

JEAN SIBELIUS

(1865–1957)

Sechs Impromptus

Six Impromptus

op. 5

für Klavier/for Piano

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Vorwort

Die Klavierkompositionen des finnischen Komponisten Jean Sibelius (1865–1957) weisen eine Eigentümlichkeit auf: in ihnen spiegelt sich nicht des Meisters Entwicklung, wie die sinfonischen Werke sie aufweisen. So sind diese frühen *Sechs Impromptus* op. 5 stilistisch nicht grundsätzlich verschieden von so späten wie den *Sechs Bagatellen* op. 97. Diese Eigenart mag sich aus der Abneigung erklären, die Sibelius gegen das Klavier hatte. Er liebe es gar nicht, meinte er; seine Klavierkompositionen seien „in freien Augenblicken“ entstanden, also in den schöpferischen Pausen zwischen größeren Werken. – Manche verdanken ihre Entstehung sicherlich auch finanziellen Überlegungen; denn der Erste Weltkrieg und die spätere Inflationszeit hatten die Einkünfte aus dem Schaffen des Komponisten geschmälert. Das eine oder andere Klavierstück mag auch ohne die ausdrückliche Zustimmung des Urhebers veröffentlicht worden sein.

Diese *Sechs Impromptus* sind recht reizvolle und ansprechende Klavierkompositionen. Es sind Genrestückchen für das häusliche Musizieren, geeignet auch als Ergänzung zum Klavierunterricht und zur Auflockerung der Unterrichtsliteratur. Erfreulicherweise hat Sibelius in ihnen auch jenen Ton vermieden, der in manchen seiner Klavierkompositionen das Salonhafte streift. Vielmehr weisen manche Stellen mit ihrer quasi modalen Harmonik eher in eine herbe Atmosphäre.

Allen Impromptus ist eines gemeinsam: das Vorherrschen der klassischen Achttaktperiodik, bei der die Takte 1 – 2 ihre Entsprechung in den Takten 3 – 4 finden, die ersten vier Takte wiederum in den Takten 5 – 8. Hierin verrät sich ein Moment des Volkstümlichen aus Lied und Tanz. Aber ein weiteres Moment noch ist als höchst auffallend bemerkenswert: alle Motivbildung ist trochäisch, das heißt: alle Motive beginnen mit dem Taktanfang und hören mit dem Taktende auf; sie sind volltaktig, nicht taktüberhängend. Es fehlen mit anderen Worten Auftakt und „weibliche“ Endung.

I. Moderato (g-moll)

Dieses Impromptu ist – in seltsamem Widerspruch zu seinem Titel – fern aller freien Improvisation ein streng gebautes Stück: eine Art Passacaglia, die Varierung eines Baßthemas. Diese thematische Baßlinie wird hier in der Weise vorangestellt, daß über ihr Akkorde erklingen, die unter einer Liegestimme (Tonikaquinte d) einen feststehenden Melodieton haben. Das Passacagliathema gliedert sich streng 2taktig [T. 1 – 2 / 3 (=1) – 4 (harmonische Ausweichung) / 5 – 6 / 7 – 8 (Dominanthalbschluß)]. Nach der Bezeichnung „Thema“ setzt dieses erst jetzt, im 9. Takt, ein, und zwar als Melodie (*cantabile*), die jetzt die Liegestimme ersetzt. Die Entsprechungen springen nun manchmal hin und her (T. 9 – 12: 1 – 4 / 13 – 14: 5 – 6 / 15 – 16: 3 – 4 / 17 – 19: 13 – 15). T. 20 als Schlußtakt weicht von T. 16 ab, führt *prima volta* in die Molldominante, *seconda volta* in die Tonika. – Das Impromptu hat das Gepräge einer feierlich schreitenden Eröffnung.

