



И. С. БАХ

**ХОРОШО
ТЕМПЕРИРОВАННЫЙ
КЛАВИР**

ТОМ

II



ИОГАНН СЕБАСТЬЯН БАХ

(1685—1750)

ХОРОШО
ТЕМПЕРИРОВАННЫЙ
КЛАВИР

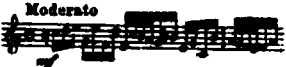
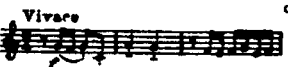
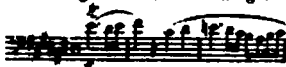
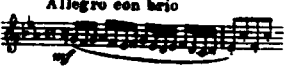
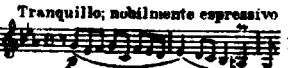
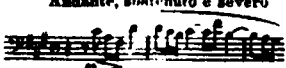
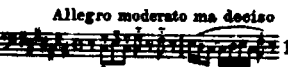
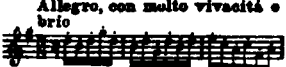
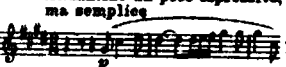
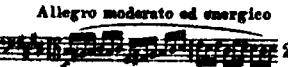
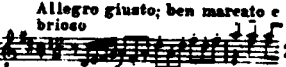
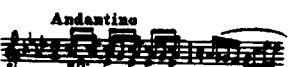
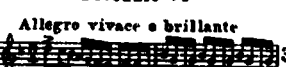
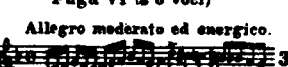
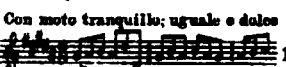
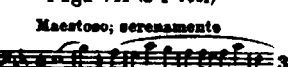
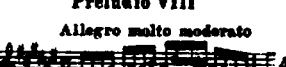
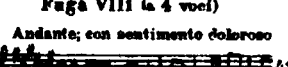
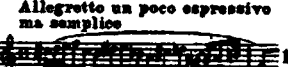
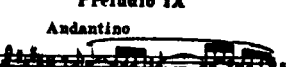
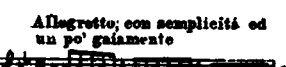
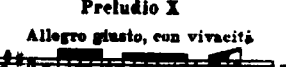
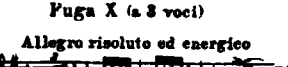
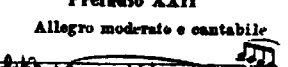
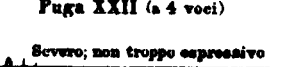
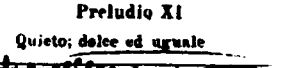
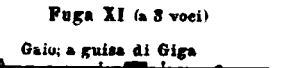
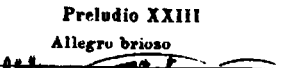
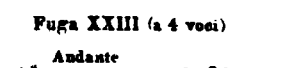
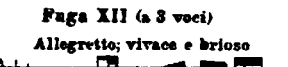
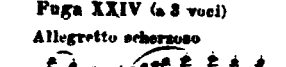
ТОМ

II

Редакция Бруно Муджеллини

Содержание

Contents Indice Table

Preludio I Moderato  4	Fuga I (a 3 voci) Vivace  6	Preludio XIII Allegro ben sostenuto  69	Fuga XIII (a 2 voci) Allegro moderato ed energico  72
Preludio II Allegro con brio  10	Fuga II (a 4 voci) Tranquillo; nobilmente espressivo  12	Preludio XIV Andante espressivo  76	Fuga XIV (a 3 voci) Andante, similito e severo  78
Preludio III Andante  14	Fuga III (a 3 voci) Allegro moderato ma deciso  16	Preludio XV Vivace e scorrevole  82	Fuga XV (a 3 voci) Allegro, con molto vivacità e brio  84
Preludio IV Andantino un poco espressivo, ma semplice  20	Fuga IV (a 3 voci) Allegro moderato ed energico  24	Preludio XVI Largamente; pesante ed energico  86	Fuga XVI (a 4 voci) Allegro molto tranquillo  88
Preludio V Allegro giusto; ben marcato e brioso  27	Fuga V (a 4 voci) Andante sostenuto e cantabile  30	Preludio XVII Andantino  92	Fuga XVII (a 4 voci) Tranquillamente e cantando  96
Preludio VI Allegro vivace e brillante  32	Fuga VI (a 3 voci) Allegro moderato ed energico.  34	Preludio XVIII Allegretto  99	Fuga XVIII (a 3 voci) Con moto tranquillo; uguale e dolce  102
Preludio VII Allegretto pastorale  36	Fuga VII (a 4 voci) Maestoso; serenamente  38	Preludio XIX Allegretto  107	Fuga XIX (a 3 voci) Allegro moderato  108
Preludio VIII Allegro molto moderato  40	Fuga VIII (a 4 voci) Andante; con sentimento doloroso  42	Preludio XX Allegretto un poco espressivo ma semplice  110	Fuga XX (a 3 voci) Amplamente energico  112
Preludio IX Andantino  46	Fuga IX (a 4 voci) Solenne, mistico  48	Preludio XXI Allegretto pastorale  115	Fuga XXI (a 3 voci) Allegretto; con semplicità ed un po' gaia mente  118
Preludio X Allegro giusto, con vivacità  50	Fuga X (a 3 voci) Allegro risoluto ed energico  54	Preludio XXII Allegro moderato e cantabile  121	Fuga XXII (a 4 voci) Severo; non troppo espressivo  123
Preludio XI Quieto; dolce ed uguale  58	Fuga XI (a 3 voci) Gai; a guisa di Giga  61	Preludio XXIII Allegro brioso  128	Fuga XXIII (a 4 voci) Andante  131
Preludio XII Andante mosso  64	Fuga XII (a 3 voci) Allegretto; vivace e brioso  66	Preludio XXIV Allegro; cantabile  135	Fuga XXIV (a 3 voci) Allegretto scherzoso  138

Хорошо
темперированный клавесин
Вторая часть
The well tempered Clavichord
Second Book

И. С. Бах

Il clavicembalo ben temperato
Seconda Parte
Le Clavecin bien tempéré
Seconde Partie

Preludio I

Moderato (♩ = 72)

mf a guisa d'organo

sempre legatissimo

cresc.

4 5 8

5 1

5 4 5

4

5

4 8

2 1

dim.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

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

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

680

681

682

683

684

685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765

766

767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794

795

796

797

798

799

800

801

802

803

804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814

815

816

817

818

819

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852

853

854

855

856

857

858

859

860

861

862

863

864

865

866

867

868

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881

882

883

884

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895

896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903

904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

919

920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998

999

1000

1001

1002

1003

1004

1005

1006

1007

1008

1009

1010

1011

1012

1013

1014

1015

1016

1017

1018

1019

1020

1021

1022

1023

1024

1025

1026

1027

1028

1029

1030

1031

1032

1033

1034

1035

1036

1037

1038

1039

1040

1041

1042

1043

1044

1045

1046

1047

1048

1049

1050

1051

1052

1053

1054

1055

1056

1057

1058

1059

1060

1061

1062

1063

1064

1065

1066

1067

1068

1069

1070

1071

1072

1073

1074

1075

1076

1077

1078

1079

1080

1081

1082

1083

1084

1085

1086

1087

1088

1089

1090

1091

1092

1093

1094

1095

1096

1097

1098

1099

1100

1101

1102

1103

1104

1105

1106

1107

1108

1109

1110

1111

1112

1113

1114

1115

1116

1117

1118

1119

1120

1121

1122

1123

1124

1125

1126

1127

1128

1129

1130

1131

1132

1133

1134

1135

1136

1137

1138

1139

1140

1141

1142

1143

1144

1145

1146

1147

1148

1149

1150

1151

1152

1153

1154

1155

1156

1157

1158

1159

1160

1161

1162

1163

1164

1165

1166

1167

1168

1169

1170

1171

1172

1173

1174

1175

1176

1177

1178

1179

1180

1181

1182

1183

1184

1185

1186

1187

1188

1189

1190

1191

1192

1193

1194

1195

1196

1197

1198

1199

1200

1201

1202

1203

1204

1205

1206

1207

1208

1209

1210

1211

1212

1213

1214

1215

1216

1217

1218

1219

1220

1221

1222

1223

1224

1225

1226

1227

1228

1229

1230

1231

1232

1233

1234

1235

1236

1237

1238

1239

1240

1241

1242

1243

1244

1245

1246

1247

1248

1249

1250

1251

1252

1253

1254

1255

1256

1257

1258

1259

1260

1261

1262

1263

1264

1265

1266

1267

1268

1269

1270

1271

1272

1273

1274

1275

1276

1277

1278

1279

1280

1281

1282

1283

1284

1285

1286

1287

1288

1289

1290

1291

1292

1293

1294

1295

1296

1297

1298

1299

1300

1301

1302

1303

1304

1305

1306

1307

1308

1309

1310

1311

1312

1313

1314

1315

1316

1317

1318

1319

1320

1321

1322

1323

1324

1325

1326

1327

1328

1329

1330

1331

1332

1333

1334

1335

1336

1337

1338

1339

1340

1341

1342

1343

1344

1345

1346

1347

1348

1349

1350

1351

1352

1353

1354

1355

1356

1357

1358

1359

1360

1361

1362

1363

1364

1365

1366

1367

1368

1369

1370

1371

1372

1373

1374

1375

1376

1377

1378

1379

1380

1381

1382

1383

1384

1385

1386

1387

1388

1389

1390

1391

1392

1393

1394

1395

1396

1397

1398

1399

1400

1401

1402

1403

1404

1405

1406

1407

1408

1409

1410

1411

1412

1413

1414

1415

1416

1417

1418

1419

1420

1421

1422

1423

1424

1425

1426

1427

1428

1429

1430

1431

1432

1433

1434

1435

1436

1437

1438

1439

1440

1441

1442

1443

1444

1445

1446

1447

1448

1449

1450

1451

1452

1453

1454

1455

1456

1457

1458

1459

1460

1461

1462

1463

1464

1465

1466

1467

1468

1469

1470

1471

1472

1473

1474

1475

1476

1477

1478

1479

1480

1481

1482

<

Fuga I

Vivace (♩ = 104)

(a 3 voci)

poco legato

poco legato

cresc.

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Интермедия-секвенция, движущаяся вверх, образована из отрывков темы. Повторяется в тактах 55—61.

a) Episode-sequence ascending, formed from fragments of the Theme. It is repeated in bars 55-61.

a) Episodio-progressione ascendente formato da frammenti del Tema. Si ripete nelle battute 55-61.

a) Episode par progression ascendante, composé de fragments du sujet. Il reparaît dans les mesures 55 à 61.

15 1 3 4 7 4

Scherzo
 Op. 20, No. 14
 Franz Schubert

3/4
 G major

piano

Allegretto
 E major

tr

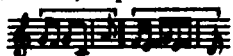
scherzando
 E major

b)

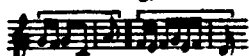
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, starting with a bass clef and the same key signature. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are some fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 above or below notes. The overall style is that of a traditional folk song.

[illegible]

б) Интермедия-секвенция, движущаяся вниз, образована из следующих тематических отрывков:



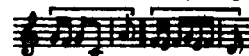
b) Episode-sequence descending, formed from the following thematic fragments:



b) Episodio - progressione discendente formato dai seguenti frammenti tematici:



b) Episode par progression descendante, composé des fragments thématiques suivants:



The musical score is written for piano and spans measures 41 to 55. It is organized into four systems. The first system (measures 41-44) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The second system (measures 45-48) features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system (measures 49-52) includes a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking. The fourth system (measures 53-55) returns to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes various musical elements such as triplets, slurs, and specific fingerings for both hands.

с) Интермедия-секвенция, движущаяся вверх. Бас выведен из третьего такта темы.

д) Эта интермедия имеет в общем тот же характер, что и предыдущие.

c) Episode-sequence ascending. The Bass originates from the third bar of the Theme.

d) Another episode with the same characteristics of those preceding.

c) Episodio-progressione ascendente. Il Basso deriva dalla terza battuta del Tema.

d) Altro episodio avente gli stessi caratteri tematici dei precedenti.

c) Episode par progression ascendante. La basse dérive de la troisième mesure du sujet.

d) Nouvel épisode offrant les mêmes caractères thématiques que les précédents.

e) Органный пункт на тонике.

f) Выделите тему. До должно быть более заметно, чем ми.

g) Свободная каденция с добавлением четвертого голоса.

e) Pedal on the Tonic.

f) Make the Theme conspicuous. The C must be more sonorous than the E.

g) Free close with a fourth voice added.

e) Pedale sulla Tonica.

f) Si dia rilievo al Tema. Il do deve aver più sonorità del mi.

g) Chiusa libera, con aggiunta di una quarta voce.

e) Pedale sur la tonique.

f) Accentuer le sujet. L'ut doit avoir plus de sonorité que le mi.

g) Termination libre avec adjonction d'une quatrième voix.

Preludio II

Allegro con brio (♩=120)

The musical score for Preludio II, Allegro con brio (♩=120), is presented in four systems. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked Allegro con brio with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff for each system. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and includes markings for marcato (marc.) and fingerings (1 2 3, 1 8 4 2 1, 5 1 5, 1 1 4). The second system features a crescendo (cresc.) and a decrescendo (dim.) marking, along with fingerings (2 4 1 3, 1 2 1 4, 2 3 1 2 3, 5 4, 5 4 2 1 8 4, 1 2). The third system includes a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.), and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, with fingerings (5 3, 4, 1 2, 3 1 2 2, 3, 3 1 2 3, 1 3, 2 1 3, 5 2 1 3, 2 1 3). The fourth system includes a marcato (marc.) marking and a forte (f) dynamic, with fingerings (4 2 1, 1 2, 1 3, 4, 1 5 1, 3 4 1 2, 5 1 3 4, 1 1, 1 1). The score concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music features complex fingerings and slurs across both staves. The bass clef staff includes fingerings such as 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings like 1 3 2, 4, 1 3 2, 1, 1 3, 4, 2, 1 3, 4. The bass clef staff includes fingerings like 3 1 3 1, 4 2 1, 5 2 4 1, 5 2 4, 5 2 4. A crescendo marking *cresc. a poco a poco* is present in the middle of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings like 3 1 3 1, 4, 5 3 1, 4, 3 2, 5 3 2 1 4, 3 1 4, 2, 1, 1. The bass clef staff includes fingerings like 3 1, 4, 4 2, 4 2, 2 1 2, 3 1. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings like 2 3, 5, 1 3, 1 2 1 5 3 2 1, 5, 8, 1 2 1 5 3 2. The bass clef staff includes fingerings like 3, 3, 4, 3, 1 3 2 4, 1, 1. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning, and a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking is present at the end.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings like 1 4, 1 2 5 1 2, 1 2 3 4, 2 5, 2, 5, 8, 5, 4, 5, 8, 2, 1, 1. The bass clef staff includes fingerings like 1, 4, 1, 2 8 1 2, 1, 3, 1 4. A crescendo marking *cresc. molto* is present in the middle of the system.

Fuga II

Tranquillo; nobilmente espressivo (♩ = 60)

(a 4 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Связующая интермедия между вторым и третьим проведением темы.

b) Первая интермедия. Обратите внимание на вступление нового короткого мотива , начинающегося заимствованным из темы интервалом квинты и повторяющегося позже в сопрано в обращении  в то время как тенор и альт используют интонации начала темы.

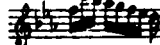


c) Надо ясно показать вступление темы.

d) Вторая интермедия. Сопрано повторяет конец темы

a) Transition period between the first and second repetitions of the Theme.

b) First episode. Observe the new, short motif , the first two notes of which have the thematic interval of a 5th and is repeated afterwards by the Soprano, inverted

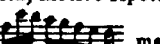
 while the Tenor and Contralto suggest the beginning of the Theme:



c) The entry of the Theme should be very distinct.

d) Second episode. The Soprano repeats the end of the Theme.

a) Periodo di unione (di transizione) fra la prima e la seconda replica del Tema

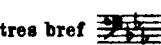
b) 1^o Episodio. Si osservi il comparire d'un nuovo, breve motivo  che nelle due prime note ha l'intervallo tematico di quinta; motivo ripetuto indi dal Soprano per moto contrario  mentre il Ten. e Contr. accennano al principio del Tema:



c) L'entrata del Tema sia ben distinta.

d) 2^o Episodio. Il Soprano ripete la fine del Tema.

a) Période de soudure (de transition) entre la première et la seconde reprise du sujet.

b) 1^{er} épisode. On remarquera l'apparition d'un nouveau motif, très bref  dont les deux premières notes présentent l'intervalle thématique de la quinte. Ce motif est répété ensuite par le soprano, mais renversé  tandis que le ténor et l'alto évoquent le début du sujet:



c) L'entrée du sujet bien en dehors.

d) 2^{ème} épisode. Le soprano répète la fin du sujet

espress.

Oppure?

mf

cresc.

f

dim.

p

poco rit. g)

a tempo

largamente

f

maestoso

e) Стретто. Альт вступает с темой в увеличении и тенор с темой в обращении. Далее следует сейчас же второе стретто.

f) В оригинале здесь стоит *la* и *re*.

g) Надо дать почувствовать разрешение *re* в *do* (см. примечание a) к третьей прелюдии).

h) Новое стретто.

e) Stretto. The Contralto answers with the Theme augmented and the Tenor with the Theme inverted. A second Stretto follows soon after.

f) The manuscripts have *A* and *D*.

g) Make it clear that the *D* resolves on to the *C*. (See annotation a) to the third Prelude.)

h) Another Stretto.

e) Stretto. Il Contr. risponde col Tema aggravato ed il Ten. col Tema per moto contrario. Segue subito un secondo Stretto.

f) I manoscritti hanno *la* e *re*.

g) Si faccia ben sentire che il *re* risolve sul *do*. (Vedi l'osservazione a) al III Preludio.)

h) Altro Stretto.

e) Strette. Le sujet apparaît augmenté dans l'alto, renversé dans le ténor. Une seconde strette vient aussitôt après.

f) Les manuscrits portent *la* et *ré* naturels.

g) Il faut que l'on entende distinctement la résolution du *ré* sur l'*ut* (V. l'observation a) au Prélude III).

h) Nouvelle strette.

Preludio III

Andante (♩=80)

p uguale

segue

cresc. *dim.* *p*

cresc. a poco a poco

mf più cresc.

a) Надо показать разрешение *ре-диез* в *до-диез*. Избегайте следующего исполнения:



a) Make it clear that the D resolves on to the C avoiding the following reading:



a) Si faccia comprendere che il *re* risolve sul *do*, evitando la seguente esecuzione:



a) Il faut bien faire comprendre que le *ré* se résout sur l'*ut* et éviter l'exécution suivante:



Fuga III

Allegro moderato ma deciso (♩ = 66)

(a 8 Voci)

Тема. Кода.

Тональный ответ.

Кода темы служит одновременно противосложением и сопровождает проведение темы во всех других голосах. В седьмом такте эта вторая половина темы (кода) изменяется следующим образом: Из этих двух различных форм коды выведена большая часть интермедий фуги.

The Coda of the Theme stands for the Counter-subject and accompanies the repetitions of the Theme in the other voices. In the seventh bar this second part of the Theme (Coda) is modified in the following manner: From these two designs of the Coda spring many episodes of the fugue.

- Тема в обращении.
- Тематический отрывок в уменьшении. Он проходит в двух верхних голосах в прямом движении, а в басы в обращении. Нечто похожее происходит в тактах 18 и 19.
- Проведение коды темы, здесь данной в обращении.

- Theme inverted.
- Thematic fragment in diminution repeated by the two upper parts in direct motion and by the Bass inverted. The same thing happens in bars 18 and 19.
- Repetition of the Coda of the Theme inverted.

La Coda del Tema fa ufficio di Controsoggetto e serve per accompagnare le ripetizioni del Tema fatte dalle altre voci. Nella settima battuta questa seconda parte del Tema (Coda) viene modificata nel modo seguente: da questi due diversi disegni della Coda hanno origine gran parte degli Episodi della Fuga.

