
MODUS NOVUS

Lärobok i Lehrbuch in Studies in
fritonal melodiläsning freitonaler Melodielesung reading atonal melodies

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Arbetet består nu i

- a) att träna *ögat* att snabbt uppfatta dessa melodiska strukturer i nottexten. D.v.s. att snabbt *se* om ett steg är helt eller halvt, snabbt kunna *känna igen* bilden av kvartstapling etc.,
b) att med *örat* uppfatta de olika melodiskstrukturerna. Här sker övningen på flera sätt: man sjunger noterna i de följande fraser, man övar eftersjunga och efterspelning, lokaliserar lärarens »felspelningar» i övningarna, använder dem som diktat etc. (se Studieanvisningar sid. 7).

Die Arbeit besteht nun darin,

- a) das *Auge* zu üben, diese melodischen Strukturen im Notentext schnell aufzufassen, d.h. schnell zu *sehen* ob ein Schritt ganz oder halb ist und schnell das Bild einer Quartentaffelung etc. wiederzuerkennen,
b) mit dem *Ohr* die verschiedenen Melodiestrukturen aufzunehmen. Hier ist die Übung eine mehrfache: man singt die Noten in den einander folgenden Phrasen, man übt das Nachsingen und Nachspielen, lokalisiert das »Falschspielen« des Lehrers in den Übungen, verwendet sie als Diktat etc. (siehe Studienanweisungen Seite 10).

The work consists of:

- a) training the *eye* quickly to perceive these melodic structures in the written music, i.e. to *see* quickly whether an interval is a major or a minor second, and to recognise quickly the appearance of superimposed fourths, etc.,
b) training the *ear* to hear the different melodic structures. This exercise should be carried out in different ways: Sing the notes of the following phrases; repeat as in b) and c) in the directions for study, p. 14; locate the teacher's "wrong notes" in the exercises; use them for dictation etc. (see "Directions for Study", p. 14).

FÖRÖVNINGAR

(Se studieanvisningarna, sid 7).

VÖRBÜBUNGEN

(Sehe Studienanweisungen Seite 10).

PREPARATORY EXERCISE

(See "Directions for Study" on p. 14).

The musical notation is presented in three staves, each containing a sequence of notes and rests. The first staff (measures 1-3) begins with a quarter rest, followed by a half note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The second staff (measures 4-7) starts with a quarter rest, followed by a half note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The third staff (measures 8-12) begins with a quarter rest, followed by a half note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The notation includes various melodic patterns, some with accidentals, and rests.

13 14 19

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. Measure 13 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a half note F#4, a quarter note G#4, and a half note A4. Measure 14 contains a half note B4, a quarter note C5, and a half note D5. The staff ends with a double bar line.

15 16

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. Measure 15 contains a half note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. Measure 16 contains a half note A5, a quarter note B5, and a half note C6. The staff ends with a double bar line.

17 18

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. Measure 17 contains a half note D6, a quarter note E6, and a half note F#6. Measure 18 contains a half note G6, a quarter note A6, and a half note B6. The staff ends with a double bar line.

19 20

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. Measure 19 contains a half note C7, a quarter note D7, and a half note E7. Measure 20 contains a half note F#7, a quarter note G7, and a half note A7. The staff ends with a double bar line.

21 22

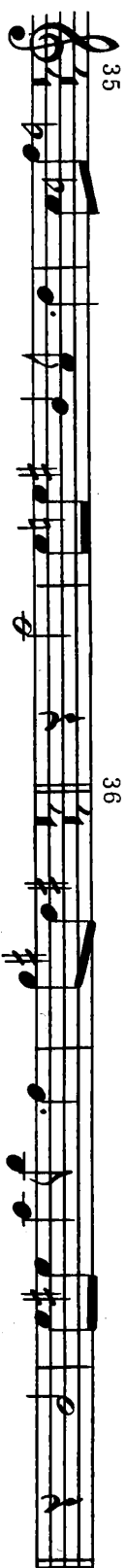
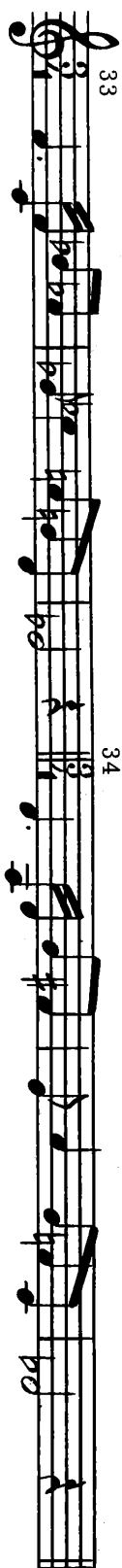
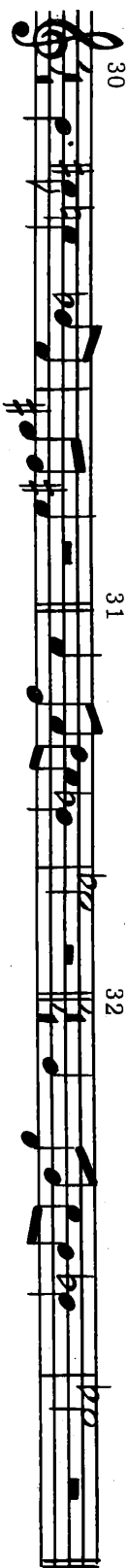
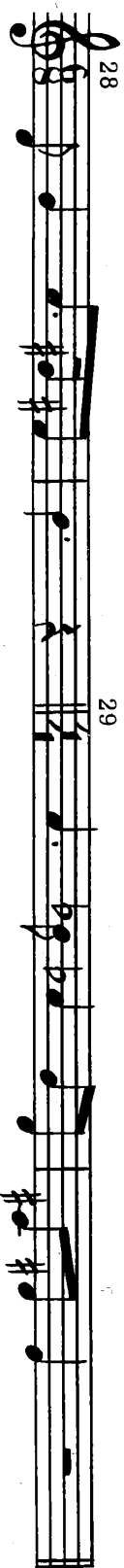
Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. Measure 21 contains a half note B7, a quarter note C8, and a half note D8. Measure 22 contains a half note E8, a quarter note F#8, and a half note G8. The staff ends with a double bar line.

23 24

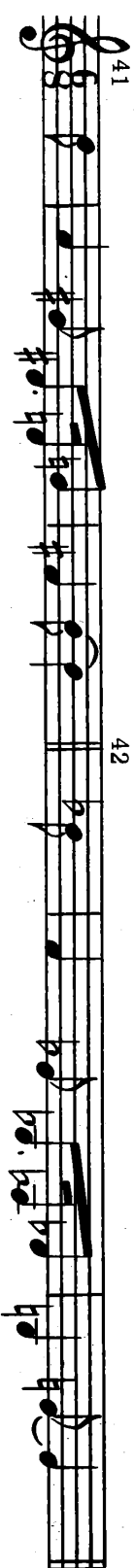
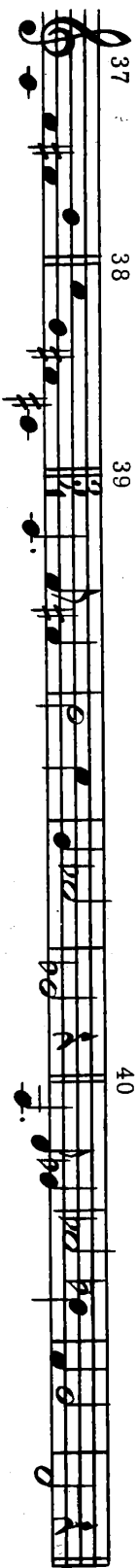
Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. Measure 23 contains a half note A8, a quarter note B8, and a half note C9. Measure 24 contains a half note D9, a quarter note E9, and a half note F#9. The staff ends with a double bar line.

25 26 27

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. Measure 25 contains a half note G9, a quarter note A9, and a half note B9. Measure 26 contains a half note C10, a quarter note D10, and a half note E10. Measure 27 contains a half note F#10, a quarter note G10, and a half note A10. The staff ends with a double bar line.



(Se studieranvisningar - Siehe Studienanweisungen - See Directions for study)



MELODIER

Observera: Det är viktigt att arbetet med följande melodimaterial tar sikte på överblick och förståelse för de musikaliskt strukturella elementen. Denna läsfärdighet, som inkluderar strukturell förståelse, spelar ofta själva tonträffningen i händerna (se kommentaren till Melodi nr 1 nedan!) och förhindrar att eleven blir mera inriktad på mekanisk intervalladdition än på avläsandet av melodiska sammanhang. Det kommer på lärarens lott att hjälpa eleven fram till blick och öra för dylika sammanhang.

MELODIEN

Beachte: Es ist wichtig, dass die Arbeit mit dem folgenden Melodiennaterial den Überblick und das Verständnis für die musikalisch strukturellen Elemente anstrebt. Diese Lesefähigkeit, die strukturelles Verständnis einschliesst, erleichtert oft das Ton treffen selbst (siehe die Kommentare zu Melodie Nr. 1 unten!) und verhindert, dass der Schüler mehr auf die mechanische Intervalladdition als auf das Ablesen von melodischen Zusammenhängen eingestellt ist. Aufgabe des Lehrers ist es, dem Schüler zu Blick und Ohr derartiger Zusammenhänge zu verhelfen.

MELODIES.

Note: It is important that the work on the following melodic examples should be directed towards obtaining a survey and understanding of the musical structure. Proficiency in reading, which includes an understanding of the structure, often makes it easier to place the note correctly (see the comments on Melody No. 1 below). It also prevents the pupil from tending automatically to count the intervals rather than to read the melodic *design* in the music. It devolves upon the teacher to help the pupil to acquire an eye and an ear for such connections.

(♩ = c. 63)

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15

Kommentar: I takerna 7, 8 och 10 möter vi intervall, som först senare upptages till specialbehandling. Förutsatt att man förstår den melodiska gestaltningen, så är det ändå lätt att sjunga detta avsnitt. C² i den melodiska gestalten *takt 8 med upptakt* sjunger man lika säkert utifrån *minnet* av C² i *takt 7 med upptakt* som genom att helt tänka liten sext! D.v.s. denna lilla sext har här ingen *själlständig* melodisk betydelse, och det gäller att *se* och *förstå* detta. Detsamma gäller den lilla septiman i takt 8 och den förminskade oktaven i takt 10. *Minnet* och förståelsen av den närmast föregående melodiska gestalten är här alltså även ur tonträffingssynpunkt det väsentligaste!

Kommentar: In den Takten 7, 8 und 10 begegnen wir Intervallen, die erst später zur Spezialbehandlung herangezogen werden. Vorausgesetzt, dass man die melodische Gestaltung versteht, ist es jedoch leicht, diesen Abschnitt zu singen. C² in der melodischen Gestalt *Takt 8 mit Auftakt* singt man ebenso sicher aus dem *Gedächtnis* von C² im *Takt 7 mit Auftakt*, wie dadurch, dass man die kleine Sext denkt, d.h. diese kleine Sext hat hier keine *selbständige* melodische Bedeutung und man muss das *sehen* und *verstehen*. Das gleiche gilt hinsichtlich der kleinen Septime im Takt 8 und die Verminderte Oktave im Takt 10. Das *Gedächtnis* und das Verständnis der vorhergehenden melodischen Gestalt ist also auch hier aus dem Gesichtspunkt des Tontreffens das wesentlichste!

Comment: In bars Nos. 7, 8 and 10 we find intervals that will not be dealt with individually until later on. Provided one understands the melodic design, however, there should be no difficulty in singing this exercise. C² in the melodic figure in bar No. 8 with an up-beat can be sung from the memory of C² in bar No. 7 with up-beat with the same accuracy as by thinking entirely minor sixth, i.e. this minor sixth has no independent melodic significance, and it is a matter of *seeing* and *understanding* this. The same applies to the minor seventh in bar No. 8 and the diminished octave in bar No. 10. Thus the *memory* and comprehension of the immediately preceding melodic figure is of great importance in pitching the right note.

(♩ c. 69)

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

14 15 16 17 18 19 20

(♩ = 60)

rit. -----

(♩ = 92)

23

(♩ = c. 80)

(♩ = c. 100)
Alla gavotta

(♩ = 152)
(a tempo)

meno mosso
rit. -----

AKKORDSERIER

AKKORDSERIEN

CHORD SERIES

KAPITEL II.

Intervallmaterial: Ren kvint
Det föregående

Bland de nya melodiska möjligheter som detta intervallmaterial erbjuder, bör ur gehoers-metodisk synpunkt följande kombinationer övas särskilt omsorgsfullt. De sjunges på tonnamn från olika utgångspunkter:

a) Kvinstaplingar:

KAPITEL II.