II. Lento (g-moll)

Auch dieses Impromptu beginnt mit einer feierlichen Einleitung, einem *Lento*, das sich auf das Alternieren zweier Akkorde (Tonika-Sextakkord und Dominant-Terzquartakkord) beschränkt. Dieser 8taktigen Einleitung folgt das eigentliche Impromptu, *Vivace*, ein derber, bäuerlicher Tanz im 2/4, der nach 8 (wiederholten) Takten in einen echten (von Sibelius so nicht benannten) *Krakowiak* übergeht, das heißt in einen aus der Gegend um Krakau stammenden polnischen Tanz im schnellen 2/4-Takt mit synkopischer Betonung des 2. und

des 4. Taktchels. Die letzten 8 Takte greifen die anfängliche *Vivace*-Struktur (T. 9 – 16) mit ihrer abgeschliffenen Rhythmik wieder auf, worauf ein *Piu vivo*, als Mittelteil in der Tonikavariante (G-dur), diese Bewegung in jeweils 2taktiger Gliederung fortsetzt. Abschließend kehrt das *Vivace* wieder, zunächst in Übereinstimmung mit seinem ersten Erklingen, danach aber um einen 8taktigen Anhang bereichert.

III. Moderato (alla marcia) (a-moll)

Auch dieses Impromptu beginnt wieder mit einer 8taktigen Einleitung, diesmal einer pendelnden Baßbewegung gleichmäßiger Viertel aus Quinten, Sexten und Quartan (in Tonika-, Dominant- und Doppeldominantfunktion) als Basis zu vielen von fremden Harmonietönen durchsetzten Akkorden bifunktionaler Konstellationen. Dieses Aufeinanderprallen harmonisch-funktional gegensätzlicher Klänge und die Betonung der 2. Halben eines jeden 2. Taktes machen den Reiz dieser Einleitung aus. – Mit ihr kontrastiert die anschließende, ebenfalls 8taktige, vorwiegend vierstimmige Episode mit ihren stufenförmig sanft gleitenden Terzen im Baß, eine wiederum 2taktig gegliederte, um die Tonarten C, a, C und a kreisende Episode, der erneut die Einleitung folgt. Als eine Art Trio fungiert sodann eine F-dur-Episode (T. 25 – 56) mit wiederum 2taktiger Gliederung (T. 29 – 32: 25 – 28: 37 – 38: 33 – 34) mit Abgleiten in einen Schwebzustand (T. 39 – 40). Bei ihrer Wiederholung wird sie durch zusätzlich unterlegte Bordunquinten klanglich verstärkt und bereichert. Abschließend erklingt erneut der a-moll-Teil, in den ersten 8 Takten (T. 57 – 64) genau, in den folgenden 2 · 8 Takten zu vollgriffigen Akkorden verdickt und schließlich um eine Coda bereichert.

IV. Andantino (e-moll)

Dieses Impromptu ist – trotz der zurückhaltenden Dynamik und des vorgeschriebenen *dolce* – marschartig. Tonartlich gibt es dem Hörer ein Rätsel auf: die erste Achttaktphrase beginnt in a-moll und schließt mit einem a-moll-Dreiklang; notiert aber ist e-moll. Der dominierende Dominantseptakkord auf H der zweiten Achttaktphrase bekräftigt diese Tonart. Im Grunde aber steht das Stück in einer Kirchen-tonart, nämlich in a-dorisch (d.h. in a-moll mit großer Sexte, fis). – Bemerkenswert an diesem Stück ist, daß es aus einem einzigen Motiv besteht und daß dieses nur 2 Takte umfaßt, so daß die ganzen 60 Takte genau genommen nichts als eine ständige Wiederkehr dieser 2 Takte sind. (Man könnte von einer kompositorischen Mosaiktechnik sprechen.) So wird das Motiv T. 1 – 2 im 3. und 4. Takt mit minimaler Veränderung, im 6. und 7. Takt notengetreu, im 7. und 8. Takt mit geringfügigen Abweichungen wiederholt und erscheint sodann in A-dur [25 (A) – 26 (a) – 27 (A) – 28 (e)]. – In gesteigerter Klangfülle erfolgt eine Wiederholung des Ganzen (29 – 56 ~ 1 – 28). Angehängt sind vier Schlußakte; innerhalb dieser (T. 57 und 59) wird – entgegen T. 29 und T. 31 – das *cis* aus T. 25 und T. 27 übernommen, nun aber, wie schon in der Schlußbildung (T. 53 und T. 55) mit *dis* kombiniert zu einem Dominantnonenakkord auf H, der mit seinem weichen Klang zu dem Charakter des übrigen Stückes merkwürdig kontrastiert.

