

Volume 3

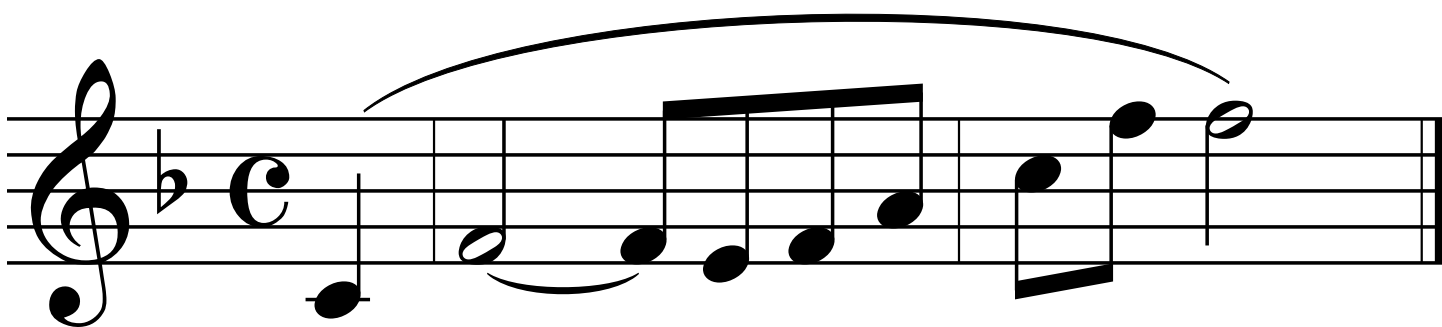
Oboe

Studies in Musical Expression

from the works of Ferling

edited by

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The Study of Musical Expression

Performing with expression (musicianship) is often believed to be “a gift” rather than a learned technique. If this were true, music would be performed by only a select few and everyone else would miss out on the joy of making music. Statements such as the following quote from Barrett’s method for the oboe are far too general and wrongly imply that expressive performance can not be learned.

“Expression, unlike those musical attributes which may be acquired by study, is only exhibited where nature has bestowed a favourable organisation (sic). Upon those who have not this gift, *no practice, no study*, will ever confer it. - - Nevertheless, the habit of playing good music, and listening to the best artists, will give a notion of what is meant by it; and by taking the latter as models, one can in some measure supply the place of real expression.”

Apollon Marie Rose Barret (1804-1897) - *Oboe Method*

There is an element of truth in Barret’s statement. Artistry indeed is a “gift” but we could not agree that the study of musicianship is a poor substitute for such a gift. With good pedagogy, expressive playing is well within the capabilities of even an average student. Understandably, the art of musicianship can be elusive and more difficult to grasp than the fundamental skills involving the production of pitch, rhythm, dynamics, and fingerings. A performer can be well schooled in the technical fundamentals of music making and still not understand the musical shaping of a line or the finer nuances that separate great performances from mediocre ones.

Musical Expression

Expression in music refers primarily to the creation of a mood or emotional state in the listener brought about by the performer’s regulation of stress and release within the musical line. While all music has at least some degree of emotion, *cantilena* or song music generates the greatest amount of expression. *Bravura* music such as marches, all types of dance music, and popular music is of a more stylistic nature and intended to accompany a physical activity as opposed to conveying an emotional state or meaning. Musical expression, therefore, should not be confused with musical style.

Deterrents to Expressive Performance in Printed Music

The primary obstacles to expressive performance in music are: the barline, notes grouped by metrical beat, and slurs taken literally as note groupings and articulations. Of these, the greatest deterrent is the barline. Barlines came into existence in the late 16th century as a means of helping performers stay together in ensemble performance. With the exception of stylized music such as dances, the presence of the barline provides no assistance in performing musically, in fact, it frequently has the opposite effect.

Note Grouping

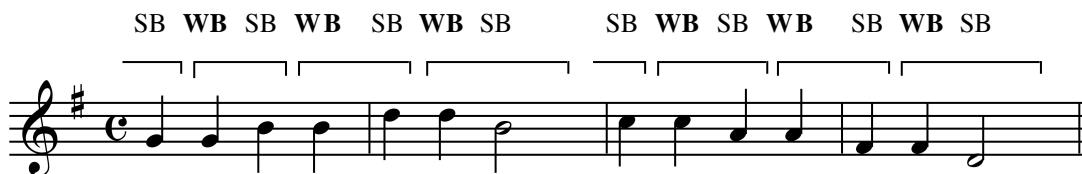
Contemporary notational practices dictate that notes are to be barred in relationship to the meter of the piece’s duple or ternary divisions. While mechanical subdivisions aid in the counting of music and assist in ensemble unity, they interfere with the underlying musical grouping of the notes. Whereas young students must rely upon artificial groupings for a sense of pulse and meter, more advanced students should concern themselves with musical note grouping as the primary guide to expression.

The goal of musical expression is to create motion in music. Motion infuses the musical line with life and thereby gives it an expressive quality. The creation of this motion inherently lies with the treatment of the anacrusis or upbeat. If the upbeat is stressed and the downbeat is de-emphasized, motion will occur. In printed music, notational practices visually give emphasis to the beat. Students should learn to look *between the beats*, to the notes that move the music forward.

