

# Preludio XIII

Allegro ben sostenuto (♩: 88)

The musical score is presented in a grand staff format, consisting of a treble clef staff, a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a bass clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked "Allegro ben sostenuto" with a metronome marking of 88 quarter notes per minute. The score is divided into several systems, each containing two systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef staff and a grand staff. The first system of the grand staff is marked *mf spigliato*. The second system of the grand staff is marked *mf*. The third system of the grand staff is marked *f* and includes a *segue* marking. The fourth system of the grand staff is marked *p*. The fifth system of the grand staff is marked *mf*. The sixth system of the grand staff is marked *p*. The seventh system of the grand staff is marked *cresc.*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings. The bass clef staff contains numerous fingerings, including 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8. The treble clef staff contains slurs and accents. The grand staff contains slurs and accents. The score concludes with a final cadence in the bass clef staff.

First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a grand staff bracket. The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first measure is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and trills marked with *tr.*. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout. There are also some smaller musical fragments shown below the main staves.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The first measure is marked with a piano *p* dynamic. The dynamic markings *cresc. a poco a poco* and *mf* are present. The notation features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingering numbers are clearly visible. The system concludes with a trill marked *tr.*

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The first measure is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingering numbers are indicated throughout the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The first measure is marked with a *rit.* (ritardando) dynamic. The second measure is marked with *a tempo*. The first measure of this system is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and fingering numbers.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *mf*, *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*. Includes fingerings and a trill (tr).

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*. Includes fingerings and a trill (tr).

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *mf*. Includes fingerings.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *poco rit.*, *a tempo*, *dim.*. Includes fingerings.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *largamente*. Includes fingerings.

## Fuga XIII

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

(a 3 voci)

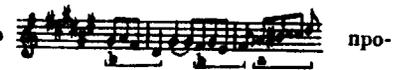
The musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes various ornaments and fingerings. The score is divided into sections: Tema (measures 32-35) and Contrapunto (measures 65-68).

a) Второе противосложение,



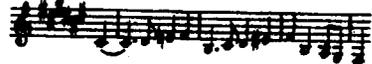
которое повторяется в фуге в тактах 32—35 и 65—68.

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



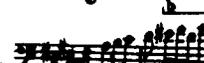
исходят из темы  Этот ход повторен после сопрано басом и альтом, а вслед за тем опять сопрано.

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 Counterpoint of the Soprano

originate from the Theme.  The passage is afterwards re-

peated by the Bass and Contr., and again by the Soprano.

a) Secondo Controsoggetto

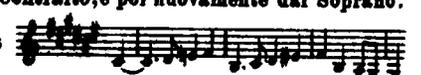


che si ripete, durante la Fuga, nelle battute 32-35 e 65-68.

b) 1<sup>o</sup> 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<sup>er</sup> épisode. Les deux petits motifs qui composent le contrepoint du soprano

sont issus du sujet:  Ce même passage est repris ensuite

par la basse et l'alto, puis revient au soprano.

c) Вторая интермедия. В следующей секвенции

*Soprano* *Soprano*

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

d) Вариант второго противосложения:   
 c) Second episode. In the following sequence

*Sopr.* *Sopr.*

etc. the upper parts 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) Variante of the Second Counter-subject:

c) 2<sup>do</sup> Episodio. Nella seguente progressione

*Sopr.* *Sopr.*

etc. le voci superiori 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'episodio si ripete a cominciare dalla battuta 57<sup>ma</sup>.

d) Variante del secondo Controsoggetto:   
 c) 2<sup>me</sup> épisode. Dans la progression suivante

*Sopr.* *Sopr.*

etc., les parties supérieures 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 second contre-sujet:

The musical score is divided into two main systems. The first system covers measures 43 to 56, and the second system covers measures 57 to 77. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes numerous fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 23, 34, 45) and dynamic markings such as *marcato* and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also some performance instructions like *pp* and *mf*.

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.



Andante espressivo (♩ = 60) Preludio XIV

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (G major). The tempo is marked "Andante espressivo" with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The piece is in 4/4 time. The score is divided into seven systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. Dynamics include *mf*, *espress.*, *p*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F# major).

*p*  
*p cresc. a poco a poco*

*rit.* *a tempo*

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

*cresc.*

*ampio*

*rit. lento*  
*p*



b)

*p. uguale e legatissimo*

o)

*cresc. a poco a poco*

20

d)

*dim.*

20

e)

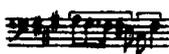
*marcato*

20

b) Связующая интермедия.

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

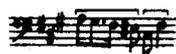
d) Или: 

e) Вторая интермедия, образована на следующих отрывках: 

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) Período di transizione.

c) 1<sup>mo</sup> Episodio. Il Tema appare in piccoli frammenti sia per moto retto che per moto contrario.