V. Vivace (h-moll)

Als eine Art *perpetuum mobile* aus Akkordbrechungen fällt dieses Stück ein wenig aus der Reihe. Die Akkordbrechungen wechseln in ihrer Richtung halb- oder vierteltaktweise, gehen aber – bei der Arpeg-

gienwirkung auffallend und ungewöhnlich – vorwiegend von oben aus, verdichten sich an nur wenigen Stellen zur Zweistimmigkeit, dies fast ausschließlich in Gegenbewegung (T. 47 – 49, 115 – 118), nur sporadisch zu Parallelbewegung (T. 16, 40, 83, 96, 114), berühren gelegentlich, besonders zu Anfang, quasi spielerisch – impressionistische Klänge beschwörend – harmonie fremde Töne (obere und untere Leit-töne), beziehen wohl auch tonale Vierklangstöne (Sexten, Septen) ein, bevorzugen indes Dur- und Molldreiklänge. – Aus solchen Bewegungsvorgängen heraus nun schält sich, mehrfach wiederkehrend, eine getragene Melodie heraus, die aus dem Liegenlassen eines Figurationsspitzen tones und dessen Verstärkung durch den unteren Oktavton resultiert, nur an einer Stelle (T. 61 – 74) unter Akkordbrechungen selbständige Intervalle und Akkorde bildet, die zugleich als Baßfundament und mit den Spitzentönen als Melodieträger fungieren. – In der 6. Achtaktperiode wird mit Taktbeginn (T. 47) abrupt für 3 Takte aus dem bis dahin einstimmigen Fließen eine zweistimmige Akkordbrechung in Gegenbewegung, die als zwölfmalige gleichartige Aufspaltung des G-dur-Dreiklanges einen musikalisch unergiebigen Einschub bildet und als voll- und ganztaktig sowie triolisch überdies ziemlich unorganisch wirkt. Gegen Schluß (T. 115–118) kehrt diese Figuration über 4 Takte gar als sechzehnmalige gleichartige Brechung des h-moll-Dreiklanges wieder; diese wird dann allerdings zu einer einstimmigen trillerartigen Bewegung reduziert und – in einer an Brahms gemahnenden Manier – rhythmisch auf das Doppelte (Triolenachtel) vergrößert und so im Schlußtakt in den liegenden h-moll-Dreiklang hineingeführt. – Der Wechsel zwischen reiner Figuration und figurationsumspielter Melodie bildet in dem vorherrschenden Gleichmaß der Bewegung ein belebendes Element.