Intervallmaterial: Reine Quint
Das Vorhergehende

Unter den neuen melodischen Möglichkeiten, die dieses Intervallmaterial bietet, sollen aus gehörmethodischem Gesichtspunkt folgende Kombinationen besonders sorgfältig geübt werden. Sie werden auf dem Tonnamen von verschiedenen Ausgangspunkten aus gesungen:

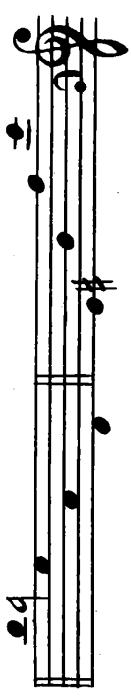
a) Quintenstaffelungen:

CHAPTER II.

Interval material: Perfect fifth
The preceding material

Among the new melodic possibilities this interval material offers, the following combinations should, for a methodical training of the ear, be practised with special care. They are to be sung on the names of the notes from different bass positions:

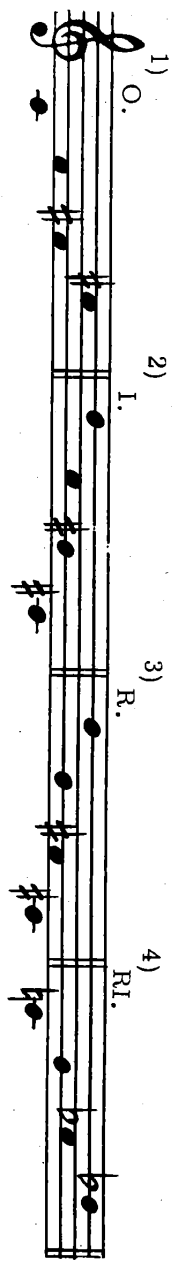
a) Superimposed fifths:



b) Kvart och kvint, skilda av liten sekund:

b) Quart und Quint, getrennt von der kleinen Sekunde:

b) Fourth and fifth, separated by a minor second:



Observera: I det följande uppställles ofta intervallkombinationer och melodiformler enligt serietechnikens principer. O = originalform, grundform, I = inversion, omvändning, R = retrograd, krätförrelse. RI = retrograd inversion, omvänd krätförrelse.

Beachte: Im folgenden werden oft die Intervallkombinationen und die Melodienformeln nach den Prinzipien der Serientechnik aufgestellt. O = Originalform, Grundform, I = Inversion, Umkehrung, R = retrograde Krebsbewegung, RI = retrograde Inversion, umgekehrte Krebsbewegung.

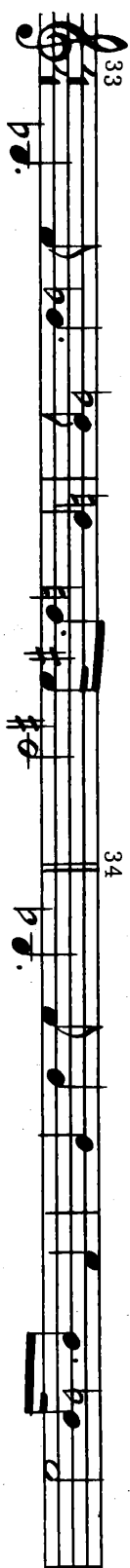
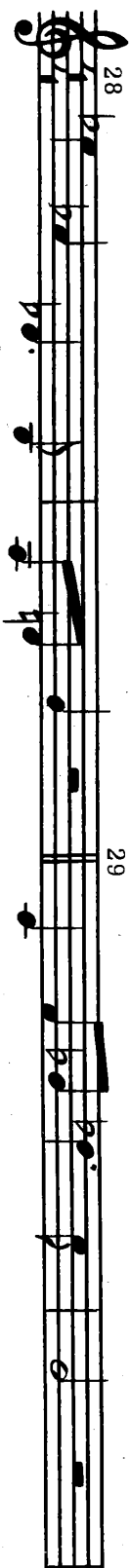
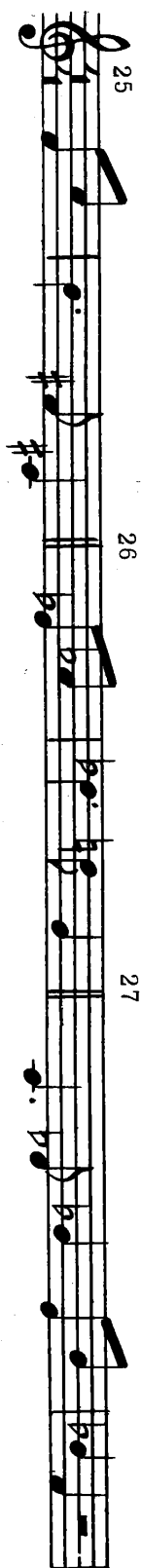
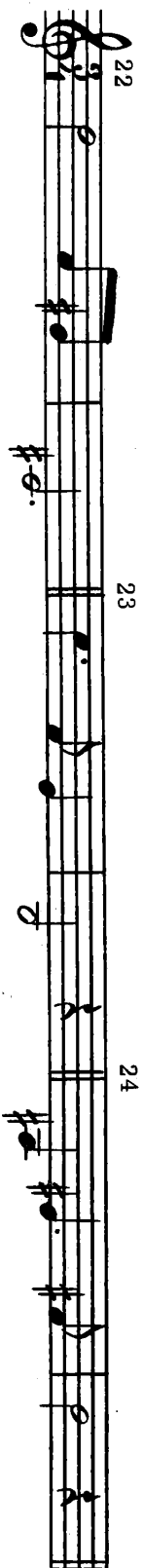
Note: In the following, the interval combinations and melody formulae have in many cases been arranged according to the principles of the serial technique. O = original form, I = inversion, R = retrograde, RI = retrograde inversion.

FÖRÖVNINGAR

VORÜBUNGEN

PREPARATORY EXERCISES

Musical score for Preparatory Exercises, measures 1 through 18. The score is written on a single staff in treble clef, 4/4 time. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 10. The exercises are numbered 1 through 18, with some measures containing multiple exercises. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 are indicated at the beginning of their respective measures.



MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.



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(♩ = c. 132)

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(♩ = c. 72)

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(♩ = c. 60)

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5 $\text{♩} = 84$

1 2 3 4 5 6

7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 76$

1 2 3

4

5 6 7 8

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 90$

1

2 3 4 5

6

7 8 9 10 11

8 $1 (\text{♩} = \text{c. } 70)$

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

ACKORDSERIER

AKKORDSERIEN

CHORD SERIES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Intervallmaterial: Stor och liten ters

Det föregående

Intervallmaterial: Grosse und kleine Terz

Das Vorhergehende

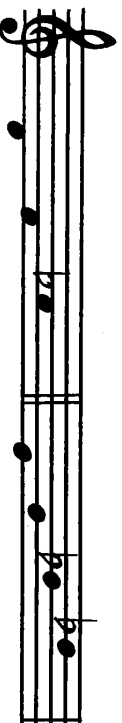
Interval material: Major and minor thirds
The preceding material

The preceding material

Intervallförrådet tillåter bl. a. staplingar av små och stora terser. Stapling av små terser ger bl. a. följande gestalter: :

Der Intervallvorrat erlaubt u.a. Staffellungen von kleinen und grossen Terzen. Die Staffellung von kleinen Terzen ergibt u.a. folgende Gestalten:

The supply of intervals permits the superimposition of minor and major thirds. By adding minor thirds one above the other we get the following figures:



d.v.s. förminskad trekläng och förminskad septimakord. Dessa förutsättes ha fått en effektiv behandling vid det dur/molll-tonala gehörsstudiet. Det arbete som därvid nedlagts kommer givetvis eleven till godo, när han möter dessa två gestalter i nyare, fria tonala och atonala sammanhang.

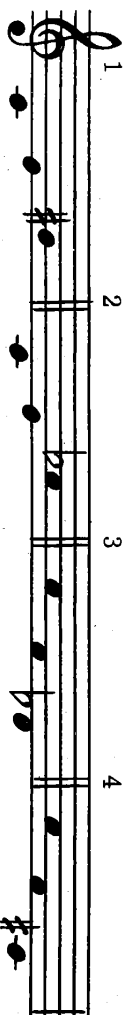
d.h. verminderten Dreiklang und verminderten Septakkord. Von diesen wird vorausgesetzt, dass sie eine effektive Behandlung beim dur-/moll-tonalen Gehörstudium erhalten haben. Die dabei geleistete Arbeit kommt natürlich dem Schüler dann zugute, wenn er diesen zwei Gestalten in neuerem, freitonalem und atonalem Zusammenhang begegnet.

i.e. a diminished triad and a diminished seventh. These chords are assumed to have been effectively dealt with in the major/minor-tonal studies. Work on these studies will obviously be of benefit to the pupil when he encounters these two features in the more modern atonal connections.

FÖRÖVNINGAR

VÖRÜBÜNGEN

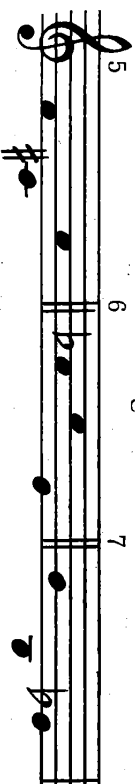
PREPARATORY EXERCISES



Utiifrån sin klangföreställning om den överstigande treklängen som en *helhet* övar man även att sjunga klängens toner i annan ordning:

Aus der Klangvorstellung vom übermässigen Dreiklang als ein *Ganzes* übt man auch das Singen der Töne des Klänges in anderer Ordnung:

According to one's own tonal conception of the augmented triad as a *whole*, one also practises singing the notes of the triad in a different order:

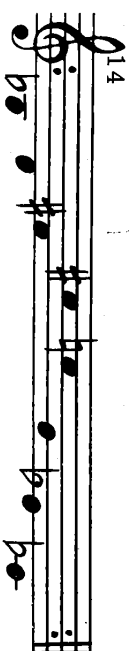
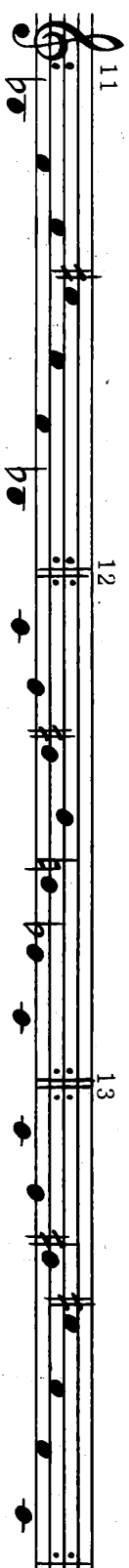
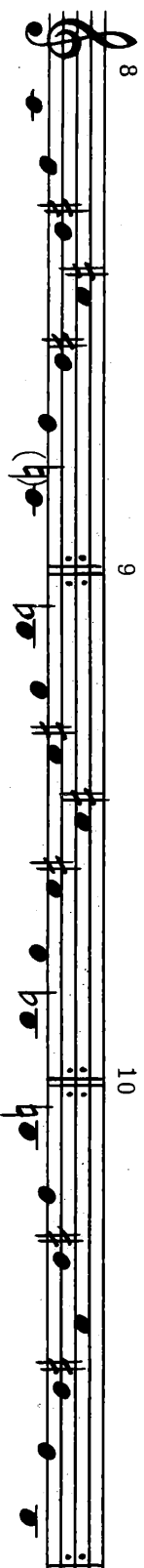


Man bör här tänka klängens ramintervall, den lilla sexten (eller överstigande kvint), mera i sammanhang med *själva ackordet* än som ett självständigt melodiskt intervall.

Öva även följande kombinationer med överstigande treklang plus rena kvarter och kvinter:

Man soll hier an das Rahmenintervall des Klänges, die kleine Sext (oder *übermässige* Quint), mehr im Zusammenhang mit dem *Ackord selbst* als an ein selbständiges melodisches Intervall denken.

Here one should think of the "frame" interval (the extreme notes of the chord), the minor sixth (or augmented fifth), in connection with the *chord itself* rather than as an independent melodic interval. Practise also the following combinations of augmented triad and superimposed fourths and fifths:



Formlerna 1—14 sjunges, enl. studieanvisningarna, på tonnamn från olika utgångspunkter. Det har visat sig, att just detta moment är oerhört viktigt för det fortsatta arbetet, varför elever rekommenderas att ägna avsevärt arbete åt just detta avsnitt.

