

# Sergej Prokofjew Sergei Prokofiev

## Peter und der Wolf Peter and the Wolf

Suite für Klavier  
von Tatjana Nikolajewa

Suite for Piano  
by Tatyana Nikolayeva

MUSIKVERLAG HANS SIKORSKI · HAMBURG

Prokofjew schrieb das musikalische Märchen *Peter und der Wolf* bekanntlich, um junge Zuhörer mit den Instrumenten des Orchesters vertraut zu machen. Die herrliche Musik geht aber zweifellos über diesen Zweck hinaus, und so folgte ich dem Beispiel des Komponisten, der wunderbare Klaviersuiten aus seinen Balletten *Romeo und Julia* und *Aschenbrödel* gemacht hatte. Das musikalische Material der Partitur habe ich fast vollständig übernommen, mir lediglich erlaubt, einzelne Episoden – im Stile eines Klavierkonzerts – auszudehnen. Die Charaktere der 7 Sätze:

**1 Peter.** Das Thema der Hauptperson (mit 5 Variationen) ist sehr schlicht und unter genauer Beachtung der Dynamik zu spielen. Die Klangfarbe spielt überhaupt eine sehr wichtige Rolle bei der Interpretation der Suite. Da jedes Leitmotiv mit einem bestimmten Instrument verbunden ist, müssen auch auf dem Klavier die unterschiedlichsten Klangfarben gesucht werden (z.B. Streicher-Legato in der 1. Variation).

**2 Der Vogel.** Thema mit leicht flatterndem Klang.

**3 Die Ente.** Das Thema soll den näselnden Klang der Oboe nachahmen. Dialog mit dem Vogel: Die Ente hört nicht auf dessen Warnungen, und so wird sie vom Wolf geschnappt. Aus seinem Bauch ist ihr Klagen zu hören.

**4 Die Katze** versucht vergeblich, den Vogel zu fangen. Sie klettert auf einen hohen Baum und miaut kläglich, als sie sich plötzlich auf einem dünnen Zweig wiederfindet. Der erste Teil des Satzes hat einen ganz ruhigen, weichen Charakter; der **zweite** ist in scharfem Kontrast dazu dynamisch und *rubato* zu spielen.

**5 Der Großvater** warnt Peter: Hinter dem Zaun streift der Wolf umher. Im *Triumphzug* geht der Großvater gemeinsam mit der Katze. Hier ist der Kontrast zwischen dem griesgrämigen Großvater-Leitmotiv und der Geschmeidigkeit des Katzen-Motivs herauszustellen. Die ganze Szene soll unter Zuhilfenahme des Pedals eine allmähliche dynamische Steigerung erfahren.

**6 Der Wolf.** In der kleinen Einleitung streift der hungrige Wolf ums Haus. Der furchtlose Peter wirft eine Schlinge nach ihm aus. Hier sind gleitendes Legato in der rechten Hand und die Verdeutlichung des chromatischen Höhepunkts in der linken Hand wichtig. Der Wolf versucht, durch wilde Sprünge die Schlinge zu zerreißen, doch Peter gelingt es, ihn zu fesseln. Am Ende des Satzes erklingt das Thema des Wolfes in Dur: Er ist unschädlich gemacht.

**7 Triumphzug.** Der furchtlose Peter marschiert an der Spitze aller Beteiligten.

Tatjana Nikolajewa

It is a well-known fact that the musical fairytale *Peter and the Wolf* was written in order to introduce young listeners to the instruments of the orchestra. However, Prokofiev's wonderful music amounts to far more than this. Thus I followed the example of the composer, who turned his ballets *Romeo and Juliet* and *Cinderella* into marvellous piano suites. In general I have adhered to the text of the score, and have merely allowed myself the liberty to expand and enlarge certain episodes in the style of a piano concerto. The characters depicted in the 7 episodes are:

**1 Peter.** The theme (with 5 variations) of the principal character should be played simply and precisely as indicated by the dynamic marks. In fact, tone colour plays a very important role in the interpretation of the suite. Since every leitmotif is linked to a specific instrument, the performer should try and imitate the various different tone colours on the piano (for example, string legato in Variation 1).

**2 The Bird.** This should sound like a light flutter of wings.

**3 The Duck.** Its theme should imitate the nasal sound of the oboe. In the dialogue with the bird, the duck refuses to heed the latter's warning, and falls prey to the wolf. Its laments are heard coming from the wolf's stomach.

**4 The Cat** attempts in vain to catch the bird. It climbs up a tall tree and miaows pitifully when it suddenly finds itself on a thin twig. The first part of this movement is very calm and soft. In contradistinction to this, the second section should emphasize the contrasting dynamics and make use of plenty of *rubato*.

**5 The Grandfather** warns Peter that the wolf is lurking behind the fence. In the *Triumphal March* the grandfather leaves together with the cat. Here it is important to emphasize the contrast between the grandfather's rather grumpy leitmotif and the lithe quality of that of the cat. The whole scene requires careful pedalling, and should be played as a gradual *crescendo*.