VI. Commodo (E-dur/e-moll)

Dieses Impromptu weist eine Eigenart auf: das Tongeschlecht ist in seinen beiden Ausprägungen wirksam, nicht in einer verunklarenden Vermischung, sondern in scharfer Abgrenzung gegeneinander, indem die erste Hälfte in Dur, die zweite im gleichnamigen Moll (in der Variante) steht. – Dem Aufbau liegt auch hier wieder eine mehr oder minder deutlich zutagetretende Achtaktperiodik zugrunde. Die Melodie – gegliedert in 4 · 2 Takte mit stärkerer Zäsur in der Mitte – ruht auf einem gleichbleibenden Baßfundament, auch wenn dieses nur als 1. und 4. Viertel (im 6/4-Takt) real existiert. Die immanente Wirksamkeit dieses Tonikagrundtones reicht bis zum Ende der freien Variationen des Themas. – Auch hier wieder liegen mehrfache Beziehungen zur Anfangsgestalt des Themas vor, wenngleich sie nicht progressiv, sondern sprunghaft sind (T. 9–20). – Ein 6/4-Takt nimmt nun (T. 21–28) – in Form einer ständigen Wiederholung der Dominante (H7), die mit dem Vorhalt *gis* in ihrer Weichheit noch verstärkt wird – den Duktus eines „Doppelwalters“ an. – Die freie Variierung erstreckt sich sodann in Moll über 24 Takte (29–52) und läßt den „Doppelwalzer“ – wieder auf der Dominanten (H7), nun jedoch, in Moll, mit *g* als Vorhalt – folgen. – Eine gewisse Ähnlichkeit mit Mendelssohns Venezianischen Gondelliedern ist unverkennbar. Sie beruht in dem sechsteiligen Taktmetrum, das einen schaukelnden Rhythmus ermöglicht. Die Gemächlichkeit – von Mendelssohn als „Andante sostenuto“ (op. 19/6) und „Allegretto tranquillo“ (op. 30/6) gefordert – bringt Sibelius als *Commodo* und – im Gegensatz zu den Achteln bei Mendelssohn – mit Vierteln als Zählzeiten zum Ausdruck.

Wiesbaden, Sommer 1983

Gerd Sievers

Preface

The piano compositions of the Finnish composer Jean Sibelius (1865–1957) have this in common, that they do not mirror the master's development such as the symphonic works do. Thus, these early *Six Impromptus* Op. 5 are stylistically not so very different from the later works such as the *Six Bagatelles* Op. 97. Perhaps this particularity is to be attributed to Sibelius's dislike of the piano. He simply did not like it, as he himself put it. His piano compositions were written "in free moments", thus in creative pauses between the larger works. And certain pieces unquestionably owe their origin to financial considerations; the First World War and, later, the inflation had reduced the income from the composer's works. It is possible that an occasional piano piece was even published without the express authorization of the composer.

These *Six Impromptus* are really quite charming and delightful piano pieces. While these genre pieces are perfect for home music making, they are equally well suited for piano teaching and make an agreeable addition to pedagogic literature. Fortunately, Sibelius avoided in these works the particular mood which in other piano works borders on the "salon" atmosphere. In fact, the almost modal harmony of several passages gives these pieces at times a somewhat austere touch.

All impromptus share at least one common feature: the predominance of the classic eight-bar periodic structure, in which bars 1–2 are complemented by bars 3–4, whereas the first four bars are complemented in their turn by bars 5–8. This procedure discloses the

popular, folkloric influence of song and dance. But another extremely interesting aspect deserves to be mentioned: the entire motivic organization is trochaic, i. e. all motifs begin at the beginning of the bar and end at the end of the bar; they are complete within the bar and do not overlap into the next bar. In other words, there are no upbeats and "feminine" endings.

I. Moderato (G minor)

In surprising contrast to its title, this impromptu is a rigorously structured piece, far removed from any free improvisation. It is a kind of passacaglia, or variation of a bass theme. This thematic bass line is constructed in such a way that it supports a series of chords with a fixed melody tone under a stationary voice (tonic fifth D). The passacaglia theme is divided rigidly in two-bar groups [bar 1–2 / 3 (= 1)–4 (harmonic shift) / 5–6 / 7–8 (dominant imperfect cadence)]. After the indication "Thema" begins the actual theme in the ninth bar. It now appears as the melody (*cantabile*) which replaces the stationary voice. The correspondences fluctuate considerably at times: (bars 9–12 : 1–4 / 13–14 : 5–6 / 15–16 : 3–4 / 17–19 : 13–15). Bar 20, the closing bar, diverges from bar 16 and leads *prima volta* to the dominant minor, *seconda volta* to the tonic. The impromptu thus assumes a solemn introductory character.