Die Formeln 1 — 14 werden nach den Studienanweisungen auf dem Tonnamen von verschiedenen Ausgangspunkten aus gesungen. Es hat sich gezeigt, dass gerade dieses Moment ungeheuer wichtig für die weitere Arbeit ist, weshalb den Schülern empfohlen wird, gerade diesen Abschnitt besonders durchzuarbeiten.

The examples 1—14 should be sung, according to the directions for study, on the names of the notes, starting from different positions. It has been found that this exercise is of special importance for the subsequent studies, and pupils are therefore recommended to put in a considerable amount of work this particular section.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43

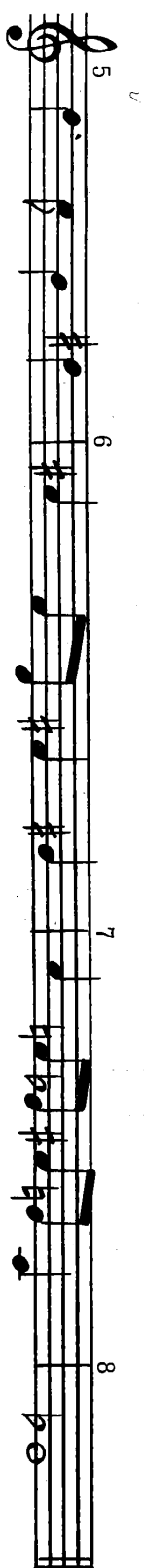
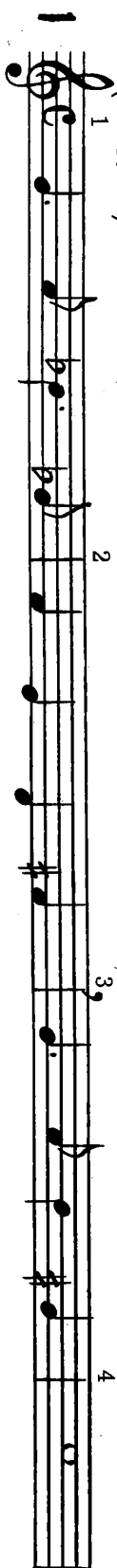
This musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 6/8. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*. Measures 38 and 39 contain repeat signs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 43.

MELODIER

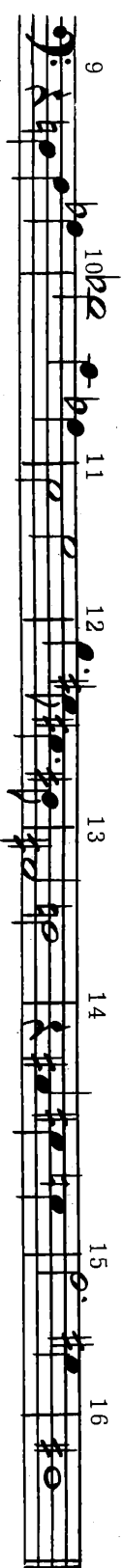
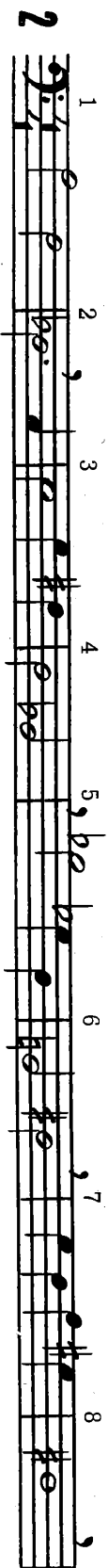
MELODIEN

MELODIES

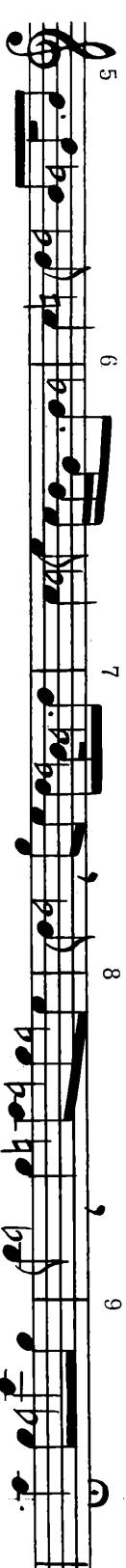
(♩ = c. 70)



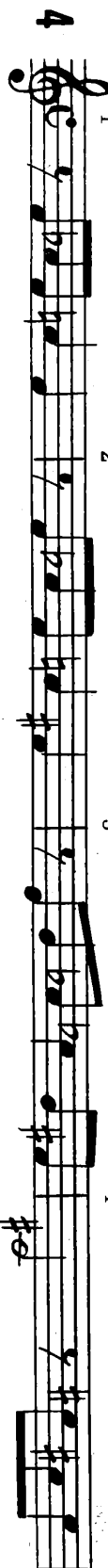
(♩ = c. 70)



(♩ = 96)



(♩ = 72)



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(♩ = 76)

Musical score for a single melodic line, measures 7 to 22. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked *a tempo* at measure 17. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Measures 7-13: A melodic phrase starting on G4, moving through A4, Bb4, and C5, with various rhythmic values and slurs.

Measures 14-16: Continuation of the melodic line, featuring a triplet of eighth notes in measure 14 and a half note in measure 15.

Measure 17: Marked *a tempo*. The melody continues with a half note and a quarter note.

Measures 18-22: The final measures of the excerpt, ending with a half note on G4.

Measure numbers 7 through 22 are indicated below the staff.

AKKORDSERIER

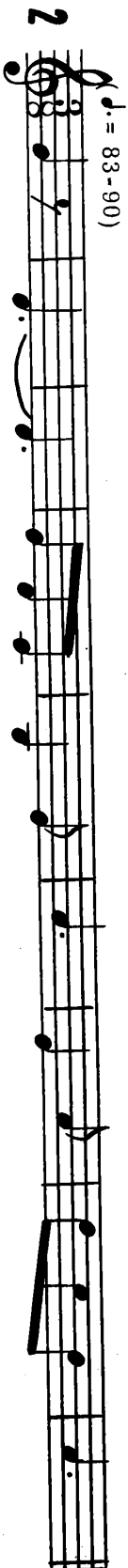
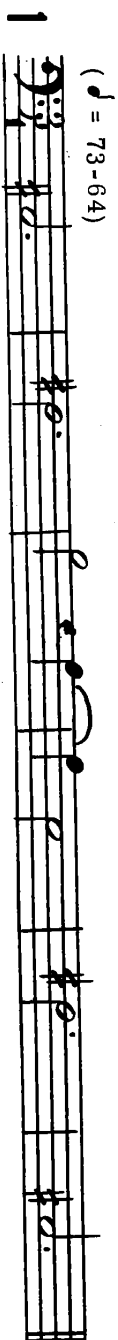
AKKORDSERIEN

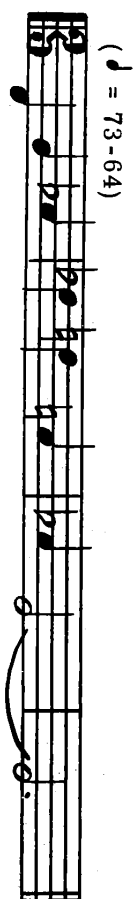
CHORD SERIES

The image displays seven rows of musical notation, each representing a different chord series. Each row is numbered 1 through 7 at the beginning. The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The notes are represented by black dots on the staff lines, with accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) indicating the specific pitch. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 below the notes. The series are as follows:

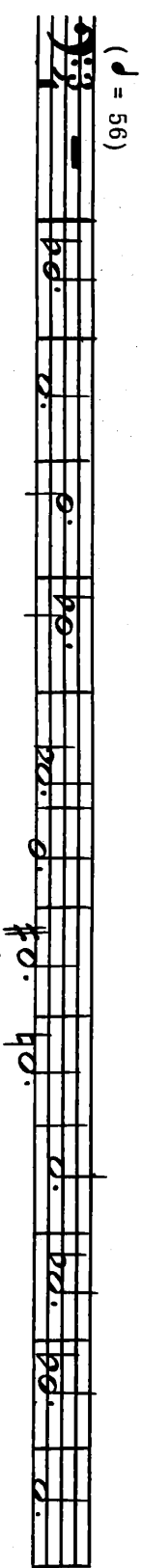
- Series 1:** Notes are on lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Accidentals: 1 (natural), 2 (sharp), 3 (sharp), 4 (sharp), 5 (sharp), 6 (flat), 7 (flat), 8 (flat).
- Series 2:** Notes are on lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Accidentals: 1 (natural), 2 (flat), 3 (flat), 4 (flat), 5 (flat), 6 (sharp), 7 (sharp), 8 (sharp).
- Series 3:** Notes are on lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Accidentals: 1 (natural), 2 (flat), 3 (flat), 4 (flat), 5 (flat), 6 (sharp), 7 (sharp), 8 (sharp).
- Series 4:** Notes are on lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Accidentals: 1 (flat), 2 (flat), 3 (flat), 4 (flat), 5 (flat), 6 (sharp), 7 (sharp), 8 (sharp), 9 (sharp), 10 (sharp).
- Series 5:** Notes are on lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Accidentals: 1 (flat), 2 (flat), 3 (flat), 4 (flat), 5 (flat), 6 (sharp), 7 (sharp), 8 (sharp), 9 (sharp).
- Series 6:** Notes are on lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Accidentals: 1 (flat), 2 (flat), 3 (flat), 4 (flat), 5 (flat), 6 (sharp), 7 (sharp), 8 (sharp), 9 (sharp).
- Series 7:** Notes are on lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Accidentals: 1 (flat), 2 (flat), 3 (flat), 4 (flat), 5 (flat), 6 (sharp), 7 (sharp), 8 (sharp).

30. Alban Berg: Lyrisk svit. Fickpart. 30. Alban Berg: Lyrische Suite. Taschenpart. Philharm., s. 11. 30. Alban Berg: Lyrical Suite. Pocket edition. Philharm., page 11.
31. Frank Martin: Petite symphonie concertante (se nr 8), s. 91. 31. Frank Martin: Petite symphonie concertante (see No. 8), page 91.
32. Frank Martin: Petite symphonie concertante (se nr 8), s. 10. 32. Frank Martin: Petite symphonie concertante (see No. 8), page 10.
33. Arnold Schönberg: Stråkkvartett II. 33. Arnold Schönberg: String Quartet II. Pocket edition. Philharm., page 49.
34. Arnold Schönberg: Stråkkvartett IV. 34. Arnold Schoenberg: String Quartet IV (see No. 13), page 32.
35. Béla Bartók: Musik f. stråkinstrument, slagverk och celesta. Fickpart. Philharmonia, s. 57. 35. Béla Bartók: Music for string instruments, percussion and celesta. Pocket edition. Philharmonia, page 57.
36. Alban Berg: Wozzeck, Three excerpts from ... Fickpart. Philharmonia, s. 54. 36. Alban Berg: Wozzeck, three excerpts from ... Pocket edition. Philharmonia, page 54.
37. Béla Bartók: Stråkkvartett VI (se nr 10), s. 4. 37. Béla Bartók: String Quartet VI (see No. 10), page 4.
38. Béla Bartók: Musik f. stråkinstrument etc. (se nr 35), s. 1. 38. Béla Bartók: Music for String Instruments, etc. (see No. 35), page 1.
39. Béla Bartók: Konsert för orkester 1, s. 5. 39. Béla Bartók: Concerto for Orchestra (see No. 1), page 5.
40. Béla Bartók: Stråkkvartett IV. Fickpart. Philharm., s. 16. 40. Béla Bartók: String Quartet IV. Pocket edition. Philharmonia, page 16.





A — det-ta ljus och sken, A — det-ta ljus och sken, hon skå-dar himlens stad.
 Oh, dieser hel-le Schein, Oh, dieser hel-le Schein, Sie schaut die Himmelstadt.



9 $(\text{♩} = 56)$

10 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 140)$

11 $(\text{♩} = 120)$

12 $(\text{♩} = 140)$

13 $(\text{♩} = 152)$

14 $(\text{♩} = 152)$

15 $(\text{♩} = 84 - 88)$

16

17 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 44)$

Pengar, pengar. All-tid pengar. Var-för vill ni ha så myck-et peng-ar?
 Geld und Geld und wie-der Geld! Was wollt ihr denn mit so viel Geld be-gin-nen.

Vi kom från jor-den, Do-ris land, kle-no-den i vårt sol-sys-tem.
 Wir flohn die Er-de, Do-ris' Land, das Klei-nod der Pla-ne-ten-wald,

gliss.

