

## 6. Saite auf D

## 2. Kleiner Harlekin

## Etüde in D-Dur

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# Getragen

$\text{J.} = 66$

*art, zögernd*

## 8.5

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely flute or oboe. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature is mostly common time (indicated by '8'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. Various dynamics are indicated: *p* (pianissimo), *pp* (pianississimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *rit.* (ritardando), and *ten.* (tenuto). Performance instructions include fingerings (e.g., '1', '2', '3', '4' over notes), grace notes, and slurs. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff: 2, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, and 25. Measure 25 includes a rehearsal mark '(6)' under a bracket.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. Staff 1 (measures 27-29) shows a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. Staff 2 (measures 30-32) starts with the instruction "molto rit," and measure 32 includes a dynamic marking "II". Staff 3 (measure 33) concludes the piece with a final cadence.

Diese Etüde dient der Melodiebildung innerhalb von typischen Arpeggio-Bewegungen. Besondere Beachtung gilt dabei den letzten Achteln im Takt welche die Melodie in den jeweils nächsten Takt führen. Hier ist es wichtig, genau zu spüren, wann die Melodie nach vorne geht und wann ein leichtes Tenuto angemessen ist. Die dynamische Entwicklung geht von einem zögerndem Piano am Anfang hin zur Forte-Stelle in Takt 25. Das Stück klingt leise aus, die letzten hohen Töne werden als gegriffene Flagolettes mit rechter und linker Hand gespielt.

Der Harlekin ist eine charakteristische Figur die ihren Ursprung in den Theaterstücken (Commedia dell'arte) der italienischen Renaissance hat. Er ist naiv, exzentrisch, komisch und hält mit seinem Verhalten der Gesellschaft einen Spiegel vor die Augen. Das macht ihn oftmals zu einer melancholischen Figur. Diese Melancholie gilt es, in der Etüde zu transportieren, um der Musik den richtigen Charakter zu geben.

This etude is for melody building within typical arpeggio movements. Special attention has to be paid to the last eighth notes in the bar which lead the melody into the next bar. Here it is important to feel exactly when the melody goes forward and when a slight tenuto is appropriate.

The dynamic development goes from a hesitant piano at the beginning to the forte passage in bar 25. The piece ends quietly, the last high notes are played as fingered flagolettes with the right and left hand.

The harlequin is a characteristic figure that has its origins in the plays (Commedia dell'arte) of the Italian Renaissance. He is naive, eccentric, comical and holds up a mirror to society with his behaviour. This often makes him a melancholy figure. This melancholy has to be transported in this etude in order to give the music its right character.