II. Lento (G minor)

This impromptu also begins with an imposing introduction, a *Lento*, which limits itself to the alternation of merely two chords (tonic sixth chord and dominant four-three chord). This eighth-bar introduction is followed by the actual impromptu, *Vivace*, a sprightly peasant dance in 2/4 time. After eight (repeated) bars, it turns into a genuine *krakowiak* (although Sibelius does not call it such), a fast Polish dance in 2/4 time with syncopated accentuations of the second and fourth quavers of the bar, originally from the area around Cracow. The last eight bars take up the opening *Vivace* complex anew (bars 9–16) with its elegant rhythm; this is followed by a *Più vivo*, a middle section in the tonic variant G major, which continues this motion in units of two bars each. The *Vivace* returns at the close, at first identical to its original form, then enhanced with an eight-bar supplement.

III. Moderato (alla marcia) (A minor)

This impromptu also opens with an introduction, but this time with an eight-bar swaying bass motion of even crotchets in fifths, sixths and fourths (functioning as tonic, dominant and double dominant) which serve as the fundament for numerous bifunctionally constructed chords permeated with tones foreign to the harmony. This collision of sounds of harmonically opposed function and the emphasis on the second half of every second bar give this introduction its particular charm. The following episode contrasts sharply to this. It too is in eight bars and predominantly in four parts, but flows along in gentle thirds moving stepwise in the bass. The introduction returns again after another episode in two-bar units which revolves around the keys C major and A minor. An F-major episode then functions as a kind of trio (bars 25–56) in two-bar units (bars 29–32 : 25–28 : 37–38 : 33–34) which then slips into a state of suspension (bars 39–40). Thereafter it is repeated with greater volume and enriched with bourdon fifths in the lower register. The A-minor section returns at the close: during the first eight bars (bars 57–64) it is identical to its original form, then it is intensified with full, dense chords during the following 2 · 8 bars, and finally furnished with a coda.

IV. Andantino (E minor)

Despite its discreet dynamics and its specification *dolce*, this impromptu has a definite march-like character. The tonality remains somewhat of a mystery at first: the first eight-bar phrase begins in A minor and closes with an A-minor chord, but it is notated in E minor. The important dominant seventh chord on B in the second eight-bar phrase confirms this tonality. But actually, the piece is notated in a church mode, namely in A Dorian (i. e. in A minor with a major sixth, F-sharp). Of particular interest is the fact that this piece consists of only one motif which is only two bars long; the entire 60 bars are actually nothing else but the continuous repetition of these two bars (one could speak of a compositional mosaic technique). The motif of bars 1–2 is repeated in bars 3 and 4 with only minimal changes, in bars 6 and 7 identically to its original form, in bars 7 and 8 with slight variations, and it appears thereafter in A major [25 (A) – 26 (a) – 27 (A) – 28 (e)]. All this is repeated again with a more intense sound (29–56 ~ 1–28). Four closing bars have now been added; within them (bars 57 and 59) and contrary to bars 29 and 31, the C-sharp has been borrowed from bars 25 and 27 but, as in the closing structure (bars 53 and 55), combined with D-sharp to form a dominant ninth chord on B, whose gentle sound strangely contrasts with the character of the rest of the piece.

