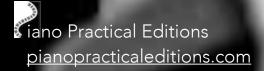
# Maurice RAVEL

the complete works for piano



## SONATINE

à Ida et Cipa GODEBSKI



#### iano Practical Editions

Musical Health Warning: please be aware that these editions are definitely not urtext and should be consulted together with a traditional version. They have been devised purely to help solve musical and technical problems at the piano.

Please send comments and error reports to Ray Alston : contact@pianopracticaleditions.com

### Maurice RAVEL 1875 - 1937

#### SONATINE

#### à Ida et Cipa GODEBSKI

In 1903 an Anglo-French magazine, the Weekly Critical Review, promoted a competition for the composition of a piano sonata first movement. The rules stipulated the key (F# minor) and the length (no more than 75 bars). There was a prize of 100 francs (now worth less than 400€) and the anonymous manuscript had to be received by 31st March; the six adjudicators included d'Indy and Widor. Facing bankruptcy, the competition was cancelled and 28-year old Ravel became the only competitor; curiously, his entry was also over-long. Mystery surrounds the competition — did he really exceed the number of bars and was he really the only competitor? In any event it became one of his most popular piano pieces and led to the illustrious publishers Durand offering him a contract and an annual salary.

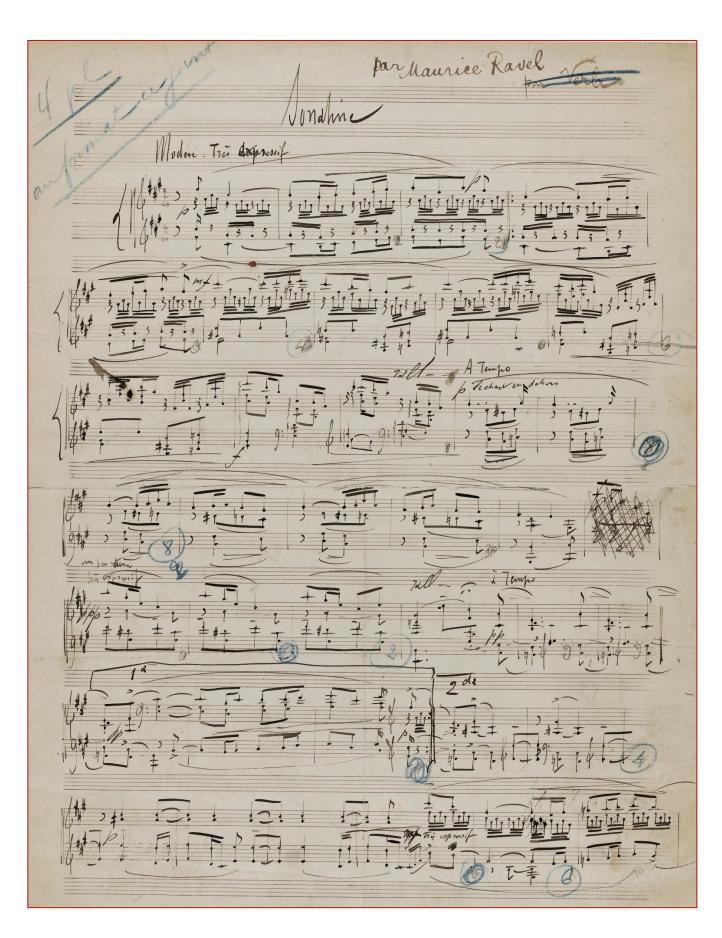
By August 1905 two further movements had been added and its classification was demoted to sonatine\*. This 'downgrading' in no way demeans a work which demonstrates the composer's harmonic and melodic originality. Its unassuming virtuosity demands much pianistic inventiveness and it little resembles the sonatinas of Mozart and Beethoven; with other similar works of the period, it shares neoclassical credentials — balance, clarity, economy, emotional restraint combined with 'antique' modes and cadences. Dedicated to the salonniers Ida and Cipa Godebski, the sonatine was performed by the composer during his American tour.

A unique problem is presented throughout the work with both hands having to work intricately, in particularly close proximity. The second movement recreates the character of his menuet antique, Ravel's first published composition, written eight years earlier in 1895 while still a student at the Paris Conservatoire. The third movement predicts future bravura in the Toccata from the Tombeau de Couperin, published some nine years later during the first world war.