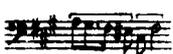
d) Ossia: 

e) 2<sup>do</sup> Episodio costruito mediante i due frammenti seguenti: 

b) Période de transition.

c) 1<sup>er</sup> épisode. Le sujet apparaît par petits fragments, tantôt en mouvement direct, tantôt renversé.

d) Ou: 

e) 2<sup>ème</sup> épisode, construit sur les deux motifs suivants: 

*f)* *cresc.*  
*mf*  
*legatissimo*  
*p ma marc. e legatissimo* *stacc. poco*  
*un poco cresc.*  
*stacc. poco* *p* *ma marc.* *stacc. poco*  
*p* *III. T.*  
*cresc. L.* *p* *III. T.*

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<sup>ème</sup> Episodio. In questo breve Episodio si dà sviluppo alla fine del I. Tema:

f) 3<sup>ème</sup> épisode, très bref et se bornant à développer la formule finale du 1<sup>er</sup> sujet:

g) Равнозначно следующему:

- h) Четвёртая интермедия. Тематически фигура soprano 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<sup>to</sup> Episodio. L'origine tematica della figurazione proposta dal Sopr. è indiscutibile (dal I.T. per moto contrario).
- i) 5<sup>to</sup> Episodio.
- j) I tre Temi si succedono qui l'uno all'altro per intero.

g) Equivalent de

- h) 4<sup>eme</sup> episode. L'origine thématique de la figuration du soprano est indéniable (1<sup>er</sup> sujet renversé).
- i) 5<sup>eme</sup> episode.
- j) Les trois sujets se succèdent ici intégralement.

# Preludio XV

Vivace e scorrevole (♩ = 132)  
*poco articolato*

152 1

*p*

*poco articolato*

8 1 2 1 1 1 1

3 4 4 3 2

*poco cresc.*

*mf brillante*

*dim.*

2 5 4 4 2 2 1 2 4 5 4 3 2 4 3 4 3 2 4 5 21

4 8 21 5 4 5 28 4 1 2 1 2 8 1 18 4

*p*

*p*

4 2 3 1 2 1 4 3 1 4 3 2 1 3 1 2 2

5 1 3 281 182

*poco cresc.*

4 3 4 2 5 3 4 2 5 1 3 1 4 2 1 3 5 4 3 2 3 1 2 1 4 3 2

182 153 2 12 2 8 1



## Fuga XV

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

(a 3 voci) *p staccatissimo*

a) b)

*p poco cresc.*

*mf dim. p*

Тема. Кода. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Тема здесь сопровождается двумя новыми противосложениями, удержанными во всей фуге, в то время как первое противосложение больше не повторяется.  
 б) Первая интермедия, в основе которой лежит мотив двух первых тактов темы, проводимый в разных голосах.

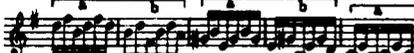
a) The Theme is accompanied here by two new Counter-subjects kept throughout the rest of the fugue, while the first Counter-subject does not occur again.  
 б) First episode formed by the repetitions of the first two bars of the Theme in the different parts.

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.  
 б) 1<sup>mo</sup> 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 des lors à travers toute la fugue, tandis que le premier contre-sujet ne reparait pas.  
 б) 1<sup>er</sup> épisode formé des deux premières mesures du sujet passant successivement dans les différentes parties.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and includes a *poco cresc.* marking. The second system features a *cresc.* marking. The third system includes a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The fourth system has a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings and includes various musical ornaments like trills.

c) Вторая интермедия. Следующая тематическая фигура, хотя и поделенная между голосами, является единой и составляет

нисходящую сенвенцию:  и т. д.

d) Органный пункт на доминанте.

e) Этот нисходящий ход является повторением в обращении пассажа, данного восемь тактами раньше.

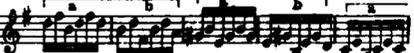
c) Second episode. There is only one thematic design, which, divided between the parts, descends like a sequence.

Example:  etc.

d) Pedal on the Dominant.

e) This descending passage is but the repetition, inverted of the passage eight bars before.

c) 2<sup>de</sup> Episodio. Il disegno tematico sebbene ripartito fra le parti è unico e scende a guisa di progressione.

Es.  etc.

d) Pedale sulla Dominante.

e) Questo passo discendente non è altro che la ripetizione, per *moto contrario*, del passaggio posto otto battute prima.

c) 2<sup>eme</sup> épisode. Bien que eparti entre les différentes parties, la formule thématique est homogène et forme une progression descendante,

soit:  etc.

d) Pédale sur la dominante.

e) Ce trait descendant n'est rien autre que la répétition, en mouvement contraire, du trait ascendant que l'on a vu huit mesures auparavant.

## 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<sup>re</sup> partie.

First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *f* (forte). A first ending bracket labeled '1A' is present at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *mf dim. e rall.* (mezzo-forte, diminuendo, and rallentando) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A first ending bracket is present at the end of the system.