**6 The Wolf.** In the short introduction the hungry wolf prowls around the house. Undaunted, Peter throws a lasso at the animal. At this point it is important to play *legato* in the right hand, and to emphasize the chromatic climax in the left hand. The wolf now tries to escape from the lasso by jumping up and down in a furious manner. But Peter manages to tie him up. At the end of the movement the wolf's theme is heard in the major. He no longer represents a danger.

**7 Triumphal March.** Intrepid young Peter marches along at the head of all the other characters.

Tatyana Nikolayeva

# Peter und der Wolf

Bearbeitung: Tatjana Nikolajewa  
Arrangement: Tatyana Nikolayeva  
(1924–1993)

Peter

Sergej Prokofjew, op. 67  
Sergei Prokofiev, Op. 67  
1936 (1891–1953)

Thema

Andantino ( $\text{♩} = 92$ )

Var. 1

**Andante** ( $\text{♩} = 63$ )

Sheet music for Var. 1, Andante ( $\text{♩} = 63$ ). The music is in 3/8 time, primarily in E-flat major (indicated by three flats) with some changes in key signature. The piano part consists of two staves: treble and bass. Measure 13 starts with a dynamic *p amabile*. Measures 14-15 show eighth-note patterns in the treble staff. Measure 16 begins with *mf*. Measures 17-18 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 19 starts with *p*. Measures 20-21 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 22 begins with *mp*. Measures 23-24 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 25 starts with *mf*. Measures 26-27 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 28 starts with *p*. Measures 29-30 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 31 starts with *p*. Measures 32-33 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 34 starts with *p*. Measures 35-36 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 37 starts with *mf*. Measures 38-39 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 40 starts with *p*. Measures 41-42 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 43 starts with *p*. Measures 44-45 continue the eighth-note patterns.

**Andantino come prima**

Musical score for piano, page 5, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature changes between measures, including F# major, C major, and G major. Measure 45 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 46 features grace notes and a dynamic *sim.*. Measures 47-48 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics *mf* and *p*. Measure 49 includes a dynamic *senza Ped.*. Measures 50-51 show sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics *mf* and *p*. Measure 52 features a dynamic *mf*. Measures 53-54 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics *p* and *senza Ped.*. Measure 55 shows sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics *dim.* and *p*. Measures 56-57 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics *p* and *senza Ped.*. Measure 58 shows sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics *p* and *dim.*. Measures 59-60 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics *mf*, *mp*, and *p*.

## Var. 3

Lo stesso tempo ( $\text{d}=92$ )

63

*f con affetto*

*senza ped.*

65

*sim.*

*\* ped.*

*\* ped.*

*\* ped.*

*\**

67

*\* ped.*

*\* ped.*

*\**

*\* ped.*

*\* ped.*

*\**

69

*\* ped.*

*\* ped.*

*\**

*\* ped.*

*\* ped.*

*\**

71

*\* ped.*

*\* ped.*

*\**

## Var. 4

Poco moderato ( $\text{♩} = 92$ )

73 *p*

76 \* *pp*  
*mp expr.*

80 *pp*

84 *mf*  
*pp*

86 *ff*  
*ff*

89 *mf*  
*dim.*

Meno mosso

## Var. 5

Vivo ( $\text{♩} = 152$ )

94. *f giocoso e con brio*

96. *p*

99. *f*

102. *mp*

105. *pp* *fff*

108. *f*

110. *mp* *p*

M.M. 22/24

Der Vogel · The Bird

**Allegro** ( $\text{♩} = 176$ )

2      *mf*

4      *mp*      sim.

7      *f*      *mf*

10

13      *mp*

15      *p*      *ppp*

# Die Ente · The Duck

**Andantino, come prima ( $\text{d}=92$ )**

3      *mf espr.*

Red.      \*

Red. \* Red. \* Red. \* sim.

5      *dim.*

*p*

senza Red.

10      5 1 4 2 1 2 4 1 5

Red.      \* Red. \* Red. \* Red. \* sim.

13      *f*

*p*

18      *pp*

*p*

senza Red.

Red. \* Red.

Red.      \*

Red.      \*

24      *accel.*

*p*

senza Red.

29

*cresc.*

*f*

*più mosso*

*ped. \**      *ped. \**      *ped. \**

34

*ped. \**

*ped. \**

*ped. \**

*ped. \**

*ped. \**

*f*

39

*p subito*

*ped.*

*\**

*ped.*

*\**

**Allegro ma non troppo**

( $\text{♩} = 152-160$ )

*ff marcato*

*dim.*

*senza ped.*

*ped.*

*\**

*ped. \**

*ped. \**

*ped. \**

46

*p*

*legato*

*f espri.*

*secco*

50

*f espri.*

*poco rit.*

*ped. \**

*ped.*

*\**

**Allegro** ( $\text{♩} = 160$ )

55

60

65

70

75

82

*p doloroso*

*pp doloroso ed espr.*

12

88

*mp*

*pp*

*secco*

### Die Katze · The Cat

Moderato

4

*pp*

*p con eleganza*

*secco*

7

*secco*

12

*p espr.*

*p*

*p espr.*

*p*

*mp*

*secco*

18

*p*

*p espr.*

*p*

*secco*

22

*p*

5 5 5

22. \* \* \* 22. \* \* \* 22.

