
**Instrumentation :** Piano seul  
**Style :** Classique

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♩. = 63

# Valse Jazz

piano

F. Rossoni

1984

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The melody in the upper staff is characterized by long, sweeping phrases with slurs. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the musical piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with a prominent slur across the first two measures. The bass line continues with a consistent rhythmic pattern, using quarter notes and eighth notes.

The third system shows a change in the upper staff's melody, with more active eighth-note passages. The bass line remains accompanimental, with some chords and moving lines.

The fourth system concludes the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and some sharp notes. The bass line provides a final accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

First system of a piano score. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth-note triplet, and a half note. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords and a dotted quarter note.

Second system of a piano score. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a dotted quarter note and an eighth-note triplet. The bass clef staff features a dynamic hairpin (crescendo) over the final two measures.

Third system of a piano score. The treble clef staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The melodic line includes a dotted quarter note and an eighth-note triplet. The bass clef staff continues with harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of a piano score. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a dotted quarter note and an eighth-note triplet. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support.

First system of a piano score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, starting with a dynamic marking of *f*. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of a piano score. The right hand continues the melodic line. A *Rall* (Ritardando) marking is placed above the staff in the third measure, and a *diminuend* (diminuendo) marking is placed below the staff in the fourth measure. The left hand accompaniment continues.

Third system of a piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures. A dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) is placed below the staff in the first measure. The instruction *a tempo swing!* is written above the staff at the beginning of the system. The left hand accompaniment continues.

Fourth system of a piano score. The right hand continues the melodic line with a slur over the first three measures. The left hand accompaniment continues, ending with a fermata over the final chord.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a half note followed by a quarter note triplet. The bass clef staff contains a half note followed by a quarter note triplet. The dynamic marking *mf* is present. The key signature has two flats.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a half note followed by a quarter note triplet. The bass clef staff continues with a half note followed by a quarter note triplet. The dynamic marking *mf* is present. The key signature has two flats.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a half note followed by a quarter note triplet. The bass clef staff features a half note followed by a quarter note triplet. The dynamic marking *molto rit* is present. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final chord in the treble clef staff. The key signature has two flats.