V. Vivace (B minor)

The *perpetuum mobile* character of the broken chords in this piece make it stand out somewhat from the others. Although the chords are broken in different directions every half or quarter bar, on the whole they start from above, which creates a striking and unusual arpeggio effect. They form a two-part complex only at a few points, almost exclusively in passages in contrary motion (bars 47–49, 115–118). Sporadically the chords move in parallel motion (bars 16, 40, 83, 96, 114) and occasionally, particularly at the beginning, they employ tones foreign to the harmony (upper and lower leading tones) in a playful manner, conjuring up an impressionistic mood. They also occasionally constitute tonal chords with four tones (sixths, sevenths), but tend to prefer major and minor triadic chords. From this flux emerges a solemn melody which is heard several times and results from the holding of the peak tone of a figuration and its support by the lower octave tone. Only at one point (bars 61–74) in the midst of the broken chords does it build independent intervals and chords which function simultaneously as bass fundament and as melody (with its peak tones). In the sixth eight-bar period, at the beginning of the bar (bar 47) and for the length of three bars, the previously monophonic flow turns into a two-part broken-chord figuration in contrary motion which constitutes a musically unproductive insertion, since it does nothing but break a G-major triad twelve times in a similar manner, and gives a somewhat unorganic impression as it proceeds in full bars and in triplets. Towards the end (bars 115–118) this figuration returns for four bars, now breaking a B-minor triad 16 times in a similar manner; however it is now reduced to a monophonic trill-like motion and its rhythm is increased by a half (reminiscent of Brahms) (triplet quavers). It leads into a held B-minor triad in the closing bar. The alternation between pure figuration and the figurational play around the melody constitutes an enlivening element amidst the predominating similarity of the motion.

VI. Comodo (E major / E minor)

This impromptu is particularly interesting in that the two versions of the mode are effective not in a blurred mixture, but in their sharp delimitation from one another. The first half is in major, the second in the minor of the same key (the variant). Here too, the piece is based on a more or less apparent eight-bar periodic structure. The melody, constructed in 4 · 2 bars with a noticeable caesura in the middle, is supported by an unchanging bass fundament, even when this fundament only actually exists as first and fourth crotchets (in 6/4 time). The immanent effectiveness of this tonic ground tone lasts until the end of the free variations on the theme. Here too one finds multiple relationships to the original form of the theme, although they are erratic, rather than of a developmental nature (bars 9–20). A 6/4 time signature introduces the continuous repetition of the dominant (B7), whose softness is heightened by the suspended G-sharp, which produces a “double waltz” character (bars 21–28). The free variation in minor ranges over 24 bars (29–52) and reintroduces the “double waltz”, still on the dominant (B7) but now in minor and with a suspended g. Unmistakable is a certain similarity with Mendelssohn's Venetian gondola songs, particularly in the swaying rhythm produced by the time signature in sex beats. Whereas Mendelssohn expresses a leisurely feeling with the specification “Andante sostenuto” (Op. 19/6) and “Allegretto tranquillo” (Op. 30/6), Sibelius calls for *Commodo* and uses crotchets as beat units instead of quavers, like Mendelssohn.

Wiesbaden, Summer 1983

Gerd Sievers

Sechs Impromptus

Jean Sibelius op. 5

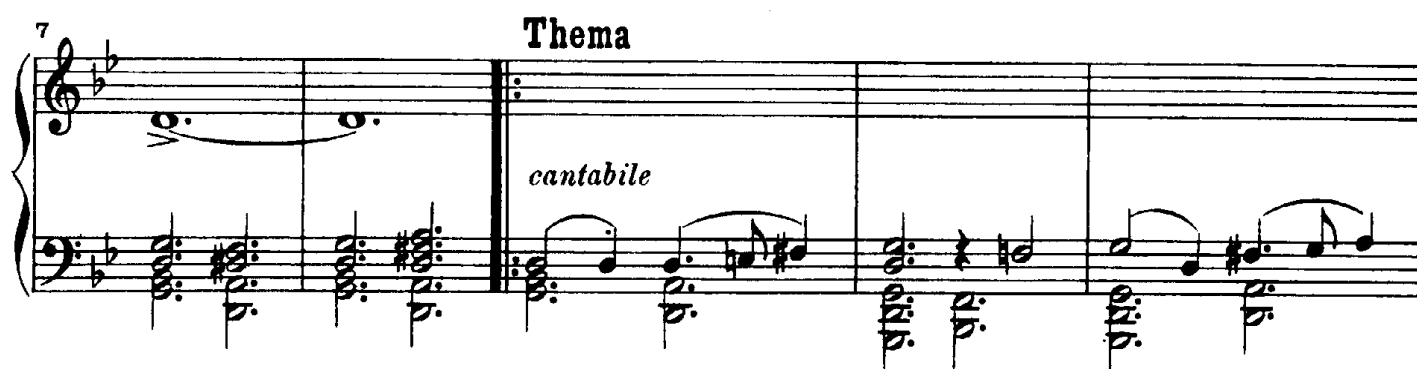
I

Moderato



7 **Thema**

cantabile



12 **Più lento**

pp



17

1. 2.