Example of **unexpressive grouping** which is standard in printed music. Note that the grouping is from the strong beat to the weak beat



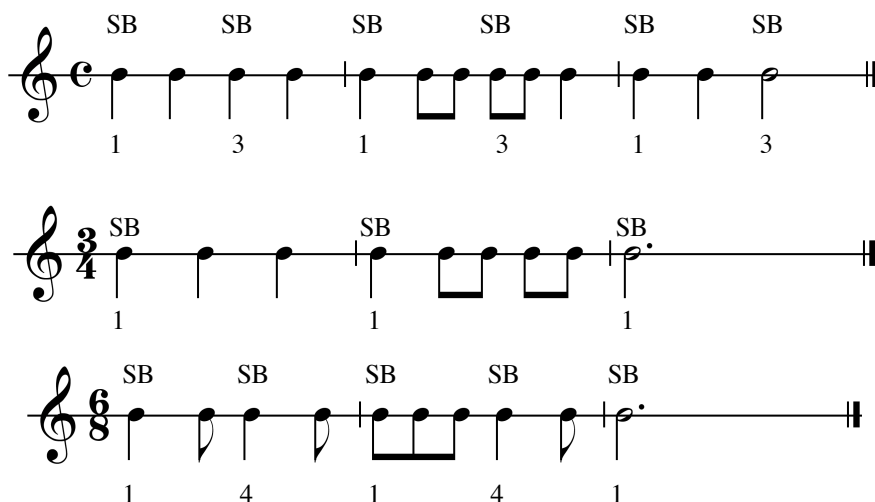
Example of **expressive grouping**. In this more musical grouping, note that the weak beat, not the strong beat, is at the beginning of the group.



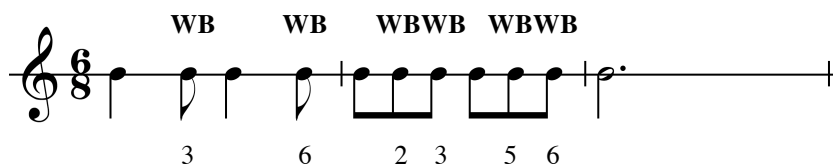
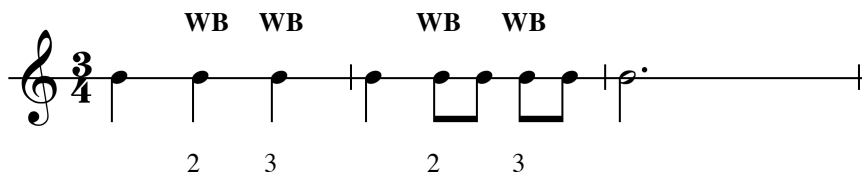
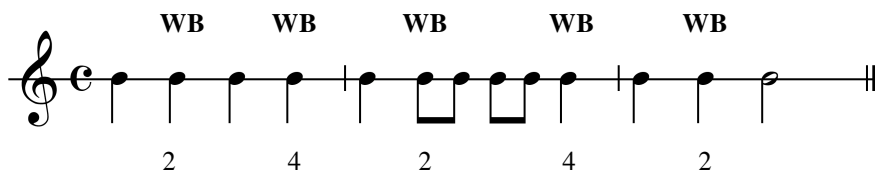
Bracketing Notes in Groups

Grouping the *upbeat to downbeat* (weak beat to strong beat) rather than vice versa reduces the emphasis on strong beats and emphasizes the inherent, natural movement of a composition. Placement of the brackets will, in part, depend upon the tempo of the selection and the basic meter of the piece binary (2's) or ternary (3's). At faster *tempi*, the brackets are placed *from the weak beat to the strong beat*. At slower *tempi*, the brackets are placed *from the weak part of the beat to the strong part of the beat*.

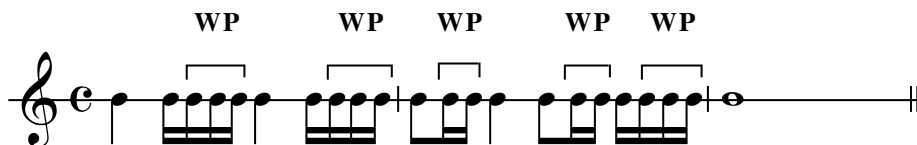
Legend: SB = Strong Beat. (beats 1 and 3 in duple meter; beat 1 in triple meter, beats 1 and 4 in compound meter.)



WB = Weak Beat. (beats 2 and 4 in duple meter; beats 2 and 3 in triple meter, beats 2, 3, and 5, 6 in compound meter)

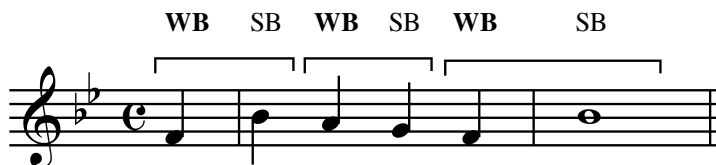


WP = Weak Part of the beat. (any notes falling between beats)

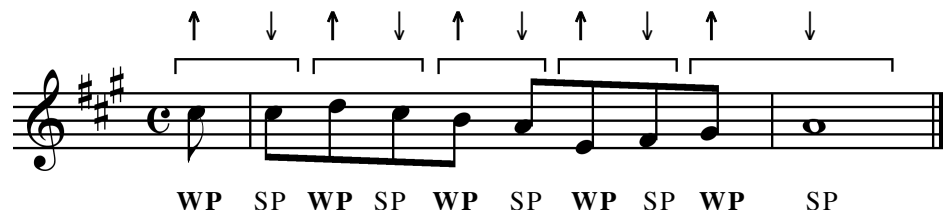


Simple Duple Meter (in 2s) - $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ etc.