La fin du sujet tient lieu de contre-sujet et accompagne les réponses des autres voix. A la mesure 7, cette deuxième partie du sujet (terminaison) est modifiée de la manière suivante: Ces deux formes différentes de la fin du sujet servent de base à la plupart des épisodes de la fugue.

- Tema per moto contrario.
- Frammento tematico per diminuzione che si ripete dalle due voci acute per moto retto, e nel Basso, per moto contrario. Simil caso ha luogo nelle battute 18 e 19.
- Ripetizione della Coda del Tema data qui per moto contrario.
- Réponse renversée.
- Fragment thématique par diminution. Les deux voix aiguës le reprennent par mouvement direct, la basse par mouvement contraire. Les mesures 18 et 19 offrent un cas semblable.
- Reprise de la terminaison du sujet, mais par mouvement contraire.

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a complex melodic line in the right hand with many slurs and fingerings, and a more rhythmic bass line. Dynamics include *dim.* and *p*.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The bass line has some rests. Dynamics include *p cresc.*

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The right hand has a series of slurred eighth notes. The bass line has some rests. Dynamics include *mf*.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The right hand continues with slurred eighth notes. The bass line has some rests. Dynamics include *f*.

г) Тема в увеличении.

г) Theme augmented.

г) Tema aggravato.

г) Sujet augmenté.

h)

dim.

mf

cresc.

f

lento

f dim. ed allargando

h) Равнозначно следующему:

i) Органный пункт на доминанте.

j) Кода. Органный пункт на тонике. Надо выделить верхний голос больше среднего.

h) Equivalent to:

i) Pedal on the Dominant.

j) Coda. Pedal on the Tonic. The upper part must be more sonorous than the inner part.

h) Equivale a

i) Pedale sulla Dominante.

j) Coda. Pedale sulla Tonica. La parte superiore sia più sonora della parte media.

h) Equivalent de

i) Pédale sur la dominante.

j) Coda. Pédale sur la tonique. La partie supérieure doit être plus sonore que celle du milieu.

Preludio IV

Andantino un poco espressivo, ma semplice (♩ = 50)

The musical score for Preludio IV is presented in four systems. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a 'poco marc.' marking. The second system includes a 'sempre legatissimo' marking and a 'marc.' marking. The third system includes a 'marc.' marking. The fourth system includes a 'cresc.' marking and a 'tr' marking. The score is written in G major and 3/4 time. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout the piece.

a) Надо постараться придать большую выразительность непрерывному диалогу между разными голосами этой чудесной прелюдии.

a) The continuous dialogue between the different voices in this magnificent composition should be clearly emphasised.

a) Si abbia cura di far ben risaltare il continuo dialogo fra le diverse voci di questo magnifico componimento.

a) On s'efforcera, dans cette œuvre merveilleuse, de mettre bien en valeur le dialogue continu des différentes voix entre elles.

This page of musical notation consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Performance instructions are provided throughout the piece.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble staff featuring a melodic line with trills and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The first measure of the bass staff includes the instruction *meno p*. The second measure of the bass staff includes the instruction *espr.*. The system concludes with a trill in the bass staff.

System 2: The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic development. The first measure of the bass staff includes the instruction *espr.*. The system concludes with a trill in the bass staff.

System 3: The third system features a more complex melodic line in the treble staff. The first measure of the bass staff includes the instruction *marc.*. The second measure of the bass staff includes the instruction *p*. The system concludes with a trill in the bass staff.

System 4: The fourth system concludes the piece. The first measure of the bass staff includes the instruction *marc.*. The second measure of the bass staff includes the instruction *cresc. - w*. The system concludes with a trill in the bass staff.

This page of musical notation, page 22, contains four systems of music. Each system is written for a grand staff, consisting of a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes the marking *delicately*. The second system features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *copr.* (crescendo) marking. The third system includes a *tr* (trill) marking and a *dolente* (sorrowful) marking. The fourth system continues the musical development. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout the score to guide the performer.

espr. *dolcissimo* *pp* *tr*

cresc. a poco a poco

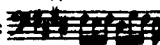
f *ampio* *p*

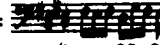
Fuga IV

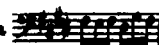
Allegro moderato ed energico (♩ = 132)

(a 3 Voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

a) Важная интермедия в девять тактов, где последняя часть темы проводится поочередно в разных голосах:  В других интермедиях (такты 22, 32, 49, 57 и 62) тематическая разработка материала аналогична.

a) Important episode of nine bars, in which the close of the Theme:  is interchanged between the voices. In the other episodes (bars 22, 32, 49, 57 and 62) the thematic design is always the same.

a) Importante Episodio, di nove battute, nel quale le voci si scambiano la chiusa del Tema  Negli altri Episodi (battute 22, 32, 49, 57 e 62) il contenuto tematico è sempre lo stesso.

a) Episode important de neuf mesures, dans lequel les voix échan- gent entre elles la terminaison du sujet:  Dans les autres épisodes (voir les mesures 22, 32, 49, 57 et 62), le contenu thématique est toujours le même.

22

b)

dim.

cresc.

32

p

cresc.

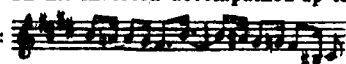
dim.

cresc.

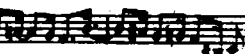
b) Короткая интермедия, состоящая из двух тактов, после которой сопрано, тенор и бас проводят один за другим тему в обращении, сопровождаемую до 30-го такта новой ритмической фигурой:



b) Brief episode of two bars, after which the Soprano, Tenor, and Bass repeat successively the Theme inverted accompanied up to the 30th bar, by a new figure:



b) Breve Episodio, di due battute, dopo del quale il Soprano, Tenore e Basso ripetono successivamente il Tema per moto contrario ch'è accompagnato, sino alla trentesima battuta, con una nuova figurazione



b) Bref épisode de deux mesures, après lequel le soprano, le ténor et la basse reprennent successivement sujet et réponse renversés et accompagnés, jusqu'à la trentième mesure, d'une figuration nouvelle:



Musical score for measures 49-56. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score is written for piano with treble and bass staves. Measure 49 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features complex sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings such as 1 3 2 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking appears in measure 53. The system concludes with measure 56.

Oppure:

Musical score for measures 57-61, marked "Oppure:". The key signature remains two sharps. Measure 57 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note passages, while the left hand maintains a rhythmic accompaniment. A mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic is indicated in measure 60. The system ends with measure 61.

57

Musical score for measures 62-65. The key signature is two sharps. Measure 62 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features sixteenth-note runs with fingerings like 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in measure 63. The system concludes with measure 65.

62

Musical score for measures 66-71. The key signature is two sharps. Measure 66 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings such as 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The system ends with measure 71.

Musical score for measures 72-75. The key signature is two sharps. Measure 72 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features sixteenth-note passages with fingerings like 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5. A *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking appears in measure 74. The system concludes with measure 75.

Preludio V

27

Allegro giusto; ben marcato e brioso (♩ = 92)

The musical score for Preludio V is presented in four systems. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro giusto; ben marcato e brioso' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic marking. The second system includes a 'a)' annotation. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence.

a) Относительно ритмической интерпретации этого такта и других подобных см. примечания к пятой фуге 1-го тома.

a) With regard to the rhythmic rendering of this and the other bars of similar design see annotation on the 5th fugue-Book I.

a) Circa l'interpretazione ritmica di questa battuta e delle altre simili, si rileggi quante fu detto per la V^a Fuga della Prima Parte.

a) Pour ce qui concerne l'interprétation rythmique de cette mesure et de celles qui lui sont analogues, on voudra bien relire ce que nous avons dit au sujet de la Fugue V de la 1^{re} partie.

5 4 1 3 1 2 4 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 2 8 5 4 13

f *mf*

4 1 2 5 4 13

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 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 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

cresc.

64

3

132 132

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, with some systems including a third staff for a lower register. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *cresc. a poco a poco*, *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *sp₂*, and *senza rallentare*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Fuga V.

Andante sostenuto e cantabile ($\text{♩} = 72$).

(a 4 voci)

a) Эта и другие четыре интермедии фуги в тактах 16, 29, 35 и 42 развивают следующий тематический элемент:



b) Выделите тему следующим образом:



c) Начиная с этого места каждое вступление темы следует в виде стретто, за исключением тангов 40 и 41.

a) This and the other four episodes of the fugue in bars 16, 29, 35 & 42, all develop the thematic design:



b) Make the Theme conspicuous. Therefore the reading must be the following:



c) From here every return of the Theme is formed like a Stretto, except in bars 40 & 41.

a) Questo primo Episodio, e gli altri quattro contenuti nella Fuga alle battute 16, 29, 35 e 42, sviluppano tutti il disegno tematico:



b) Si faccia risaltare il Tema, e perciò l'esecuzione sia la seguente:



c) Da qui in avanti ogni ritorno del Tema è foggato a guisa di Stretto, eccetto nelle due battute 40 e 41.

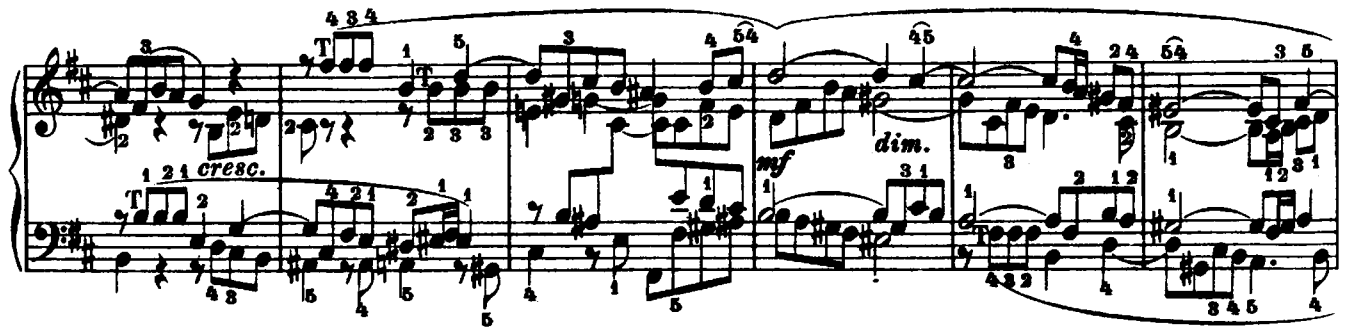
a) Cet épisode et les quatre autres de cette même fugue, aux mesures 16, 29, 35 et 42, sont basés sur le fragment thématique suivant:



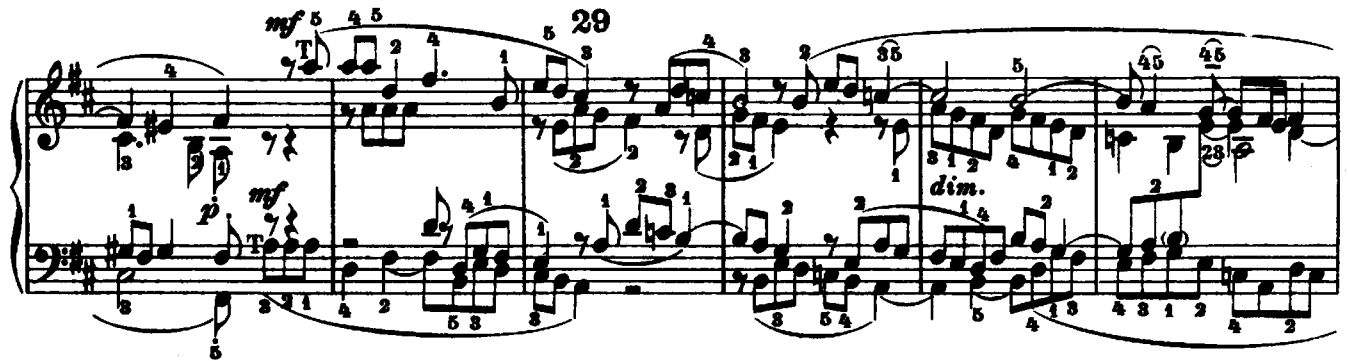
b) On s'attachera à faire ressortir le sujet, par l'exécution suivante:



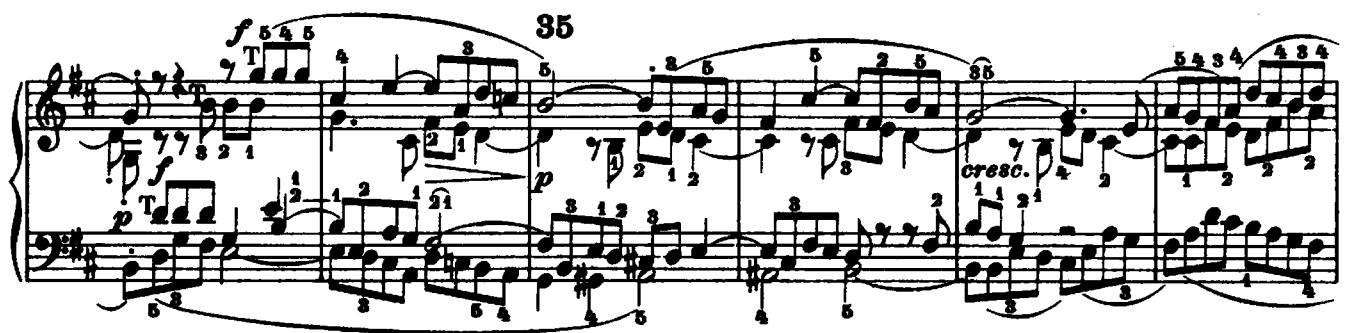
c) A partir d'ici les reprises du sujet sont toutes en forme de stretto, sauf dans les mesures 40 et 41.



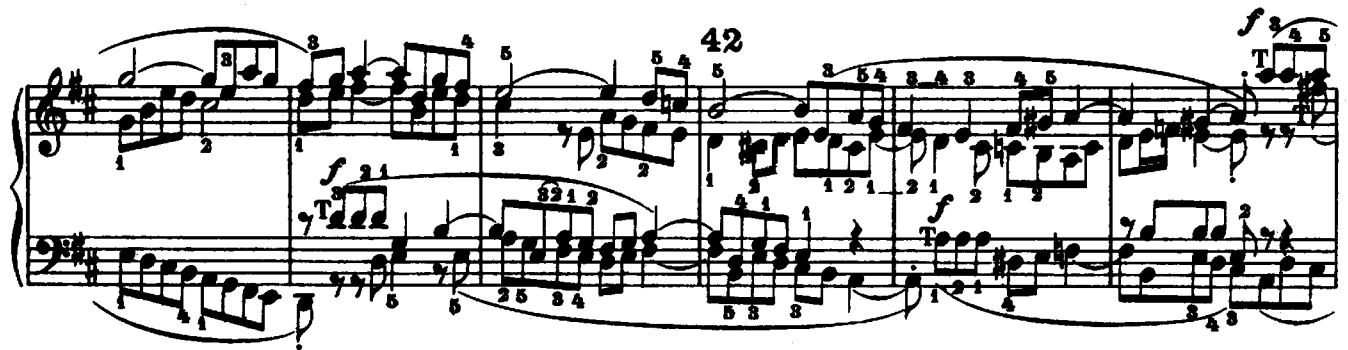
First system of musical notation, measures 1-14. The score is in treble and bass clefs, key of D major. It features complex fingerings and articulations. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *mf*. A *dim.* marking appears in measure 11.



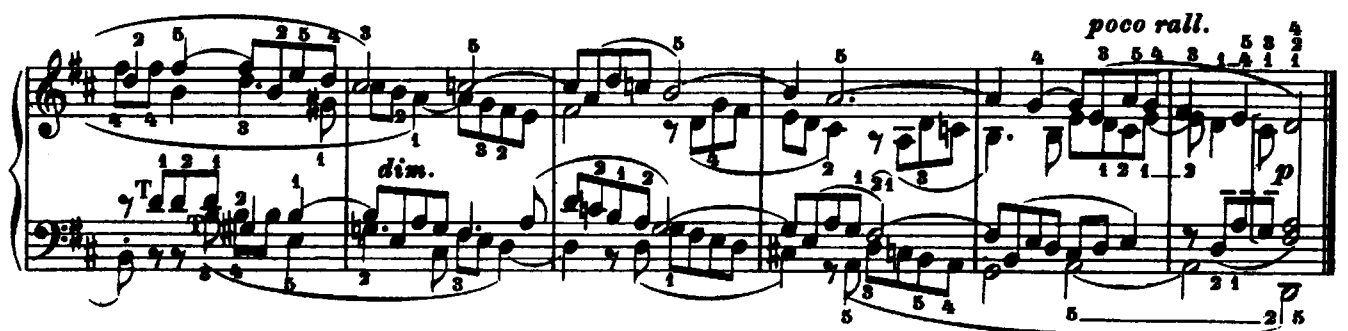
Second system of musical notation, measures 15-28. The score continues with complex fingerings and articulations. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. A *dim.* marking appears in measure 25.



Third system of musical notation, measures 29-34. The score continues with complex fingerings and articulations. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A *cresc.* marking appears in measure 33.



Fourth system of musical notation, measures 35-41. The score continues with complex fingerings and articulations. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A *cresc.* marking appears in measure 38.



Fifth system of musical notation, measures 42-48. The score continues with complex fingerings and articulations. Dynamics include *dim.* and *p*. A *poco rall.* marking appears in measure 46.

Preludio VI

Allegro vivace e brillante (♩ = 120)

5 poco legato, brillantissimo

The musical score for Preludio VI is presented in six systems, each consisting of a piano (upper) and bass (lower) staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo and character are marked as "Allegro vivace e brillante" with a metronome marking of 120 quarter notes per minute. The performance instruction "5 poco legato, brillantissimo" is also provided.

System 1: The piano staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of eighth-note patterns. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings such as 2 3 1, 2 1 2 3 1, and 3 1 2 3 1.

System 2: The piano staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff continues with eighth-note patterns, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

System 3: This system shows more complex melodic lines in the piano staff, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking appears towards the end of the system.

System 4: The piano staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff includes a *soffo* (soffo) marking and a triplet of eighth notes.

System 5: The piano staff begins with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The bass staff continues with eighth-note patterns.

System 6: The final system shows the piano staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff concludes with eighth-note patterns.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains fingerings: 3, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 3, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1. Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 5, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 2. Dynamics: *cresc. a poco a poco -*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains fingerings: 3, 1, 8, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 3, 2. Dynamics: *f*, *dim.*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains fingerings: 1, 4, 2, 4, 3, 1, 5, 2, 2, 1, 4, 1, 5, 5, 3, 2, 5, 4, 2. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Ossia: *m.d.*

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains fingerings: 5, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 1, 4, 2, 5, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2. Dynamics: *f*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains fingerings: 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 4, 2, 1, 5, 2. Dynamics: *mf*, *dim.*, *poco rit.*, *pp*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

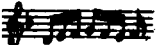
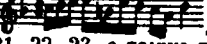
Fuga VI

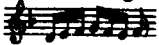
Allegro moderato ed energico (♩ = 76)

(a 8 voci)

Тема.

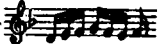
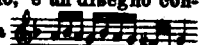
Противосложение.

Эта fuga основывается на следующих тематических элементах: начало темы  которое повторяется с девятого такта иногда в прямом движении, иногда в обращении. и контрапунтическая фигура, начинающаяся с седьмого такта:  (подобная окончанию противосложения ) и повторяющаяся в тактах 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, а также в такте 24, где она слегка изменена.

The thematic motifs used in this fugue are the following: the beginning of the Theme  which from the 9th bar onward is repeated in both direct and inverted motion, and a contrapuntal design initiated in the 7th bar  (suggesting the end of the Counter-subject ) and repeated in bars 12, 13, 21, 22, 23 and also in the 24th bar, when it is slightly modified.

a) В этом связующем такте между вторым и третьим проведением темы имеется в обоих голосах заимствованная из темы фигура шестнадцатых в обращении.

a) In this transition bar between the second and third repetition of the Theme, the two voices repeat inverted, the thematic figure in semiquavers.

