

BERCEUSE

(2. Fassung – 2nd version)

Andante ^{*)} _{**)}

una corda

ten.

sempre pp

sempre legato e ten.

*) „MM »ohngefähr« ♩=50 — »mehr schwebend als gezählt.« (L-P)

**) „Die *pp* wiegenden Begleitungsfiguren sind »legatissimo« auszuführen.“ (L-P)

*** „Diesem Takt fügte der Meister zwei Fermaten hinzu.“ (L-P)

**** „Die $\frac{3}{4}$ -Baßquint, die sich von Takt zu Takt wiederholt, »werde nicht zum Metronom«. Liszt führte sie *glissato* aus.“ (L-P)

***** „Die *tenuto*-Töne, deren Einsatz mit sanft fallendem Finger sei, dehne man um einige Schwebungen über die vorgeschriebene Zeit, fasse sie aber nicht taktweise auf, vielmehr: vereint von vier zu vier Takten »quasi melodisch«, und bilde sie zum Vers, zum Traummotiv:



(L-P)

***** „Die Wiederholung mit der Oktav ist weniger als Melodieverdoppelung, denn als Melodieverschwebung gedacht.“ (L-P)

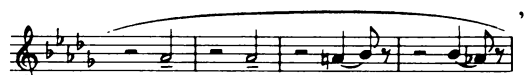
*) „MM 'about' ♩=50—'floating rather than counted'." (L-P)

**) „The *pp* swinging accompaniment figures to be played 'legatissimo'." (L-P)

*** „The master wrote two further fermatas in this bar." (L-P)

**** „The $\frac{3}{4}$ -bass-fifth repeated bar by bar 'must not become a metronome'. Liszt played this *glissato*." (L-P)

***** „The *tenuto* notes, which should be played with a soft finger touch, can be extended slightly beyond the written time value, but they should not be taken bar by bar—group them rather four bars at a time, 'almost melodically' and make them into a verse, a dream-motif.



***** „The repetition in octaves is intended more to colour the melody than to double it". (L-P)

12 *riten.* ...

15 *riten.* ...

18 *cresc.* ...

20 *smorzando* *perdendo* *pp* *sempre una corda*

*) „Der ... Triller ist, im Gegensatz zu seiner rhythmisierten Vorbereitung, frei. Sein Vorschlag ist nicht als kurzer Vorschlag, sondern als Anfang des freien Trillers aufzufassen und zu betonen:



Desgleichen bei Parallelen“. (L-P)

**) „Die Triolenfiguren der Oberstimme (hier und bei ähnlichen Stellen) in wiegend-singendem Rhythmus.“ (L-P)

*) “The ... trill—as opposed to its precisely rhythmic preparation—is free. The appoggiatura is to be interpreted not as a short appoggiatura but as the start of the free trill and should accordingly be emphasized:



Parallel cases are to be treated similarly.” (L-P)

**) “The triplet figures in the upper part—here and in similar places—to be in a swinging-singing rhythm.” (L-P)

23 *poco inf.*

26 *cresc.*

28 *quasi cadenza ** *dim. - - molto - - ppp*

riten. - - molto

ppp

*) „Liszt führte die Kadenz und die folgenden *pp*-Läufe »tonlos-schattenhaft« mit der Innenfläche der Fingerspitze bei vollendet ruhiger Handdecke aus. Fingersatz des schwierigen abwärts gehenden Laufes, rechts wie links: 4 1 4 1 4 1.“ (L-P)

*) “Liszt played this cadenza and the following *pp* runs ‘like a soundless shadow’ with the inner part of the finger-tips, with a completely relaxed hand. The fingering for the difficult downward run in each hand is 4 1 4 1 4 1.” (L-P)

30 [♩ = ♩.]
 sempre *pp* dolce grazioso
 2ed. sempre una corda

32

34 quasi trillo

35

36 leggerissimo

*) „Die Oberstimme, rhythmisch und gesanglich, klinge wie »ein leises Lied« hinein in das Wiegen- und Traum-motiv. Dieses sei wie früher (viertaktig), doch gefüllteren Tones: weder die singende Oberstimme noch die schattenartigen Doppelgriffgänge sollen es verwischen.“ (L-P)

*) “The rhythmic and singing upper voice should enter the cradle and dream motif like ‘a gentle song’. This should be as before (four bars), but with a fuller sound: neither the singing upper voice nor the shadow-like double runs should obliterate it.” (L-P)

37 8

pp leggierissimo

Rev.

38

ppp smorz.

Rev.

39

pp

espr.

riten...

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

42

riten...

cresc.

rall...

dim.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

45

p

3 13131

tr

rall...

molto espr. smorz.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

*) „Die von der rechten Hand zu übernehmende Auflösung der Dissonanz (folgender Takt) sei melodisch; wogegen das Baß-Des sehr leise in das B-moll hineinklinge.“ (L-P)

*) “The dissonance-resolution to be taken over by the right hand (in the following bar) should be melodic; on the other hand, the bass note *D flat* should enter the *B flat* minor very gently.” (L-P)

48 *pp*

3 3 3

Lev. Lev. Lev.