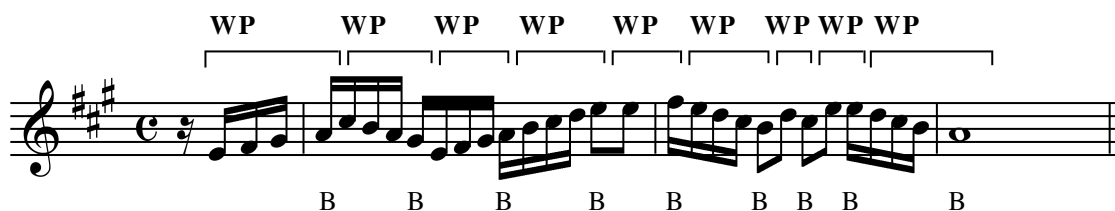
Example of a **Weak Beat** to **Strong Beat** movement:



Example of a **Weak Part** of a beat to a strong part of a beat: (**Upbeat** to **Downbeat** movement)



Example of **Weak Parts** of a beat to a **Beat**: (**extended Upbeat** to **Downbeat** movement)



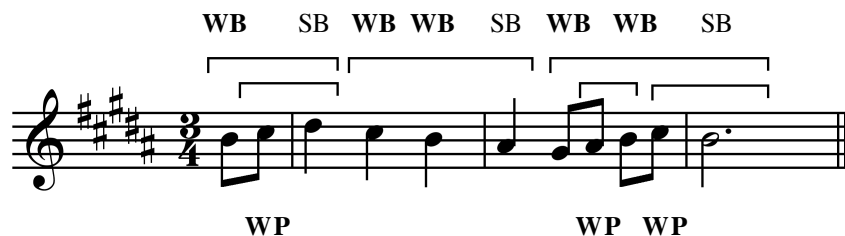
Simple Triple Meter (in 3s) - $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ etc.

Triple meters flow in a (SB-**WB-WB**) pattern. The two weak beats move toward the strong beat.

Examples of simple triple meter:

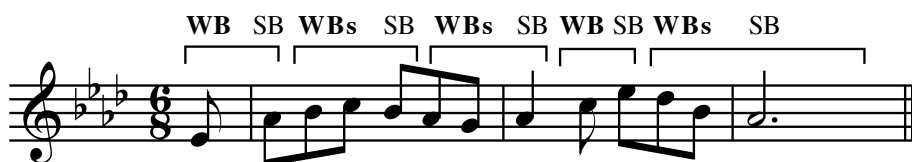


Example of two levels: (1) weak beats to strong beats and (2) weak parts of the beat to the beat



Compound Duple Meter (grouped in 2s and 3s) - $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{12}{4}$ etc.

At a fast tempo, $\frac{6}{8}$ flows in two beats to a measure. At slower tempi, $\frac{6}{8}$ flows in two groups of three notes acting like both a duple and a triple meter at the same time. Since most expressive music is at a slower tempo, a combination of 2s and 3s is most common.



Compound Triple Meter (grouped in 2s and 3s) - $\frac{9}{8}$ etc.



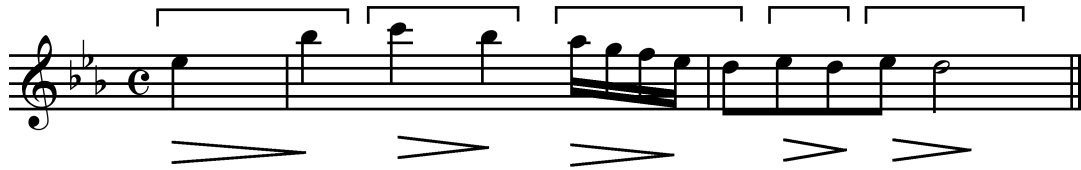
Applying emphasis to note groups

Emphasis is applied to note groupings in six different ways, through: (1) articulation, (2) dynamics, (3) duration, (4) accentuation, (5) tone, and (6) tempo. Several of these modes of emphasis may be in use at the same time. The choice of emphasis modes along with the note grouping greatly contributes to a musical performance.

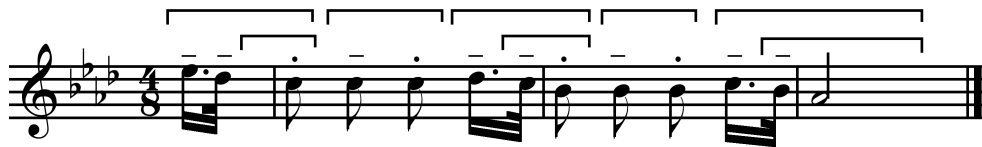
Articulation



Dynamics



Duration



Accentuation

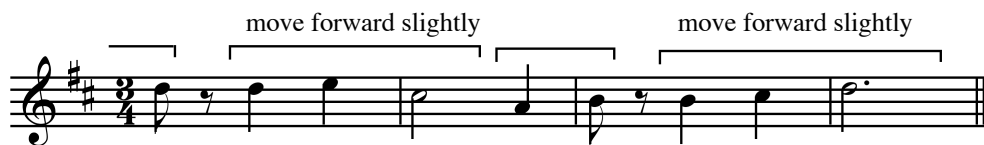


Tone



da de da de da de da de da da de da de da de da de da

Tempo



wait

wait

Teaching the Note Grouping Approach

One approach for building musical expression in students is to have them: (1) decide the mood of the piece - *feeling*; (2) decide the balance of the piece - *form*; (3) decide the approach to producing the mood - *texture*; (4) group the notes for musical flow - *brackets*; (5) decide the mode of emphasis for the note groups; (6) practice the note groupings separately, and (7) apply the techniques to the piece in a seamless, continuous manner.

While overemphasis of the note groups facilitates learning, the student is warned that, after a reasonable time with small group patterns, gross over-emphasis is inappropriate. The advanced player does not look at the smaller groups of notes but at groups that relate to the direction and shape of the entire phrase.

The Study of the Note Grouping Approach

The approach to musical expression presented here is based on the work of James Morgan Thurmond *Note Grouping: A Method for Achieving Expression and Style in Musical Performance*. (ISBN 0-942782-00-3) Ft. Lauderdale, FL: Meredith Music Publications, 1982. It is recommended that the teacher and advanced student procure this text and study it thoroughly.

Example of the Note-Grouping Approach

On the following pages are three versions of Robert Schumann's (1810-1856) *Traumerei*. Compare the traditional notation with the expressive note grouping and finally with the example that prints the note groups musically instead of conforming to standard notation. In each note-group and each extended note group, press the movement forward to a repose by using appropriate emphasis in the form of articulation, dynamics, duration, accentuation, tone, and tempo. Each group is to have some form of expressive emphasis at the beginning of the group and less at the end. By regrouping the printed music, the student becomes aware of the expressive flow of the composition.