18

En vack - er dag var hon där ba - ra och sen
Mit ei - nem Mal var sie da, und seit die - sen
dess har han ald - rig be - hövt er - sväl - ta.
Tag ist's ihm glän - _ _ zend er - gan - gen.

19 (♩ = c. 44)

På sam-ma sätt i en o-änd-
Ge - nau so ist es in dem ew'-
gen rymd där svalg av ljus-års
Raum, wo licht-jahr — tie-fer

djup sin välv-ning slår kring blå-san A - ni - a - ra där hon går.
 Ab-grund wölbt sein Rad um Bläschen A - ni - a - ras stil - len Pfad.

(♩ = c. 88)

Ah — — — — — ö — — — — — ver - läm - na - de åt skräck - stel rymd
 Oh! — Dem Rau — — — — — me aus - ge - liefert, steif von Schreck

21 (♩ = 90)

de - præ - da - - - tus est a - ni - - man me - - am

22 $(\text{♩} = 120)$

ne tran - se - at o - ra - ti - - o

23 $(\text{♩} = 60)$

In - ci - - pit, in - ci - pit la - men - ta - ti -

24 $(\text{♩} = c. 88)$

o Je - re - mi - æ Pro - phe - - - - -

Än ——— kän - nas min - ne - na som öm — — — — — ma sår:
Gleich off - nen Wun - den brennt Er - in-ne - - rung da - ran:

25 $(\text{♩} = c. 96)$

26 $(\text{♩} = c. 54)$

27 $(\text{♩} = c. 54)$

28 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 200)$

29 $(\text{♩} = 54)$

30 $(\text{♩} = 100)$

31 $(\text{♩} = 58)$

32 $(\text{♩} = 104)$

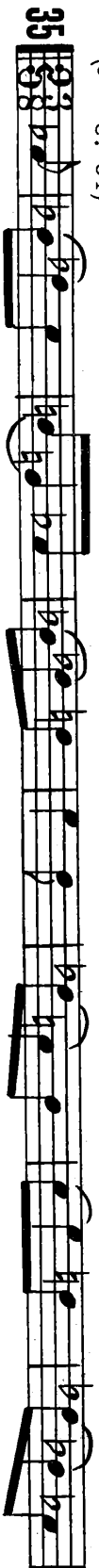
Mässige Viertel

33 pp

Mir bla-sen durch das Dun-kei die Gesich-ter, die freundlich e - ben noch sich zu mir dreh-ten.

34 $(\text{♩} = 54)$

(♩. = c. 84)



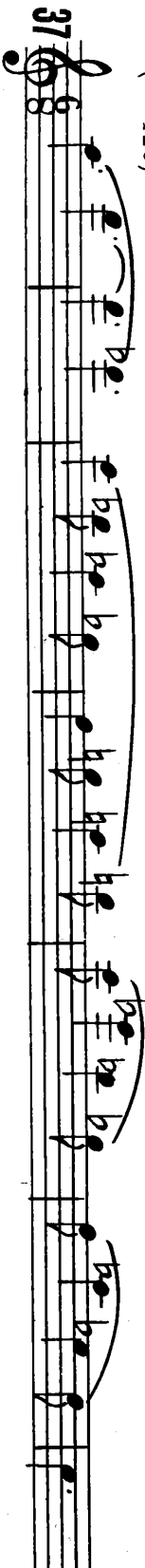
(♩. = 72)



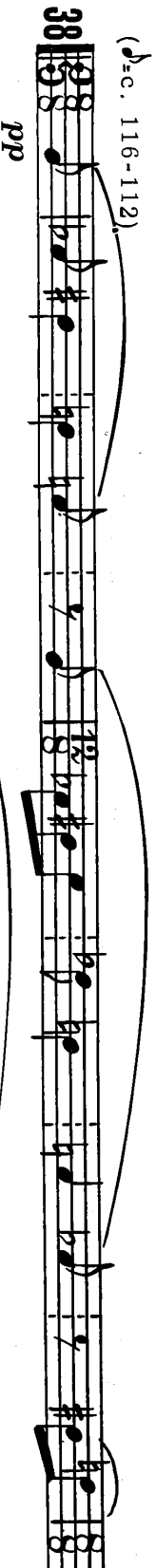
Ringel, Rin-gel, Rosenkranz, Rin - - - gel-rein!

Rin-gel, Ringel, Ro-senkrantz, Rin - -

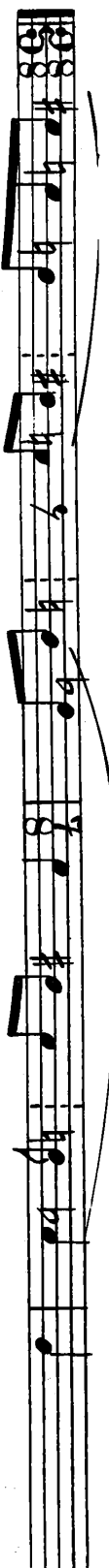
(♩. = 120)



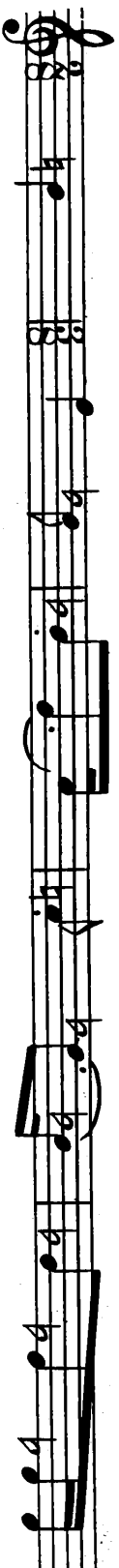
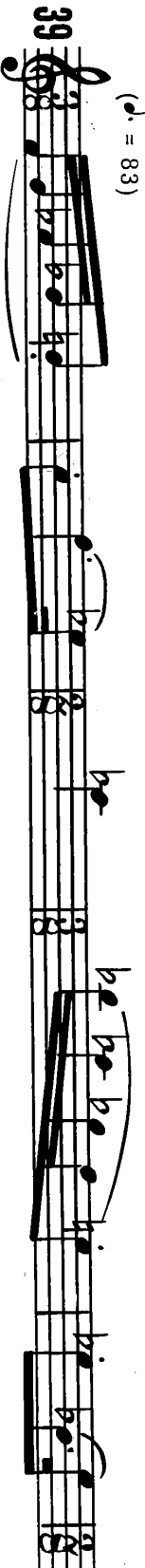
(♩. = c. 116-112)

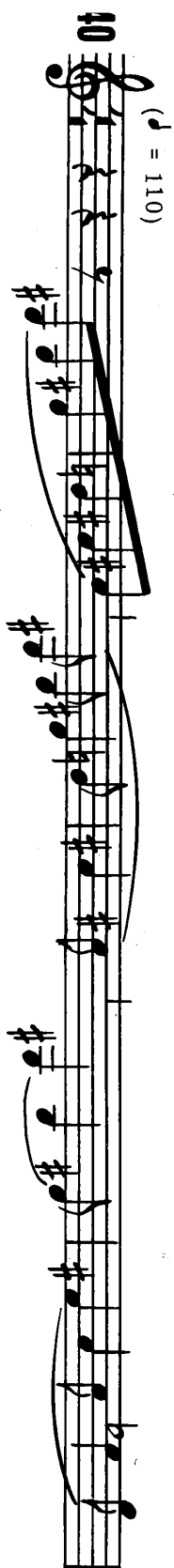
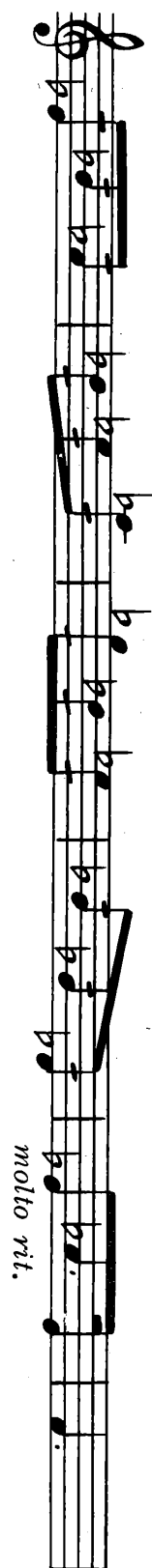


pp



(♩. = 83)





KAPITEL V.

Intervallmaterial: Tritonus (överstigande

kvart, för-
minskad
kvint)

KAPITEL V.

Intervallmaterial: Tritonus (öbernässige

Quart,
verminderte
Quint)

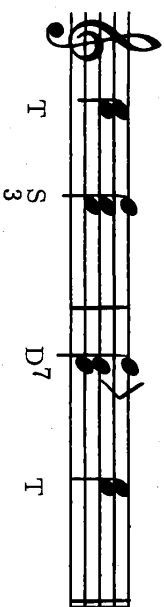
CHAPTER V.

Interval material: The Tritone
(augmented fourth,
diminished fifth).

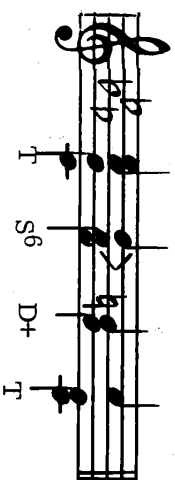
Det föregående

Das Vorhergehende

The preceding material

De vanligaste dur/moll-tonala tydningar-
na av tritonusintervallet är följande:Die gebräuchlichsten dur/moll-tonalen
Deutungen des Tritonusintervalles sind fol-
gende:The most common major/minor-tonal in-
terpretations of the tritone interval are as
follows:

och und and



15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

This musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The piece consists of 37 measures. Measures 15-21 contain a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at measure 16. Measures 22-26 continue the melodic line with various note values and accidentals. Measures 27-30 feature a series of eighth notes, with a repeat sign at measure 29. Measures 31-37 conclude the piece with a final melodic phrase, including a repeat sign at measure 34 and a final cadence at measure 37.

MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.

3 (♩ = c. 152)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12 13 14

9 10 11 12 13 14

4 (♩ = 69)

1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10 11

7 8 9 10 11

5 (♩ = c. 126)

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10

6 7 8 9 10

(♩ = 66)

6

6

(♩ = c. 168)

7

6

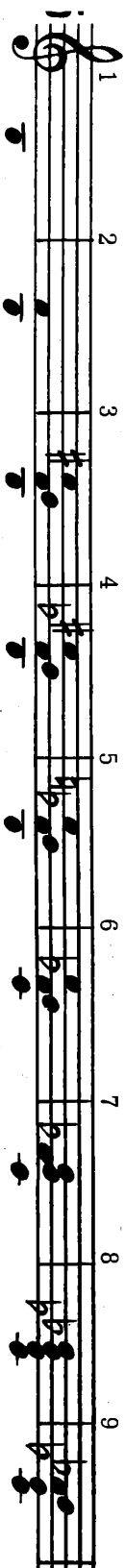
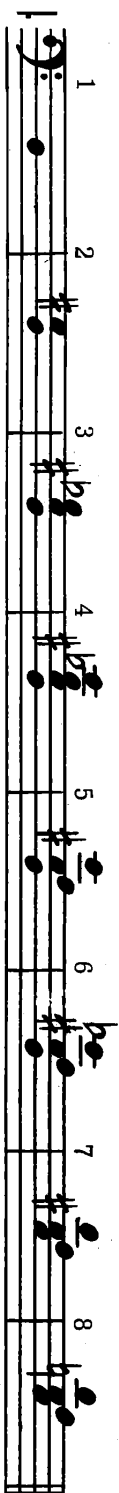
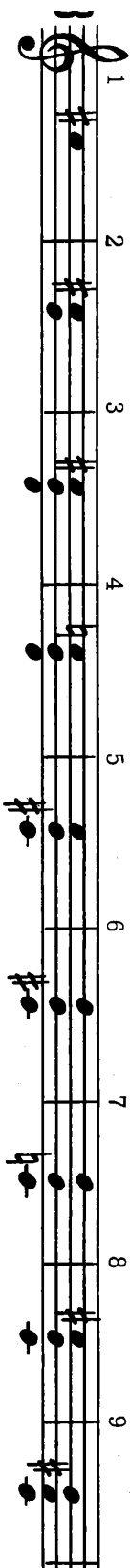
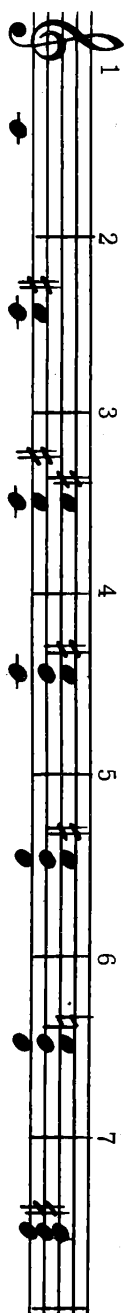
11

16

AKKORDSERIER

AKKORDSERIEN

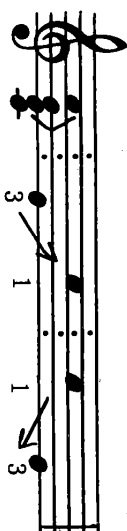
CHORD SERIES



KAPITEL VI.