I motivi tematici adoperati nella Fuga sono: il principio del Tema  che dalla nona battuta in avanti viene ripetuto ora in moto retto, ora in moto contrario, e un disegno contrappuntistico che s'inizia alla settima battuta 

(a somiglianza della fine del Controsoggetto ) e si ripete nella battute 12, 13, 21, 22, 23 ed anche nella 24^{ma} battuta dove è lievemente modificato.

Les motifs thématiques utilisés dans cette fugue sont au nombre de deux: 1^o le début du sujet  qui, dès la neuvième mesure, reparait tantôt par mouvement direct, tantôt par mouvement contraire; 2^o une formule contrapuntique qui commence à la 7^{ème} mesure  (analogue à la fin du contre-sujet ) et qui se répète dans les mesures 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, voire même dans la mesure 24 où elle n'est que légèrement modifiée.

a) In questa battuta d'unione (di transizione) fra la seconda e la terza replica del Tema le due voci ripetono per moto contrario la figurazione tematica in 16^{mi}

a) Dans cette mesure de transition entre la réponse et le retour du sujet, les deux voix reprennent la figuration thématique en doubles croches et la renversent.

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with various fingerings and a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The second system features a treble staff with a 'c)' marking and a bass staff with a 'p' (piano) marking and a 'cresc. a poco a' (crescendo a little) marking. The third system has a 'poco' (poco) marking in the bass staff. The fourth system includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking in the bass staff. The fifth system features a 'p cresc. molto' (piano crescendo molto) marking in the bass staff and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking in the treble staff. The notation is complex, with many slurs, ties, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The page is numbered '142' in the top right corner.

б) Конец противосложения повторяется в нисходящей сел-
квенции.
с) Тема в обращении.

с) Тема в обращении.

b) The end of the Counter-subject is repeated in the form of a descending sequence.
c) Theme inverted.

b) La fine del Controsoggetto si ripete in forma di progressione discendente.

c) Tema in moto contrario.

b) La fin du contre-sujet est reprise sous forme de progression descendante.
c) Sujet renversé.

Preludio VII

Allegretto pastorale (♩ = 88)

The musical score for Preludio VII, Allegretto pastorale, is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 3/8. The tempo is marked Allegretto pastorale with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a slur over a quarter note (C5). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, G3, A3) and a slur over a quarter note (B2). Dynamic marking: *mf*.
System 2: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a slur over a quarter note (C5). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, G3, A3) and a slur over a quarter note (B2). Dynamic marking: *p*.
System 3: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a slur over a quarter note (C5). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, G3, A3) and a slur over a quarter note (B2). Dynamic marking: *cresc.*.
System 4: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a slur over a quarter note (C5). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, G3, A3) and a slur over a quarter note (B2). Dynamic marking: *dim.*.
System 5: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a slur over a quarter note (C5). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, G3, A3) and a slur over a quarter note (B2). Dynamic marking: *p*.
System 6: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a slur over a quarter note (C5). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F3, G3, A3) and a slur over a quarter note (B2). Dynamic marking: *p*.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piece includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1-5). Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, *p*, *f dim.*, and *p*. Performance instructions include *poco rit.* and *a tempo*. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

System 1: *cresc.*

System 2: *f*, *dim.*, *mf*

System 3: *p*

System 4: *p*, *cresc.*

System 5: *cresc.*

System 6: *poco rit.*, *a tempo*, *f*, *f dim.*, *p*

Fuga VII

Maestoso; serenamente ($\text{♩} = 63$)

(a 4 voci)

dolce, ma sonoro

p *sottovoce*

dim.

f

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ. Кодя темы. Кода противосложения.

Фигура четвертого такта используется в коде и, кроме того, проводится часто во всей фуге.

The figure in the 4th bar, repeated in the Coda, is considerably developed during the fugue.

- a) Этот ход выведен из второго такта противосложения.
 b) Тенор и бас проводят тему в виде канона. То же самое позже происходит между альтом и сопрано, а в тактах 59 и 60 между сопрано и басом.

a) This andamento originates from the second bar of the Counter-subject.

b) The Tenor and the Bass repeat the Theme in Canon. The same thing happens, soon after, between the Contr. and the Sopr., and again in bars 59 & 60 between the Sopr. and the Bass.

La figurazione della quarta battuta oltreché è ripetuta nella Coda, è ampiamente sviluppata in tutto il pezzo.

La formule de la quatrième mesure se retrouve dans la coda. Elle est du reste amplement utilisée dans tout le morceau.

- a) Questo andamento deriva dalla seconda misura del Contro-soggetto.
 b) Il Tenore ed il Basso ripetono il Tema a Canone. Lo stesso avviene, subito dopo, fra il Contr. ed il Sopr. e, nelle battute 59 e 60 fra il Sopr. ed il Basso.

a) Ce passage dérive de la seconde mesure du contre-sujet.

b) Ténor et basse présentent la réponse et le sujet en manière de canon. Il en va de même peu après, entre l'alto et le soprano et, dans les mesures 59 et 60, entre le soprano et la basse.

с) Эта единственная интермедия фуги, где почти постоянно присутствуют элементы темы, развивает два разных тематических плана, а именно:  и мотив  выведенный из третьего такта темы.

Пример:  и т. д.

Интересно отметить, что в прелюдии той же самой тональности (Ев-дур) первого тома имеется та же самая характерная фигура: 

с) This, the only episode of the fugue (in which the repetition of the Theme is nearly always constant) develops two different thematic characters: the following figure:  and the motif  drawn from the third bar of the Theme.

Example:  etc.

It is worth mentioning that the Prelude in the same key (E♭ maj. Book I) has the same characteristic figure in the Theme: 

с) Questo unico episodio della Fuga, nella quale la ripetizione del Tema è pressoché costante, sviluppa due diversi caratteri tematici; la figurazione seguente:  ed il motivo  tratto dalla terza battuta del Tema.

Esempio:  etc.

È degno di nota il constatare come il Preludio, nello stesso tono di Mi♭ maggiore, della Prima Parte abbia nel Tema la stessa caratteristica figurazione: 

с) Cet unique épisode d'une fugue dans laquelle sujet et contre-sujet sont presque constamment exploités, repose sur deux formules thématiques différentes: le rythme  et le motif  emprunté à la troisième mesure du sujet.

Exemple:  etc.

Il est intéressant de noter que le thème du prélude de même tonalité (mi bémol majeur), dans la 1^{re} partie, renferme le même motif caractéristique: 

Preludio VIII

Allegro molto moderato (♩ = 88)

The score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble staff and a grand staff (piano and bass). The tempo is marked 'Allegro molto moderato' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is divided into five systems. The first system includes a piano (p) marking and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) marking. The third system includes a decrescendo (dim.) marking, a piano (p) marking, and a 'cresc. a poco a poco' marking. The fourth system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) marking and a 'sempre cresc.' marking. The fifth system includes a forte (f) marking and a piano (p) marking. The score is filled with complex fingerings, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulations like slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a final piano (p) marking.

p *cresc.* *mf* *dim.* *p* *cresc. a poco a poco* *mf* *sempre cresc.* *f* *p*

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a technical exercise or a short composition. It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation is dense, featuring many notes, rests, and various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and articulation marks. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The piece is characterized by rapid runs and complex rhythmic patterns, with many notes beamed together. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, typical of a published musical score.

Fuga VIII

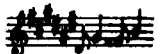
Andante; con sentimento doloroso ($\text{♩} = 60$)

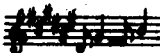
(a 4 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

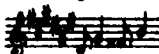
В обоих тактах, которые связывают второе проведение темы с третьим, появляется короткий мотив,

имеющий большое значение благодаря своей особой выразительности и своему дальнейшему развитию в фуге. Он выведен из второго такта темы и составляет тематически наиболее интересный и напряженный элемент обеих интермедий фуги (такт 11 и 36). Во второй интермедии тенор на основе этого мотива образует сивенцию несравненной красоты.

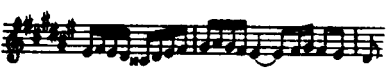
These two bars, which join the second to the third entry of the Theme, contain a short andamento  which from its eminently expressive character and development throughout the fugue, becomes very important. It originates in the second bar of the Theme and forms the most interesting and passionate thematic part of the two episodes of the fugue in bars 11 and 36. In the second of these episodes the Tenor forms with this motif, a sequence of incomparable beauty.

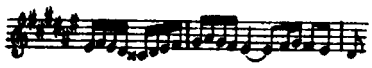
Queste due battute che riuniscono la seconda alla terza replica del Tema contengono un breve andamento 

che acquista grande importanza per il carattere suo eminentemente espressivo e per lo sviluppo che ha nella Fuga. La sua derivazione ha luogo nella seconda battuta del Tema: esso forma la parte tematica più interessante e più passionale dei due Episodi della Fuga posti alle battute 11 e 36. Nel secondo di questi Episodi il Tenore ne forma una progressione d'incomparabile bellezza.

Les deux mesures qui relient la réponse au retour du sujet renferment un court passage  qui acquiert, dans la suite, une grande importance soit par son caractère éminemment expressif, soit par les développements que la fugue lui donne. Ce motif provient de la deuxième mesure du sujet et forme l'élément le plus intéressant et le plus passionné des deux passages épisodiques de la fugue, mesures 11 et 36. Dans le second de ces épisodes, le ténor offre une progression d'une beauté incomparable.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows a melodic line with various intervals and a bass line with chords and single notes. The second system continues the melody with more complex intervals and includes dynamic markings like 'cresc.', 'sempre legatissimo', 'espr.', 'dim.', and 'marca'. The third system features a 'to il Contr.' marking and a 'p' dynamic. The fourth system concludes the page with a 'mf' dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 throughout the piece.

а) 2-е противосложение, 
 которое повторяется в тактах 15 и 16, а также в несколько
 измененном виде в тактах 17 и 19.

а) Second Counter-subject 
 repeated in bars 15 and 16 and modified in bars 17 and 19.

а) Secondo Controsoggetto 
 che si ripete nelle battute 15 e 16 e, modificato, nelle battute
 17 e 19.

а) Second contre-sujet 
 se retrouve dans les mesures 15 et 16, et quelque peu modifié,
 dans les mesures 17 et 19.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). A dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present. The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *p ma marc.* (piano ma marcato). The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present. The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

36

dim.

marcato

molto espressivo

cresc.

rall.

b) В то время как в теноре проходит секвенция, в других голосах остается характерный синкопический рисунок.

c) Здесь тема одновременно проводится в сопрано в прямом движении и в теноре в обращении.

d) Композитор добавил здесь пятый голос.

b) While the Tenor forms a sequence, the other parts follow its characteristic syncopation.

c) While the Soprano has the Theme by direct motion, the Tenor repeats it inverted.

d) The composer has added here a fifth part.

b) Mentre il Tenore forma una progressione, le altre parti ne seguono il caratteristico sincopato.

c) Mentre il Soprano ha il Tema in moto retto il Tenore lo ripete per moto contrario.

d) L'autore ha qui aggiunto una quinta voce.

b) Tandis que le ténor se développe par progression, les autres parties en restent à leurs syncopes caractéristiques.

c) Le sujet et la réponse renversée apparaissent simultanément dans les parties de soprano et de ténor.

d) L'auteur ajoute, à partir d'ici, une cinquième partie.

Preludio IX

Andantino (♩ = 76)

p

mf

p

cresc. *p*

molto leggero *mf*

p *mf* *marc.* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *mf* *p* *mf* *rit.* *dim.* *pp*

(*poco rit.* - - *a tempo*)

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also articulations like accents and slurs, and fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The tempo marking "(poco rit. - - a tempo)" appears above the final system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Fuga IX

Solenne, mistico ($\text{♩} = 60$) meno p mf

(a 4 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

a) Вторая экспозиция темы в форме стретто.

b) Первая интермедия.

Следующий отрывок, который переходит от сопрано к альту, а оттуда к басу и, наконец, повторяется в теноре, — не что иное, как противосложение с маленькими изменениями.

c) Новое противосложение отчасти образовано из материала главного противосложения. Оно повторяется в альте и затем в сопрано. Новому противосложению сопутствует контранункт баса.

a) Second exposition of the Theme in the form of a Stretto.

b) First episode. The following fragment:

which passes from the Sopr. to the Contr., goes afterwards to the Bass and is repeated in the end by the Tenor, is nothing but the Counter-subject slightly modified.

c) A new Counter-subject partly formed with the design from the principal Counter-subject. It is repeated by the Contr. and later by the Sopr. — The counterpoint of the Bass is also given to the new Counter-subject.

a) Seconda esposizione del Tema in forma di Stretto.

b) 1^{mo} Episodio. Il frammento seguente che passa dal Sopr. al Contr., scende poi al Basso e in ultimo viene ripetuto dal Tenore, non è altro che il Controsoggetto con lievi modificazioni.

c) Nuovo Controsoggetto formato in parte col disegno del Controsoggetto principale. Viene ripetuto dal Contralto e poi dal Soprano. Anche il contrappunto del Basso è mantenuto assieme al nuovo Controsoggetto.

a) Seconde exposition, en manière de stretto.

b) 1^{er} épisode. Le fragment suivant qui passe du soprano à l'alto puis descend à la basse, pour être repris en dernier lieu par le ténor, n'est rien autre que le contre-sujet légèrement modifié.

c) Nouveau contre-sujet formé en partie du rythme du contre-sujet principal. Il est repris successivement par l'alto et par le soprano, tandis qu'à la basse le contrepoint primitif est maintenu.

d)

d) Тема здесь изменяется различными способами.

Пример: *Soprano, такт 23* *Soprano, такт 26*

соответствует следующему: соответствует следующему: *Soprano* *Tenor*

Фигура сопрано в 29-м такте выведена также из темы в обращении и изменяется (расширяется интервально)

в следующем виде: *Soprano* *Tenor*

e) Эта фигура происходит из противосложения.

d) The Theme is modified here in various ways.

Examples: *Sopr. batt. 23.* *Sopr. batt. 26.*

Equivalent to: Equivalent to: *Sopr.* *Tenore*

The figure of the Sopr. in the 29th bar originates also from the Theme inverted and is transformed (by augmenta-

tion) to the following figure *Sopr.* *Tenore*

e) This design is drawn from the Counter-subject.

d) Il Tema è qui modificato in vario modo.

Esempi: *Sopr. batt. 23.* *Sopr. batt. 26.*

Equivale a: Equivale a: *Sopr.* *Tenore*

La figurazione del Soprano nella 29^{ma} battuta deriva anch'essa dal Tema per moto contrario, e si trasforma (per am-

pliamento) nella figurazione che segue: *Sopr.* *Tenore*

e) Questo disegno deriva dal Controsoggetto.

d) Le sujet est modifié ici de différentes manières.

Exemples: *Sopr. mes. 23.* *Sopr. mes. 26.*

équivalent de: équivalent de: *Sopr.* *Tenore*

La figuration du soprano, à la mesure 29: dérive elle aussi du sujet, mais renversé. Elle se transforme plus loin, par

amplification, comme suit: *Sopr.* *Tenore*

e) Ce dessin provient du contre-sujet.

Preludio X

Allegro giusto, con vivacità (♩ = 69)

The musical score for Preludio X is presented in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The tempo is marked "Allegro giusto, con vivacità" with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (numbers 1-5). Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at the beginning, *dim.* (diminuendo) in the fourth system, and *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo) in the fifth system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes. Bass staff starts with a half note. Fingerings: Treble (1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 4), Bass (5, 3).

System 2: Treble staff continues with eighth notes. Bass staff has a half note. Fingerings: Treble (5, 3), Bass (2).

System 3: Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a half note. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 4), Bass (5, 3, 2).

System 4: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a half note. Fingerings: Treble (1, 2, 1, 2, 4), Bass (4, 3, 5).

System 5: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a half note. Fingerings: Treble (1, 2, 1, 2, 4), Bass (3, 5). Dynamic markings: *p* and *cresc.*

First system of a musical score in G major. The treble staff features a complex melodic line with multiple slurs and fingerings (e.g., 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3). The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 1, 4, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3). A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present. A trill is indicated in the bass staff. A sequence of numbers, 3121, is written below the bass staff.

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 3). The bass staff features a more active accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 5, 4, 2). Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff includes slurs and fingerings (e.g., 4, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 2, 4). The bass staff features slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2). Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). A trill is marked in the bass staff.

Fourth system of the musical score, concluding with two endings. The treble staff includes slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2). The bass staff features slurs and fingerings (e.g., 5, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3). The system ends with two distinct endings, marked 1. and 2., both concluding with a repeat sign and a final chord.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 3, 3, 2 1 4, 4, 4, 2, 5, 2. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings 1, 3, (5), 1 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1. Dynamics include *p*.
- System 2:** Treble staff has fingerings 4, 4 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 1 3. Bass staff has fingerings 4, 5. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*
- System 3:** Treble staff has fingerings 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 4 2, 5 1, 4, 2. Bass staff has fingerings 1, 1, 5, 5, 1, 1, 1. Dynamics include *f*.
- System 4:** Treble staff has fingerings 5, 2 1, 5 1 3 2, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 5, 4 1. Bass staff has fingerings 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 5, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. Dynamics include *p*.
- System 5:** Treble staff has fingerings 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2. Bass staff has fingerings 1, 1 3, 5, 1 4, 3, 4, 2, 3. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*

Fuga X

Allegro risoluto ed energico (♩ = 136)

Esecuzione:

energico

(a 3 voci)

non legato

energico

non legato

energico

non legato

segno

cresc.

non legato

Тема.

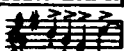
Противосложение.

a) Значок λ имеется в оригиналах. Но во времена Баха он обозначал не *staccato*, а *sforzato non legato*, приблизительно если было бы написано теперь следующее:



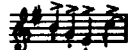
b) Первая интермедия. Секвенция баса, образованная из окончания темы, сопровождается в верхних голосах ритмическими фигурами, заимствованными из третьего и четвертого тактов темы.

a) The sign λ is in the original manuscripts: But at Bach's period it did not indicate a *staccato*, but a *sforzato non legato*, or as near as possible this indication of to-day:



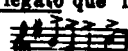
b) First episode. The sequence of the Bass (drawn from the end of the Theme) is accompanied by the upper parts with *rhythmical andamenti* to be found in the third and fourth bars of the Theme.

a) Il segno λ si trova nei manoscritti originali. Esso però all'epoca di Bach, più che uno *staccato* indicava uno *sforzato non legato*, presso a poco come se oggi si scrivesse nel seguente modo:



b) 1^{mo} Episodio. La progressione del Basso, derivante dalla fine del Tema) è accompagnata dalle voci superiori con *andamenti ritmici* contenuti nella terza e quarta battuta del Tema.

a) Ce signe λ se trouve dans les manuscrits autographes. Cependant, du temps de Bach, il indiquait moins un *staccato* qu'une sorte de *sforzato non legato* que l'on écrirait de nos jours à peu près comme suit:



b) 1^{er} épisode. La progression de la basse (issue de la fin du sujet) est accompagnée, dans les parties supérieures de passages rythmiques que nous connaissons déjà des mesures 2 et 4 du sujet.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, *non legato*, *f*, and *dim.* Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout the piece.

e) Противосложение переходит от баса к сопрано.