## Fuga XVI

Allegro molto tranquillo (♩ = 72)

(a 4 voci)

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

*tenute*  
*mf*

*dim.*  
*p*  
*T*

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<sup>mo</sup> 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<sup>er</sup> 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

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a key signature change and a first ending bracket. The second system features a 'cresc.' marking and a second ending bracket. The third and fourth systems continue the piece with various rhythmic patterns and fingering instructions. The score concludes with a final cadence.

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<sup>do</sup> 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<sup>ème</sup> 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 повторится 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.

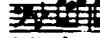
f) Fourth episode.

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<sup>o</sup> Episodio. Il Soprano segue il Tema  mentre il Contralto deriva dal Controsoggetto nei due seguenti disegni:

 Il Basso, come nel 1<sup>o</sup> Episodio, segue il disegno delle due prime battute del Controsoggetto.

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

f) 4<sup>o</sup> Episodio.

g) Il Sopr. ed il Contralto eseguiscano il Tema in sesta: il Basso è in contrattempo col Tema per dar maggiore varietà, ma deve considerarsi come se procedesse ad esso unito per tersa nel modo seguente:

 e ciò avviene, nelle voci superiori alla 59<sup>ma</sup> battuta.

h) 5<sup>o</sup> Episodio. Il Controsoggetto è ripetuto in parte, dal Basso.

d) 3<sup>o</sup> 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<sup>er</sup> épisode, se compose des deux premières mesures du contre-sujet.

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

f) 4<sup>o</sup> épisode.

g) Le soprano et l'alto exécutent le sujet à la sixte. Quant aux syncoptes 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.

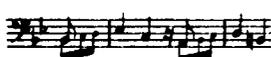
h) 5<sup>o</sup> épisode. Le contre-sujet reparait en partie dans la basse.

59

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<sup>mo</sup> 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<sup>me</sup> épisode.  
 k) Strette.  
 l) Coda.  
 m) Equivalent de:





5 2 3 4 5 1 3 2 5 4 3

*f* *p* *f* *p*

3 4 5 2 4

4 5 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1

3 5 2 1 1 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

*cresc. un poco* *mf*

3 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1

19 1 2 4 1 2 4 3 1

3 3 5 2 1 2 2 3 3 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 2 1

*p* *f*

7 6 4 3 4 2 1 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

4 3 1 5 3 1 4 5 1 3 5 1 4 2 1 2 1

*mf dim.* *p* *cresc.*

4 5 4 1 2 1 4 4 2 1 3 1 3

2 2 1 5 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1

*p* *f*

2 3 4 2 3 4 2 4 5 2 4 3 2 4

1 1 3 2 4 2 1 5 3 1 5 3 5 3 2 1 2 3

*p* *cresc.* *f* *non molto legato*

2 3 1 4 3 5 3 1

14 12 4 8 1 5 3 1 4 1 5 8 2 1 8 3

*dim.*

*p*

7 3 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 2 1

8 4 1 4 1 1

*cresc. a poco a poco*

2 2 1 8 4 1 8

14 4

*mf* *f* *p*

2 1 2 1 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 1 2 1 2

4 1 1 1 2 4 5 6 8

*f* *p* *f* *p*

1 2 4 3 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4

8 4 312 8 4 1 321 4 312 4 1 321

*f* *p* *cresc.*

1 3 4 3 4 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 5 5 4

4 1 312 3 4 1 312 4 1 321 4 1 321

312 312 321 321

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and a lower bass clef staff at the bottom. The music is in a key with two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The first staff contains a melodic line with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 5, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 3, 3) and slurs. The second and third staves contain accompaniment with fingerings (3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 1, 4, 1) and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff at the top and a bass clef staff at the bottom. The music continues from the previous system. The first staff has fingerings (8, 8, 4, 4, 1, 8) and slurs. The second staff has fingerings (1, 2, 1, 3, 8, 1, 4, 4, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 4, 3) and slurs. Dynamic markings include *p* and *cresc.*

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff at the top and a bass clef staff at the bottom. The music continues. The first staff has fingerings (8, 4, 8, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2) and slurs. The second staff has fingerings (4, 5, 4, 2, 3, 5, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 4, 1, 2, 5, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1) and slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff at the top and a bass clef staff at the bottom. The music continues. The first staff has fingerings (4, 1, 5, 3, 8, 2, 5, 3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2) and slurs. The second staff has fingerings (3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 1, 4, 1, 2) and slurs. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a middle bass clef staff, and a lower bass clef staff at the bottom. The music continues. The first staff has fingerings (1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5) and slurs. The second staff has fingerings (3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 1, 4, 1, 2) and slurs. The third staff has fingerings (4, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 1, 4, 1, 2) and slurs. Dynamic markings include *più lento*. A measure number 45 is indicated at the end of the system.

# Fuga XVII

*dolce e legatissimo*

Tranquillamente e cantando (♩ = 69)

(a 4 voci)

*p dolce e legatissimo*

The score consists of three systems of music. The first system shows the vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and the piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts, with the piano part showing more intricate figures. The third system concludes the piece, with the piano part ending in a *cresc.* marking.