Intervallmaterial: Liten sext
Det föregående.

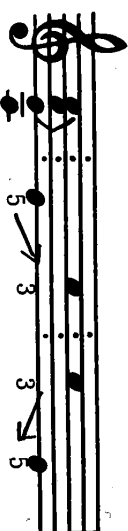
Inom dur/moll-tonaliteten har den lilla sexten vanligast sin förankring i treklängen, emellan durtreklängens ters och grundton:



Innerhalb der Dur/Moll-Tonalität hat die kleine Sext zumeist ihre Verankerung im Dreiklang, zwischen der Terz des Durdreiklangs und dem Grundton:

och emellan molltreklängens kvint och ters:

und zwischen der Quint und der Terz des Molldreiklangs:

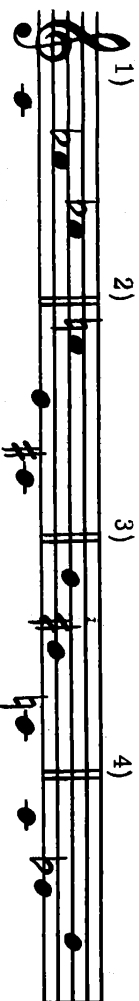


and between the minor triad's fifth and third:

I det följande meddelas övningar, som går ut på att störa denna traditionella harmoniska tydning av den lilla sexten. Den viktigaste av dessa övningar består av en serie kombinationer av liten sext — liten ters i samma rörelseriktning. Följande formuler övas ordentligt från olika utgångspunkter. De sjungs på tonnamn från uppgiven första ton:

Im folgenden werden Übungen mitgeteilt, die diese traditionelle harmonische Deutung der kleinen Sext stören sollen. Die wichtigste dieser Übungen besteht in einer Serie von Kombination kleine Sext — kleine Terz in derselben Bewegungsrichtung. Folgende Formeln werden eingehend von verschiedenen Ausgangspunkten aus geübt. Sie werden auf den Tonnamen gesungen. Der erste Ton wird angegeben.

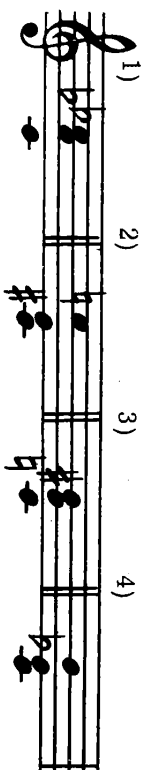
The object of the following exercises is to disrupt this conventional harmonic interpretation of the minor sixth. The most important of these exercises consists of a series of combinations of minor sixth and minor third moving in the same direction. The following formulae should be practised thoroughly, from different starting notes. They are to be sung on the names of the notes from the first note indicated:



Formlerna ges även som klängövningar. Klängen spelas på pianot, eleven sjunger ackordet på tonnamn från namngiven lägsta ton. Ges även som notationsuppgifter. (Jmf. *Akkord-serier*, sid. 62).

Die Formeln werden auch als Klängübungen gegeben. Der Klang wird auf dem Klavier gespielt, der Schüler singt den Akkord auf dem Tonnamen vom angegebenen tiefsten Ton. Werden auch als Aufgaben zum Notieren gegeben. (Vgl. *Akkord-serien*, Seite 62).

The formulae are also to be used as chord exercises. The chord is played on the piano, the pupil sings it on the names of the notes, starting on the bass note indicated. Also to be given as a notation exercise (Cf. *chord exercises*, p. 62).



FÖRÖVNINGAR

VÖRÜBUNGEN

PREPARATORY EXERCISES

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

This musical score is written on ten staves, each containing measures 15 through 32. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Bar lines are used to divide the measures. Some measures contain triplets, indicated by a '3' over the notes. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings (e.g., *f* for fortissimo). The score is presented in a clean, professional layout with clear notation and measure numbers.

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46

MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.

(♩ = c. 66)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2 (♩ = c. 72)

1 2 3

4 5 6 7

3

8 9 10 11

(♩ = c. 72)

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10

4 (♩ = c. 80)

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8 9

(♩ = c. 126)

5

1 2 3 4

6

(♩ = c. 116)

1 2 3 4 5

7

1 2 3 4

8

9 10 11

9

10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18

AKKORDSERIER

AKKORDSERIER

CHORD SERIES

1

2

3

4

5

KAPITEL VII.

Intervallmaterial: Stor sext
Det föregående

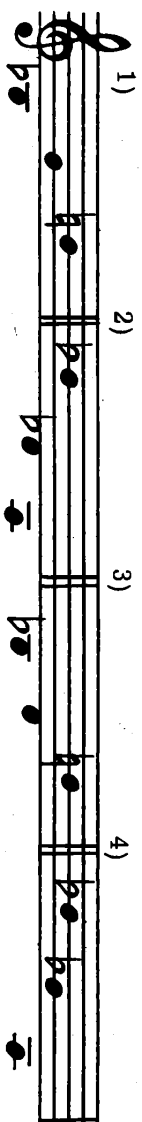
KAPITEL VII

Intervallmaterial: Grosse Sext
Das Vorhergehende

CHAPTER VII.

Interval material: Major sixth.
The preceding material

Den stora sexten har *principiellt* samma förankring i dur/moll-systemet som den lilla sexten. Se föregående kap., sid. 56. För att arbeta fram en snabb uppfattning av stor sext utan dur/moll-funktionell tydning övas den tillsammans med stor ters i följande former, som sjunges på tonnamn från olika utgångspunkter med uppgiven första ton:



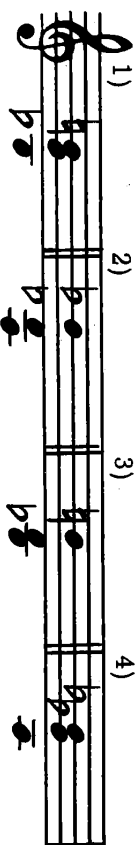
Die grosse Sext hat *prinzipiell* die gleiche Verankerung im Dur/Moll-System wie die kleine Sext. Siehe das vorhergehende Kapitel Seite 56. Um eine schnelle Auffassung der grossen Sext ohne dur/moll-funktionelle Deutung herauszuarbeiten, wird sie zusammen mit der grossen Terz in folgenden Formeln geübt, die auf Tonnamen von verschiedenen Ausgangspunkten aus mit angegebenen ersten Ton gesungen werden:

The major sixth has *in principle* the same anchorage in the major/minor system as the minor sixth. See the preceding chapter, p. 56. In order to develop a quick recognition of a major sixth, free of any major/minor-functional interpretation, it should be practised together with a major third in the following formulae, which are to be sung on the names of the notes from different starting notes.

Formlerna användes även som klangövningar på sätt som beskrivs i föregående kap., sid. 56.

Die Formeln werden auch als Klangübungen angewendet, wie es im vorhergehenden Kapitel Seite 56 beschrieben worden ist.

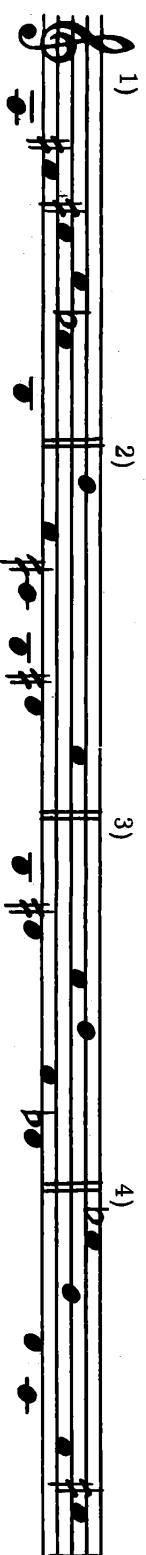
The formulae are also to be used as chord exercises as described in the preceding chapter, p. 56.



De övas även i följande versioner:

Sie werden auch in folgenden Versionen geübt:

They should also be practised in the following versions:



FÖRÖVNINGAR

VÖRUBUNGEN

PREPARATORY EXERCISES

The image displays a musical score for 18 preparatory exercises, numbered 1 through 18. Each exercise is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercises are organized into three columns. The first column contains exercises 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17. The second column contains exercises 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18. The third column contains exercises 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17. Each exercise is a short melodic phrase, often consisting of a single line of music. The exercises are designed to be played sequentially, with the first exercise (1) starting on the first staff and the last exercise (18) ending on the last staff.

Measures 19 through 30 of a musical score. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Measure numbers 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 are indicated at the start of each line.

MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.

Measures 1 through 13 of a musical score. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 are indicated at the start of each line. A tempo marking "(♩ = c. 96)" is present above measure 1.

3 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 126)$

4 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 80)$

5 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 120)$

5 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 120)$

5 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 120)$

6 $1 (d = c, 70)$

AKKORDSERIER

AKKORDSERIEN

CHORD SERIES

3

Men två - hund-ra kan du nog räk - na ined.
Doch zwei-hun-dert wer-den es sich - er sein.

4

Och mi - na ö - ron får ing-en-ting hö - ra
Und ich, ich Ar - me, darf nichts da-von hö - ren

5

6

7

Jetzt wird mein E - lend voll, und na-men-los er -
füllt es mich. Ich star - re, wie des Steins In - neres starvt.

Allegro con fuoco



Andante con moto

[illegible]

The first system of the musical score is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest. The next measure contains a quarter note A4 and a quarter note B4, which are beamed together. This is followed by a half note C5. The melody then continues with a half note D5, a half note E5, and a half note F#5, all beamed together. The system concludes with a half note G5, a half note F#5, and a half note E5, also beamed together.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 54$. The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody consists of several measures, some of which contain triplets of eighth notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

13 ($\text{♩} = 69$)

Oh — My God, — if it Bee Thy Plea- sure to
 cut, to cut me off, to cut me off be - fore night

14 ($\text{♩} = 84$) *ff*

Qui qua - si flos e - gre — — — — — di - tur — — — — — et con - te - ri - tur,

din. e molto rit.

15 ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 84$)

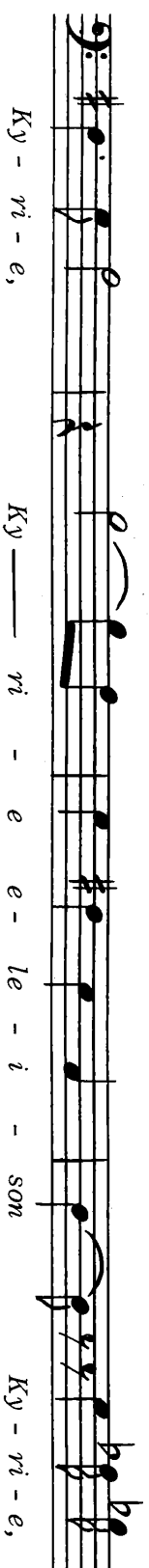
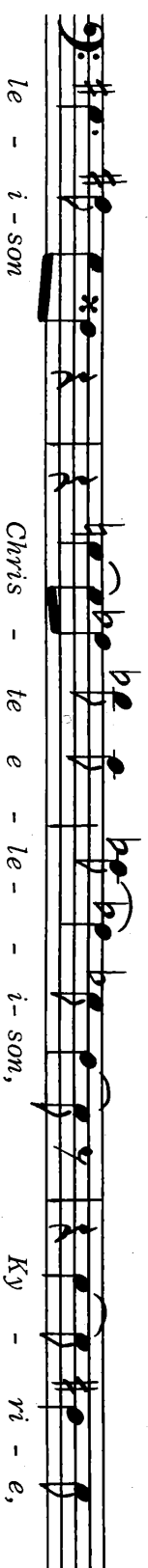
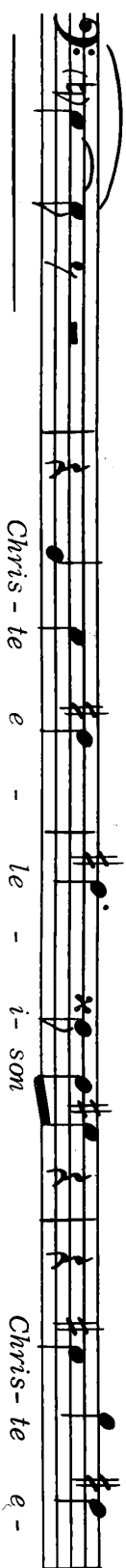
med kal - la yr - kes - böd - lar dag - ligen i tjänst vid lås, vid kranar och kon - tak - ter.
 Ein Heer von Henkern Tag und Nacht am Schössern, Hähnen und Kon - tak - ten.