In addition to some suggested fingering, the appendix contains durations, comments, afterthoughts and a vocabulary. Redistribution between the hands comes under close scrutiny to make certain passages easier or more persuasive. Ravel uses the pedal sign sparingly, preferring extended ties or long bass notes, impossible to hold otherwise. It is possible to employ the *sostenuto* pedal effectively, although this is entirely editorial.

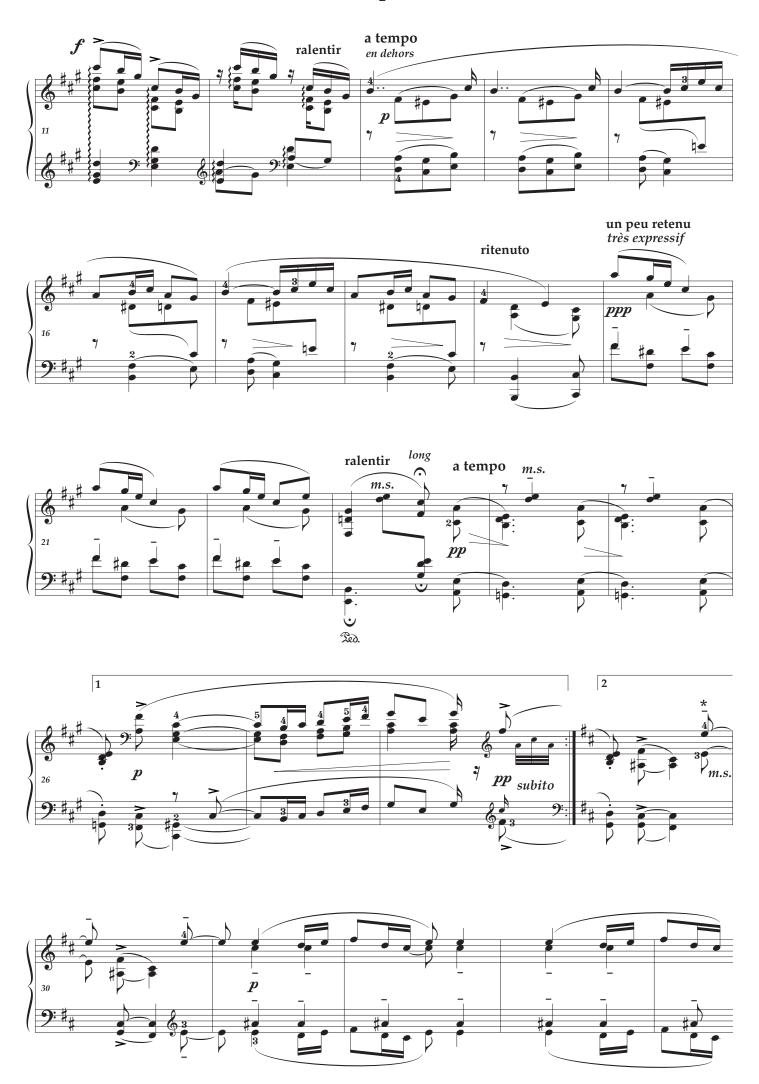
#### Ray Alston (revised December 2023)