Traumerei from Kinderscenen, Opus 15, No. 7 - Original Notation

Robert Schumann

The original notation of the piece is presented across five staves. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 80$ and a dynamic of *p*. The music is in G major and common time. The notation includes various melodic lines with slurs and ties. The second staff starts at measure 6 and includes a *rit.* marking followed by a *mf* dynamic and an *a tempo* instruction. The third staff starts at measure 11. The fourth staff starts at measure 16 and includes a *rit.* marking followed by a *p* dynamic and an *a tempo* instruction. The fifth staff starts at measure 21 and includes a *rit.* marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth staff.

Traumerei from Kinderscenen, Opus 15, No. 7 - In Note Grouping Style

The In Note Grouping Style notation of the piece is presented across two staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The notation uses vertical lines to group notes into measures, with slurs indicating phrasing. The second staff starts at measure 6 and includes a *rit.* marking followed by a *mf* dynamic and an *a tempo* instruction. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the second staff.

11

16 *a tempo*
rit. *p*

21 *rit.*

Traumerei from Kinderszenen, Opus 15, No. 7 - In Expressively Grouped Notation, with barlines removed.

p

6 *a tempo*
rit. *mf*

11

16 *a tempo*
rit. *p*

21 *rit.*

$\text{♩} = 74$

Franz Wilhelm Ferling (1796 - 1874)

1a

[illegible]

Adagio con espressione ♩ = 74

1b

p

5

8

12

15

18

21

23

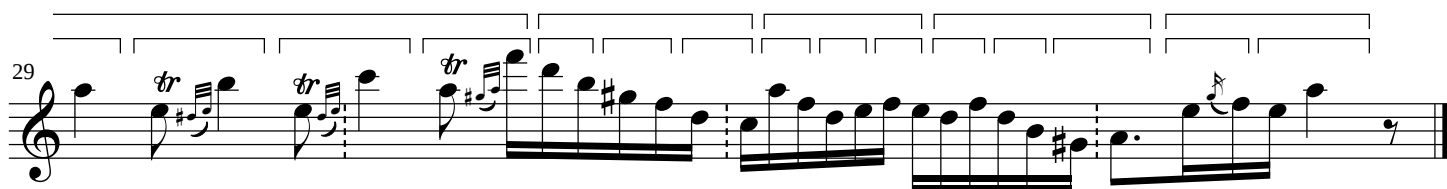
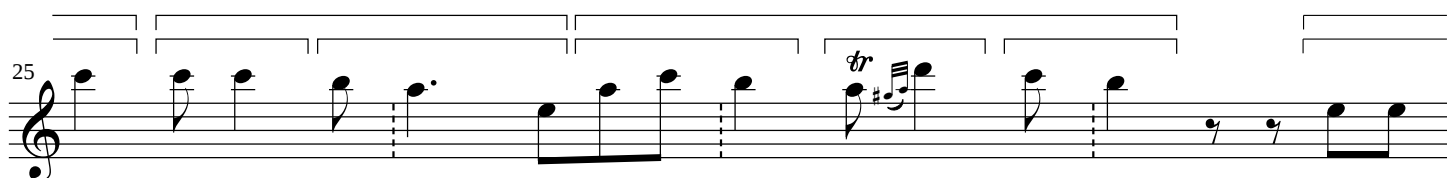
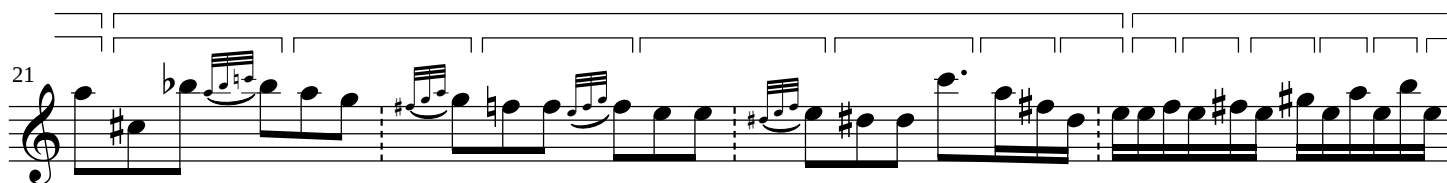
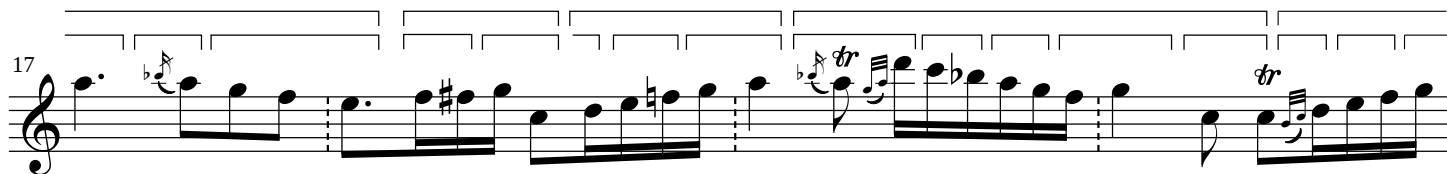
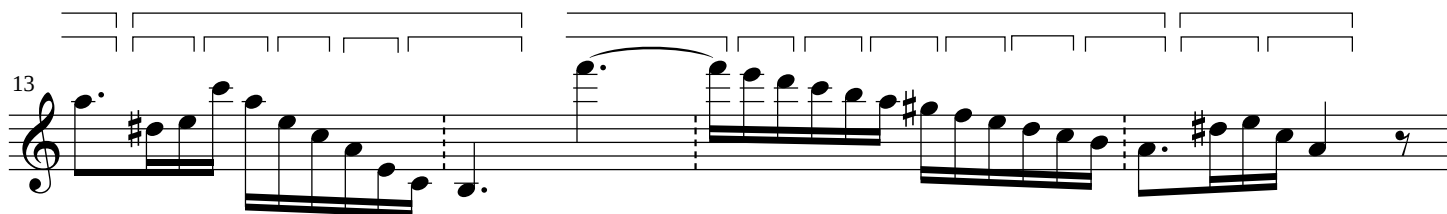
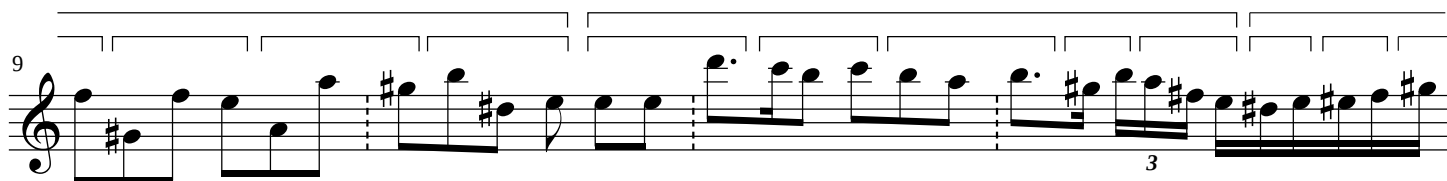
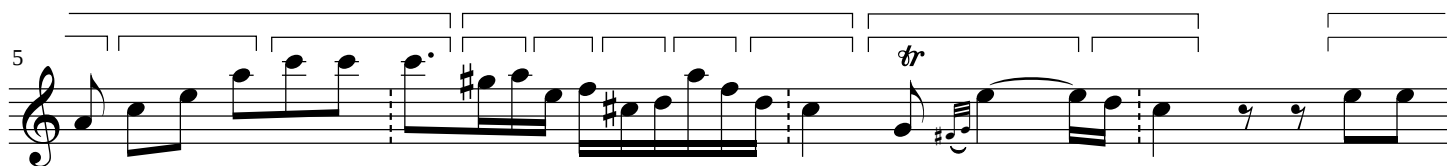
26