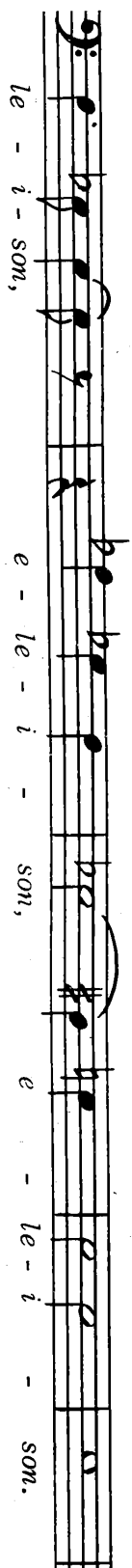
16 ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 104$)

Hur väl — — — — — dig är ej rym - den, hur mäk - tig
 Ge - wal - — — — — — tig ist der Welt - raum, wie mäk - tig

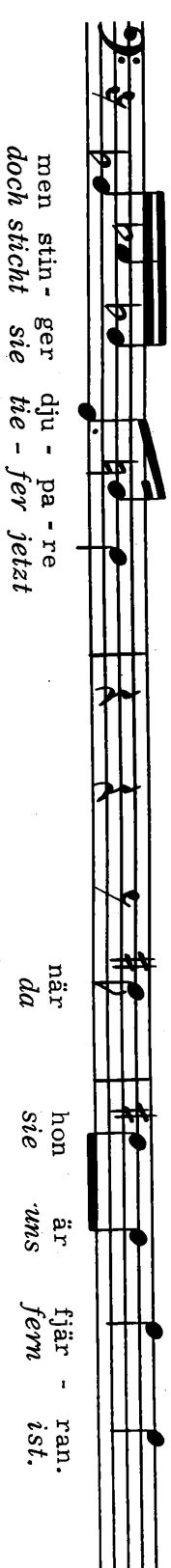
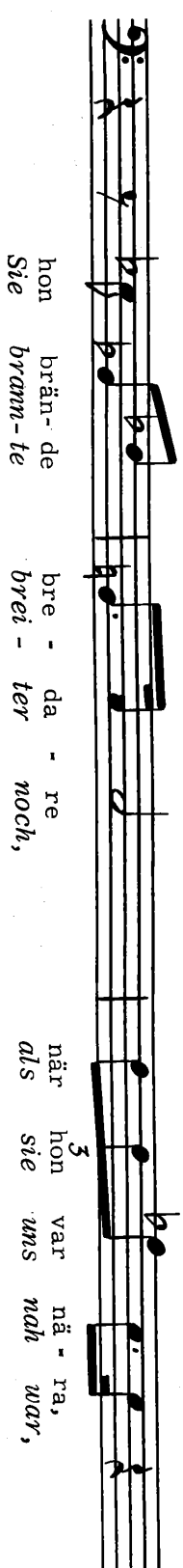
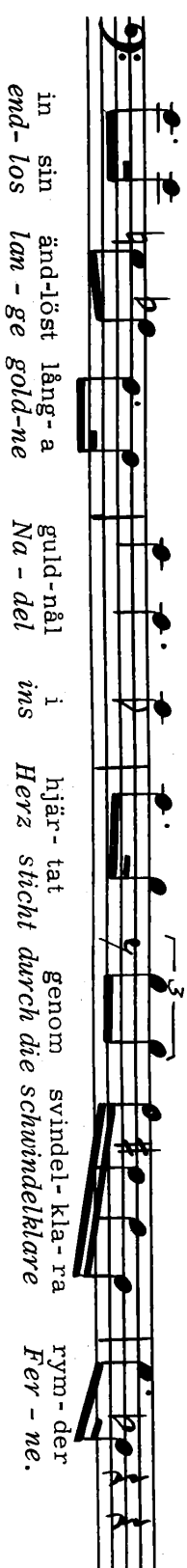
ej dess gå - ta, hur li - ten in - te jag. — — — — —
 gross sein Rüt - sel, wie win - zig a - ber ich. — — — — —

(♩ = 56)





(♩ = c. 54)



19 $(\text{♩} = 112)$

Der Bub gibt mir ei - nen Stich ins Herz,

20 $(\text{♩} = 96)$

Sanctus, Do-mi-nus De-us, Sanctus, Domi-nus De-us, Sanctus, Do-mi-nus De-us, Sa-ba-oth

21 $(\text{♩} = 208)$

om - nes vinc - tos ter - ræ;

22 $(\text{♩} = 120)$ *f marc.*

et per-cus-si - sti nos, nec pe-rsi - sti

23 $(\text{♩} = 66)$

rit.

24 $(\text{♩} = 92)$

pizz.

19 $(\text{♩} = 112)$

Der Bub gibt mir ei - nen Stich ins Herz,

20 $(\text{♩} = 96)$

Sanctus, Do-mi-nus De-us, Sanctus, Domi-nus De-us, Sanctus, Do-mi-nus De-us, Sa-ba-oth

21 $(\text{♩} = 208)$

om - nes vinc - tos ter - ræ;

22 $(\text{♩} = 120)$ *f marc.*

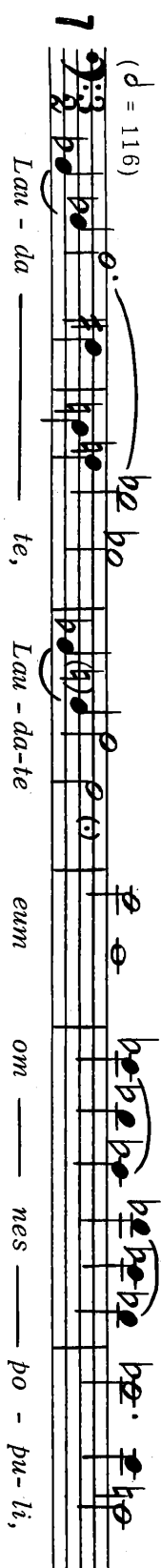
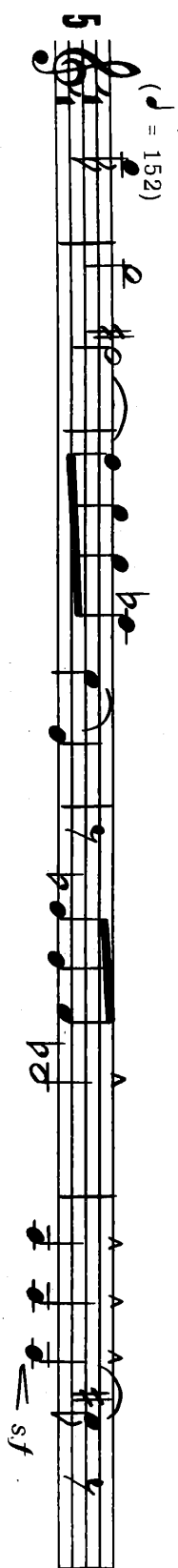
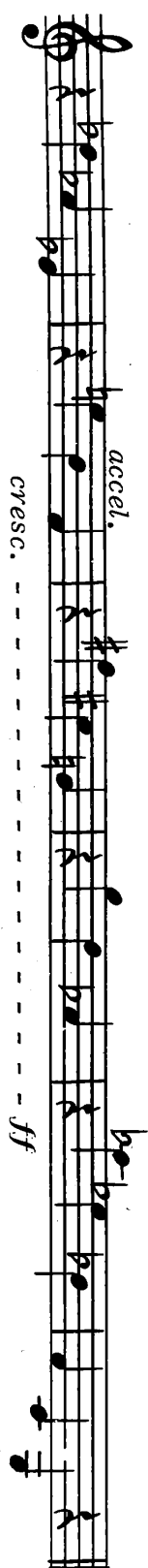
et per-cus-si - - sti nos, nec pe-rsi - sti

23 $(\text{♩} = 66)$

pp

24 $(\text{♩} = 92)$

pizz.



30 $(\text{♩} = 88)$

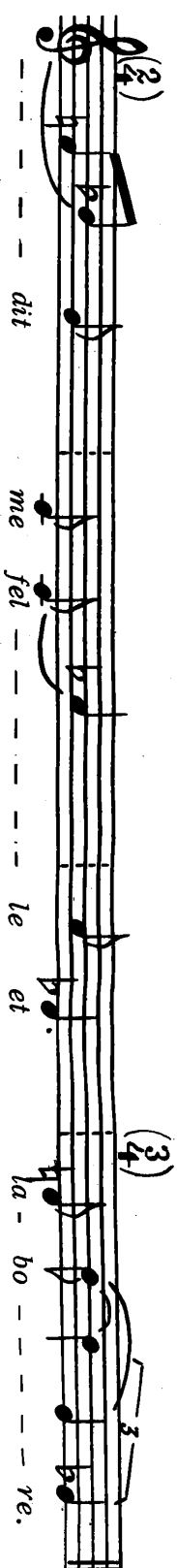
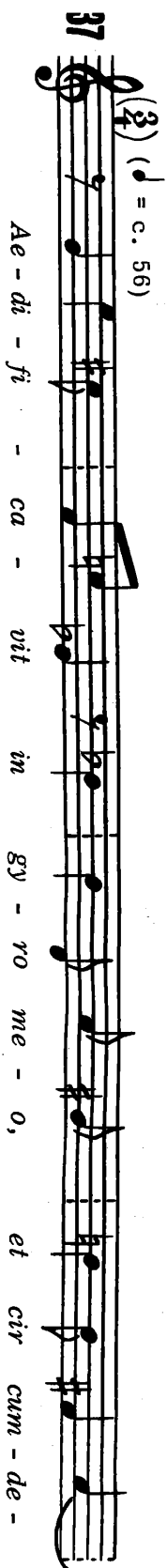
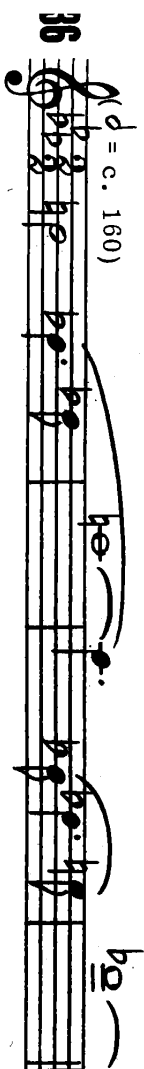
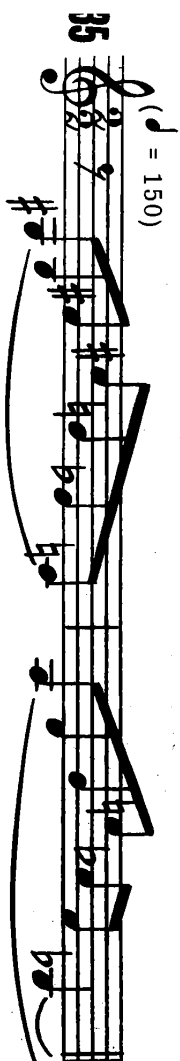
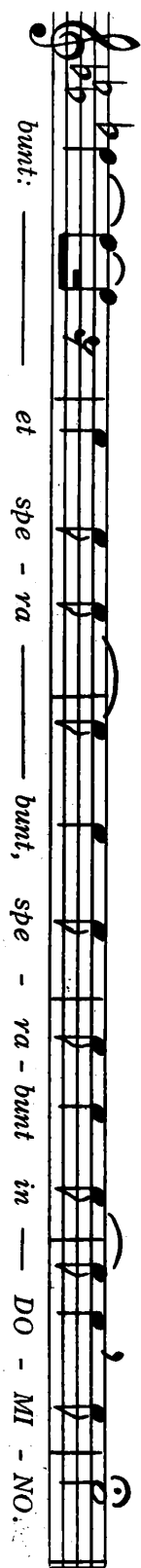
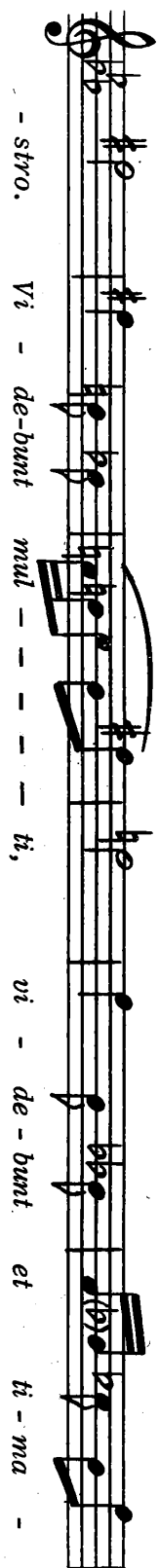
31 $(\text{♩} = 150)$

32 $(\text{♩} = 152)$

33 sehr gesänglich

34 $(\text{♩} = 60)$

Et im-mi-si in os me-um can-ti-cum no-vum, car-men DE-O no-



38 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 168)$

Leich — te — ste Bir - den der Bäu - me

39 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 52)$

dann spu - len dei - ne Was - ser an die des To - des:

40 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 48)$

Das dunk - le Herz, das in sich lauscht, erschaut den Früh -

— ling nicht nur am Hauch und Duft, — der durch das Leuchten blüht:

es fühlt ihn an dem dunklen Wurz - el - reich, das an die To - ten rührt:

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33

MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.