Тема. Противосложение. Тональный ответ.

Three short musical excerpts are shown. The first is labeled 'Тема' (Theme). The second is labeled 'Противосложение' (Counter-subject). The third is labeled 'Тональный ответ' (Tonal answer).

a) Связующая интермедия.

b) Второе противосложение,

которые почти во всей фуге соединено с первым.

с) 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) First 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 5<sup>th</sup> bar

The same thematic material forms the third episode which begins at the 27<sup>th</sup> bar.

a) Periodo di transizione.

b) 2<sup>do</sup> Controsoggetto che si trova unito, in quasi tutta la Fuga al primo Controsoggetto.

c) 1<sup>mo</sup> Episodio. Il Soprano ha origine dal primo e secondo Controsoggetto. Execution:

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<sup>a</sup> battuta

L'identico contenuto tematico serve a formare il 3<sup>o</sup> Episodio che comincia alla 27<sup>ma</sup> battuta.

a) Période de transition

b) Second contre-sujet

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

c) 1<sup>er</sup> 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<sup>ème</sup> épisode qui commence à la mesure 27.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music is in a minor key and includes various rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The bass line starts with a *mf* dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a *p* dynamic marking in the treble and a *mf* marking in the bass. The system concludes with the number 74.

Third system of musical notation, marked with a 'd)' above the staff. It features a *cresc.* dynamic marking and includes the number 21. The system ends with the number 75.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked with a '27' above the staff. It includes a *dim.* dynamic marking and a *marc.* marking. The system concludes with the number 76.

Fifth system of musical notation, marked with a '5' above the staff. It includes a *marc. 5* marking and a *p marc. 2 cresc.* marking. The system concludes with the number 77.

d) Вторая интермедия, в которой тенор и альт поочередно 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<sup>do</sup> Episodio nel quale il Tenore ed il Contralto si rispondono nel ripetere la fine del Tema.

e) 3<sup>es</sup> Episodio. (Vedi nota c).

d) 2<sup>ème</sup> épisode dans lequel le ténor et l'alto reprénnent alternativement la terminaison du sujet.

e) 3<sup>ème</sup> épisode. (Voir la note c).

f) Вариант первого противосложения.

g) Стретто.

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 origine tematica. 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

Allegretto (♩=92)

The musical score is presented in two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and includes a section marked *a) piano*. The second system features a *forte* marking and a *dim.* (diminuendo) section. The score is filled with intricate sixteenth-note patterns and includes various fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The tempo is marked as Allegretto with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute.

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.



First system of a piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 4, 3, 4, 1, 3). The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (8, 3, 4, 5, 3). Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. A key signature of two sharps and a 4/4 time signature are indicated at the top.

Second system of the piano score. The right hand continues with slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 5, 2, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 2, 4, 5, 2). The left hand accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings (4, 8, 4, 8, 4, 3, 4, 2, 1, 4, 3). Dynamics include *f*.

Third system of the piano score. The right hand features slurs and fingerings (2, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1). The left hand accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings (2, 1, 4, 8, 2, 1, 4, 2, 3, 8, 2, 3). Dynamics include *dim.* and a second ending marker (2).

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand features slurs and fingerings (2, 5, 5, 2, 1, 3, 3, 4, 2, 4, 5, 5). The left hand accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings (8, 2, 8, 1, 5, 4, 4, 1, 4, 2, 1, 8, 1, 8). Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand features slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 5, 3, 4, 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 2, 5, 4, 1, 4, 5, 2, 4). The left hand accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings (8, 8, 1, 4, 3, 1, 2, 1, 8, 2, 3, 4, 8, 2, 8, 2). Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

Sixth system of the piano score. The right hand features slurs and fingerings (1, 4, 1, 5, 2, 1, 4, 1, 5, 2, 2, 1, 5, 1, 4, 3, 8, 4, 3, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 4). The left hand accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings (4, 2, 5, 4, 2, 4, 2, 8, 5, 8, 5). Dynamics include *f*.



*sempre legatissimo*

*dim.*  
*tr.*

c)

*cresc.*

d)

*p*

o) Третья интермедия. Мотив: выведен 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<sup>o</sup> Episodio. Il periodo è tratto dall'ultima battuta del Tema.

d) 4<sup>o</sup> Episodio. Qui si sviluppano due motivi del periodo di transizione.

c) 3<sup>o</sup> épisode. Le passage est tiré de la dernière mesure du sujet.

d) 4<sup>o</sup> épisode dans lequel se développent deux motifs de la période de transition.

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

представляет взятый.

в обращении мотив противосложения Вторая часть б вполне соответствует противосложению

f) Противосложение

второй темы:

g) 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.

e) The second Theme is a modification of the Counter-subject of 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 is exactly equal to the Counter-subject.