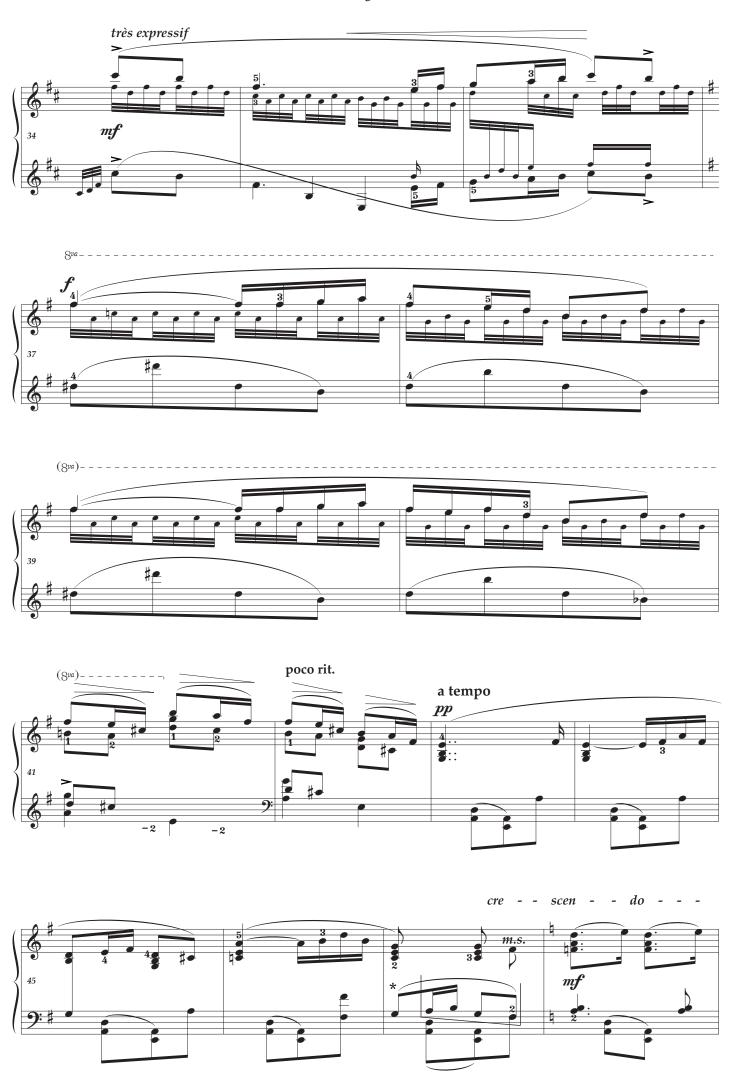
- \* The title may well suggest brevity, paying homage to late eighteenth-century musical elegance and classical structure a watchmaker's\*\* miniaturist response to the large-scale German sonatas of Beethoven or Brahms.
- \*\* A reference to Stravinsky who referred to Ravel as 'the most perfect of Swiss watchmakers'.