1 (♩ = c. 80)

MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.

4 5 6 7 8

MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.

2 (♩ = 112)

MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.

5 6 7 8

MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.

3 (♩ = c. 72)

MELODIER

MELODIEN

MELODIES.

Musical score for a piece in 4/4 time, featuring five staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staff 1: Measures 1-4. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Time signature: 4/4. Measure 1 contains a whole note F#. Measure 2 contains a half note G# and a half note A. Measure 3 contains a quarter note B, an eighth note C, and a quarter note D. Measure 4 contains a quarter note E, an eighth note F#, and a quarter note G.

Staff 2: Measures 5-8. Measure 5 contains a whole note F#. Measure 6 contains a half note G# and a half note A. Measure 7 contains a quarter note B, an eighth note C, and a quarter note D. Measure 8 contains a quarter note E, an eighth note F#, and a quarter note G.

Staff 3: Measures 9-13. Measure 9 contains a whole note F#. Measure 10 contains a half note G# and a half note A. Measure 11 contains a quarter note B, an eighth note C, and a quarter note D. Measure 12 contains a quarter note E, an eighth note F#, and a quarter note G. Measure 13 contains a quarter note A, an eighth note B, and a quarter note C.

Staff 4: Measures 14-19. Measure 14 contains a whole note F#. Measure 15 contains a half note G# and a half note A. Measure 16 contains a quarter note B, an eighth note C, and a quarter note D. Measure 17 contains a quarter note E, an eighth note F#, and a quarter note G. Measure 18 contains a quarter note A, an eighth note B, and a quarter note C. Measure 19 contains a quarter note D, an eighth note E, and a quarter note F#.

Staff 5: Measures 20-25. Measure 20 contains a whole note F#. Measure 21 contains a half note G# and a half note A. Measure 22 contains a quarter note B, an eighth note C, and a quarter note D. Measure 23 contains a quarter note E, an eighth note F#, and a quarter note G. Measure 24 contains a quarter note A, an eighth note B, and a quarter note C. Measure 25 contains a quarter note D, an eighth note E, and a quarter note F#.

Additional markings include:

- Staff 2: rit. (ritardando) marking above measures 11 and 12.
- Staff 3: Valse (Waltz) marking above measure 11, with $\text{♩} = \text{c. } 120$ below it.
- Staff 4: $\text{♩} = \text{c. } 72$ marking above measure 14.

11 12 13 14 15

Staff 11-15: A series of five measures in treble clef. Measure 11: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 12: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter. Measure 13: C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter. Measure 14: G4 quarter, F#4 quarter, E4 quarter. Measure 15: D4 quarter, C4 quarter, B3 quarter.

16 17 18 *rit.* 19 *Tempo I* 20

Staff 16-20: A series of five measures in treble clef. Measure 16: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 17: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter. Measure 18: C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter. Measure 19: G4 quarter, F#4 quarter, E4 quarter. Measure 20: D4 quarter, C4 quarter, B3 quarter.

AKKORDSERIER

AKKORDSERIEN

CHORD SERIES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Staff 1-9: A series of nine measures in treble clef. Measure 1: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 2: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter. Measure 3: C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter. Measure 4: G4 quarter, F#4 quarter, E4 quarter. Measure 5: D4 quarter, C4 quarter, B3 quarter. Measure 6: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 7: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter. Measure 8: C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter. Measure 9: G4 quarter, F#4 quarter, E4 quarter.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Staff 1-7: A series of seven measures in treble clef. Measure 1: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 2: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter. Measure 3: C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter. Measure 4: G4 quarter, F#4 quarter, E4 quarter. Measure 5: D4 quarter, C4 quarter, B3 quarter. Measure 6: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 7: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Staff 1-8: A series of eight measures in treble clef. Measure 1: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 2: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter. Measure 3: C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter. Measure 4: G4 quarter, F#4 quarter, E4 quarter. Measure 5: D4 quarter, C4 quarter, B3 quarter. Measure 6: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 7: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter. Measure 8: C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Staff 1-8: A series of eight measures in treble clef. Measure 1: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 2: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter. Measure 3: C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter. Measure 4: G4 quarter, F#4 quarter, E4 quarter. Measure 5: D4 quarter, C4 quarter, B3 quarter. Measure 6: D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F#4 quarter. Measure 7: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter. Measure 8: C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter.

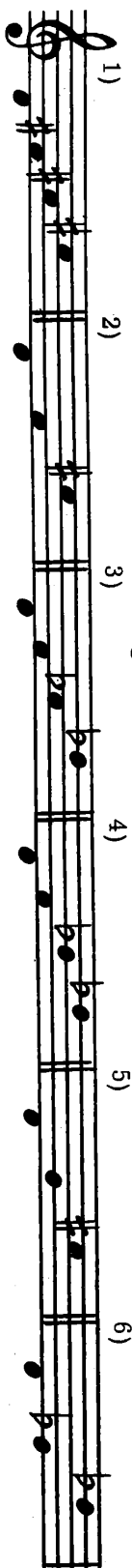
KAPITEL X.

Intervallmaterial: Stor septima.

Det föregående

Den stora septiman är ett viktigt intervall i 1900-talets musik. Inom dur/molltonaliteten har intervallet en övervägande harmonisk funktion (septimackord med stor septima). Inom samtida musik har intervallet, tack vara sin spänningsgrad, fått en mera självständigt melodisk funktion än tidigare (vidmelodik, Weimelodik).

Som *ramintervall* har vi tidigare i denna lärobok mött stor septima i följande intervallkombinationer:



Det kan vara lämpligt att åter öva dessa delningar av den stora septiman. Sjung hörbart endast de toner, som bildar ramintervalltet stor septima, men *tänk* de mellanliggande tonerna på samma sätt som beskrivs i kap. IX, sid. 82. Allt på tonnamn! Formlerna övas även i omvändning!

KAPITEL X.

Intervallmaterial: Grosse Septime

Das Vorhergehende

Die grosse Septime ist in der Musik des 20. Jahrhunderts ein wichtiges Intervall. In der Dur/Moll-Tonalität hat das Intervall eine überwiegend harmonische Funktion (Septimackord mit grosser Septime). In der Musik der Gegenwart hat das Intervall dank seines Spannungsgrades eine selbständigere melodische Funktion als früher erhalten (Weimelodik).

Als *Rahmenintervall* begegneten wir früher in diesem Lehrbuch der grossen Septime in folgenden Intervallkombinationen:

Es ist zu empfehlen, diese Teilungen der grossen Septime wieder zu üben. Sing nur die Töne hörbar, die das Rahmenintervall grosse Septime bilden, *denk* aber die dazwischenliegenden Töne in der gleichen Art wie es in Kapitel IX Seite 82 beschrieben wurde. Alles auf Tonnamen! Die Formeln werden auch umgekehrt geübt!

CHAPTER X.

Interval material: Major seventh

The preceding material

The major seventh is an important interval in 20th-century music. In the major/minor tonality the function of this interval is mostly harmonic (the chord of the seventh with a major seventh). In contemporary music this interval, because of its tensional character, has acquired a more independent function than before ("Weimelodik").

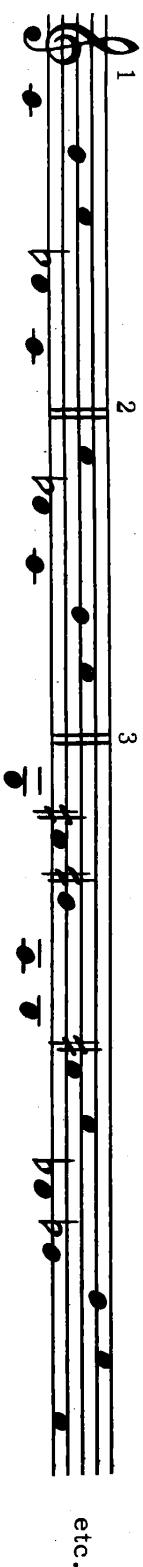
We have encountered earlier in this book a major seventh as a "frame" interval in the following interval combinations:

It might be advisable to practise these intervals of the major seventh once again. Sing only the extreme notes of the major seventh, but *imagine* the intermediate notes in the same way as described in chapter IX, p. 82. Always sing the names of the notes! These formulae should also be practised in inversion.

FÖRÖVNINGAR

VÖRÖBUNGEN

PREPARATORY EXERCISES



etc.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a piano or guitar. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of 16 measures, numbered 4 through 19. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The melody is written on a single staff. The first measure (4) starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure (5) starts with a quarter note C5, followed by a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F#5. The third measure (6) starts with a quarter note G#5, followed by a quarter note A5, a quarter note B5, and a quarter note C6. The fourth measure (7) starts with a quarter note D6, followed by a quarter note E6, a quarter note F#6, and a quarter note G#6. The fifth measure (8) starts with a quarter note A6, followed by a quarter note B6, a quarter note C7, and a quarter note D7. The sixth measure (9) starts with a quarter note E7, followed by a quarter note F#7, a quarter note G#7, and a quarter note A7. The seventh measure (10) starts with a quarter note B7, followed by a quarter note C8, a quarter note D8, and a quarter note E8. The eighth measure (11) starts with a quarter note F#8, followed by a quarter note G#8, a quarter note A8, and a quarter note B8. The ninth measure (12) starts with a quarter note C9, followed by a quarter note D9, a quarter note E9, and a quarter note F#9. The tenth measure (13) starts with a quarter note G#9, followed by a quarter note A9, a quarter note B9, and a quarter note C10. The eleventh measure (14) starts with a quarter note D10, followed by a quarter note E10, a quarter note F#10, and a quarter note G#10. The twelfth measure (15) starts with a quarter note A10, followed by a quarter note B10, a quarter note C11, and a quarter note D11. The thirteenth measure (16) starts with a quarter note E11, followed by a quarter note F#11, a quarter note G#11, and a quarter note A11. The fourteenth measure (17) starts with a quarter note B11, followed by a quarter note C12, a quarter note D12, and a quarter note E12. The fifteenth measure (18) starts with a quarter note F#12, followed by a quarter note G#12, a quarter note A12, and a quarter note B12. The sixteenth measure (19) starts with a quarter note C13, followed by a quarter note D13, a quarter note E13, and a quarter note F#13. The score ends with a double bar line.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of three systems of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system contains measures 20, 21, and 22. The second system contains measures 23, 24, and 25. The third system contains measures 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30. The melody is written in a single staff. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 30.

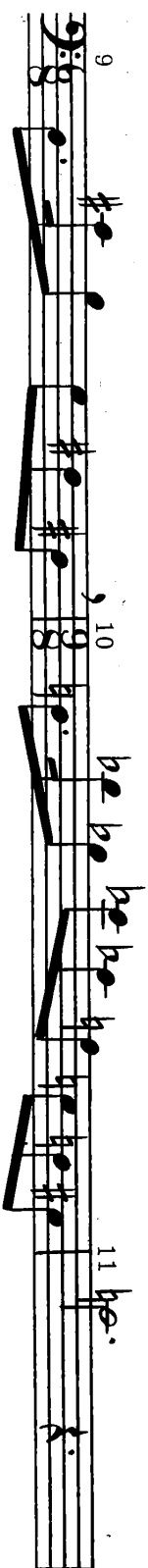
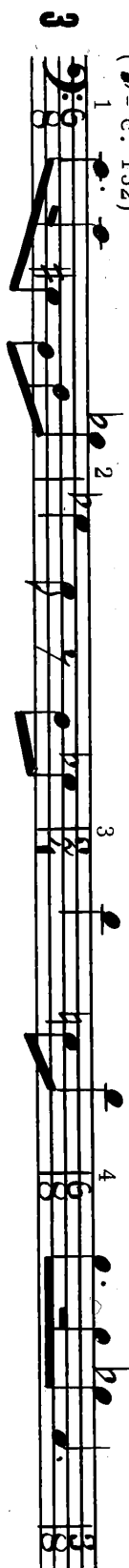
MELODIER
(♭ = c. 104)

 $(\sigma = c. 104)$

MEL.ODIEN

MELODIES.