rit.

Andantino ♩ = 78

2a

p



2b *Andantino* ♩ = 78

p

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

 = 72

3a

3a

p

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

Andante cantabile ♩ = 72

3b

p

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

3

6

6

3

4a *Largo* ♩ = 74

p

3

4

tr

3

7

11

14

17

19

tr

23

3

4b *Largo* ♩ = 74

p

4

7

11

mf

14

p

17

mf

19

23

mp

3

3

Adagio con espressione ♩ = 80

5a

in 6

This musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble clef). The tempo is marked *Adagio con espressione* with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of 33 measures, labeled 5a through 37. Measure 5a begins with a first ending bracket. Measures 5 through 11 contain sixteenth-note passages, with first ending brackets above measures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Measure 12 features a second ending bracket. Measures 13 through 14 include a trill (tr) on the second measure. Measures 15 through 18 contain a series of rests. Measures 19 through 22 continue the melodic line. Measures 23 through 26 include a trill (tr) on the fourth measure. Measures 27 through 30 include a trill (tr) on the second measure. Measures 31 through 33 continue the melodic line, with a trill (tr) on the second measure of measure 31. The score concludes with a final measure (37) ending with a double bar line.

Adagio con espressione ♩ = 80

5b *in 6*
p

5

8

12

15

19

23

27

31

34

37

tr

mf

p

Larghetto ♩ = 72

6a

p

5

3

3

9

13

6

rit.