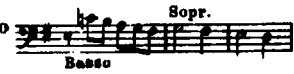
d) Вторая интермедия, образованная из того же материала, что и первая.

c) The Counter-subject passes from the Bass to the Sopr.



d) Second episode formed with the same thematic material of the first.

c) Il Controsoggetto dal Basso passa al Soprano



d) 2^{do} Episodio formato dallo stesso materiale tematico del primo

c) Le contre-sujet passe de la basse au soprano:



d) 2^{ème} épisode composé des mêmes éléments thématiques que le premier.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece is marked with 'non legato', 'p' (piano), 'cresc.' (crescendo), and 'rall.' (rallentando). The sixth system is labeled 'e)' and '3º episodio'.

e) Третья интермедия, тематически сходная с предыдущими.

e) Third episode, thematically equal to the preceding.

e) 3º Episodio tematicamente uguale ai precedenti.

e) 3º^{me} épisode dont les éléments sont encore pareils aux précédents.

a tempo

mf energico

f

dim. non legato

p

cresc.

f

Adagio. Tempo primo

rall.

p

cresc.

rit.

largamente

p

f) Слегка измененное противосложение, переходящее от сопрано к альту.

g) Добавление четвертого голоса.

f) Counter-subject slightly modified, which passes from the Sopr.

Sopr. to the Contr.

g) A fourth part is added.

f) Controsoggetto lievemente modificato che passa dal Sopr.

al Contralto

g) Aggiunta d'una quarta parte.

f) Le contre-sujet, quelque peu modifié, passe du soprano a

l'alto:

g) Adjonction d'une quatrième partie.

Preludio XI

Quieto; dolce ed uguale ($\text{♩} = 66$)

The musical score for Preludio XI is presented in five systems, each consisting of a piano (upper) and bass (lower) staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo and mood are indicated as "Quieto; dolce ed uguale" with a metronome marking of $\text{♩} = 66$.

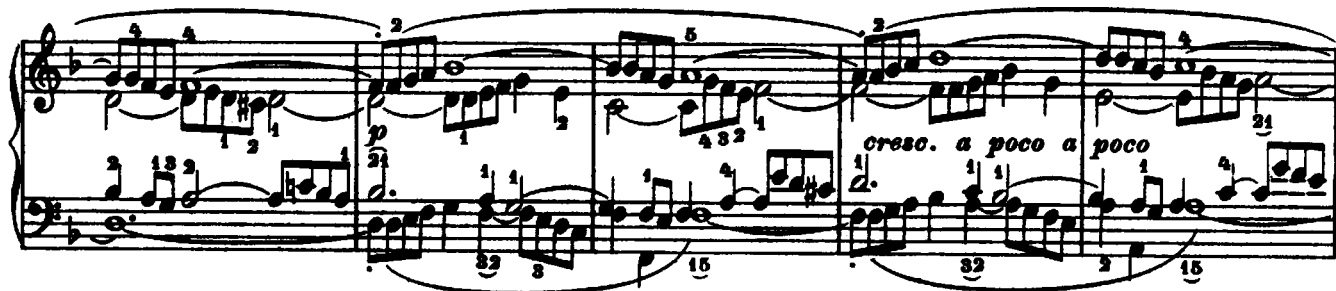
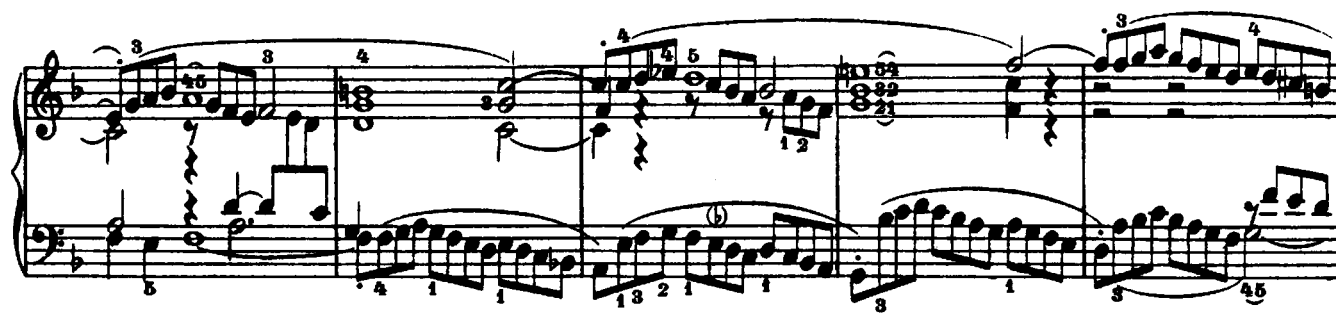
System 1: The piano staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The bass staff features a half note chord in the first measure, followed by eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

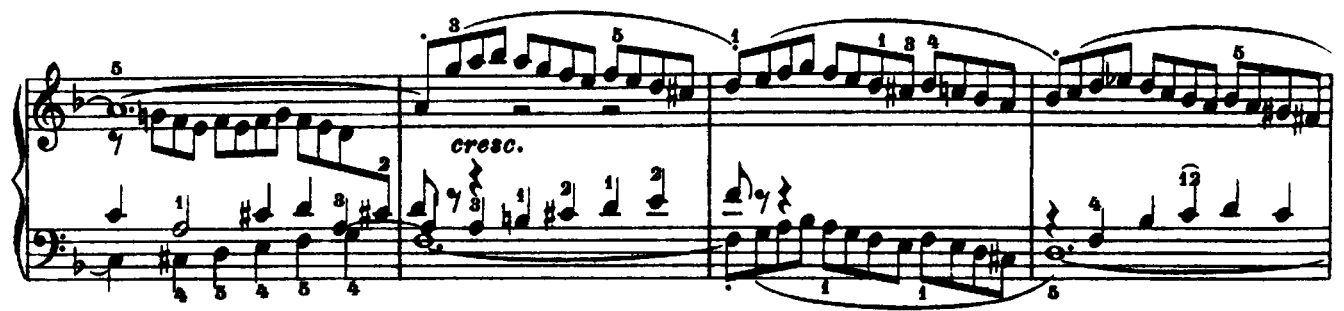
System 2: Continues the melodic and harmonic development. The piano staff has a *p* dynamic marking in the final measure. The bass staff maintains a steady accompaniment.

System 3: The piano staff includes the instruction *cresc. a poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little). The bass staff continues with its accompaniment, showing some triplet figures.

System 4: The piano staff has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The bass staff features a *p* dynamic marking in the second measure. The system concludes with a half note chord in the piano staff.

System 5: The final system of the piece, showing the concluding measures for both staves. The piano staff ends with a half note chord, and the bass staff has a final half note chord.





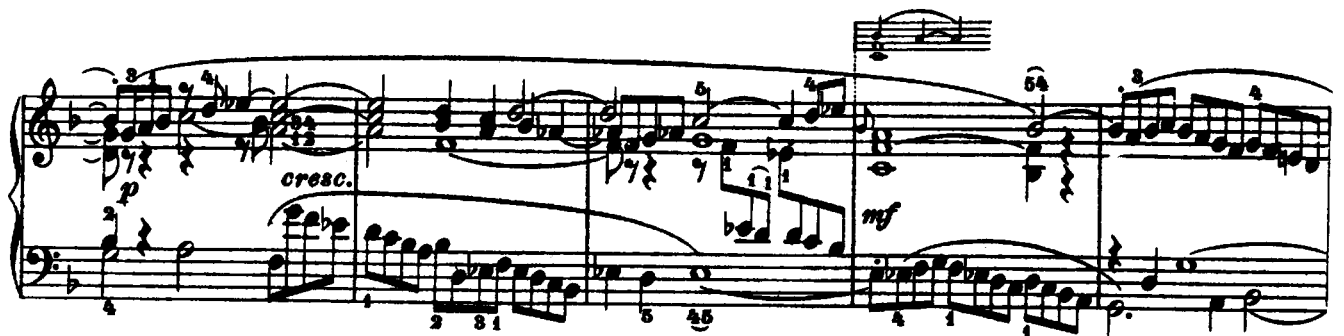
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a crescendo marking. Bass staff has a supporting line. Measure numbers 5, 8, 12, and 13 are indicated.



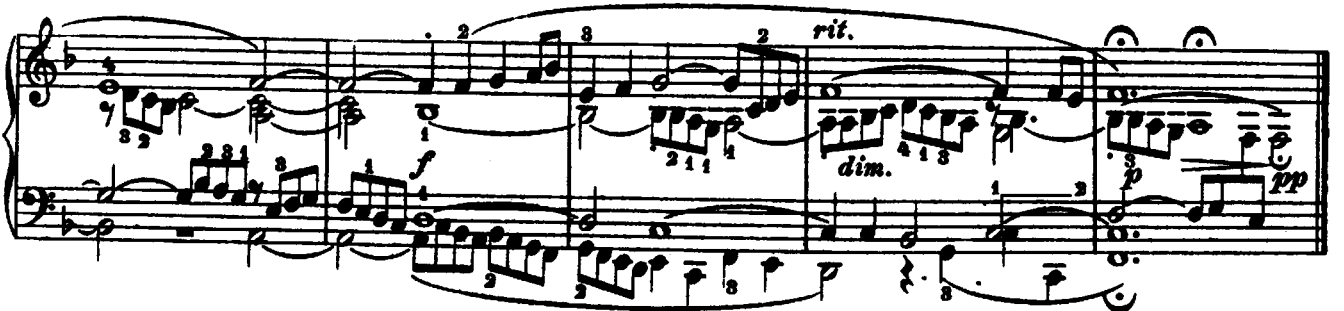
Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a forte marking. Bass staff has a supporting line. Measure numbers 14 and 15 are indicated.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Measure numbers 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 are indicated.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a crescendo marking. Bass staff has a supporting line. Measure numbers 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 are indicated.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a decrescendo marking. Bass staff has a supporting line. Measure numbers 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120 are indicated.

Fuga XI

Gaio; a guisa di Giga (♩ = 116)

(a 3 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Связующая интермедия, в которой оба голоса поочередно повторяют короткий тематический отрывок:

b) Первая интермедия, в которой голоса имитационно проводят конец темы. Интермедия, заканчивающаяся проведением темы в басы, снова вступает в 29-м такте и продолжается до 52-го такта.

a) Period of transition in which the two parts repeat a brief thematic fragment:

b) First episode in which the parts repeat, in imitation, the end of Theme. This episode, interrupted by a repetition of the Theme in the Bass, is taken up again in the 29th bar and finishes at the 52nd bar.

a) Periodo di transizione nel quale le due voci si rincorrono nel ripetere un breve frammento tematico:

b) 1^{mo} Episodio nel quale le voci ripetono, in imitazione, la fine del Tema. L'Episodio, interrotto da una replica del Tema nel Basso, si rinnova alla battuta ventinovesima e si prolunga sino alla 52^{ma} battuta.

a) Période de transition dans laquelle les deux parties reprennent alternativement un court fragment thématique:

b) 1^{er} épisode dans lequel les parties répètent, en imitation, la fin du sujet. Interrompu par un retour de la réponse à la basse, cet épisode reprend son cours à la mesure 29 et dure jusqu'à la mesure 52.

29

52

c) Третья интермедия, тематически подобная второй части предыдущей. Она кончается в 66-м такте, после органного пункта баса на тонике.

c) Third episode, thematically similar to the second part of the preceding. It ends at the 66th bar, after a Pedal Bass on the Tonic.

c) 3^o Episodio tematicamente simile alla seconda parte del precedente. Ha fine alla 66^{ma} battuta dopo un Pedale del Basso sulla Tonica.

c) 3^{ème} épisode dont les éléments sont empruntés à la seconde partie du précédent. Il se termine à la mesure 66, après une pédale de la basse sur la tonique.

66

76

d)

cresc.

p

mf

cresc.

rall.

d) Четвертая интермедия, после которой следует органнй пункт на доминанте (такты 76—82).

e) Равнозначно
следующему:

Adm

и т. д.

Бас

Сопрано

d) Fourth episode followed by a Pedal on the Dominant (bars 76-82).

e) Equivalent to:

Сопр.

Contr.

Бас

etc.

d) 4^{to} Episodio al quale segue il Pedale sulla Dominante (battute 76-82).

e) Equivale a:

Sopr.

Contr.

Basso

etc.

d) 4^{me} épisode suivi d'une pédale sur la dominante (mesures 76 à 82).

e) Equivalent de:

Сопр.

Contr.

Бас

etc.

Preludio XII

Andante mosso (♩:72)

mf mesto, un poco espressivo

p (sopra)

cresc.

pugale

p (sopra)

mf marc.

dim.

cresc.

p

cresc.

mf

p

marcato voce infer.

espr.

mf

p

mf

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and slurs, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *p semplice* and *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with more complex slurs and triplets. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Dynamics include *f* and *marc.*

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand shows a change in texture with more rests and slurs. The left hand continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, and *(poco rit. - - a tempo)*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand features a series of slurs and triplets. The left hand accompaniment is steady. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *uguale*, and *mf marc.*

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand continues with slurs and triplets. The left hand accompaniment is steady. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *un poco rit.*, and *p*.

Fuga XII

Allegretto; vivace e brioso (♩:92)

non molto legato

(a 3 voci) *p* *burlesco*

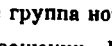
non molto legato

p cresc.

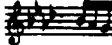
Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

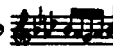
a) Связующая интермедия.

b) Первая интермедия, тематически основанная на трижды повторенном звуке с последующим скачком на сексту, как это имеет место в первом такте темы. Здесь использована также группа нот  из 3-го такта темы, данная здесь в обращении. Бас отвечает фигурой, ритмически имитирующей сопрано.

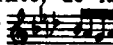
a) Transition period.

b) First episode. The contrapuntal derivations are: the three repeated notes followed by an interval of a sixth as in the first bar of the Theme; and the group of notes  drawn from the third bar of the Theme and repeated here inverted. The Bass answers, imitating the figure and rhythm of the Soprano.

a) Periodo di transizione.

b) 1^{mo} Episodio. Le derivazioni contrappuntistiche sono da ricercarsi: dalla triplice ripetizione della nota alla quale segue un salto di sesto come avviene nella prima battuta del Tema; dal gruppo di note  proveniente dalla terza battuta del Tema ripetute qui per moto contrario. Il Basso risponde imitando la figurazione e il ritmo del Soprano.

a) Période de transition.

b) 1^{er} épisode. Il faut chercher les origines du contrepoint 1^{er} dans la triple répétition d'une note, suivie d'un saut de sixte, de la première mesure du sujet; 2^e dans le motif  de la troisième mesure du sujet, renversé et répété. La basse répond en imitant le rythme et la figuration du soprano.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *f*, and *mf*. The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The third system includes a *p cresc.* marking. The fourth system features a *cresc. a poco a poco* marking. The fifth system is preceded by the word *Oppure:* and shows an alternative musical passage. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *f*, *mf*, *p cresc.*, and *cresc. a poco a poco*. There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5.

o) Вторая интермедия, основанная на тех же тематических элементах, что и предыдущая.

d) Третья интермедия. Бас продолжает проведение ритмической фигуры шестнадцатых, заимствованной из второй половины темы.

o) Second episode, thematically similar to the preceding.

d) Third episode. The Bass insists on repeating the passage in semiquavers of the end of the Theme.

c) 2^{do} Episodio che ha gli stessi procedimenti tematici del precedente.

d) 3^{to} Episodio. Il Basso insiste nel ripetere il passaggio in 16^{mi} della fine del Tema.

c) 2^{ème} épisode, fondé sur les mêmes développements thématiques que le précédent.

d) 3^{ème} épisode. La basse continue à développer le motif de doubles croches qui termine le sujet.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. Each system contains a treble and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score is divided into sections labeled 'e)' and 'f)'.

e) Четвертая интермедия, выведенная из ритмической фигуры темы и из указанных выше элементов темы.
f) Кода.

e) Fourth episode chiefly formed from the rhythm of the Theme and by the repetition of the thematic fragments already analysed.
f) Close (Coda).

e) 4^{to} Episodio formato, in special modo, dal ritmo del Tema e dal ripetersi degli elementi tematici già analizzati precedentemente.
f) Conclusione (Coda).

e) 4^{ème} épisode formé d'une manière à part du rythme du sujet et de la reprise des éléments thématiques analysés plus haut.
f) Conclusion (Coda).

Preludio XIII

Allegro ben sostenuto (♩ = 98)

mf spigliato

mf

segue

p

segue

p

cresc.

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Trills are marked with 'tr'. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present. There are several slurs and ties across measures.

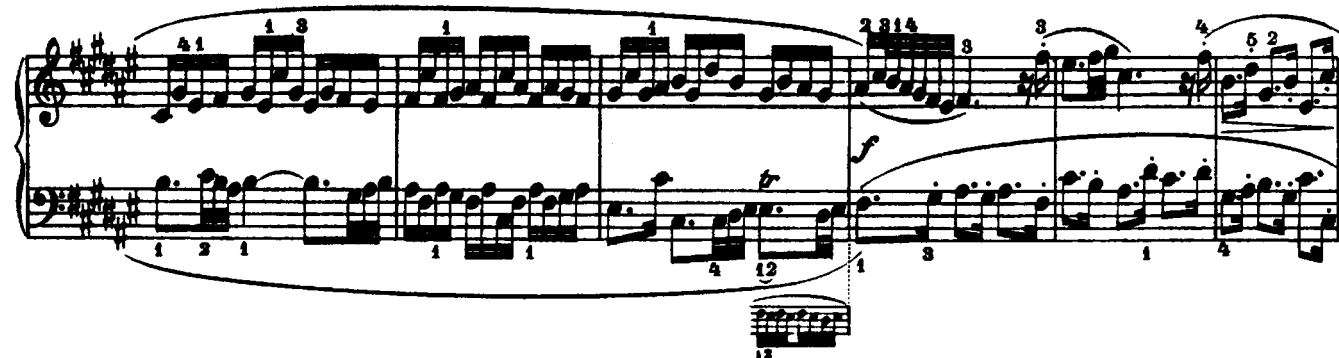
Second system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff notation. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is at the beginning, followed by the instruction *cresc. a poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little). The dynamic *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears later. The music is highly technical with rapid passages and intricate fingerings.

Third system of the musical score. The notation continues with complex rhythmic figures. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present. The system includes various slurs, ties, and fingerings.

Fourth system of the musical score. It begins with the instruction *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo*. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present. The music features a mix of rhythmic patterns and fingerings, concluding the page.



First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a melodic line marked *mf*, followed by a *dim.* section, and then a *p* section with a *cresc.* marking. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A small inset shows a continuation of the melody.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic development with various fingerings. The bass staff features a more active accompaniment. A small inset shows a continuation of the melody.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic development. The bass staff features a more active accompaniment. A small inset shows a continuation of the melody.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a *poco rit.* marking, followed by a *a tempo* section. The bass staff features a more active accompaniment. A small inset shows a continuation of the melody.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a *largamente* marking. The bass staff features a more active accompaniment. A small inset shows a continuation of the melody.

Fuga XIII

Allegro moderato ed energico ($\text{♩} = 69$)

(a 3 voci)

The musical score for Fuga XIII is presented in three systems. The first system shows the vocal entries for Soprano (Sopr.), Alto (Alto), and Bass (Basso). The second system continues the vocal parts with piano accompaniment. The third system shows the piano accompaniment alone. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato ed energico' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

a) Второе противосложение,

которое повторяется в фуге в тактах 32—35 и 65—68.

b) Первая интермедия. Обе маленькие фигуры, образующие контрапункт сопрано

исходят из темы. Этот ход повторен после сопрано басом и альтом, а вслед за тем опять сопрано.

a) Second Counter-subject

repeated during this fugue in bars 32-35 and 65-68.

b) First episode. The two short designs which form the Counter-point of the Sopr.

the Theme. The passage is afterwards repeated by the Bass and Contr., and again by the Soprano.

a) Secondo Controsoggetto

che si ripete, durante la Fuga, nelle battute 32-35 e 65-68.

b) 1^{mo} Episodio. I due piccoli disegni che formano il contrapunto del Soprano

nascono dal Tema. Il passaggio è ripetuto, dopo del Sopr., dal Basso e dal Contralto, e poi nuovamente dal Soprano.

a) Second contre-sujet

que l'on retrouvera dans les mesures 32-35 et 65-68 de la même fugue.

b) 1^{er} épisode. Les deux petits motifs qui composent le contre-point du soprano

sont issus du sujet. Ce même passage est repris ensuite par la basse et l'alto, puis revient au soprano.

c) 73

c) Вторая интермедия. В следующей секвенции

Сопрано Сопрано
 верхние голоса по-
 вторяют поочередно конец темы. Исполнитель должен ясно
 показать имитацию между сопрано и альтом. Бас выведен из
 следующего элемента темы: Интермедия по-
 вторяется в 57-м такте.

d) Вариант второго
 противосложения:

c) Second episode. In the following sequence

Sopr. Sopr.
 etc. the upper parts
 Contr.

repeat the end of the Theme. The performer must bring out the
 imitations between Sopr. and Contr. The Bass is formed from

the thematic design. The episode is repeated,
 beginning at the 57th bar.

d) Variant of the Se-
 cond Counter-subject:

c) 2^{do} Episodio. Nella seguente progressione

Sopr. Sopr.
 etc. le voci superiori
 Contr.

ripetono scambievolmente la fine del Tema. È necessario che
 l'esecutore dia rilievo alle imitazioni fra il Sopr. ed il Contral.

to. Il Basso è formato dal disegno tematico. L'e-
 pisodio si ripete a cominciare dalla battuta 57^{ma}.

d) Variante del secon-
 do Controsoggetto:

c) 2^{me} épisode. Dans la progression suivante

Sopr. Sopr.
 etc., les parties supe-
 Contr.

rieures répètent en alternant la fin du sujet. L'exécutant aura
 soin de bien faire ressortir les imitations entre le soprano et
 l'alto. La basse, elle aussi, est formée d'un fragment du sujet:

L'épisode entier se répète à partir de la mesure 57.

d) Variante du se-
 cond contre-sujet:

57

marc.

marc.

p

cresc.