25

*p*

*p un poco rubato*

*secco*

\* 22. \* 22. 22. 22.

30

*cresc.*

accel.

\* 22. \* 22. \* 22. \* 22. \* 22. \* 22. \* 22.

33

*ten.*

*f precipitato*

22. \* 22. \* 22. \* 22. \* 22. \*

22. \* 22. \* 22. \* 22. \*

a tempo

rit.

36

*f* — *p*

*pp*

22. \* 22. \* 22. \* 22.

Der Großvater · The Grandfather

Poco più Andante

Musical score for 'Der Großvater · The Grandfather' in Poco più Andante tempo. The score consists of eight staves of music for piano, with dynamics and performance instructions.

**Staff 1 (Top):** Bass clef, C major, 2/4 time. Dynamics: *pesante*, *f*, *mf*. Articulation: *3*, *2ed.*, *\**, *2ed.*, *\**, *3*.

**Staff 2:** Bass clef, C major, 2/4 time. Dynamics: *f energico*, *mp*, *f ten.*, *p*, *f*.

**Staff 3:** Bass clef, C major, 2/4 time. Dynamics: *pesante*, *3*, *2ed.*, *\**, *2ed.*, *\**, *3*, *mp*.

**Staff 4:** Treble clef, G major, 2/4 time. Dynamics: *f energico*.

**Staff 5:** Bass clef, C major, 2/4 time. Dynamics: *2ed.*, *\**, *2ed.*, *\**.

**Staff 6:** Bass clef, C major, 2/4 time. Dynamics: *f*.

**Staff 7:** Bass clef, C major, 2/4 time. Dynamics: *2ed.*, *\**, *2ed.*, *\**, *2ed.*, *\**, *f*.

**Staff 8:** Treble clef, G major, 2/4 time. Dynamics: *p*, *pesante*, *3*, *2ed.*, *\**, *2ed.*, *\**, *3*.

21

*f energico*

2ed.      *mf*      2ed.      \*      2ed.      \*      2ed.      \*      2ed.      \*

24

*ten.*

*f*      *ten.*

2ed.      \*      2ed.      \*      2ed.      \*      2ed.      \*      2ed.      \*

27

(senza rit.)      **Sostenuto**

*f*

2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*

31

*mp*

*mf*

2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*

34

*3*

2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*      2ed. \*

Der Wolf · The Wolf

Moderato

6

*f pesante*

*f disperato*

Re. \*

Re. \*

5

Re. \*

Re. \*

Andante molto ( $\text{♩} = 66$ )

*p*

*mp*

Re. \*

Re. \*

Re. \*

Re. \*

12

*mp*

cresc.

Re. \*

14

*mf*

*cresc.*

*Re. sim.*

16

18

poco rit.

*f*

2ed. \*

2ed. \* 2ed. sim.

20

*p*

2ed.

\* 2ed. \* 2ed. \* 2ed. \* 2ed. sim. 2ed. \*

22

*pp*      *mf*      *pp*

2ed.      \* 2ed.      \* 2ed.      2ed.      \*

Allegro ( $\text{♩} = 160$ )

24

*pp*

2ed.      \* 2ed.      \* 2ed.      \* 2ed. sim.

26

Ped. \* Ped. \*

28

pp

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

30

ppp

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

32 **Moderato** ( $\text{♩}=104$ )

mf sf sf

Ped. \* Ped. \*

34

sf sf

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

marcato e furioso > > >

37 
  
 40 
  
 44 
  
 48 
  
 52 
  
 56

Allegro moderato March

Allegro moderato ( $\text{♩} = 116$ )

7

5      poco rit.      a tempo

10      poco rit.      a tempo

15

20

25

*ved.* \* *ved.* \* *ved.* \* *ved.* \* *ved.* \* *senza ved.* *ved.*

31

*ved.* \* *ved.* \* *ved.* \* *ved.* \* *ved. sim.* V

34

V V V V V V

37

V V V V V V

40

*pesante* 3 3 3 3 *f* *cresc.* *ff* V

\* *ved.* \* *ved.* \* *ved.* \* *ved. sim.* *ved.* \* *ved.* \* *ved.*

8

46

*poco a poco cresc.*

*f energico*

*Lo stesso*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped. sim.*

51

*f*

*3*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped. sim.*

56

*f*

*3*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped. sim.*

61

8

*p*

*3*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped. sim.*

64

*Ped. sim.*

66

67

68

69

70

68

pianissimo 6

6

5

5

70

12

12

5

5

5

72

accel. poco a poco al fine

p

senza ped.

73

74

75

75

ff

ff

76

77