Seconde volte più piano



II

Lento *ten. ten. ten. ten.*

p *mp*

Vivace

9

mf *p*

15

mp

22

mf

28

8

mf

8

35

mp

First ending bracket over measures 35-38. Second ending bracket over measures 39-40. Dynamics: *mp*.

40

First ending bracket over measures 45-48. Dynamics: *mp*.

45

Più vivo

pp

First ending bracket over measures 45-48. Second ending bracket over measures 49-50. Dynamics: *pp*.

50

First ending bracket over measures 56-59. Dynamics: *pp*.

56

First ending bracket over measures 61-64. Dynamics: *pp*.

61

rit.

First ending bracket over measures 61-64. Second ending bracket over measures 65-66. Dynamics: *rit.*

Tempo I

65 *mp* *rit.* *a tempo*

70

76

81 *mf*

87

92 *rit.* *mp a tempo*

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a measure number at the beginning. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, chords, and rests. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *rit.* (ritardando), and *a tempo*. There are also repeat signs and first/second endings indicated by dashed lines and the number 8. The piece begins with a tempo marking of 'Tempo I'.

III

Moderato (alla marcia)

mp

5

cresc.

f

9

mf

15

mf

20

cresc

f

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, marked 'Moderato (alla marcia)'. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) includes a crescendo (cresc.) marking and a forte (f) dynamic. The third system (measures 9-14) is marked mezzo-forte (mf). The fourth system (measures 15-19) also includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 20-24) features a crescendo (cresc.) marking and a forte (f) dynamic. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 24.

25 *dolcissimo* *segue*

30 *segue*

35

40 *sempre dolcissimo* *segue*

45

50

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a measure number at the beginning. The first system (measures 25-29) is marked 'dolcissimo' and 'segue'. The second system (measures 30-34) is marked 'segue'. The third system (measures 35-39) is marked 'sempre dolcissimo' and 'segue'. The fourth system (measures 40-44) is marked 'sempre dolcissimo' and 'segue'. The fifth system (measures 45-49) is marked 'sempre dolcissimo' and 'segue'. The sixth system (measures 50-54) is marked 'sempre dolcissimo' and 'segue'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

55

f *mf*

60

65

f *ff*

70

ff *f*

75

segue *cresc.* *ff*

80

f

IV

Andantino

dolce e ben tenuto

7 *ten.* *rit.* *a tempo* *pp*

12

18 *sempre pp*

24

29

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The first system (measures 1-6) is marked 'Andantino' and 'dolce e ben tenuto'. The second system (measures 7-11) includes markings for 'ten.' (tension), 'rit.' (ritardando), and 'a tempo' (return to tempo), with a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic at the end. The third system (measures 12-17) continues the piece. The fourth system (measures 18-23) is marked 'sempre pp'. The fifth system (measures 24-28) continues the piece. The sixth system (measures 29-30) ends with a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

34 *rit.*

39 *a tempo*
pp

44 *mp*

48

52 *poco a poco*

58 *ritard. e crescendo*

V

Vivace

8

pp

Measures 1-6: Piano, Vivace. The piece begins with a piano (pp) dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords, each beamed together and arched over a half-note bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Measures 7-12: Continuation of the piano texture. The right hand continues with eighth-note chords beamed together and arched over the half-note bass line.

7 cantabile mp

Measures 13-18: The tempo changes to cantabile. Measures 13-17 continue the previous texture. At measure 18, the right hand changes to a single-note melody, and the dynamic changes to mezzo-piano (mp). The left hand continues with the half-note bass line.

10

Measures 19-24: Continuation of the cantabile section. The right hand melody continues, and the left hand maintains the half-note bass line.