51 *cresc.* *rall.* *rinforz.*

3 3 3

Lev. Lev. Lev.

54 8 1313 tr.

3 3 3

Lev. Lev. Lev. Lev. Lev. Lev.

56 *quasi cadenza* *pp* *pp veloce*

3 2 3 5 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2

Lev.

8 *sempre pp*

3 2 3 5 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2

First system of the musical score, measures 54-57. The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The left hand is mostly silent, with a few notes at the end of the system.

Second system of the musical score, measures 58-61. The right hand has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo section, then a decrescendo marked "ppp smorz.". The left hand has a few notes, including a triplet. Performance markings include "espr.", "riten.", and "Lev.". A double asterisk (*) is placed below the left hand staff.

Third system of the musical score, measures 62-65. The right hand has a melodic line with a crescendo. The left hand has a bass line. Performance markings include "a tempo", "sempre pp", "dolce grazioso", and "Lev.". A tempo marking shows a quarter note equals a dotted quarter note.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 66-69. The right hand has a complex arpeggiated pattern with eighth notes. The left hand has a bass line. Performance markings include "Lev.".

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 70-73. The right hand has a complex arpeggiated pattern with eighth notes and a quintuplet. The left hand has a bass line. Performance markings include "quasi trillo" and "Lev.".

63 8 3 5 4 5

2ed.

64 5 1 3 2 4 8

leggerissimo

2ed.

65 8 *

ten.

2ed.

67 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 8

poco cresc.

2ed.

68 8 **) trillo ppp legato

egualmente

2ed.

*) „Die nach oben gestielten Doppelgriffe bleiben accentlos.“ (L-P)

**) „Der Sextolengliederung »schiebe man keine Triole unter!«“ (L-P)

*) “The double notes with upward stems should remain unstressed.” (L-P)

**) “‘Don’t slip triplets’ into the sextuplets!” (L-P)

70 *riten.*
perdendo
p
Lento *

72 *Un poco più lento *)*
[♩. = ♩]
dolcissimo
quasi improvvisato
ppp
sempre una corda
Lento. *

76
pp sempre
Lento.

79 ***)*
cresc.
Lento.

*) „Ganz Traum“, was auf Tempo, auf Farbe und Rhythmus anzuwenden bleibt. Hinsichtlich des letzteren sei insbesondere betont, daß trotz des »improvisato« die Achtelpausen als die schweren Takteile im rhythmischen Gefühl des Spielers fortleben müssen.“ (L-P)

**) „Die Töne verdichten sich von hier an zu festerer Gestaltung –: das träumerische Zerfließen zur Gefühlsbestimmtheit. »Die Dämmer zerreißen.«“ (L-P)

*) “‘A complete dream’, to be applied to tempo, colour and rhythm alike. With regard to the last it must be strongly emphasized that in spite of the ‘improvisato’ the quaver rests must continue as stressed parts of the bar in the player’s rhythmic understanding.” (L-P)

**) “From here onwards the notes become shaped more firmly—the dreamy vagueness changes to definite feelings. ‘The mist disperses’.” (L-P)

82 *Tempo I*
mf *espressivo molto*

84 *cresc.* *appassionato*

86 *riten.* *dim.* *smorz.* *p dolce* **) leggierissimo*

88

*) „Der Akkordlauf der rechten Hand ist ohne Hast, ohne Zögerung, ruhig und farblos, Ton um Ton, auszuspielen – dann erst setze der Baß (*Des*) mit Accent ein. Die um einen halben Ton erhöhte Wiederholung ebenso.“ (L-P)

*) “The right hand arpeggio must be played note by note without hurrying or dragging, quietly and colourlessly—only after that should the stressed bass (*D flat*) enter. The repetition a semitone higher likewise.” (L-P)

8

90

Measures 90-91 of a piano piece. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingering numbers (1-5). The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. The key signature has three flats.

8

91

Measures 91-92 of a piano piece. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingering. The left hand has a slur and a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. The key signature has three flats.

8

92

Measures 92-93 of a piano piece. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingering. The left hand has a slur and a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. The key signature has three flats.

8

93

Measures 93-94 of a piano piece. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingering. The left hand has a slur and a *Dec.* (decrescendo) dynamic marking. The key signature changes to two sharps.

8

94

Measures 94-95 of a piano piece. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingering. The left hand has a slur and a *Dec.* (decrescendo) dynamic marking. The instruction *poco a poco dim.* is written above the left hand. The key signature has two sharps.

95 8

*trillo **

riten.

più dim.

pp

3

3

Rev.

96 8

*trillo **

riten.

più dim.

pp

3

3

Rev.

99 *dolcissimo*

8 ten.

8 ten.

8

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

102 8

8

8

8

ppp

Rev.

Rev.

*) „Den trillo »lang und frei« ... Der Ausläufer desselben sei melodisch, in der Fermate verhauchend“. (L-P)

*) “The trill to be ‘long and free’—its end should be melodic, dying away in the fermata.” (L-P)