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.

e) 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 è esattamente uguale al Controsoggetto.

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<sup>to</sup> Episodio. La seguente figurazione deriva dal Controsoggetto del secondo Tema nella sua ultima forma.

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

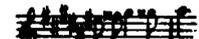
Le motif 'a' de l'exemple suivant n'est qu'un dérivé par renversement de la figurazione du contre-sujet . Quant au second motif 'b', il est absolument identique au contre-sujet.

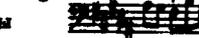
f) Contre-sujet du 2<sup>ème</sup> sujet est exactement égal au Contre-sujet.

g) Les deux premières mesures du contre-sujet du 2<sup>ème</sup> sujet sont ici modifiées.

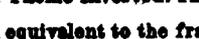
h) Ici encore les deux premières mesures du contre-sujet du 2<sup>ème</sup> sujet sont modifiées, mais d'une autre manière.

i) 5<sup>ème</sup> épisode. La figurazione suivante est issue de la dernière forme du contre-sujet du 2<sup>ème</sup> sujet.

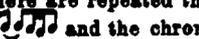
j) В этой шестой длинной и важной интермедии развивается короткая фигура , которая происходит на начала второй темы в обращении. Фигура 90-го такта должна быть рассмотрена как эквивалентная следующему фрагменту:

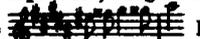
k) Короткая двухтактная интермедия. Тенор повторяет движение первой темы  и движение противосложения второй темы , в то время как бас использует другую фигуру из второго противосложения.

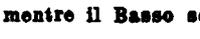
l) Восьмая интермедия. Здесь повторяется фигура второго противосложения и хроматический ход, разобранный уже ранее при анализе шестой интермедии. То же самое происходит в 9-й интермедии, такт 115.

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 

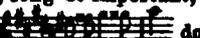
k) Brief episode of two bars. The Tenor repeats the movement of the first Theme  and that of the Counter-subject of the second Theme  while the Bass follows a design of the second Counter-subject.

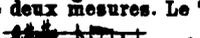
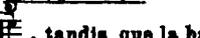
l) Eighth episode. Here are repeated the design of the second Counter-subject  and the chromatic andamento already analysed à propos of the sixth episode. The same thing happens in the ninth episode at bar 115.

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<sup>ma</sup> 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<sup>vo</sup> Episodio. Vi si ripete il disegno  del II Controsoggetto e l'andamento cromatico già analizzato a proposito del 6<sup>mo</sup> Episodio. Ciò avviene anche nel 9<sup>to</sup> Episodio alla battuta 115.

j) Ce 6<sup>ème</sup> 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<sup>er</sup> sujet  et du contre-sujet du 2<sup>ème</sup> sujet , tandis que la basse est empruntée à un autre fragment de ce deuxième contre-sujet.

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

115

II.T

m)

*p un poco cresc.*

n)

*p*

II.T

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. Seit:

n) Dernier épisode. Le motif a sa source dans le 1<sup>er</sup> sujet.



## Fuga XIX

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

(a 3 voci)

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<sup>do</sup> Controsoggetto:

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

d) 3<sup>mo</sup> 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<sup>ème</sup> épisode, pareil aux précédents au point de vue thématique, à ceci près que le soprano renverse le petit motif, en le développant

e) Четвёртая интермедия. Бас и вслед за ним тенор исполняют 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<sup>to</sup> Episodio. Il Basso, e poi il Tenore, ripetono il solito periodo tematico.

f) 5<sup>to</sup> Episodio.

g) Ultimo Episodio.

e) 4<sup>me</sup> épisode. La basse puis le tenor reprennent la phrase thématique déjà connue.

f) 5<sup>me</sup> épisode.

g) Dernier épisode.

## Preludio XX

Allegretto un poco espressivo ma semplice (♩ = 63)

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff provides a steady accompaniment with quarter notes and eighth notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout both staves.

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with the melodic line, showing some dynamic shading. The bass clef staff maintains the accompaniment. Fingering numbers are clearly visible, including a '5' in the treble staff and '1 3 4 1' in the bass staff.

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff has a measure marked '58'. The music continues with intricate fingerings and rhythmic patterns. The bass clef staff has measures marked '12' and '19'. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff has a measure marked '59'. The music features a *mf* dynamic in the treble and a *p* dynamic in the bass. The bass clef staff has measures marked '12' and '123'. Fingering numbers are extensive, including '3 1 2 4' and '2 1 3 4'.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The music reaches a *f* (forte) dynamic. The bass clef staff has a *p* (piano) dynamic marking and a *tr* (trill) marking. The system concludes with a final flourish in the bass clef staff. Measures are marked '53', '123', and '123'.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics include *p*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains three measures of music.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics include *p*, *p cresc. un poco*, and *mf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains three measures of music.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics include *mf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains three measures of music.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics include *mf*, *dim.*, and *p cresc.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains three measures of music.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains three measures of music.