е) Эта часть сопровождения повторяется в тактах 53—54 и 76—77.

e) This part of the accompaniment is repeated in bars 53—54 and 76—77.

e) Questa parte d'accompagnamento si ripete nelle battute 53-54 e 76-77.

e) Cette partie d'accompagnement se retrouve aux mesures 53-54 et 76-77.



First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system contains measures 65 through 70. Measure 65 features a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measures 66-68 show various melodic and harmonic developments with slurs and fingerings. Measure 69 includes a dynamic marking *f* and a trill in the bass. Measure 70 ends with a double bar line.



Second system of the musical score, measures 71 through 76. The treble staff continues with melodic lines, including a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in measure 71. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment with slurs and fingerings. Measure 74 includes a trill in the bass. The system concludes with measure 76.



Third system of the musical score, measures 77 through 82. The treble staff shows more complex melodic patterns with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 78 includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) dynamic marking. Measure 81 features a trill in the bass. The system ends with measure 82.



Fourth system of the musical score, measures 83 through 88. The treble staff continues with melodic lines, including a *cresc.* (crescendo) dynamic marking in measure 85. The bass staff features the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 87 includes a trill in the bass. The system concludes with measure 88, which ends with a double bar line.

Andante espressivo (♩ = 60) Preludio XIV

Andante espressivo (♩ = 60) Preludio XIV

mf *espress.* *p* *mf* *espress.*

p *mf* *espress.*

p *mf* *espress.*

p *mf* *espress.*

cresc. *f* *p*

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on a grand staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1-5). Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc. a poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *espress.* (espressivo). Performance instructions include *a tempo*, *rit.* (ritardando), *lento* (slow), and *ampio* (wide). The piece concludes with a final chord marked *p*.

System 1: *p* *cresc. a poco a poco*
 System 2: *f* *rit.* *a tempo* *p* *mf*
 System 3: *mf espress.* *p* *mf espress.* *p*
 System 4: *p* *cresc.*
 System 5: *ampio*
 System 6: *rit. lento* *p*

Fuga XIV

Andante; sostenuto e severo ($\text{♩} = 72$)

(a 3 voci)

I Tema. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

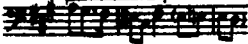
Редактор предлагает условно разделить эту фугу на пять частей. Первая часть целиком посвящена развитию главной темы (первой темы) и кончается в середине двадцатого такта в *д* мажоре. Во второй части композитор вводит новую

тему (вторую тему) , которая опять экспонируется. После каденции в *до-диз* миноре (такт 36) вступает ещё одна тема (третья тема)

, независимая от обеих предыдущих тем. В 52-м такте в *си* миноре снова вступает первая тема, которая после повторения в *фа-диз* миноре (вместе с обеими другими) в середине 57-го такта делает каденцию в главной тональности. Отсюда до конца следует эпилог, в котором переплетаются три темы. Редактор предлагает условно разделить пьесу следующим образом:

Первая часть: 1-я тема (*фа-диз* минор) до 20-го такта.
Вторая часть: 2-я тема (*д* мажор) с 20-го такта.
Третья часть: 3-я тема (*до-диз* минор) с 36-го такта.
Четвертая часть: 1-я тема (*си* минор) с 52-го такта.
Кода: все темы (*фа-диз* минор) с 57-го такта.

The reviser proposes to divide this fugue into five sections. The first section is wholly given to the development of the principal Theme (Theme I) and finishes at the first half of the 20th bar in the key of A maj. In the second section the composer

brings in another Theme (Theme II) , which gives opportunity for new development. After a cadence in C# min. (bar 36) begins a third Theme (Theme III)

, quite independent of

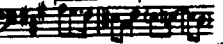
the other two. At the 52nd bar (in B min.) we see again the first Theme, which, repeated afterwards in F# min. (worked in with the other two) makes a cadence to the principal key on the third beat of the 57th bar. From here to the end follows a part of epilogue in which the three Themes are interwoven. Here is the division that the reviser proposes for this fugue:

First section: Theme I (F# min.) up to the 20th bar.
Second section: Theme II (A maj.) beginning from the 20th bar.
Third section: Theme III (C# min.) beginning from the 36th bar.
Fourth section: Theme I (B min.) beginning from the 52nd bar.
Conclusion: All the Themes (F# min.) beginning from the 57th bar.

a) Противосложение к первой теме не удержано, часто используется в фуге только взятая из противосложения ритмическая фигура , и интервал уменьшенной нисходящей квинты , равно как и ее обращение — восходящая кварта.

a) The Counter-subject to the first Theme is not retained, but its rhythmic design  and the interval of augmented fifth  (with its inversion of diminished fourth) are largely used through the fugue.

Il revisore propone di dividere questa Fuga in cinque parti. La prima parte è tutta dedicata allo svolgersi del Tema principale (I Tema) ed ha fine a mezzo della 20ma battuta nella tonalità di *La* magg. Nella seconda parte l'autore introduce un

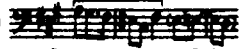
altro Tema (II T.) , che forma nuovo motivo di sviluppo. Dopo una Cadenza in *D#* minore (batt. 36ma) ha

principio un terzo Tema (III T.) ,

indipendentemente ai due Temi precedenti. Alla 52ma battuta (in *Si* min.) riappare il primo Tema che ripetuto poi in *F#* min. (misto agli altri due) fa Cadenza nel tono principale a mezzo della 57ma battuta. Da qui sino alla fine segue una parte di epilogo ove s'intrecciano i tre Temi. Concludendo ecco la divisione che il revisore propone per questo pezzo:

Prima parte: I Tema (*F#* min.) sino alla 20ma battuta.
Seconda parte: II Tema (*La* magg.) a cominciare dalla 20ma battuta.
Terza parte: III Tema (*D#* min.) a cominciare dalla 36ma battuta.
Quarta parte: I Tema (*Si* min.) a cominciare dalla 52ma battuta.
Conclusione: Tutti i Temi (*F#* min.) a cominciare dalla 57ma battuta.

Le reviseur propose de diviser cette fugue en cinq parties. La première partie est consacrée tout entière au développement du sujet principal (I T) et se termine au milieu de la mesure 20, en *la* majeur. Dans la seconde partie, l'auteur in-

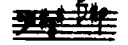
troduit un sujet nouveau (II T) , qui est développé à son tour. Après une cadence en *ut dièse* mineur (mesure 36), apparaît un troisième sujet (III T)

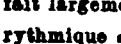
, indépendant des deux

précédents. A la mesure 52 (en *si* mineur), le premier sujet reparaît. Il est repris ensuite et réuni aux deux autres, en *fa dièse* mineur, puis rentre, au milieu de la mesure 57, dans le ton principal. A partir d'ici les trois sujets s'entremêlent en une sorte de récapitulation finale. Voici donc le mode de subdivision de l'œuvre que nous proposons:

Première partie: 1er sujet (*fa dièse* min.) jusqu'à la mesure 20.
Deuxième partie: 2ème sujet (*la* majeur), à partir de la mesure 20.
Troisième partie: 3ème sujet (*ut dièse* min.), à partir de la mesure 36.
Quatrième partie: 1er sujet (*si* min.), à partir de la mesure 52.
Conclusion: tous les sujets réunis (*fa dièse* min.), à partir de la mes. 57.

a) Il Controsoggetto del I Tema non è mantenuto; soltanto sono largamente adoperati durante la Fuga il disegno ritmico , e

l'intervallo di quinta diminuita discendente  e il rivolto di quarta ascendente.

a) Le contre-sujet du premier sujet n'est pas maintenu, mais en fait largement usage, pendant toute la fugue, de la formule rythmique , de l'intervalle descendant de quinte diminuée  et de son renversement sous forme de quarte ascendante.

b) *p. uguale e legatissimo*

c) *cresc. a poco a poco*

d) *dim.*

e) *marco*

b) Связующая интермедия.

c) Первая интермедия. Тема появляется в виде коротких отрывков в прямом движении и в обращении.

d) Или:

e) Вторая интермедия, образована из следующих отрывков:

b) Transition period.

c) First episode. The Theme appears in short fragments either by direct motion or inverted.

d) Or:

e) Second episode formed with the two following fragments:

b) Periodo di transizione.

c) 1^{mo} Episodio. Il Tema appare in piccoli frammenti sia per moto retto che per moto contrario.

d) Ossia:

e) 2^{do} Episodio costruito mediante i due frammenti seguenti:

b) Période de transition.

c) 1^{er} épisode. Le sujet apparaît par petits fragments, tantôt en mouvement direct, tantôt renversé.

d) Ou:

e) 2^{ème} épisode, construit sur les deux motifs suivants:

f
cresc.
mf
legatissimo
p ma marc. e legatissimo
stacc. poco
un poco cresc.
stacc. poco
ma marc.
stacc. poco
mf
p
cresc. L
p

f) Третья интермедия. В этом коротком мотиве представлен видоизмененный конец первой темы:

f) Third episode. The end of the first Theme is developed in this short episode

f) 3^{te} Episodio. In questo breve Episodio si dà sviluppo alla fine del I. Tema:

f) 3^{ème} épisode, très bref et se bornant à développer la formule finale du 1^{er} sujet:

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The second system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with accompaniment, marked 'molto marc.'. The third system continues the melodic development in the treble and the accompaniment in the bass, marked 'mf'. The fourth system shows a more active bass line and a treble staff with descending runs, marked 'p' and 'cresc.'. The fifth system concludes with a final melodic phrase in the treble and a sustained bass line, marked 'ris.'.

g) Равнозначно следующему:

- h) Четвёртая интермедия. Тематически фигура сопрано несомненно происходит из первой темы в обращении.
 i) Пятая интермедия.
 j) Три темы следуют одна за другой без сокращения.

g) Equivalent to

- h) Fourth episode The thematic origin of the figure given out by the Sopr. is undoubtedly taken from the first Theme inverted.
 i) Fifth episode.
 j) The three Themes follow each other here in their entirety.

g) Equivale a

- h) 4^{to} Episodio. L'origine tematica della figurazione proposta dal Sopr. è indiscutibile (dal I.T. per moto contrario).
 i) 5^{to} Episodio.
 j) I tre Temi si succedono qui l'uno all'altro per intero.

g) Equivalent de

- h) 4^{me} épisode. L'origine thématique de la figuration du soprano est indéniable (1^{er} sujet renversé).
 i) 5^{me} épisode.
 j) Les trois sujets se succèdent ici intégralement.

Preludio XV

Vivace e scorrevole (♩ = 132)
poco articolato

The musical score for Preludio XV is written for piano and violin. The tempo is marked "Vivace e scorrevole" with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The piano part begins with a dynamic of *p* and a tempo marking of *poco articolato*. The violin part begins with a dynamic of *p* and a tempo marking of *poco articolato*. The score is divided into four systems. The first system contains measures 1-4. The second system contains measures 5-8. The third system contains measures 9-12. The fourth system contains measures 13-16. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics include *p*, *poco cresc.*, *mf brillante*, and *dim.*. The score also includes a repeat sign and a first ending. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, while the violin part features a more melodic line. The score is written in G major and 4/4 time.

p
poco articolato

poco cresc.
mf brillante
dim.

p
poco cresc.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties, including a triplet of eighth notes (3 1 3 4) and a sixteenth-note triplet (1 5 2 1). The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Fingering numbers are provided for many notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and ties. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *dim.* (diminuendo). Fingering numbers are provided for many notes.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand features a series of slurs and ties, with a triplet of eighth notes (5 2) and a sixteenth-note triplet (2 5 1 4). The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf*, and *dim*. Fingering numbers are provided for many notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and ties, including a triplet of eighth notes (3 1 2 1). The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p*. Fingering numbers are provided for many notes.

Fuga XV

Allegro, con molta vivacità e brio (♩ = 76)

(a 3 voci) *p staccatissimo*

Тема. Код. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Тема здесь сопровождается двумя новыми противосложениями, удержанными во всей фуге, в то время как первое противосложение больше не повторяется.

b) Первая интермедия, в основе которой лежит мотив двух первых тактов темы, проводимый в разных голосах.

a) The Theme is accompanied here by two new Counter-subjects kept throughout the rest of the fugue, while the first Counter-subject does not occur again.

b) First episode formed by the repetitions of the first two bars of the Theme in the different parts.

a) Il Tema è qui accompagnato da due nuovi Controsoggetti che sono mantenuti durante l'intera Fuga, mentre il primo Controsoggetto non è più ripetuto.

b) 1^{mo} Episodio formato dal ripetersi nelle varie voci delle due prime battute del Tema.

a) Le sujet est accompagné ici de deux nouveaux contre-sujets qui se maintiendront dès lors à travers toute la fugue, tandis que le premier contre-sujet ne reparait pas.

b) 1^{er} épisode formé des deux premières mesures du sujet passant successivement dans les différentes parties.

Preludio XVI

Largamente; pesante ed energico (♩ = 84)

f non legato e con molto accento

segue

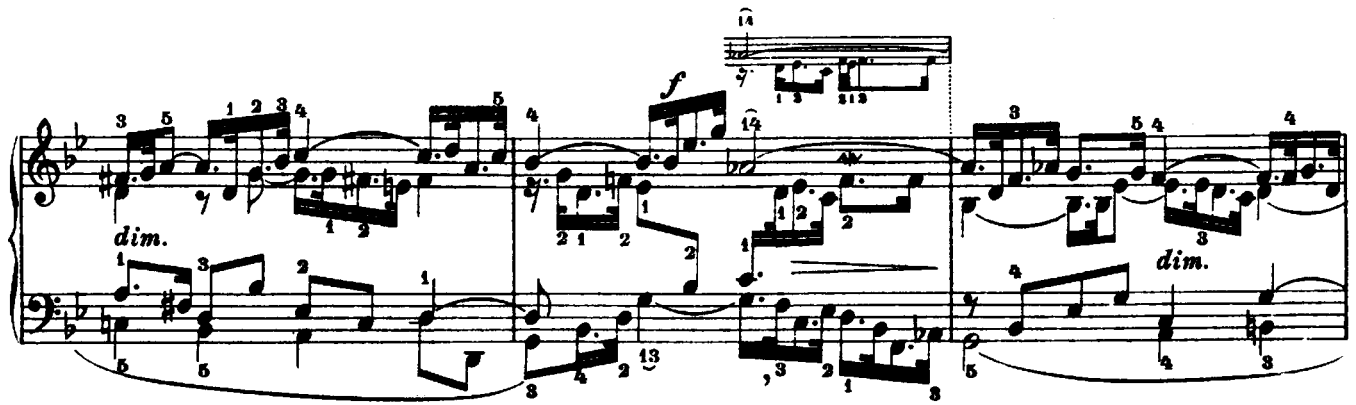
segue sempre non legato

a) Относительно условного значения точки см. примечание к 5-й фуге первого тома.

a) As to the conventional value of the dot, see annotation to fugue V. Book I.

a) Relativamente al valore convenzionale del punto, vedi l'annotazione per la Fuga V della Prima Parte.

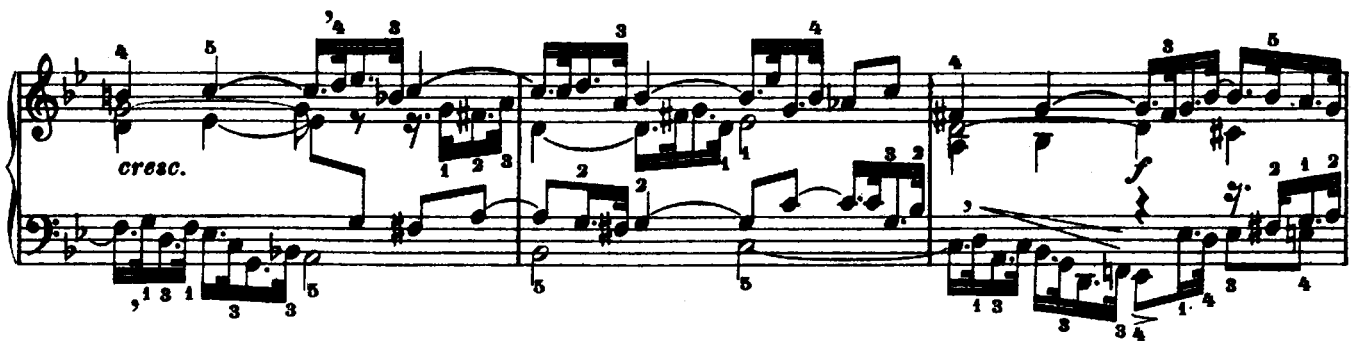
a) Relativement à la valeur conventionnelle du point, voir la remarque sur la Fugue V de la 1^{re} partie.



First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and grace notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The system includes fingerings (e.g., 1 2 3 4, 5 4 3 2), dynamics (*dim.*), and a forte (*f*) marking. A bracketed section at the top right indicates measures 14 and 15.



Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic development with trills and grace notes. The left hand features a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated throughout.



Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The left hand features a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated throughout.



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf dim. o rall.* (mezzo-forte, diminishing, or rallentando) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated throughout.