13 segue

Measures 25-30: Continuation of the cantabile section. The right hand melody continues, and the left hand maintains the half-note bass line. The section concludes with a 'segue' marking.

16

pp

19

mp

22

v

25

28

pp

31

mp

34

37

40

8

pp

43

8

mp

46

cresc.

f

6 6 6 6

6 6 6 6

48

50

dim.

53

mf

cresc.

56

59 *dim.* *mf*

8

62

8

65

8

68 *f*

8

71 *f* *pp*

8

8

74

Measures 74-76 of a piano piece. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. A dashed line with the number '8' above it spans measures 74 and 75.

77

mp

Measures 77-80. The melody continues with intricate fingerings and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is present.

80

Measures 80-83. The musical texture remains consistent with the previous measures, featuring rapid runs in the right hand.

83

pp

Measures 83-86. The piece transitions to a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The right hand continues with rapid, slurred passages, while the left hand accompaniment becomes slightly more active.

86

Measures 86-89. The final measures on this page show the continuation of the rapid, flowing melody in the right hand.

89

mp

Measures 89-91: Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff features a series of sixteenth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff features a series of eighth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. A 'V' marking is present above the treble staff in measure 91.

92

Measures 92-94: Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff features a series of sixteenth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff features a series of eighth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. A 'V' marking is present above the treble staff in measure 92.

95

Measures 95-97: Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff features a series of sixteenth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff features a series of eighth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. A 'V' marking is present above the treble staff in measure 95. A 'pp' marking is present below the bass staff in measure 97.

98

Measures 98-100: Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff features a series of sixteenth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff features a series of eighth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin.

101

Measures 101-103: Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff features a series of sixteenth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff features a series of eighth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. A 'pp' marking is present below the bass staff in measure 101. A 'V' marking is present above the treble staff in measure 103.

104

Measures 104-106: Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff features a series of sixteenth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff features a series of eighth-note chords, mostly beamed in pairs, with a crescendo hairpin. A 'V' marking is present above the treble staff in measure 104.

107

Musical score for measures 107-110. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measures 107-110 show a continuous melodic line in the treble with arpeggiated accompaniment in the bass. Slurs connect notes across measures.

110

Musical score for measures 110-113. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measures 110-113 continue the melodic and arpeggiated pattern from the previous system.

113

Musical score for measures 113-115. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measures 113-115 show the continuation of the melodic line, with a large slur spanning across measures 113, 114, and 115.

115

Musical score for measures 115-117. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measures 115-117 feature a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern in both hands. The treble staff has a "6" above the first measure. The bass staff has a *pp* dynamic marking and a *rit.* marking below the first measure.

117

Musical score for measures 117-119. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measures 117-119 continue the rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The treble staff has a "6" above the first measure. The bass staff has a *rit.* marking below the first measure.

119

Musical score for measures 119-121. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measures 119-121 show a change in the pattern, with the treble staff having a *ppp* dynamic marking and a "6" above the first measure. The bass staff has a *rit.* marking above the first measure.

VI

Commodo

cantabile

5

Measures 5-8. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur over measures 5-6 and a half note in measure 7. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 8 has a whole note chord in the treble.

9

Measures 9-13. Treble clef has a series of chords with accents in measures 9-12, followed by a melodic phrase in measure 13. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

14

Measures 14-18. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 14 has a 'mf' marking.

19

Measures 19-23. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 20 has a 'p' marking. Measure 23 has a 'dim.' marking.

24

Measures 24-28. Treble clef has a series of chords with a 'poco a poco dim.' marking. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 26 has a 'pp' marking.

29

mf

35

mf

40

mp

45

mf

50

p *dim. poco a*

56

poco *ppp*

* Bei Ausführung der geforderten Repetition empfiehlt es sich, nur den I. Teil zu wiederholen und auf Takt 28 unmittelbar die Schlußakte 57-60 als Abschluß folgen zu lassen.