**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 со связующей. Фигуры тридцатьвторых происходят из противосложения, как видно из следующего примера:



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

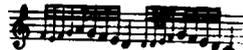


the Bass accompanies with a new figure repeated three times during the fugue in bars 8, 15 and 24.

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:



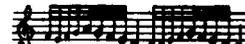
il Basso accom-

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

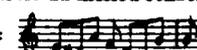
b) Secondo Controsoggetto:



c) 1<sup>mo</sup> Episodio in parte uguale al periodo di transizione. I gruppi di 32<sup>mi</sup> 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<sup>er</sup> 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<sup>do</sup> Episodio.  
 e) 3<sup>ro</sup> Episodio.  
 f) 4<sup>to</sup> Episodio. Ecco ne spiega la derivazione tematica:



d) 2<sup>eme</sup> episode.  
 e) 3<sup>eme</sup> episode.  
 f) 4<sup>eme</sup> episode. On verra clairement par ce qui suit l'origine

thématique de cette formule:



The musical score is divided into four systems. The first system begins with a *cresc.* marking and includes a trill (*tr.*) and a trill-like ornament (*T.*). The second system features a section marked *h)*. The third system starts with *dim.*, followed by *pesc.* and *ff*. The fourth system includes *rall.*, *pesante*, and *ff*. The notation includes numerous fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings throughout.

g) Противосложение.  
Соответствует следующему:



h) Пятая интермедия.

g) Counter-subjet. Equivalent to:



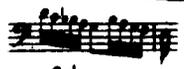
h) Fifth episode.

g) Controsoggetto. Equivale a

h) 5<sup>to</sup> Episodio.

g) Contre-sujet. Equivalent de :

h) 5<sup>ème</sup> épisode.



Preludio XXI

Allegretto pastorale  $\text{♩} = 100$

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (1-5). The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *poco cresc.* is present at the end of the system.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The right hand has more complex passages with ornaments and fingerings. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *dim.*, *p*, and *p*.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a more active, rhythmic melody. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. Dynamic markings include *poco legato* and *mf*.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. Dynamic markings include *p* and *cresc.*.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves with a grand staff. Includes a piano section with a *crest.* marking. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes a piano section with a *legato poco* marking. Dynamics range from *p* to *f*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics range from *p* to *mf*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics range from *dim.* to *cresc.* Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics range from *p* to *f*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics range from *dim.* to *p*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

legato poco *cresc.* *f*

2 4 1 3 4 5 4 4 5 2 3 4 5 2 1

2 1 3 8 8 4 1 4 8 3 6

*dim.*

2 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 2

4 6 8 4 3 1 2 6 4 8 3 1 3 2

*p* *p* *cresc.*

5 4 4 2 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5 4 1 5

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

*cresc.*

4 5 2 3 5 5 5 4 3 4 4

1 1 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 4 1

*ff dim.* *rall.* *a tempo* *mf*

5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 3

*cresc.*

4 1 2 1 5 4 1 2 1 5

1 3 1 4 3 2 5 3 2 1 1 5

*f*

3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 3 5

1 2 3 1 3 4 1 3 8 3 3 1 3 3

## 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<sup>do</sup> 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.

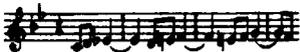
a) Dans cette période de transition de quatre mesures, les deux parties imitent le début du sujet.

b) Second contre-sujet.

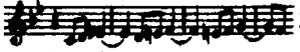
c) Ce premier épisode et les suivants (mesures 25, 36, 44, 51, 58 et 67) ont une origine thématique si claire et si permanente qu'il semble superflu de les analyser spécialement.

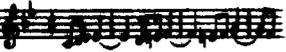
25

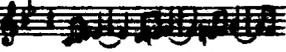
36

d) Новое противосложение,  которое сохраняется в фуге в большем объёме, 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.



Preludio XXII

Allegro moderato e cantabile (♩ = 60)

The musical score is presented in two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo and mood are indicated as "Allegro moderato e cantabile" with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations: dynamics such as *mf*, *p*, and *f*; articulation markings like *marc.* and *cresc.*; and detailed fingerings for both hands. The piece features complex melodic lines with many slurs and ties, and a bass line with frequent sixteenth-note patterns. The overall texture is dense and expressive.



Severo; non troppo espressivo (♩ = 68)

*mf marc.*

(a 4 voci)

*mf pesante e sonoro*

Ossia

*mf espr.*

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 ♪ 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 e 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 osservalla X Fuga.)

b) Periode 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) 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 transitional 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<sup>er</sup> Episodio, brevissimo; costrutto tematicamente come il periodo di transizione.

e) 2<sup>do</sup> 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<sup>er</sup> Episodio.

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

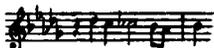
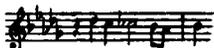
d) 1<sup>er</sup> épisode, très court et de même teneur thématique que la période de transition.

e) 2<sup>ème</sup> 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<sup>ème</sup> épisode.