Fuga XVI

Allegro molto tranquillo (♩ = 72)

(a 4 voci)

energico *mf* *non legato* *tenute* *mf* *energico* *p* *non legato*

tenute *mf*

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

а) Первая интермедия. Все тематические образования происходят из противосложения: бас использует фигуру первых двух тактов, сопрано и альт повторяют попеременно конец этой фигуры и непосредственно за ней следующей и фигуру:

а) First episode. Its thematic derivations originate from the Counter-subject: the Bass follows the design of the first two bars, the Sopr. and Contr. repeat the close and the notes following soon after and afterwards the design:

а) 1^{mo} Episodio. Le derivazioni tematiche sono tutte originate dal Controsoggetto: il Basso ne segue il disegno delle due prime battute; il Sopr. e Contralto ne ripetono scambievolmente la chiusa e le note che ad essa immediatamente fa seguito e, dopo, il disegno

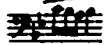
а) 1^{er} épisode. Les éléments thématiques en sont tous dérivés du contre-sujet: la basse reprenant la formule des deux premières mesures de celui-ci, le soprano et l'alto répétant alternativement la fin, le groupe de notes qui suit immédiatement et, ensuite, le motif

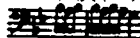
b) Вторая интермедия, того же характера, что и предыдущая.
 c) Выделите сильно тему, исполняя ее здесь большими пальцами обеих рук, в то время как другие голоса ведутся legato и dolce.

b) Second episode with the same characteristics of the preceding.
 c) An energetic execution must be given to the Theme, played here by the thumbs, while the other parts must keep a constant legato e dolce.

b) 2^{do} Episodio che ha gli stessi caratteri del precedente.
 c) Si dia un'esecuzione energica al Tema, che viene qui affidato al pollice delle due mani, mentre le altre voci dovranno conservare il loro andamento legato e dolce.

b) 2^{ème} épisode, analogue au précédent.
 c) Le sujet dont l'exécution est confiée ici aux deux pouces, sera joué avec énergie, tandis que les autres parties conserveront leur allure liée et douce, legato e dolce.

d) Третья интермедия. Мотив сопрано  развивает тему, в то время как альт выведен из противосложения

в обеих следующих фигурах  В басы, как и в первой интермедии, используются интонации двух первых тактов противосложения.

e) Альт и тенор одновременно проводят тему терциями.

f) Четвертая интермедия.

g) Сопрано и альт проводят тему в секстах. Бас ведет синкопическую фигуру, ритмически подчеркивающую тему. Это следует, однако, понимать так, как если бы он двигался терциями, в следующем виде: 

То же самое происходит в верхних голосах 59-го такта.

h) Пятая интермедия. Противосложение повторяется частично басом.

d) Third episode. The Sopr. has a figure of the Theme  while the Contr. is founded on the two following designs of the

Counter-subject:  The Bass, as in the first episode, follows the design of the first two bars of the Counter-subject.

e) The Contr. and the Tenor together, have the Theme in thirds.

f) Fourth episode.

g) The Sopr. and Contr. have the Theme in sixths; the Bass is in contra-tempo with the Tenor for the sake of variety, but it must be con-

sidered as if written in thirds, in the following manner:  This really happens in the upper parts at the 59th bar.

h) Fifth episode. A portion of the Counter-subject is repeated by the Bass.

d) 3^o Episodio. Il Soprano segue il Tema  mentre il Contralto deriva dal Controsoggetto nei due seguenti disegni:

 Il Basso, come nel 1^{mo} Episodio, segue il disegno delle due prime battute del Controsoggetto.

e) Il Contralto ed il Tenore cantano unitamente il Tema a distanza di terza.

f) 4^{to} Episodio.

g) Il Sopr. ed il Contralto eseguono il Tema in sesta: il Basso è in contratempo col Tema per dar maggiore varietà, ma deve considerarsi come se procedesse ad esso unito per terza nel modo se-

guente:  e ciò avviene, nelle voci superiori alla 59^{ma} battuta.

h) 5^{to} Episodio. Il Controsoggetto è ripetuto, in parte, dal Basso.

d) 3^{me} épisode. Le soprano poursuit le développement du sujet

 tandis que l'alto est issu du contre-sujet, en ces deux motifs:  et que la basse, comme dans le 1^{er} épisode,

se compose des deux premières mesures du contre-sujet.

e) L'alto et le tenor donnent ensemble le sujet, en tierces.

f) 4^{ème} épisode.

g) Le soprano et l'alto exécutent le sujet à la sixte. Quant aux syncopes de la basse, elles n'ont d'autre but que de donner un peu de variété à l'ensemble et il faut considérer cette partie comme marchant

par tierces avec le sujet, comme suit:  On retrouvera

le même procédé, pour les parties supérieures, à la mesure 59.

h) 5^{ème} épisode. Le contre-sujet reparait en partie dans la basse.

i) Оба верхних голоса и оба нижних ведут тему и противосложение в терциях.

j) Шестая интермедия.

k) Стретто.

l) Кода.

m) Равнозначно следующему.



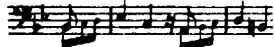
i) The two upper and the two lower parts repeat in thirds the Theme and the Counter-subject.

j) Sixth episode.

k) Stretto.

l) Coda.

m) Equivalent to:



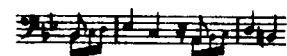
i) Le due voci superiori, e le due inferiori ripetono per terza il Tema ed il Controsoggetto.

j) 6^{to} Episodio.

k) Stretto.

l) Coda.

m) Equivale a



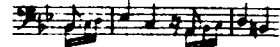
i) Les parties supérieures et les parties inférieures se groupent deux à deux, pour présenter en tierces sujet et contre-sujet.

j) 6^{ème} épisode.

k) Strette.

l) Coda.

m) Equivalent de:



Preludio XVII

Andantino (♩=63)

f *p* *f* *cresc.* *f* *non molto legato* *dim.* *p* *cresc. a poco a poco*

а) Эти острые точки ♪ имеются в оригинале. См. примечание к теме 10-й фуги.

a) These staccato dashes ♪ are original. See annotation for the Theme in fugue X.

a) I punti acuti ♪ sono originali. Vedi annotazione per il Tema della Fuga X.

a) Les signes ♪ sont dans l'original. Voir la remarque faite sur le sujet de la Fugue X.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand has a more active role with sixteenth-note runs. Dynamics include *cresc. un poco* (crescendo a little), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano).

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand features a series of descending and ascending melodic phrases. The left hand maintains a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand has a more melodic and lyrical feel. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf dim.* (mezzo-forte, decrescendo), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand features a series of descending and ascending melodic phrases. The left hand maintains a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The right hand has a more melodic and lyrical feel. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *non molto legato* (not very legato).

dim.

cresc. a poco a poco

mf *f* *p*

f *p* *cresc.*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The score is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The first system includes a *dim.* marking. The second system includes a *cresc. a poco a poco* marking. The third system includes *mf*, *f*, and *p* markings. The fourth system includes *f*, *p*, and *cresc.* markings. The fifth system includes *f*, *p*, and *cresc.* markings. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble and bass clef for each system.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of musical elements:

- System 1:** Features rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.
- System 2:** Includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo (*cresc.*) instruction. The bass staff has a prominent eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 3:** Continues the intricate melodic and harmonic development with complex fingerings.
- System 4:** Marked with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music begins to slow down.
- System 5:** The final system on the page, marked *più lento* (more slowly). It features a final melodic flourish in the treble staff and a sustained bass line.

The notation is highly detailed, with numerous slurs, ties, and specific fingering instructions throughout.

Fuga XVII

dolce e legatissimo

Tranquillamente e cantando (♩ = 69)

(a 4 voci)

p dolce e legatissimo

Тема.

Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Связующая интермедия.

b) Второе противосложение,

которое почти во всей фуге соединено с первым.

c) Первая интермедия. Сопрано происходит из первого и второго противосложения. Пример:

Альт выведен из темы, и бас повторяет в форме секвенции некоторый период (измененный конец темы), который имелся уже в сопрано в пятом такте.

Сходные тематические элементы служат для образования начинающейся в двадцать седьмом такте третьей интермедии.

a) Transition period.

b) Second Counter-subject

which we find together with the first Counter-subject, nearly throughout the whole fugue.

c) 1st episode. The Soprano originates from the first and second Counter-subjects. Execution:

The Contralto is founded on the Theme and the Bass repeats, in sequence form, a modification of the end of the Theme, already sung by the Soprano in the 5th bar

The same thematic material forms the third episode which begins at the 27th bar.

a) Periodo di transizione.

b) 2^{do} Controsoggetto

che si trova unito, in quasi tutta la Fuga al primo Controsoggetto.

c) 1^{mo} Episodio. Il Soprano ha origine dal primo e secondo Controsoggetto. Esecuzione:

Il Contralto deriva dal Tema, ed il Basso ripete, in forma di progressione, un periodo (modificazione della fine del Tema) già cantato dal Soprano alla 5^a battuta

L'identico contenuto tematico serve a formare il 3^o Episodio che comincia alla 27^{ma} battuta.

a) Période de transition

b) Second contre-sujet

qui, pendant presque toute la fugue, est réuni au premier.

c) 1^{er} épisode. Le soprano résulte d'une combinaison des deux contre-sujets, soit:

L'alto vient du sujet lui-même et la basse répète, sous

forme de progression, une formule (modification de la fin du sujet) déjà entendue dans le soprano, à la mesure

Les mêmes éléments thématiques servent à former le 3^{ème} épisode qui commence à la mesure 27.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the right hand with many beamed notes and a more active bass line. The second system continues this with similar complexity. The third system, labeled 'd)', shows a change in texture with more sustained notes in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line. The fourth system, labeled 'e)', features a 'dim.' marking and a 'marc.' (marcato) section. The fifth system concludes with a 'p marc. cresc.' marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 throughout the score.

d) Вторая интермедия, в которой тенор и альт попеременно повторяют конец темы.

e) Третья интермедия (см. примечание c)

d) Second episode in which the Tenor and Contralto answer each other repeating the end of the Theme.

e) Third episode. (See Annotation c).

d) 2^{do} Episodio nel quale il Tenore ed il Contralto si rispondono nel ripetere la fine del Tema.

e) 3^{ro} Episodio. (Vedi nota c).

d) 2^{ème} épisode dans lequel le ténor et l'alto reprennent alternativement la terminaison du sujet.

e) 3^{ème} épisode. (Voir la note c).

f) Вариант первого противосложения.

g) Стрето.

h) Этот пассаж имеет тематическое происхождение. Пример:

i) Добавление второго басового голоса под противосложением.

f) Variant of the first Counter-subject.

g) Stretto.

h) This passage preserves its thematic origin. Execution:

i) A second Bass is added here below the Counter-subject.

f) Variante del primo Controsoggetto.

g) Stretto.

h) Questo passaggio conserva la sua originetematica. Esempio.

i) Aggiunta d'un secondo Basso al disotto del Controsoggetto.

f) Variante du premier contre-sujet.

g) Strette.

h) L'origine thématique de ce passage est encore sensible, soit:

i) Seconde partie de basse, introduite au-dessous du contre-sujet

Preludio XVIII

99

Allegretto (♩=92)

f *a) piano* *forte* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

a) Обозначения piano и forte предписаны композитором.

a) This indication piano and the following forte are given by the composer.

a) Questa indicazione di piano e quella seguente di forte sono dell' autore.

a) L'indication de piano et celle de forte qui suit sont de J. S. Bach lui-même.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, both in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

The first system begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. It features complex fingerings, including a sequence of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 in the right hand and 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 in the left hand. The second system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The third system continues with *f* dynamics and includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The fourth system starts with a *p* dynamic marking and includes a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system begins with a *f* dynamic marking and includes a *dim.* marking.

The notation is highly detailed, with many fingerings and articulations indicated throughout the piece. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands, using treble and bass clefs. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The piece includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 3:** Includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 4:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 5:** Continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *p* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 6:** The final system on the page, featuring a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

Fuga XVIII

Con moto tranquillo, uguale e dolce (♩=76)

(a 3 voci)

9

a.)

23

I Tema. Противосложение.

Первая часть фуги состоит из 60 тактов. В 61-м такте противосложение несколько изменяется и композитор обращается с ним, как со второй темой, которая имеет собственное противосложение и развитие. В 97-м такте вступает вновь главная тема, сопровождаемая до конца фуги второй темой, которая, таким образом, снова играет здесь свою первоначальную роль противосложения.

The first part of the fugue consists of 60 bars. At the 61st bar the Counter-subject, with slight modifications, is treated by the composer as a second Theme with its own Counter-subject and developments. At the 97th bar the principal Theme returns, coupled, to the end, with the second Theme which now takes its proper place as Counter-subject.

a) Четырехтактная связующая интермедия. Повидимому, средний голос происходит из противосложения, развивая следующую фигуру:

b) Первая и вторая интермедии (такт 17 и 23) имеют следующее тематическое происхождение:

Оба отрывка происходят из связующей интермедии, в то время как мотив: (такт 27) происходит из начала темы.

a) Four bars of the transitory period. The inner part appears originating from the Counter-subject by repeating the following figure:

b) The first and second episodes (bars 17 and 23) have the following thematic derivations: the two fragments taken from the transitory period while the design (in the 27th bar) is taken from the beginning of the Theme.

La prima parte della Fuga consta di 60 battute. Alla 61^{ma} battuta il Controsoggetto, con alcune modificazioni, è trattato dall'autore come un secondo Tema avente un proprio Controsoggetto e propri sviluppi. Alla 97^{ma} battuta torna il Tema principale e gli si accoppia sino alla fine il II Tema che torna così al suo compito primitivo di Controsoggetto.

La première partie de cette fugue comporte soixante mesures. A la mesure 61, le contre-sujet quelque peu modifié est traité en manière de second sujet qui est développé à part avec un contre-sujet lui appartenant en propre. Le sujet principal reparait à la mesure 97, accompagné jusqu'à la fin du second sujet qui reprend ainsi son rôle primitif de contre-sujet.

a) Quattro battute di periodo di transizione. La voce media sembra derivare dal Controsoggetto ripetendone la seguente figurazione:

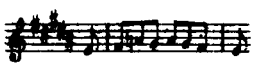
b) Il primo ed il secondo Episodio (battute 17 e 23) hanno le seguenti derivazioni tematiche: i due frammenti sono tratti dal periodo di transizione, mentre il disegno (della 27^{ma} battuta) è tratto dal principio del Tema.

a) Période de transition de quatre mesures. La partie du milieu semble issue du contre-sujet dont elle répète le motif suivant:

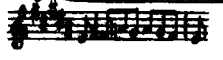
b) La source thématique des épisodes 1 et 2 (mesures 17 et 23) est la suivante: les deux fragments sont extraits de la période de transition; le motif (à la mesure 27) provient du début du sujet.

sempre legatissimo

d)

c) Третья интермедия. Мотив:  введен из последнего такта темы.
d) Четвёртая интермедия. Здесь получают развитие два мотива связующей интермедии.

c) Third episode. The period  is taken from the last bar of the Theme.
d) Fourth episode. Two motifs of the transitory period are developed here.

c) 3^o Episodio. Il periodo  è tratto dall'ultima battuta del Tema.
d) 4^o Episodio. Qui si sviluppano due motivi del periodo di transizione.

c) 3^o épisode. Le passage  est tiré de la dernière mesure du sujet.
d) 4^o épisode dans lequel se développent deux motifs de la période de transition.

61 П.Т.^{е)}

е) Вторая тема является изменением противосложения первой темы. Часть а в следующем примере:

в обращении мотив противосложения. Вторая часть б вполне соответствует противосложению

г) Противосложение

второй темы:

г) Противосложение второй темы здесь изменено в двух первых тактах.

h) Здесь, в обоих первых тактах, противосложение первой темы также изменено, но другим способом.

i) Пятая интермедия. Следующий мотив: происходит из противосложения второй темы в его последней форме.

е) The second Theme is a modification of the Counter-subject to the first Theme; the part marked 'a' in the following example:

is only a derivation, by inversion, of the figure of the Counter-subject. The second part, marked 'b' is exactly equal to the Counter-subject.

f) Counter-subject of the second Theme

g) The Counter-subject of the second Theme is modified here in the first two bars.

h) Here the Counter-subject has the first two bars modified in another way.

i) Fifth episode. The following figure originates from the Counter-subject of the second Theme in its last form.

е) Il secondo Tema è una modificazione del Controsoggetto del primo Tema; la parte segnata 'a' nel seguente esempio

non è che una derivante, per moto contrario, della figurazione del Controsoggetto. Quanto alla seconda parte segnata 'b' è perfettamente uguale al Controsoggetto.

f) Controsoggetto del II Tema

g) Il Controsoggetto del II Tema è qui modificato nelle due prime misure.

h) Anche qui il Controsoggetto del II Tema ha modificate, in nuova foggia, le due prime misure.

i) 5^o Episodio. La seguente figurazione deriva dal Controsoggetto del secondo Tema nella sua ultima forma.

е) Le second sujet est une modification du contre-sujet du premier.

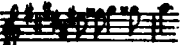
Le motif 'a' de l'exemple suivant n'est qu'un dérivé par renversement de la figuration du contre-sujet. Quant au second motif 'b', il est absolument identique au contre-sujet.

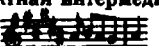
f) Contre-sujet du 2^o sujet:

g) Les deux premières mesures du contre-sujet du 2^o sujet sont ici modifiées.

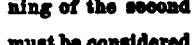
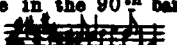
h) Ici encore les deux premières mesures du contre-sujet du 2^o sujet sont modifiées, mais d'une autre manière.

i) 5^o épisode. La figuration suivante est issue de la dernière forme du contre-sujet du 2^o sujet.

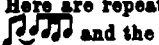
j) В этой шестой длинной и важной интермедии развивается короткая фигура , которая происходит из начала второй темы в обращении. Фигура 90-го такта должна быть рассмотрена как эквивалентная следующему фрагменту:

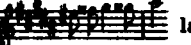
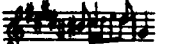
k) Короткая двухтактная интермедия. Тенор повторяет движение первой темы  и движение противосложения второй темы , в то время как бас использует другую фигуру из второго противосложения.

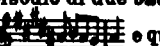
l) Восьмая интермедия. Здесь повторяется фигура второго противосложения и хроматический ход, разобранный уже ранее при анализе шестой интермедии. То же самое происходит в 9-й интермедии, такт 115.

j) In the sixth episode, of considerable importance, a short phrase  is developed. We find its origin in the beginning of the second Theme inverted. The figure in the 90th bar must be considered equivalent to the fragment 

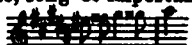
k) Brief episode of two bars. The Tenor repeats the movement of the first Theme  and that of the Counter-subject of the second Theme  while the Bass follows a design of the second Counter-subject.

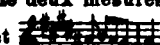
l) Eighth episode. Here are repeated the design of the second Counter-subject  and the chromatic andamento already analysed à propos of the sixth episode. The same thing happens in the ninth episode at bar 115.

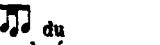
j) In questo sesto Episodio, lungo ed importante, si dà sviluppo ad una breve frase  la cui origine è da ricercare nel principio del secondo Tema riprodotto per moto contrario. La figurazione che nasce alla 90^{ma} battuta dev'essere considerata come equivalente al framme to: 

k) Breve Episodio di due battute. Il Tenore ripete il movimento del I Tema  e quello del Controsoggetto del II Tema  mentre il Basso segue un altro disegno del II Controsoggetto.

l) 8^{vo} Episodio. Vi si ripete il disegno  del II Controsoggetto e l'andamento cromatico già analizzato a proposito del 6^{mo} Episodio. Ciò avviene anche nel 9^{mo} Episodio alla battuta 115.

j) Ce 6^{ème} épisode, long et important, n'est que le développement d'un court motif  dont il faut chercher l'origine dans le début du second sujet, renversé. La figuration qui apparaît à la mesure 90 doit être considérée comme l'équivalent de la formule suivante: 

k) Bref épisode de deux mesures. Le Ténor reprend des fragments du 1^{er} sujet  et du contre-sujet du 2^{ème} sujet , tandis que la basse est empruntée à un autre fragment de ce deuxième contre-sujet.

l) 8^{ème} épisode. On trouve ici une répétition du motif  du 2^{ème} contre-sujet, ainsi que du passage chromatique déjà analysé à propos du 6^{ème} épisode. Le 9^{ème} épisode, à la mesure 115, est formé de la même manière.

115

II.T

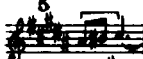
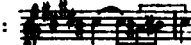
m)

p un poco cresc.

II.T

fall.

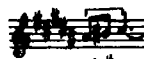
pp

m) Фигура  происходит из связующей интермедии. Пример: 

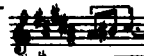
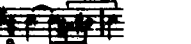
n) Последняя интермедия. Фигура  происходит из первой темы.

m) The figure  originates from the transitory period. Execution: 

n) Last episode. The design  is taken from the first Theme.

m) La figura  deriva dal periodo di transizione. Esempio: 

n) Ultimo Episodio. Il disegno  è tratto dal primo Tema.

m) Le motif  vient de la période de transition. Soit: 

n) Dernier épisode. Le motif  a sa source dans le 1^{er} sujet.