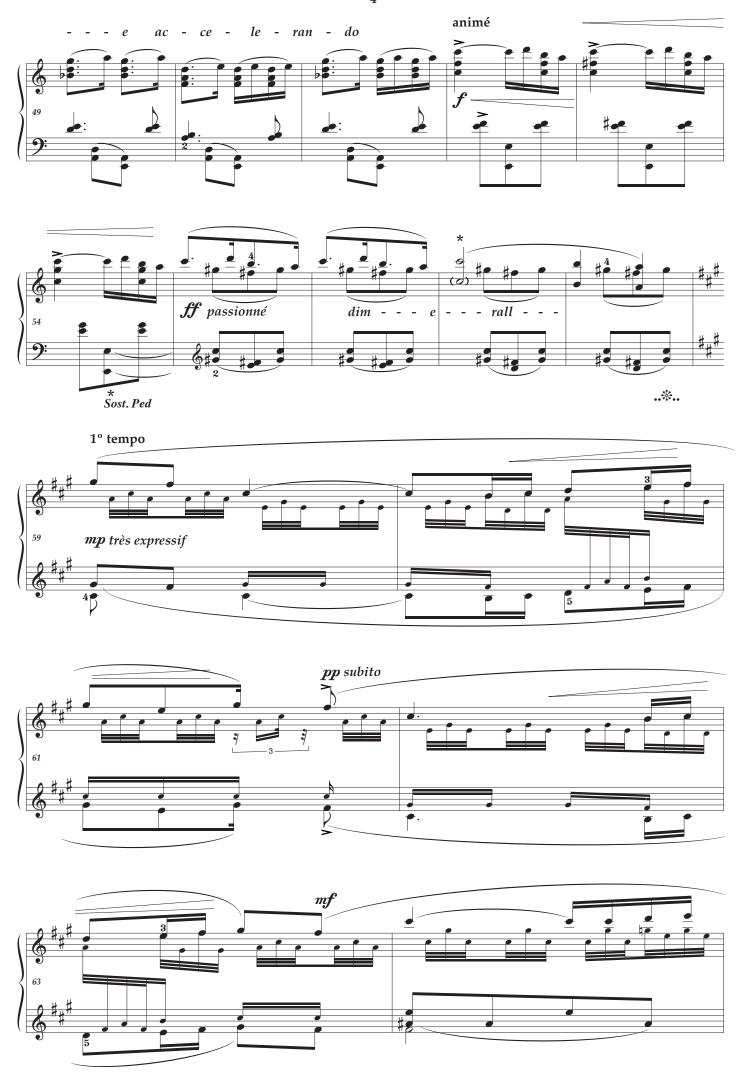


## RRRRRRRR

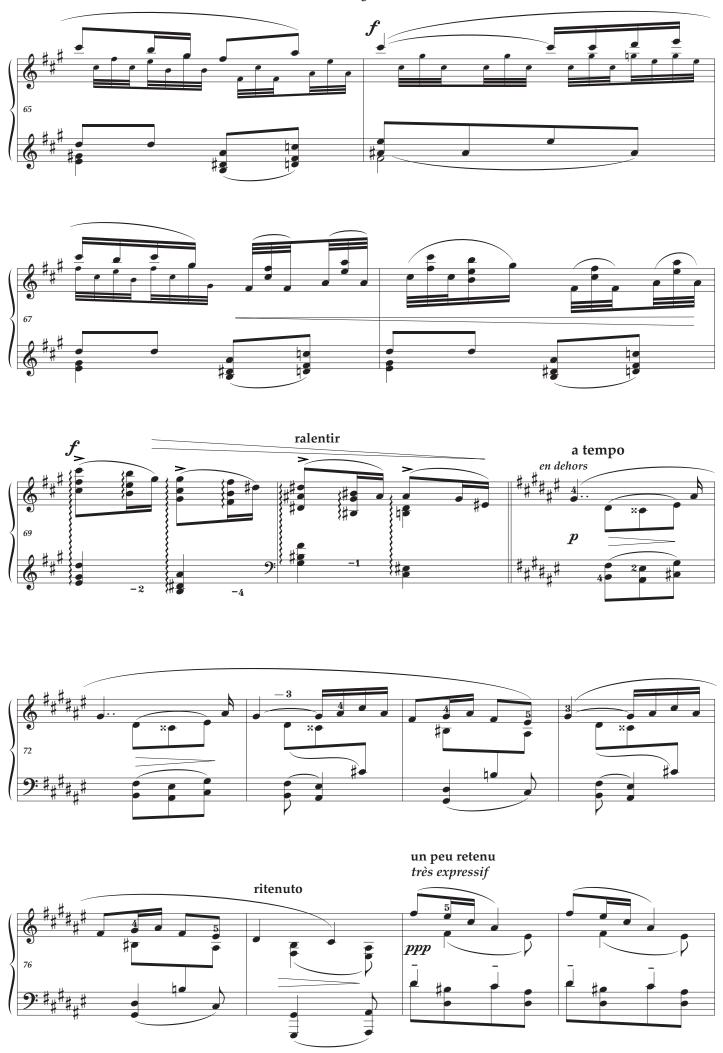






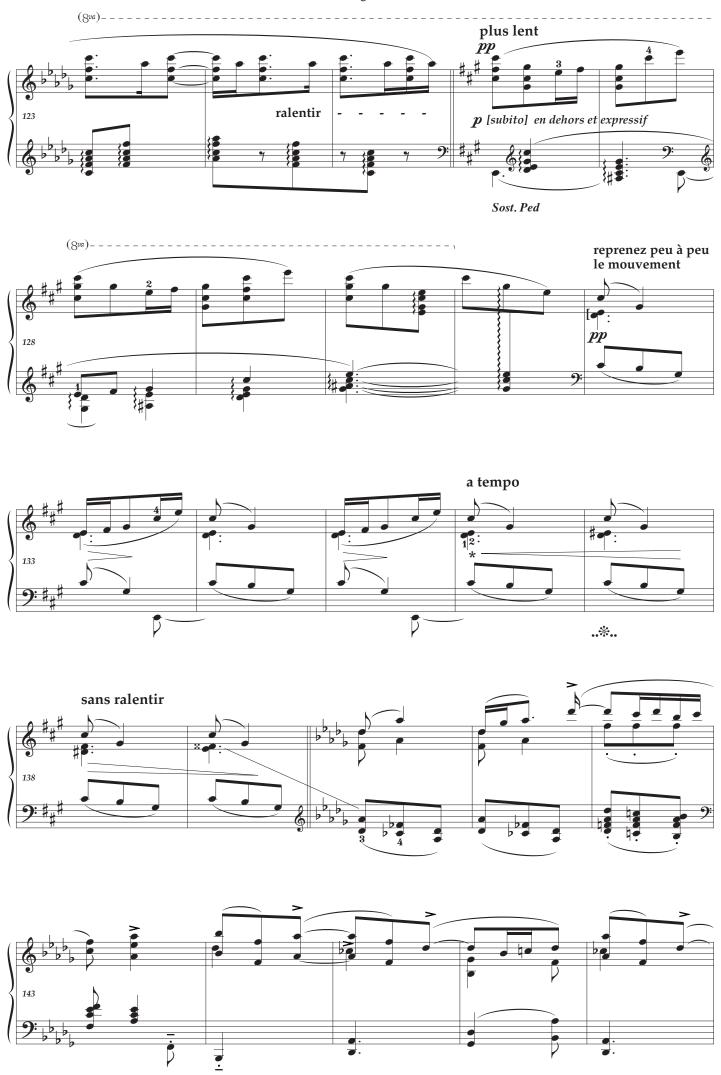














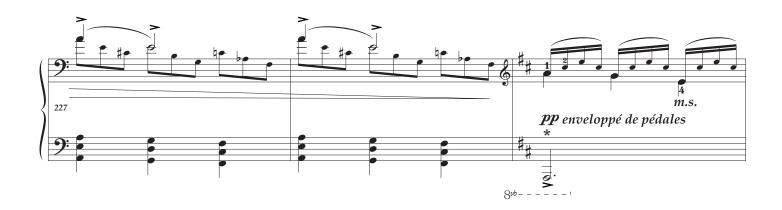






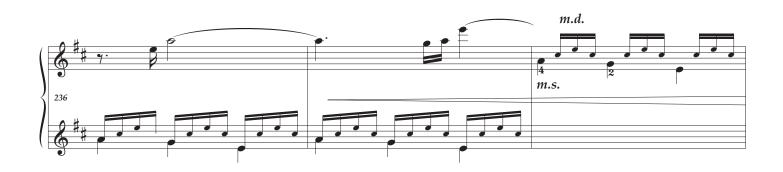








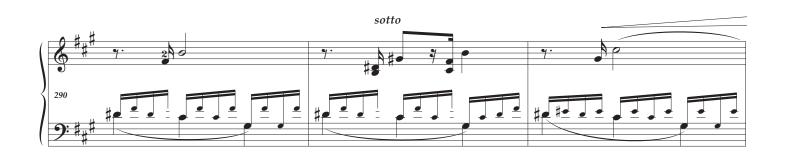


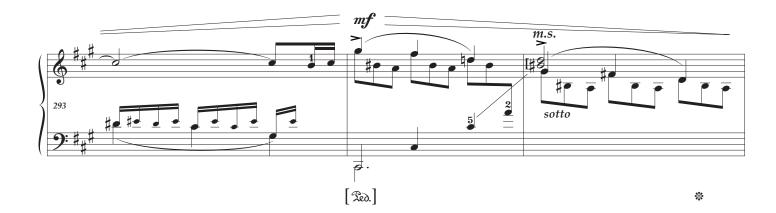




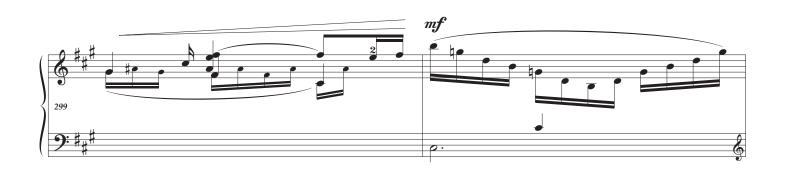


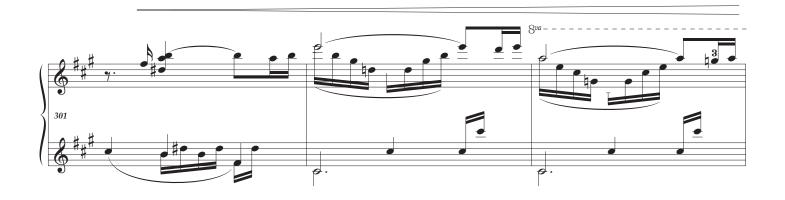


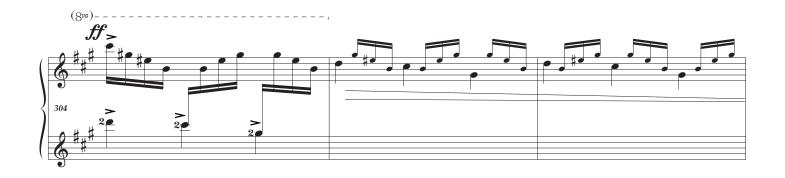




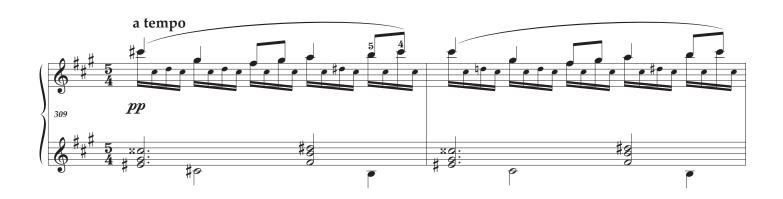


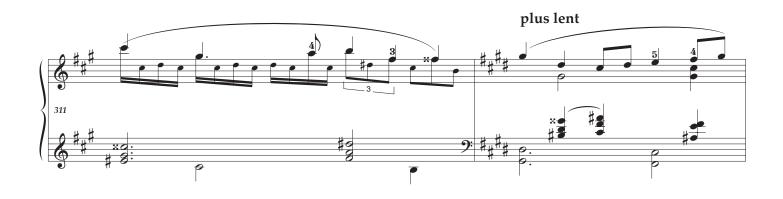


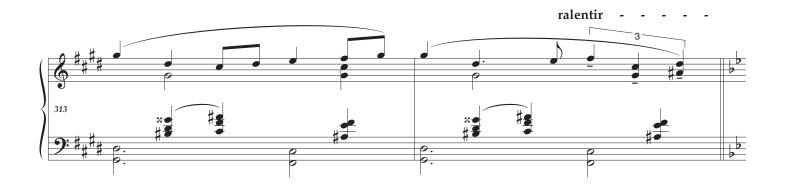












# 20 un peu retenu très doux et expressif très marqué





#### **Appendix**

#### durations, comments, afterthoughts & vocabulary

- Édition Durand : there are no metronome speeds
- editorial changes of key-signature and reduced font
- Ravel's piano writing poses many complications for the pianist, often caused by the hands' close proximity. This edition addresses some of those problems and offers solutions, often involving hand swapping and alternative notation.