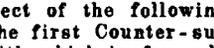
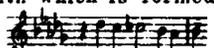
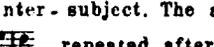
h) Le sujet, en majeur, est mené sous forme de canon, par le soprano et la basse.

i) Четвёртая интермедия. Содержащиеся в ней тематические элементы заимствованы: из второго противосложения в следующей ритмической фигуре  и из первого противосложения в полутоновой секвенции. Из этих элементов образуется начало следующего периода 

в то время как конец взят из противосложения. Ход баса , позже повторенный другими голосами, происходит из конца темы.

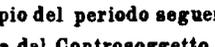
j) Тенор проводит тему в обращении, которая подхватывается затем альтом, сопрано и басом. В этой второй экспозиции противосложение удержано и тоже в обращении.

k) Пятая интермедия.

i) Fourth episode. Its thematic motifs are taken: from the second Counter-subject of the following rhythmic design , and from the first Counter-subject in the succession of semitones with which is formed the beginning of the following period  while the close is taken from the Counter-subject. The andamento of the Bass , repeated afterwards by the other parts, originates from the close of the Theme.

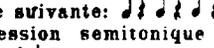
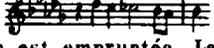
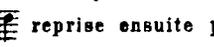
j) The Tenor repeats the Theme inverted followed afterwards by the Contralto, Soprano and Bass. In the second exposition the Counter-subject is constantly kept, modified by inversion.

k) Fifth episode.

i) 4<sup>to</sup> Episodio. I motivi tematici di questo Episodio son tratti: dal secondo Controsoggetto nel disegno ritmico  e dal primo Controsoggetto nella successione di semitoni coi quali è formato il principio del periodo seguente  mentre la chiusa è tolta dal Controsoggetto. L'andamento del Basso , ripetuto poi dalle altre voci, è originato dalla chiusa del Tema.

j) Il Tenore ripete il Tema per moto contrario seguito indi dal Contralto, Soprano, e Basso. In questa seconda Esposizione il Controsoggetto è mantenuto costantemente, modificato anch' esso per moto contrario.

k) 5<sup>to</sup> Episodio.

i) 4<sup>ème</sup> épisode. Les motifs thématiques qui y sont contenus remontent à des sources différentes: au second contre-sujet pour la formule rythmique suivante: , au premier contre-sujet pour la progression semitonique qui sert à former le passage suivant: , au contre-sujet encore; auquel la fin est empruntée. La marche de la basse  reprise ensuite par les autres parties, vient de la fin du sujet.

j) Le ténor et, à sa suite, l'alto, le soprano et la basse reprennent le sujet en le renversant. Le contre-sujet, également renversé, est maintenu pendant tout le cours de cette seconde exposition.

k) 5<sup>ème</sup> épisode.

1) 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.

1) 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 73<sup>rd</sup> 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.

1) 6<sup>mo</sup> Episodio.

m) 7<sup>mo</sup> Episodio. Il periodo preposto dal Controsoggetto è un ampliamento della fine del Tema per moto contrario.

n) Tema per moto contrario ripetute a Canone dal Tenore e Soprano. Lo stesso ha luogo, a principiarsi dalla 73<sup>ma</sup> 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.

1) 6<sup>me</sup> épisode.

m) 7<sup>me</sup> épisode. 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<sup>mo</sup> 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<sup>mo</sup> Episodio.

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

o) 9<sup>ème</sup> 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<sup>ème</sup> 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 is presented in a grand staff format, consisting of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro brioso' with a metronome marking of 116 quarter notes per minute. The score is divided into several systems, each containing two staves. The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., 1, 131, 2 3, 1 3). The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second system continues the melodic development in the treble staff, featuring a trill (*tr*) and a dynamic marking of *fp*. The bass staff includes a *cresc.* marking. The third system shows further melodic complexity with a dynamic marking of *f*. The fourth system features a treble staff with a *cresc.* marking and a bass staff with a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system concludes with a treble staff featuring a *cresc.* marking and a bass staff with a *cresc.* marking. The score is rich in musical detail, including numerous fingerings, trills, and dynamic markings throughout.