Preludio XIX

107

Allegretto (♩ = 88)

The musical score for Preludio XIX is written for piano in D major and 12/8 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The piece features intricate fingerings, slurs, and various dynamic markings including *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *f*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

System 1: Treble staff begins with a *p* dynamic. Bass staff has a *mf* dynamic. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

System 2: Treble staff has a *dim.* marking. Bass staff has a *p* marking.

System 3: Treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. Bass staff has a *f* marking.

System 4: Treble staff has a *p* marking. Bass staff has a *mf* marking.

System 5: Treble staff has a *cresc. a poco a poco* marking. Bass staff has a *p* marking.

System 6: Treble staff has a *f* marking. Bass staff has a *p* marking.

Fuga XIX

Allegro moderato ($\text{♩} = 92$) *energico*

(a 3 voci) *f energico*

Тема. Противосложение.

a) Однотактная связующая интермедия. Тенор повторяет в форме секвенции конец темы. Аналогичное тематическое содержание — в обеих очень коротких интермедиях в тактах 8 и 11.

b) Второе противосложение:

c) Измененное второе противосложение, сохранившее только характерный ритм.

d) Третья интермедия, тематически сходная с предыдущей, за исключением того, что сопрано проводит короткую фигуру темы в обращении.

a) Bar of transition. The Tenor repeats, as a sequence, the close of the Theme. The first and second brief episodes (bars 8 and 11) have the same thematic material.

b) Second Counter-subject:

c) The Second Counter-subject is modified; it has only its characteristic rhythm.

d) Third episode thematically equal to both the preceding, with the exception that the Sopr. repeats the short period inverted.

a) Battuta di transizione. Il Tenore ripete, a forma di progressione, la chiusa del Tema. Lo stesso contenuto tematico hanno i brevissimi Episodi primo e secondo alle battute 8 ed 11.

b) 2^{do} Controsoggetto:

c) Il secondo Controsoggetto è modificato; mantiene solo il suo caratteristico ritmo.

d) 3^o Episodio uguale tematicamente ai precedenti, salvo che il Soprano ripete il breve periodo per moto contrario.

a) Mesure de transition. Le ténor répète, sous forme de progression, la fin du sujet. Les deux très petits épisodes, mesures 8 et 11, ont le même contenu thématique.

b) Second contre-sujet:

c) Le second contre-sujet modifié n'est plus reconnaissable que par son rythme caractéristique.

d) 3^{ème} épisode, pareil aux précédents au point de vue thématique, à ceci près que le soprano renverse le petit motif, en le développant.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of staves. Each system has a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamic markings like 'dim.' and 'p' are present. The systems are labeled with letters e), f), g), e), and g) at the end of each system, corresponding to the legend below.

e) Четвёртая интермедия. Бас и вслед за ним тенор используют знаменную уже тематическую фразу.

f) Пятая интермедия.

g) Последняя интермедия.

e) Fourth episode. The Bass, and afterwards the Tenor, repeat the usual thematic period.

f) Fifth episode.

g) Last episode.

e) 4^{to} Episodio. Il Basso, e poi il Tenore, ripetono il solito periodo tematico.

f) 5^{to} Episodio.

g) Ultimo Episodio.

e) 4^{ème} épisode. La basse puis le tenor reprennent la phrase thématique déjà connue.

f) 5^{ème} épisode.

g) Dernier épisode.

Preludio XX

Allegretto un poco espressivo ma semplice (♩ = 63)

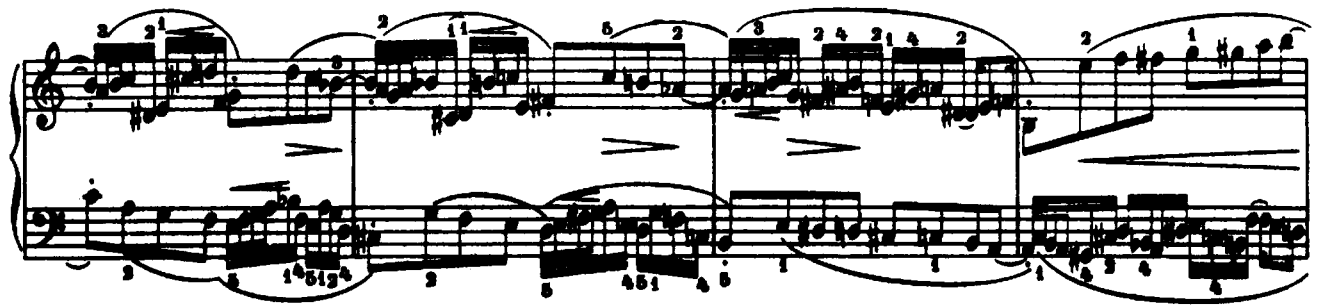
The musical score for Preludio XX is written for piano and consists of 23 measures. The tempo is marked "Allegretto un poco espressivo ma semplice" with a quarter note equal to 63 beats per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system continues the piano texture. The third system introduces a middle section with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill (*tr*) in the right hand. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings.



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 1, 5, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 1, 2). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 4, 3, 1, 1, 4, 2). Dynamics: *p* in both staves.



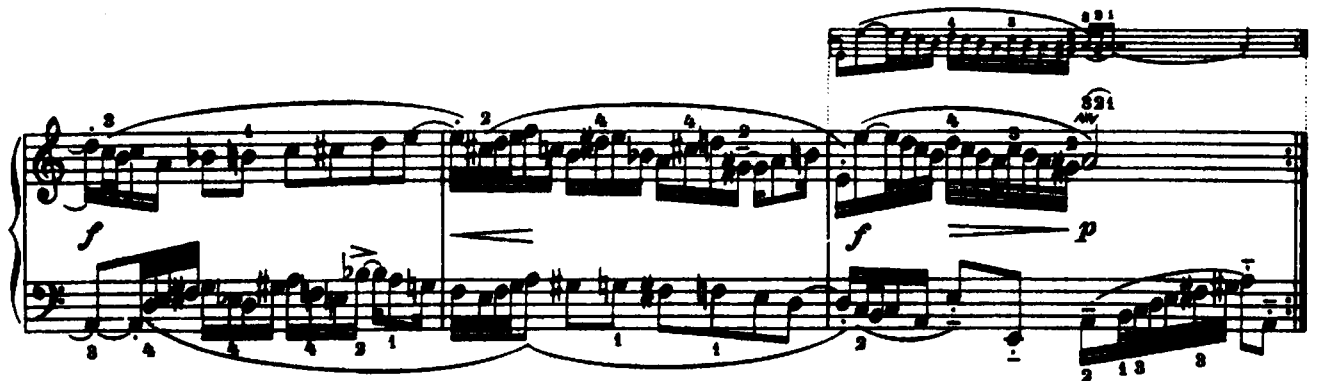
Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 5, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 3). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (4, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 4, 4). Dynamics: *p* in Treble, *p cresc. un poco* in Bass, *mf* in Treble.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 2, 1, 5, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 1, 1). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (3, 1, 6, 1, 3, 3, 5, 4, 5, 1, 4, 5, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4). Dynamics: *mf* in Treble, *dim.* in Bass.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 1, 3, 1, 2). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (4, 1, 3, 5, 3, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 5). Dynamics: *mf* in Treble, *dim.* in Bass, *p cresc.* in Treble.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 1, 3, 1, 2). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (3, 4, 4, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 5). Dynamics: *f* in Treble, *f* in Bass, *p* in Treble.

Fuga XX

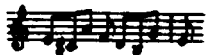
Ampiamente energico ($\text{♩} = 63$)

(a 3 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Связующий такт. Средний голос имеет характерную тематическую структуру:



Бас сопровождает его новой фигурой, повторенной в фуге ещё три раза в тактах 8, 15 и 24.

b) Второе противосложение:



c) Первая интермедия, частично сходная с связующей. Фигуры тридцатьвторых происходят из противосложения, как видно из следующего примера:



a) Transition bar. The inner part follows the characteristic thematic structure:



the Bass accompanies with a new figure repeated three times during the fugue in bars 8, 15 and 24.

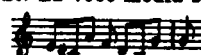
b) Second Counter-subject:



c) First episode partly equivalent to the transitory period. The groups of demisemiquavers originate from the Counter-subject, as can be seen from the following example:



a) Battuta di transizione. La voce media segue la caratteristica struttura tematica:



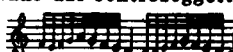
il Basso accomp.

pagna con una figurazione nuova che viene ripetuta ancora per tre volte durante la Fuga alle battute 8, 15 e 24.

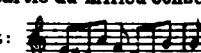
b) Secondo Controsoggetto:



c) 1^{mo} Episodio in parte uguale al periodo di transizione. I gruppi di 32^{mi} derivano dal Controsoggetto come si vede nel seguente esempio:



a) Mesure de transition. La partie du milieu conserve la structure caractéristique du sujet:

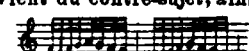


tandis que la basse accompagne avec un motif nouveau qui reparaitra à trois reprises dans la fugue, aux mesures 8, 15 et 24.

b) Deuxième contre-sujet:



c) 1^{er} épisode, en partie semblable à la période de transition. Le motif de triples croches vient du contre-sujet, ainsi que le montre la notation suivante:



- d) Вторая интермедия.
e) Третья интермедия.
f) Четвёртая интермедия. В следующем примере показано

ее тематическое происхождение:



- d) Second episode.
e) Third episode.
f) Fourth episode. Its thematic derivation is explained here:



- d) 2^{do} Episodio.
e) 3^{ro} Episodio.
f) 4^{to} Episodio. Ecco ne spiega la derivazione tematica:



- d) 2^{eme} episode.
e) 3^{eme} episode.
f) 4^{eme} episode. On verra clairement par ce qui suit l'origine

thématique de cette formule:



The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills (tr.), and dynamic markings like *cresc.*, *dim.*, *p cresc.*, *f*, *rall.*, and *pesante*. There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

g) Противосложение.

Соответствует следующему:

h) Пятая интермедия.

g) Counter-subjet. Equivalent to:

h) Fifth episode.

g) Controsoggetto. Equivale a

h) 5^{to} Episodio.

g) Contre-sujet. Equivalent de:

h) 5^{ème} épisode.

Preludio XXI

115

Allegretto pastorale  100



poco cresc.

mf *dim.* *p*

poco legato *mf*

p *cresc.*

dim. *p*

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *creb.* marking. Fingering numbers are present throughout. A small inset shows a detailed view of a triplet in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *legato poco* marking. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *f*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *dim.*, *mf*, and *p*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

legato poco

cresc.

f

dim.

p

cresc.

cresc.

ffdim.

rall.

a tempo

mf

cresc.

f

Fuga XXI

Allegretto; con semplicità ed un po' gaiamente (♩ = 120)

(a 3 voci)

Тема.

Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

- a) В этой связующей интермедии (состоящей из четырех тактов) оба голоса имитируют начало темы.
- b) Второе противосложение.
- c) Эта первая интермедия и последующие (в тактах 25, 36, 44, 51, 58 и 67) имеют такое ясное тематическое происхождение, что нет необходимости их анализировать.

- a) In this transitory period of four bars the two parts imitate the opening of the Theme.
- b) Second Counter-subject.
- c) The first and the following episodes (bars 25, 36, 44, 51, 58 and 67) have such a clear and constant thematic origin that their particular analysis is superfluous.

- a) In questo periodo di transizione (composto di quattro battute) le due voci imitano l'inizio del Tema.
- b) 2^{da} Controsoggetto.
- c) Questo primo Episodio e gli altri che seguono (alle battute 25, 36, 44, 51, 58 e 67) hanno sì chiara e costante origine tematica che è superfluo analizzarli particolarmente.

- a) Dans cette période de transition de quatre mesures, les deux parties imitent le début du sujet.
- b) Second contre-sujet.
- c) Ce premier épisode et les suivants (mesures 25, 36, 44, 51, 58 et 67) ont une origine thématique si claire et si permanente qu'il semble superflu de les analyser spécialement.

25

36

44

53

55

d) Новое противосложение, которое сохранится в фуге в большем объеме, чем оба предыдущих, соединено со следующим сопровождением.

порученным басу.

d) Another Counter-subject kept throughout the rest of the fugue (in preference to the two preceding Counter-subjects) with the following accompaniment given to the Bass .

d) Altro Controsoggetto che viene mantenuto lungo la Fuga, a preferenza dei due Controsoggetti precedenti, unito alla parte d'accompagnamento seguente qui affidata al Basso.

d). Nouveau contre-sujet que l'on trouvera dans le reste de la fugue, de préférence aux deux autres, et allié à la partie suivante d'accompagnement confiée à la basse.

First system of musical notation, measures 58-61. The system features a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above and below notes. A measure rest is present in measure 61.

Second system of musical notation, measures 62-66. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a crescendo marked *cresc.* in measure 65. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers are provided for both hands.

Third system of musical notation, measures 67-71. Measure 67 is marked with a large '67'. The right hand features a descending eighth-note scale in measure 67, followed by chords. A decrescendo is marked *dim.* in measure 70. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 72-76. The right hand plays chords and eighth-note figures. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measures 73 and 75. Fingering numbers are indicated throughout.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 77-81. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords. A crescendo is marked *cresc.* in measure 78. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers are provided for both hands.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 82-86. The right hand plays eighth-note chords and single notes. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measure 85. Fingering numbers are indicated throughout.

Preludio XXII

121

Allegro moderato e cantabile (♩ = 60)

The musical score for Preludio XXII is presented in six systems, each consisting of a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo and mood are indicated as "Allegro moderato e cantabile" with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute (♩ = 60). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (mf, f, p, cresc.), articulation (marc.), and fingerings (numbers 1-5). The piece features a variety of musical textures, including arpeggiated figures, flowing sixteenth-note passages, and sustained harmonic blocks. The overall structure is a single, continuous piece of music.

System 1: Starts with a piano (mf) dynamic. The right hand features a series of arpeggiated figures, while the left hand provides a steady bass line. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

System 2: Continues the arpeggiated texture. Dynamics include mf, marc., and p. A crescendo (cresc.) is marked towards the end of the system.

System 3: Features a forte (f) dynamic in the right hand. The left hand has a more active role with moving bass lines. Dynamics include f, p, and cresc.

System 4: Returns to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The right hand has more sustained notes, while the left hand continues with arpeggiated patterns. Dynamics include mf, marc., and p.

System 5: Includes a marc. (marcato) articulation. The right hand has a more melodic line, while the left hand provides harmonic support. Dynamics include p and cresc.

System 6: The final system, ending with a forte (f) dynamic. It features a mix of sustained notes and arpeggiated figures in both hands.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano, likely from a 19th-century repertoire. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics and performance instructions include:

- System 1:** *marc.* (marcato)
- System 2:** *marc.*, *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo)
- System 3:** *mf*, *p* (piano), *marc.*
- System 4:** *cresc.*
- System 5:** *espress.* (espressivo), *f* (forte), *ppuguale* (pizzicato), *sempre p* (sempre piano), *cresc.*
- System 6:** *rall.* (rallentando), *f*

The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained bass note in the left hand.

Fuga XXII

123

Severo; non troppo espressivo (♩ = 68)

(a 4 voci) *mf pesante e sonoro*

mf marc.

mf espr.

p

Ossia

b)

c)

Тема.

Противосложение.

Вторая часть темы является вариантом первой.

Пример:

The second part of the Theme is a kind of Variant of the first part. Execution:

a) Эти острые точки в предписаны Бахом. (См. примечание к десятой фуге.)

b) Связующая интермедия. Развивается конец темы. Эта тематическая фигура и следующая, взятая из противосложения сохраняется в большей части фуги частично в прямом движении, частично в обращении.

c) Второе противосложение, первый такт которого имеет чрезвычайно характерную фигуру.

a) The dots are given by Bach. (See annotation to the fugue X.)

b) Transition period. It is repeated at the close of the Theme.

This thematic design and that of the Counter-subject are used through a great part of the fugue either by direct motion or inverted.

c) Second Counter-subject, the first bar of which has an extraordinary characteristic figure.

La seconda parte del Tema è una specie di Variante della prima parte. Esempio:

La deuxième partie du sujet est une sorte de variante de la première. Ainsi:

a) I punti acuti sono stati messi da Bach. (Vedi osserv. alla X Fuga.)

b) Periodo di transizione. Si ripete la chiusa del Tema. Questo disegno tematico e quello del Controsoggetto sono mantenuti in gran parte della

Fuga sia per moto retto che per moto contrario.

c) Secondo Controsoggetto del quale la prima battuta ha una figurazione oltremodo caratteristica.

a) Les signes sont de J. S. Bach lui-même (Voir la remarque à la Fugue X.)

b) Période de transition. La fin du sujet se répète. Ce motif

thématique et le suivant, issu du contre-sujet s'affirment pendant presque toute

la fugue, tantôt sous leur forme première, tantôt renversés.

c) Second contre-sujet, dont la première mesure offre une figuration extrêmement caractéristique.

d) *mf*

e) *mf*, *dim.*

g) *p uguale e legatissimo*, *mf*

h)

d) Первая очень короткая интермедия, тематически сходная со связующей интермедией.

e) Вторая интермедия. Как уже раньше было сказано, конец темы дает здесь материал для имитации голосов.

f) Тенор и альт проводят тему в виде канона.

g) Третья интермедия.

h) Тема — в мажоре — проведена сопрано и басом в виде канона.

d) First episode, very short, thematically like the transitory period.

e) Second episode. Here too the close of the Theme is used as imitation between the parts.

f) The Tenor and Contralto repeat the Theme in Canon.

g) Third episode.

h) The Theme is repeated, in the major key, by the Soprano and Bass in Canon.

d) 1^{mo} Episodio, brevissimo; costruito tematicamente come il periodo di transizione.

e) 2^{do} Episodio. Come s'è detto precedentemente, anche qui la conclusione del Tema è motivo d'imitazioni fra le voci.

f) Il Tenore ed il Contralto ripetono il Tema a Canone.

g) 3^{io} Episodio.

h) Il Tema, in modo maggiore, è ripetuto a Canone dal Soprano e dal Basso.

d) 1^{er} épisode, très court et de même teneur thématique que la période de transition.

e) 2^{ème} épisode. Ainsi que nous l'avons déjà remarqué précédemment, la fin du sujet fournit ici aussi le motif qu'imitent les différentes parties.

f) Le ténor suivi de l'alto présente le sujet sous forme de canon.

g) 3^{ème} épisode.

h) Le sujet, en majeur, est mené sous forme de canon, par le soprano et la basse.

1) *espressivo*

m) *un poco meno*

n) *f*

73

l) Шестая интермедия.

m) Седьмая интермедия. Сходный с противосложением период является развитием конца темы в обращении.

n) Тема в обращении проведена в виде канона тенором и сопрано. То же самое происходит с 73-го такта между альтом и басом. Чтобы ясно показать канон, исполнитель должен найти различный колорит и выразительность для обеих тем.

l) Sixth episode.

m) Seventh episode. The period given by the Counter-subject is the end of the Theme augmented and inverted.

n) Theme inverted and repeated in Canon by the Tenor and Soprano. The same thing happens at the beginning of the 73rd bar between the Contralto and the Bass. To make the Canon clear the performer must bring out well the various accents of expression and nuances of the two Themes.

l) 6^{mo} Episodio.

m) 7^{mo} Episodio. Il periodo proposto dal Controsoggetto è un ampliamento della fine del Tema per moto contrario.

n) Tema per moto contrario ripetuto a Canone dal Tenore e Soprano. Lo stesso ha luogo, a principiare dalla 73^{ma} battuta fra il Contralto ed il Basso. Per rendere con chiarezza il Canone l'esecutore deve far rilevare i vari accenti d'espressione e di colorito dei due Temi.

l) 6^{me} episode.

m) 7^{me} episode. Le passage qui sert de contre-sujet est une amplification de la fin du sujet en mouvement contraire.

n) Sujet renversé et développé en canon par le ténor et la basse. Le même procédé se retrouve, à partir de la mesure 73, entre l'alto et la basse. Pour bien faire ressortir le canon, l'exécutant observera avec le plus grand soin les signes d'expression et de coloris des deux thèmes qui le forment.

o) Девятая интермедия.

p) Канон между сопрано, где тема ведется в обращении, и тенором, где она в прямом движении.

q) Канон между басом, который ведет тему в прямом движении, и альтом, где она в обращении.

r) Десятая интермедия.

s) Сопрано и альт проводят тему в секстах. Тенор и бас повторяют ее в виде канона (в терциях) в обращении.

o) Ninth episode.

p) Canon between the Soprano, which has the Theme inverted, and the Tenor, which has it by direct motion.

q) Canon between the Bass, which has the Theme by direct motion, and the Contralto, which has it inverted.

r) Tenth episode.

s) The Soprano and the Contralto have the Theme in sixths. The Tenor and Bass repeat it in Canon (in thirds) inverted.

o) 9^{me} Episodio.

p) Canone fra il Soprano che ha il Tema per moto contrario ed il Tenore che lo ha per moto retto.

q) Canone fra il Basso che ha il Tema in moto retto ed il Contralto che lo ha in moto contrario.

r) 10^{me} Episodio.

s) Il Soprano ed il Contralto hanno il Tema per sesta. Il Tenore ed il Basso lo ripetono a Canone (in terza) per moto contrario.

o) 9^{me} épisode.

p) Canon entre le soprano (sujet renversé) et le ténor (sujet en mouvement direct)

q) Canon entre la basse (sujet en mouvement direct) et l'alto (sujet renversé)

r) 10^{me} épisode.

s) Le soprano et l'alto marchant à la sixte et le ténor et la basse à la tierce présentent sujet et réponse sous forme de canon renversé.