17

a tempo

21

25

6b *Larghetto* ♩ = 72

p

5

9

13

6

rit. -----

17

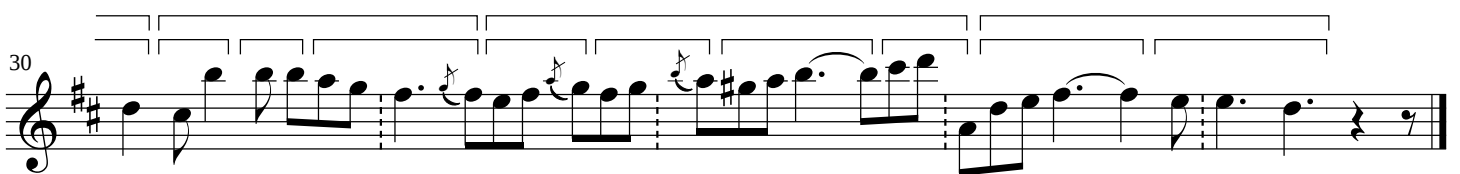
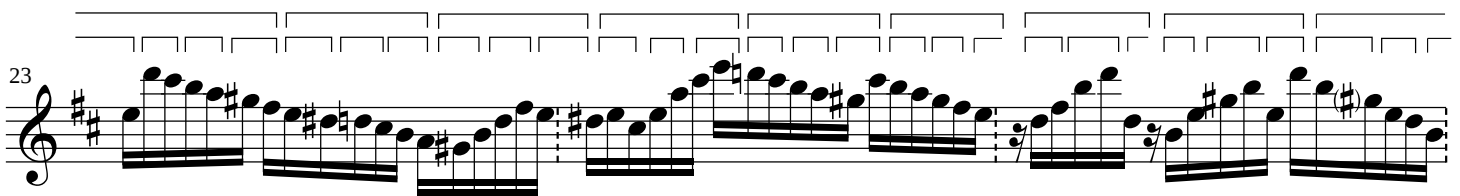
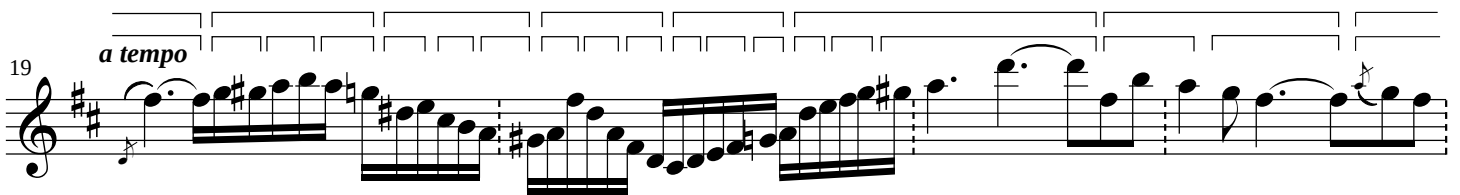
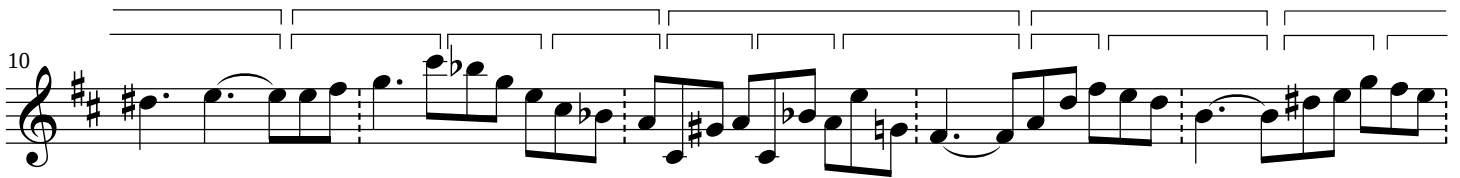
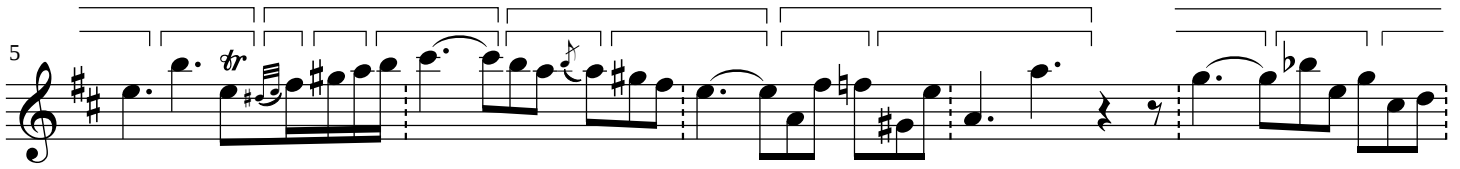
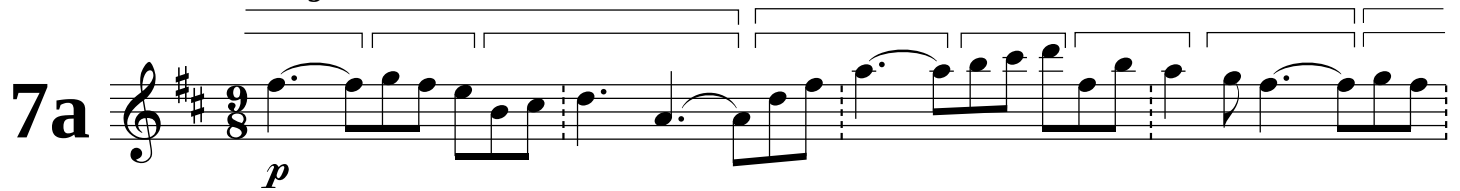
al tempo

p

21

25

Andante con gusto ♩ = 96



Andante con gusto ♩ = 96

7b

p

5

10

15

rit.

a tempo

19

p

23

26

30

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano piece, spanning measures 7b to 30. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante con gusto' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The score begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 7b through 14 feature a melodic line with various ornaments, including trills and grace notes, and are marked with crescendo and decrescendo hairpins. Measures 15 through 18 continue the melodic development, with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking at the end of measure 18. Measures 19 through 22 are marked 'a tempo' and begin with a piano (*p*) dynamic, featuring a more active, sixteenth-note melodic line. Measures 23 through 25 continue this more rhythmic passage. Measures 26 through 29 return to a more melodic style with ornaments, and measure 30 concludes the section with a final cadence. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Largo, mesto ♩ = 82

8a

p

6

11

15

19

tr

24

29

33

tr

Largo, mesto ♩ = 82

8b

p

6

11

15

19

24

29

33

tr

tr

tr

Adagio cantabile $\text{♩} = 72$

9a

This musical score is for a piece titled "Adagio cantabile" with a tempo of 72 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/8. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The dynamics begin at *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several trills marked with "tr". Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. Slurs are used to group phrases. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 7, 8, 12, 17, and 20 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 20.

mf

4

7

8

12

17

20

6

6

6

6

9b

9b *Adagio cantabile* ♩ = 72

mf

4

cadenza

7

8

12

17

20

Andante $\text{♩} = 74$

10a

p

6

11

16

21

26

30

34

Andante ♩ = 74

10b

p

Musical staff 10b: Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 4/8 time. The staff contains a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise with eighth and sixteenth notes, including trills marked 'tr'. A dynamic marking *p* is below the first measure. A hairpin crescendo is at the end of the staff.

6

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked 'tr' in the final measure. A hairpin crescendo is at the end of the staff.

11

Musical staff 11: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked 'tr' in the final measure. A hairpin crescendo is at the end of the staff.

16

mf

Musical staff 16: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked 'tr' in the final measure. A dynamic marking *mf* is below the staff. A hairpin crescendo is at the end of the staff.

21

Musical staff 21: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked 'tr' in the final measure. A hairpin crescendo is at the end of the staff.

26

Musical staff 26: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked 'tr' in the final measure. A hairpin crescendo is at the end of the staff.

30

Musical staff 30: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked 'tr' in the final measure. A hairpin crescendo is at the end of the staff.

34

Musical staff 34: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked 'tr' in the final measure. A hairpin crescendo is at the end of the staff.