- Ravel used the pedal sign very sparingly, preferring elongated ties and extended notes, impossible to hold otherwise. Use of the sostenuto pedal is entirely an editorial suggestion.
- When chords and arpeggiated chords are combined I find this useful: LH arpeggiated connect the top note with RH chord; RH arpeggiated connect the lower note with LH.

First movement		Page 1	Duration: 4'
	1	Durand : accents missing (see repeat)	
	29-36	this section has been seriously modified	
	47	alto voice "re-written"	
	54	it is suggested to use the pedal generously for an impassioned sustained E pedal point here	
	57	alto C in brackets added for tone	
Second movement		Page 6	Duration: 2'40
	95	it is possible to play G\(\beta\) and A\(\beta\) simultaneously with the thumb the magic of this passage can be best served by a long unchanged pedal, observing Ravel's bass accentuation and highlighting the descending alto counter melody descending arpeggiation suggestion combined sostenuto and sustaining pedals work well here the alto ascending chromatic scale is rather lovely	
	100		
	108		
	168-169		
	136-140		
Third movement		Page 10	Duration: 3'50
	206-222	this subtle change of harmony calls for a pedal change	
	229-263	Perlemuter :	"enveloppé de pédales" (plenty of pedal) but rhythmical
	278-299	LH accompaniment slightly modified	
		Overall duration: Vlado Perlemuter: 10'30	

doux et expressif gentle and expressive

en dehors in relief

un peu retenu slight *ritardando* très expressif very expressive

animé lively

passionné impassioned

reprenez peu à peu le mouvement gradually a tempo

sans ralentir without slowing down

un peu plus lent qu'au début slightly slower than the opening

agité troubled arqué well marked

très marqué well marked même mouvement tranquille same tempo but

t tranquille same tempo but calm plus lent slower tempo enveloppé plenty of pedal





## RAVEL

SONATINE

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