Preludio XXIII

Allegro brioso (♩ = 116)

The musical score for Preludio XXIII, Allegro brioso (♩ = 116), is presented in five systems. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written for piano and bass staves.

System 1: The piano staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth-note runs and trills. The bass staff also features eighth-note runs and trills. The system concludes with a fortissimo piano (*fp*) dynamic marking.

System 2: The piano staff continues with eighth-note runs and trills. A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is present. The bass staff features a series of eighth-note runs.

System 3: The piano staff continues with eighth-note runs and trills. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present. The bass staff features a series of eighth-note runs.

System 4: The piano staff continues with eighth-note runs and trills. The bass staff features a series of eighth-note runs.

System 5: The piano staff continues with eighth-note runs and trills. A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is present. The bass staff features a series of eighth-note runs.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano, written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

System 1: The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It features a melodic line in the right hand with a slur and a bass line with a slur. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. A piano (*p*) dynamic is marked in the second measure.

System 2: The second system continues the melodic and bass lines. It includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking in the third measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

System 3: The third system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the second measure, which transitions to piano (*p*) in the third measure. It includes a slur and fingerings.

System 4: The fourth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking in the second measure and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the third measure. It also features a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking in the third measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

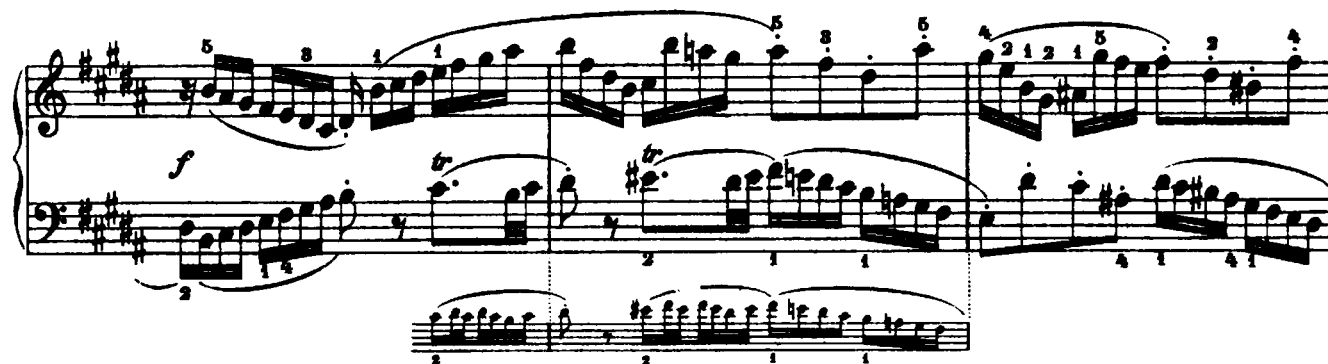
System 5: The fifth system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a melodic line in the right hand with a slur and a bass line with a slur. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.



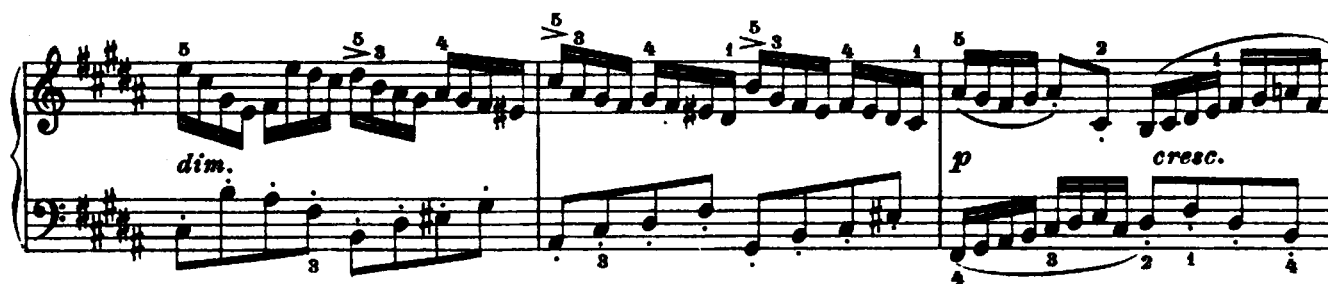
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 3, 5, 2, 3, 4, 2). Bass staff contains a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 5, 8, 1, 2). A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.



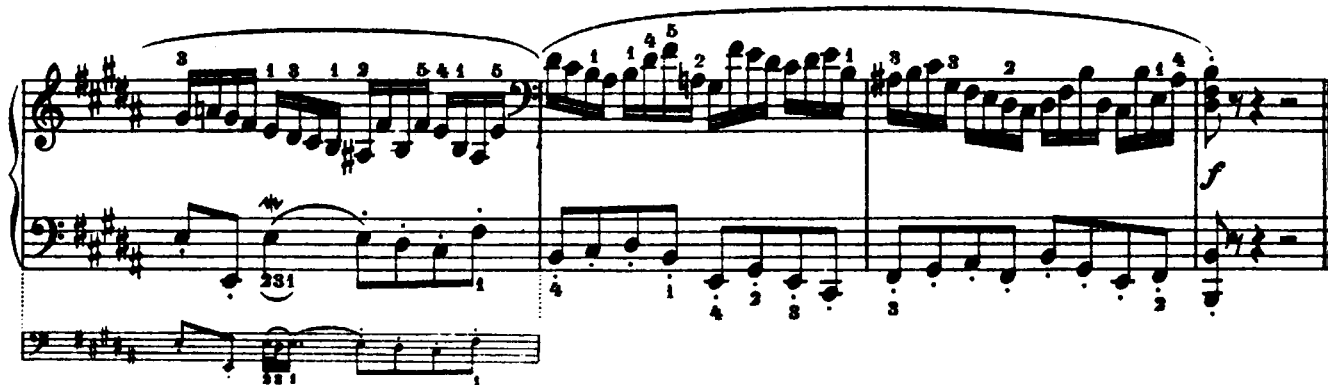
Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3 2 1 5 3, 1 2 1 5 3 5 1 5 3, 3, 2 2 4 5). Bass staff contains a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (2 4, 3 2, 1 1). A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is present in the bass staff.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 4, 1, 5, 3, 5, 4, 2 1 2 1 5, 3, 4). Bass staff contains a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (2, 4, 2, 1, 1, 4 1 4 1). A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 4, 1, 5, 3, 4, 1, 5, 2). Bass staff contains a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (3, 3, 3, 4, 2 1 4). A decrescendo (*dim.*) marking is present in the bass staff, and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the treble staff. A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is present in the bass staff.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3 1 3 1 2 5 4 1 5, 1 1 4 5, 3 3 2, 1 4). Bass staff contains a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (3 1, 4, 1, 4 2 3, 3, 3). A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.

Fuga XXIII

131

Andante ($\text{♩} = 68$)

(a 4 voci)

zette voce

un poco cresc.

dim.

p

Тема. Кода. Противосложение.

- a) Второе противосложение.
 b) Первая интермедия. Бас и тенор повторяют коду темы, а сопрано после этого — отрывок противосложения.
 a) Second Counter-subject.
 b) First episode. The Bass and Tenor repeat the coda of the Theme; afterwards the Soprano repeats a fragment of the Counter-subject.

- a) 2^{do} Controsoggetto.
 b) 1^{mo} Episodio. Il Basso ed il Tenore ripetono la Coda del Tema; indi, il Soprano, un frammento del Controsoggetto.
 a) Second contre-sujet.
 b) 1^{er} épisode. La basse et le ténor reprennent la fin du sujet, puis le soprano un fragment du contre-sujet.

The image displays a musical score for a fugue, consisting of four systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include 'un poco cresc.' (first system), 'dim.' (second system), and 'p' (second system). The third system features a 'cresc.' marking. The score is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. Fingerings and articulations are indicated by numbers 1-5 and slurs.

е) Третье противосложение:

Оно больше всего использовано в фуге. Из него композитор образует наибольшее количество интермедий.

д) Вторая интермедия. Бас и после него сопрано проводят третье противосложение.

е) Эта третья интермедия тематически образована из следующей фигуры которая заимствована из

третьего противосложения и проводится в прямом движении и в обращении. То же самое происходит в следующей интермедии, но только в двух верхних голосах.

е) Third Counter-subject This Counter-subject is the one mostly used in the fugue and from it the composer draws the greater member of episodes.

д) Second episode. The Bass and afterwards the Sopr. repeat the third Counter-subject.

е) This third episode is chiefly formed from the figure in the third Counter-subject and given by direct motion and inverted. The same thing happens in the following episode confined to the two upper parts.

с) Terzo Controsoggetto

Questo terzo Controsoggetto è quello maggiormente adoperato nella Fuga, e da esso l'autore trae la maggior copia di svolgimenti.

д) 2^{do} Episodio. Il Basso e poi il Sopr. ripetono il III Contro-soggetto.

е) Questo terzo Episodio è formato, in special modo, dalla figura tratta dal III Controsoggetto e data per moto retto e contrario. Lo stesso procedimento ha luogo nell' Episodio successivo limitato alle due voci acute.

с) Troisième contre-sujet Ce contre-sujet est, des trois, le plus employé dans la suite de cette fugue, le compositeur le soumettant à une quantité de transformations diverses.

д) 2^{ème} épisode. La basse puis le soprano reprennent le troisième contre-sujet.

е) Ce 3^{ème} épisode est construit d'une manière spéciale sur un motif tiré du troisième contre-sujet et présenté à la fois sous sa forme directe et sous sa forme renversée. Le même procédé se retrouve dans l'épisode suivant, mais restreint aux deux parties supérieures.

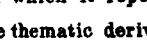
г) Пятая интермедия. В этой нисходящей секвенции сопрано происходит из конца третьего противосложения

бас также из третьего противосложения, из которого он (в обращении) заимствует следующую фигуру:

То же тематическое строение, что в сопрано, имеется в альте в тактах 59—60, 68—69 и 70—71.

г) Шестая интермедия. Бас образован из фигуры, типичной для второго и третьего противосложений.

h) Седьмая интермедия. Часть третьего противосложения проведена имитационно разными голосами.

г) Fifth episode. In this descending sequence the Sopr. originates from the end of the third Counter-subject  and the Bass too from the same Counter-subject of which it repeats this design inverted:  The same thematic derivation occurs for the Contr. in bars 59—60, 68—69 and 70—71.

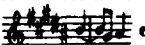
г) Sixth episode. The Bass is formed from a figure common to the second and third Counter-subjects.

h) Seventh episode: Portion of the third Counter-subject is repeated in imitation by the different parts.

г) 5^o Episodio. In questa progressione discendente il Sopr. deriva dalla fine del III Controsoggetto  il Basso, parimenti, dal III Controsoggetto del quale ripete (per moto contrario) questo disegno:  La stessa derivazione tematica del Soprano ha luogo per il Contralto alle battute 59—60, 68—69 e 70—71.

г) 6^o Episodio. Il Basso è formato da una figurazione comune al secondo e terzo Controsoggetto.

h) 7^o Episodio. Parte del III Controsoggetto viene ripetuta, per imitazioni, dalle varie voci.

г) 5^o épisode. Cette progression descendante a sa source dans le troisième contre-sujet dont le soprano imite la formule finale  et la basse un autre fragment  quelle renverse. Le procédé de dérivation employé pour former le soprano est utilisé plus loin pour la formation de l'alto, dans les mesures 59—60, 68—69 et 70—71.

г) 6^o épisode. La basse se compose d'une figuration commune aux deuxième et troisième contre-sujets.

h) 7^o épisode. Une partie du troisième contre-sujet est reprise, en imitations, par les différentes parties.

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. It features intricate counterpoint with many imitative entries. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *rall.*, and *pp*. Fingerings and slurs are extensively used throughout the piece. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

i) Здесь такие голоса взаимно имитируются, разрабатывая фигуру 3-го противосложения. Пример: 

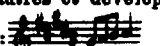
j) Последняя интермедия.

i) Here too all the parts imitate each other developing a design of the third Counter-subject. Ex: 

j) Last episode.

i) Anche qui tutte le voci s'imitano svolgendo un disegno del III Controsoggetto. Es: 

j) Ultimo Episodio.

i) Ici encore les parties s'imitent les unes les autres et développent ainsi un fragment du troisième contre-sujet: 

j) Dernier épisode.

Preludio XXIV

Allegro; cantabile (♩ = 69)

The musical score for Preludio XXIV is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo and mood are indicated as "Allegro; cantabile" with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute (♩ = 69). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*mf*, *p*, *f*, *cresc.*), articulation (*espr.*), and fingerings (numbers 1-5). The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, while the bass part provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain repeat signs. The overall structure is a single melodic line in the right hand with a supporting bass line in the left hand.

mf

p

espr.

mf

p

mf

p cresc.

f

mf

p

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The bass staff has a *cresc.* marking. The system concludes with a *stacc. poco* instruction.

System 2: Treble staff starts with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The bass staff has a *cresc.* marking.

System 3: Treble staff begins with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *mf* dynamic. The bass staff has a *p* dynamic. The system concludes with a *mf* dynamic.

System 4: Treble staff starts with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *cresc.* marking. The bass staff has a *f* dynamic. The system concludes with a *puguale* instruction.

System 5: Treble staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The bass staff has a *un poco cresc.* marking.

System 6: Treble staff starts with a *mf* dynamic. The bass staff has a *un poco cresc.* marking.

The notation includes various musical elements such as dynamics (*mf*, *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *stacc. poco*, *puguale*), articulation (*stacc. poco*), and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 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, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a bass line on a bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass line provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the first line of the melody and bass line. The second measure contains the second line. The third measure contains the third line. The fourth measure contains the fourth line. The melody ends with a final note on a whole rest. The bass line ends with a final note on a whole rest. The score is written in a simple, clear style, suitable for a children's songbook.

The musical score for 'L'Espresso' by Liszt is presented in two systems. The first system shows the piano introduction in G major, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano part is written in bass clef, and the vocal part is in treble clef. The piano introduction features a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The second system begins with the vocal melody, marked 'passionato' and 'rall.' (rallentando). The vocal line is in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The tempo is marked 'a tempo'.

(un poco rit. - - a tempo)

f

p

cresc.

p

Fuga XXIV

Allegretto scherzoso (♩ = 60)

(a 3 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Связующая интермедия.

b) Первая интермедия. Секвенция в виде канона между басом и верхним голосом происходит тематически из противосложения.

a) Transition period.

b) First episode. The sequence, a Canon between the Bass and the upper part, is drawn directly from the Counter-subject.

a) Periodo di transizione.

b) 1^{mo} Episodio. La progressione a Canone fra il Basso e la parte acuta ha diretta origine dal Controsoggetto.

a) Période de transition.

b) 1^{er} épisode. La progression canonique entre la basse et le soprano relève directement du contre-sujet.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows a complex melodic line with trills and slurs, accompanied by a bass line. The second system continues the melodic development with a 'dim.' marking. The third system features a 'p' (piano) dynamic and a 'T' marking. The fourth system shows further melodic and harmonic progression with a 'p' dynamic and a 'T' marking. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.

c) Второе противосложение:



которое отсюда постоянно сопутствует теме.

d) Вторая интермедия. Бас происходит непосредственно из второго противосложения. Средний голос в дециму сопровождает его скрытый восходящий мотив



позже имитированный верхним голосом.

e) Третья интермедия. Фигура среднего голоса происходит из первого противосложения. Верхний голос повторяет ход, который проводится в альте и сопрано во второй интермедии.

e) Second Counter-subject



which from here is constantly coupled with the Theme.

d) Second episode. While the Bass is an immediate consequence of the second Counter-subject, the inner part accompanies in thirds its ascending design



followed after, by the upper part in imitation.

e) Third episode. The design of the inner part originates from the first Counter-subject. The upper part repeats the *andamento* of the Contr. and Sopr. in the second episode.

e) Secondo Controsoggetto



che è, da qui in avanti, costantemente accoppiato al Tema.

d) 2^{do} Episodio. Mentre il Basso è immediata conseguenza del II Controsoggetto, la parte media ne accompagna per terza il disegno

ascendente



seguita poi ad imitazione, dalla parte acuta.

e) 3^{io} Episodio. Il disegno della parte media ha origine nel primo Controsoggetto. La parte acuta ripete l'andamento che hanno il Contralto ed il Soprano durante il secondo Episodio.

e) Second contre-sujet



qui, à partir d'ici, restera constamment accolé au sujet.

d) 2^{ème} épisode. Tandis que la basse provient directement du second contre-sujet, la partie du milieu accompagne à la dixième le

motif ascendant



imité ensuite par le soprano.

e) 3^{ème} épisode. Le dessin de la partie intermédiaire est tiré du premier contre-sujet. La partie supérieure reprend ici le passage qu'exécutaient le soprano et l'alto pendant le 2^{ème} épisode.

f) Четвёртая интермедия. Секвенция баса выведена из коды темы.

g) Пятая интермедия. Возможно, что следующее распределение голосов

более ясно выявило бы имитацию между нижним и верхним голосом. Это распределение вытекает тематически из коды темы.

f) Fourth episode. The sequence in the Bass originates from the Coda of the Theme.

g) Fifth episode. Perhaps the following disposition of the parts

would make the imitation clearer, between the lower and upper parts, originating from the Coda of the Theme.

f) 4^{to} Episodio. La progressione del Basso ha origine dalla Coda del Tema.

g) 5^{to} Episodio. Forse la seguente disposizione delle voci

renderebbe più manifesta l'imitazione fra la parte bassa e quella acuta, imitazione originata dalla Coda del Tema.

f) 4^{ème} épisode. La marche de la basse est empruntée à la fin du sujet.

g) 5^{ème} épisode. Peut-être la disposition suivante des parties

ferait-elle mieux ressortir l'imitation entre la basse et le soprano. Le motif de cette imitation provient également de la fin du sujet.

h)

i)

j)

h)

j)

h) Или:

i) Шестая интермедия. Движение сопрано выведено из второго противосложения. Пример:

j) Последняя интермедия, тематически сходная со второй.

h) Or:

i) Sixth episode. The passage in the Sopr. originates from the second Counter-subject. Ex:

j) Last episode, thematically equal to the second.

h) Ossia:

i) 6^{to} Episodio. Il passo del Soprano deriva dal secondo Controsoggetto. Es.

j) Ultimo Episodio tematicamente uguale al secondo.

h) Ou:

i) 6^{ème} épisode. La partie de soprano dérive du second contre-sujet, soit:

j) Dernier épisode, de même teneur thématique que le deuxième.