Maestoso

♩ = 54

11a

mf

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

The musical score for 11a is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked *Maestoso* with a quarter note equal to 54 beats per minute. The dynamic is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff features a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G#4, A4) and another triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, B4). The fourth staff continues the melodic line with various rhythmic values. The fifth staff features a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G#4, A4) and another triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, B4). The sixth staff continues the melodic line with various rhythmic values. The seventh staff features a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G#4, A4) and another triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, B4). The eighth staff concludes the piece with a half note G4.

11b *Maestoso* ♩ = 54

mf

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

The musical score for exercise 11b is written for piano in A major (three sharps) and common time. It begins with a tempo marking of *Maestoso* and a metronome indication of ♩ = 54. The dynamic is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is divided into eight staves, with measure numbers 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, and 29 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, triplets, and trills. Dynamic markings include *mf* and crescendo/decrescendo hairpins. The piece concludes with a final whole note chord on the eighth staff.

Andante ♩ = 72

12a

p

6

11 *tr*

16

21 *a tempo*

rit.

26

31

36

12b *Andante* ♩ = 72

p

6

11

16

mf

21

a tempo

rit.

26

31

36

Adagio con espressione ♩ = 76

13a

musical score for piano, measures 13a to 27. The score is written in treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 3/8 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills marked with *tr*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. Slurs are used to group phrases. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with measure numbers 5, 8, 10, 13, 18, 23, and 27 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. The final measure (27) ends with a double bar line.

Adagio con espressione

$\text{♩} = 76$

13b

This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 13b to 27. The tempo is *Adagio con espressione* with a quarter note equal to 76 beats. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a 3/8 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills (tr) and triplets (3) indicated. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The score is divided into measures 13b, 5, 8, 10, 13, 18, 23, and 27. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and phrasing slurs. The piece ends with a double bar line at measure 27.

Largo lagrimoso ♩ = 78

14a

in 6

p

5

9

tr

6

13

6

tr

17

tr

22

27

tr *tr* *tr*

32

rit.

a tempo

tr

37

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a piano piece labeled 14a. It is in 3/4 time and the key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The tempo is marked 'Largo lagrimoso' with a quarter note equal to 78 beats per minute. The piece starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The first staff (measures 1-4) includes a 'p' dynamic and a 'tr' (trill) marking. The second staff (measures 5-8) continues the melodic line. The third staff (measures 9-12) features a 'tr' marking and a '6' (sixteenth notes) marking. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) includes a '6' marking and a 'tr' marking. The fifth staff (measures 17-21) has a 'tr' marking. The sixth staff (measures 22-26) continues the melodic development. The seventh staff (measures 27-31) includes three 'tr' markings. The eighth staff (measures 32-36) marks a change in tempo to 'a tempo' and includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The final staff (measures 37-40) concludes the piece with a final cadence.

14b *Largo lagrimoso* $\text{♩} = 78$
in 6
p

5

9 *tr* 6

13 6 *tr*

17 *tr*

22 *f* *tr*

27 *tr* *tr* *tr*

32 *rit.* *a tempo* *tr*

37

Andante amabile ♩ = 72

15a

p

5

6

7

11

14

18

22

26

tr

tr

tr

Andante amabile ♩ = 72

15b

p

5

6

7

mf

11

p

14

18

22

26

Adagio pietoso = 92

in 6

16a

p



5

9

13

17

21

25

29

33

Adagio pietoso $\text{♩} = 92$

in 6

16b

p

5

9

p

13

17

p

21

25

29

33

Adagio ♩ = 72

17a

p

5

9

14

16

21

25

29

33

Adagio $\text{♩} = 72$

17b

This musical score is for a piano piece, marked Adagio with a tempo of 72 quarter notes per minute. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The score consists of nine staves of music, numbered 17b, 5, 9, 14, 16, 21, 25, 29, and 33. The music is written in treble clef. It features a variety of musical techniques including slurs, ties, trills (tr), triplets (3), and sixteenth-note runs. Dynamics include piano (p). The notation includes many beamed sixteenth notes and some triplet markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 33.

Andante con gravita ♩ = 72

18a

in 6 *tr*

p

4

9

6 6

13

6

17

tr *tr*

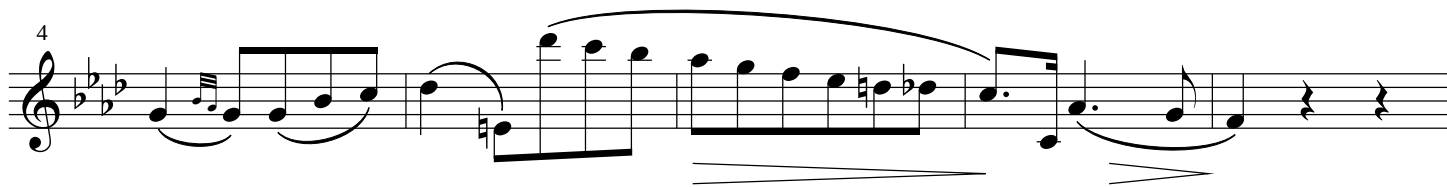
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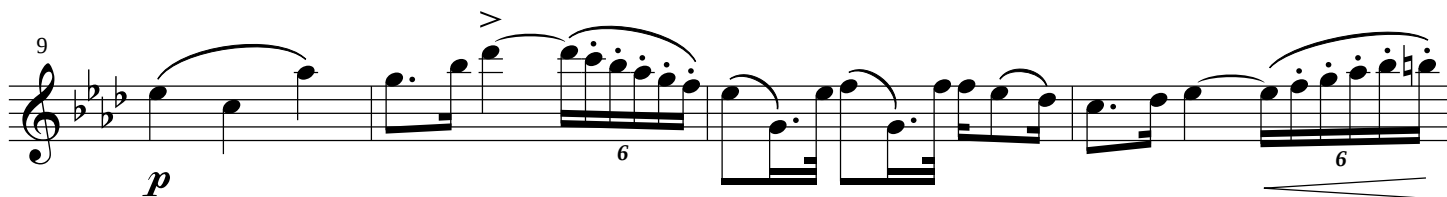
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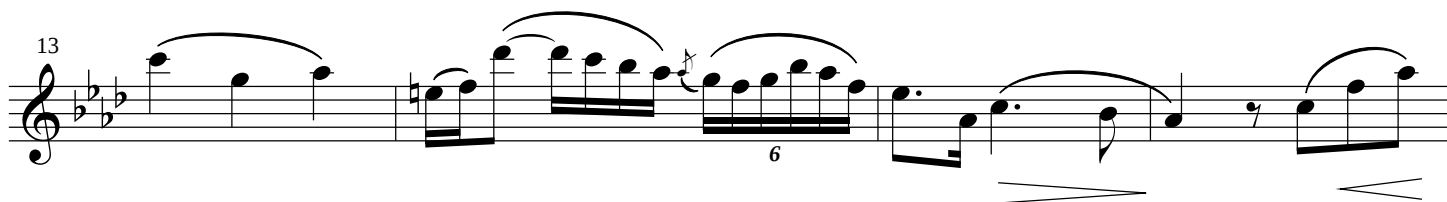
29