(♩ = c. 132)



AKKORDSERIER

AKKORDSERIEN

CHORD SERIES

1

2

3

4

5

(♩ = c. 88)

På släk - tets färd har all - tid of - fer krävt!: Men
 Der Mensch - heit Weg war stets om Op - fern reich!: Doch

ni är gyn - na - de. Ni har ej stör - tat mot nå - gon
 Ihr seid bes - ser dram. Auf kei - ne Ster - ne seid Ihr ge -

stjär - na el - ler dess dra - ban - ter. I stäl - let har ni
 stürzt, auf kei - ne Sa - tell - i - ten. Statt des - sen habt Ihr

här er färd fram - för er, en livs - tid fram e - mot ett slut, som än - då skulle kom -
 hier die Rei - se vor Euch, auf Le - bens - zeit, dem En - de zu, das uns vor - ausbestimmt

ma. ist. Ja, ni är gyn - na - de, ni har ej stör - tat
 Ja, ihr seid bes - ser dram! Seid nicht ge - stürzt!

2

Nej först mås - te jag jag sät - ta sop - pan på el - den.
 Nein, erst muss ja doch mal die Sup - pe aufs Feu - er.

3

Å Yo-ty-o, kommer du änt-li-gen. Låt oss ä-ta. Ri-set är ko-kal, soppan är fär-dig.
 Ach, Yoky-o, endlich zu Haus bei mir! Komm jetzt es-sen! Fertig der Reis und fertig die Sup-pe.

4

Hjort lil - la hjort, hur mån - ga horn? När jag jag ber dig kan du väl
 Ja, das wär fein, ach spiel doch mit. Wenn ich bit - te, kannst du doch

kom - ma. Rin - ge - li - ring.
 kom - men." Flie - gen - der Ball." Rin - ge - ling - ring och
 "Jagd u - berm See" und

Hjort lil - la hjort, när jag jag ber dig, jag jag ber dig.
 "Spu - ren im Schnee." Wenn ich so schön dich bit - te!

(♩ bis 40)

O hast du dies ge-wollt, du hät-test nicht durch ei-nes Weibes Leib entspringen dürfen:

(♩ = c. 44)

Du machst mich al-lein. Dich ein-zig kann ich ver-rausch-en.

(♩ = c. 86) *parodico*

Det kun-ne va-rit li-ka il-la här.
 Das kom-te bei-nah auch ge-scheln mit uns!

(♩ = c. 44) *p dolciss.*

Men vi är gyn-na-de. För vi är långt från Do-ris.
 Doch wir sind bes-ser dran, wir sind ja weit von Do-ris.

(♩ = ca. 88)

När den man äls-kat nått till dö-dens dörr står rym-den hård och
 Steht die Ge-lieb-te an des To-des Tor, wirkt hart der Raun und

grym-ma-re än förr. Vi reste all-tet runt
 grym-sa-mer als zu-vor. So reisen weit im All!

men kun - de in - te fa - ra
Und nir - gendlin ge - lan - gen!

vi sutto fång - na här i A - ni - a - ra.
in A - ni - a - ra sas - sen wir ge - fan - gen.

Tsu, vart skall du gå?
Tsu, wo willst du hin?

Som ryck - te pi - len ur min rygg.
Der einst mich von dem Pfeil be - freit.

Jag ska vä - va din väv. Men ett må - ste du lo - va:
Ich werd tun was du willst. Doch einmusst du ver - spre - chen:

A, Yo - hy - o, hjälp. Du blir allt av - lägs - na - re, alltröndre och mind - re.
Ach, Yo - hy - o. huf! Du gehst, entfernst dich von mir, wirst kleiner und klei - ner.

That I may be one of those sin - gers who shall cry to Thee Al - lel - lui - a

(♩ = 46)

Se dig, se dig
Thy Lord now co-meth to Thee see Thy Lord now co-meth till dig

(♩ = c. 60) *pp*

Fahr hin, o Seel', zu dei - nem Gott,

der dich aus nichts ge - stal - tet, der dich er - löst durch sei - nen

p *pp* *p*

Tod, den Him - mel of - fen hal - tet. Fahr hin zu

p *pp* *p*

dem der in der Tauf' die Un - schuld dir ge - ge - ben, er

pp

neh - - - me dich barm - - - her - - - zig auf in

pp

je - - - nes bess' - - - re Le - - - ben.

a) $(d = 100)$

b) $(d = 100)$

c) $(d = 100)$

17 a) $(d = 152)$

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

18 $(d = 152)$

19 $(d = 152)$

(♩ = c. 66)

20

Vad är det som står på?
Na - nu, was ist dem los?

Fyrvær-ke - ri?
Il-lumi-na - tion?

El-ler den
Geht uns- rer

stackars Do - ris spö-ke - ri?
ar - men Do - ris Geisther um?

El-ler ett bud om ny - a, bätt - re världar?
Versprachgar Je - mand neu-e, bess'-re Wel-ten?

21

(♩ = c. 50) *mf*

Du, der ichs nicht sa - ge,
dass ich bei Nacht wei - nend lie - ge,

p

de - ren We-sen mich mil - de macht wie ei - ne Wie - ge.

22

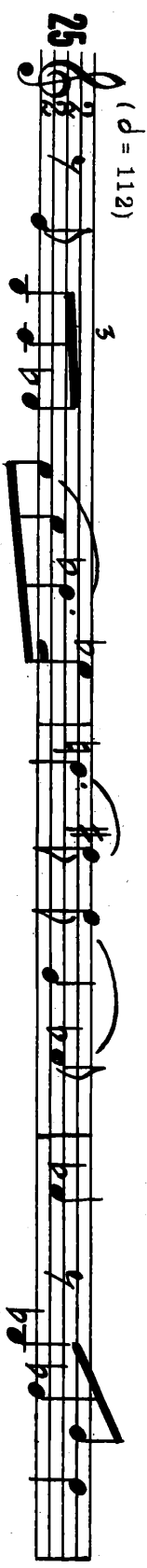
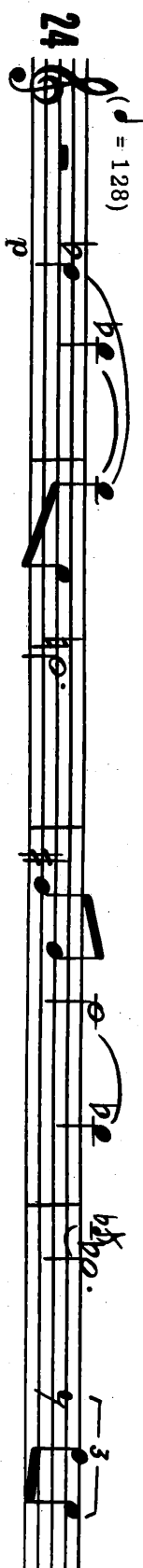
(♩ = 60)



Mig bryr du dig in - te om. Du äls - kar peng - ar - na mer än mig.
 Ich bin dir wohl gar - nichts wert? Du liebst das Geld ja viel mehr als mich.



Drakfjäl - len klir - ra för di - na ö - ron. Du hör dem klir - ra.
 Dra - chen - schuppen, die hörst du klirren, nur zu gern hörst dus. Ich bin dir ja gar - nichts wert.



26 $(\text{♩} = 76-80)$ *dolciss, quasi parlato* *piu cantato, ma sempre dolciss.*

pp Komm, dass ich dich wie - der ha - be, Dich mit Kuss und Lie - dern

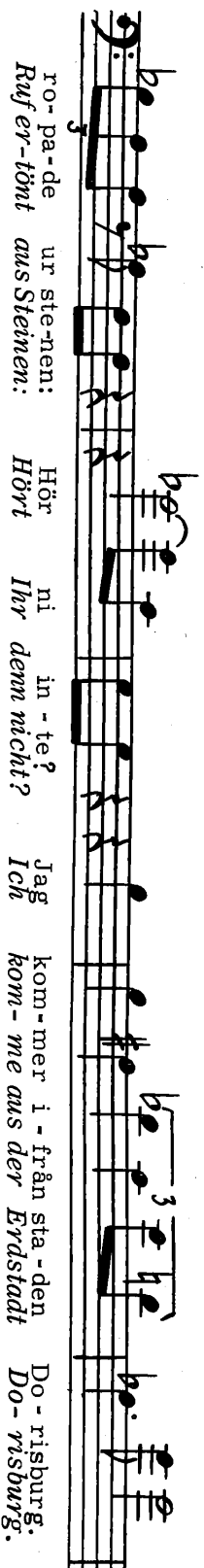
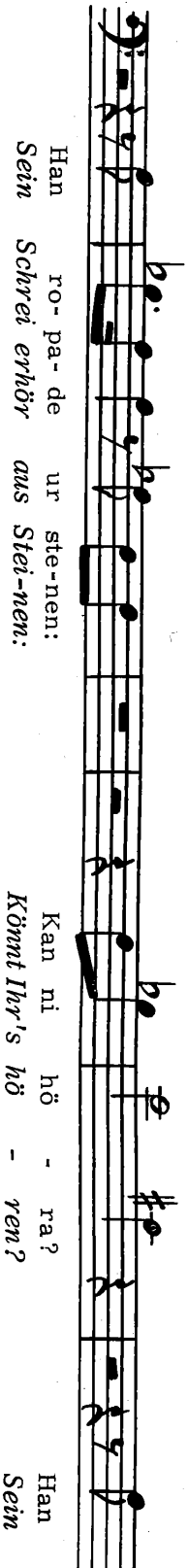
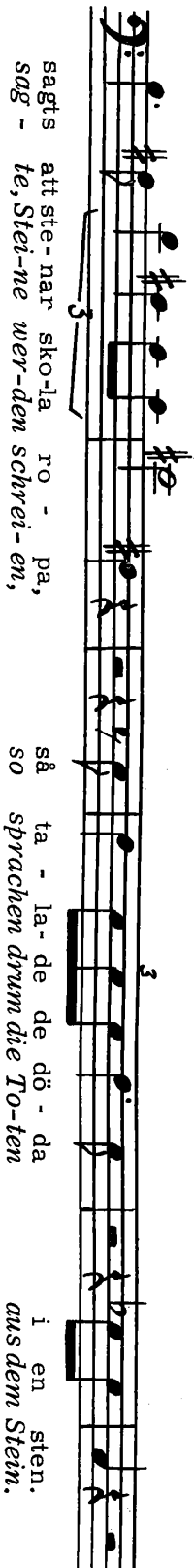
la - be, Bist du still in dich ge - - heh - - - ret;

(interrogando, ma non drammatico!) *pp* 3 Was be - engt und drückt und stö - rei? (non !)

27 $(\text{♩} = \text{c. } 56)$ *Monodia*

E - go vir vi - dens pau - - per ta - men me - am in vir - ga in -

di - - - gna - ti - o - - nis e - - jus. Me - me - na - vit,



(♩ = 112) *f secco ma con forza*

Det är in-te första gång det händ-er.
Das ge-schieht ja nicht zum er-sten Male.

För sex-ti år sen gick en
Vor sechzig Jah-ren ging ein

stor gon-dol - der med fjor-ton - tu-sen själar helt för - lo-rad, fick in-stru-
Gross-gon - dol - der mit vierzehn tausend See-len spurlos un-ter, ein In-stru-
p *cresc.*

ment-kol-laps i riktin-gen O - ri-on och dök med snabbt ad-de-rad hastighet mot
ment zusammenbruch kurz vor dem O - ri-on. Man saust mit ma-gischer Beschleunigung gen

Ju - pi-ter och uppslöks av dess ök-nar be-grovs i jät-te-stjärnans
Ju - pi-ter, ver-schwand in des-sen Wü-sten; zum Grab ward so des Rie-sen

tung - a höl - je, dess on-da döds-madrass av ned-kylt vä-te som med ett
schwe-re Hül - le, ver-ei-sten Wasser-stof-fes töd-lich Bet-te, das un-ge-

djup av nä-ra tu-sen mil med köld och he-li-um be-pans-rar
fähr zeh-n-tau-send Mei-len tief den Teu-fels-stern mit He-li-um und