Andante con gravita  = 72

18b     *p*

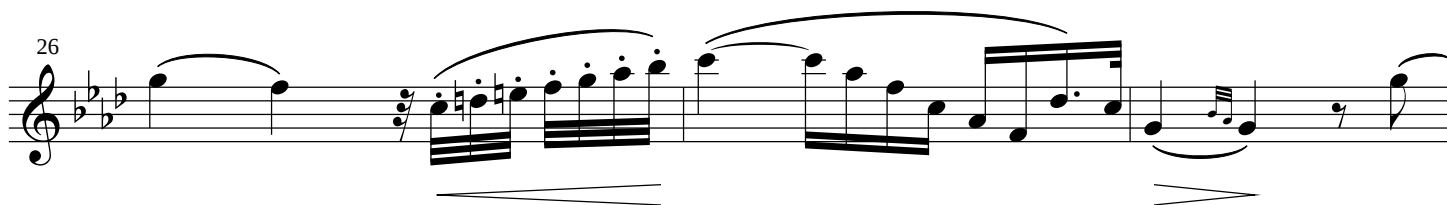
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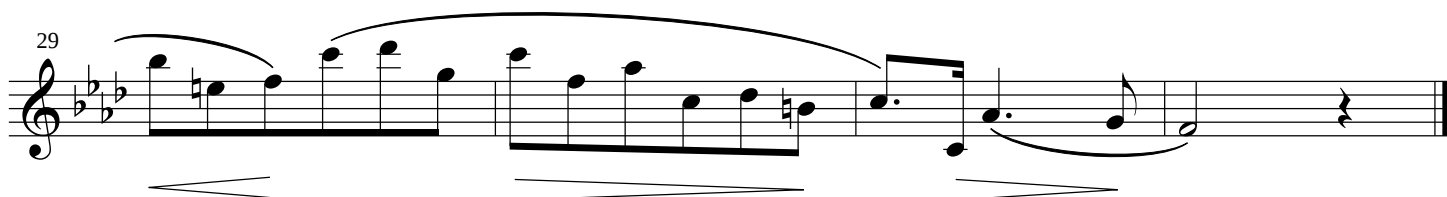
9  *p* 6 6

13  6

17  *tr* *tr*

21 

26 

29 

Andante

 = 72

19a

19a

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

Andante ♩ = 72

19b

p

5

9

p

13

17

21

25

29

6

Largo ♩ = 76

20a

in 6

p

Musical score for piano 20a, measures 1-36. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked *Largo* with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with measure numbers 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, and 33 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). Some notes are marked with an 'x' symbol, indicating specific performance instructions or corrections. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 36.

Largo ♩ = 76

20b

in 6

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

33

p

mf

mp

p

pp

p

mp

p

pp

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, measures 20b to 33, in 6/4 time, Largo tempo. The key signature has four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The score is written on a single staff. Measures 20b to 21 are marked *p*. Measures 22 to 23 are marked *mf*. Measures 24 to 25 are marked *mp*. Measures 26 to 27 are marked *p*. Measures 28 to 29 are marked *pp*. Measures 30 to 31 are marked *p*. Measures 32 to 33 are marked *mp*. Measures 34 to 35 are marked *p*. Measures 36 to 37 are marked *pp*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

$\bullet = 82$

[illegible]

Adagio $\text{♩} = 80$

21b

This musical score, labeled 21b, is for an Adagio piece with a tempo of 80 beats per minute. It is written for a single melodic line in E-flat major (three flats). The score consists of ten staves, with measure numbers 5, 9, 13, 16, 20, 24, 27, 30, 33, and 37 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The music is characterized by a variety of ornaments, including grace notes, trills, and mordents, as well as complex fingerings (e.g., 3, 6, 6 6 6). Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *tr* (trill) are present. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and phrasing slurs to indicate the flow of the melody. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 40.

Marcia funebre

$\text{♩} = 72$

22a

p

4

8

12

16

20

24

28

32

6

2

Marcia funebre ♩ = 72

22b

p

4

8

p

12

16

20

6

24

28

32

Andante sostenuto ♩ = 92

23a

in 6

p

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

Andante sostenuto ♩ = 92

23b

p

6

p

11

16

p

21

26

p

31

36

24a

Grave ♩ = 74

p

5

9

13

17

21

25

29 *a tempo*

rall.

33

Grave ♩ = 74

24b

This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 24b through 33. It is written in a single system with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a time signature of 8/8. The tempo is marked 'Grave' with a quarter note equal to 74 beats per minute. The score consists of nine staves of music. Measures 24b-25 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 26-27 are marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measures 28-29 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 30-31 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 32-33 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and full notes, as well as rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 33.

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

33

p

mp

p

p

p

a tempo

rall.

p

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