1 1 3 2  
f p  
2 1 8 3 7 4 4

2 1 8 2 2 1 3 4 1 8 1  
cresc. p  
1 3 2 3 4 4 1

2 3 2 2 1 3 4 1 8 1  
mf p  
1 4 1 5 3 1 2 4

3 2 2 3 2 3 5 1 2 4 1  
cresc. dim.  
2 1 5 2 5 8 2 1 2 4

5 1 2 1 2 2 5 2 4  
p  
4 2 3 2 4 1 3 5



Andante (♩ = 63)

(a 4 voci)

*zotivoce*

*un poco cresc.*

*dim.*

*p*

Тема. Кода. Противосложение.

a) Второе противосложение.  
 б) Первая интермедия. Бас и тенор повторяют коду темы, а сопрано после этого — отрывок противосложения.

a) Second Counter-subject.  
 б) First episode. The Bass and Tenor repeat the coda of the Theme; afterwards the Sopr. repeats a fragment of the Counter-subject.

a) 2<sup>do</sup> Controsoggetto.  
 б) 1<sup>mo</sup> Episodio. Il Basso ed il Tenore ripetono la Coda del Tema; indi, il Soprano, un frammento del Controsoggetto.

a) Second contre-sujet.  
 б) 1<sup>er</sup> épisode. La basse et le ténor reprennent la fin du sujet, puis le soprano un fragment du contre-sujet.

o) d) un poco cresc.

mf dim. p cresc.

e) Третье противосложение:

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

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

e) 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.

e) 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.

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

e) 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.

c) Terzo Controsoggetto

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

d) 2<sup>do</sup> Episodio. Il Basso e poi il Sopr. ripetono il III Controsoggetto.

e) 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.

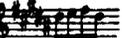
c) Troisième contre-sujet

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.

d) 2<sup>ème</sup> épisode. La basse puis le soprano reprennent le troisième contre-sujet.

e) Ce 3<sup>ème</sup> 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.

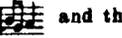
f) Пятая интермедия. В этой нисходящей секвенции сопрано происходит из конца третьего противосложения 

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.

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

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

f) 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.

g) 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.

f) 5<sup>mo</sup> 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.

g) 6<sup>mo</sup> Episodio. Il Basso è formato da una figurazione comune al secondo e terzo Controsoggetto.

h) 7<sup>mo</sup> Episodio. Parte del III Controsoggetto viene ripetuta, per imitazioni, dalle varie voci.

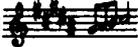
f) 5<sup>me</sup> episode. Cette progression descendante a sa source dans le troisième contre-sujet dont le soprano imite la formule finale  et la basse un autre fragment  quelle

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.

g) 6<sup>me</sup> episode. La basse se compose d'une figuration commune aux deuxième et troisième contre-sujets.

h) 7<sup>me</sup> episode. Une partie du troisième contre-sujet est reprise, en imitations, par les différentes parties.

The musical score is divided into five systems. The first system starts with a *p* dynamic and includes markings 'i)' and 'j)'. The second system features a *cresc.* marking. The third system continues the complex counterpoint. The fourth system includes a *dim.* marking. The fifth system concludes with a *rall.* and *pp* dynamic, ending with a double bar line and a fermata.

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 is presented in two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second system includes a *p* marking, followed by *espr.* (espressivo), and then *mf*. The third system features *p*, *mf*, and *p cresc.* markings. The fourth system includes a *f* marking and *mf*. The fifth system starts with a *p* marking. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-5) and slurs. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked as Allegro; cantabile with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute.



*p* *p* *p cresc. a poco a poco.*

*f* *p*

*passionato* *rall.* *a tempo*

*(un poco rit. - - a tempo)* *p* *cresc.*

*largamente sino alla fine* *mf* *f* *ff* *f* *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<sup>mo</sup> Episodio. La progressione a Canone fra il Basso e la parte acuta ha diretta origine dal Controsoggetto.

a) Période de transition.

b) 1<sup>er</sup> épisode. La progression canonique entre la basse et le soprano relève directement du contre-sujet.

The image displays a complex musical score for piano and voice. It consists of four systems of staves. The top system includes a vocal line with lyrics 'T' and 'y' and a piano accompaniment with trills and slurs. The second system features a piano part with a 'dim.' marking and a vocal line with a 'c)' marking. The third system shows a piano part with a 'p' marking and a vocal line with a 'T' marking. The fourth system continues the piano part with a 'p' marking and a vocal line. The score is annotated with various musical notations such as trills, slurs, and dynamic markings.

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.

c) 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 *andante* of the Contr. and Sopr. in the second episode.

e) Secondo Controsoggetto

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

d) 2<sup>do</sup> 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<sup>do</sup> 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.

c) Second contre-sujet

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

d) 2<sup>ème</sup> 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<sup>ème</sup> 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<sup>ème</sup> épisode.

The musical score is written for piano in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system includes dynamic markings 'f)' and 'cresc.'. The second system includes 'dim.'. The third system includes 'g)'. The fourth system includes '18'.

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

g) Пятая интермедия. Возможно, что следующее распределение голосов

A short musical score for piano, showing a sequence of notes in the bass line.

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

A short musical score for piano, showing a sequence of notes in the bass line.

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

f) 4<sup>to</sup> Episodio. La progressione del Basso ha origine dalla Coda del Tema.

g) 5<sup>to</sup> Episodio. Forse la seguente disposizione delle voci

A short musical score for piano, showing a sequence of notes in the bass line.

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

f) 4<sup>ème</sup> épisode. La marche de la basse est empruntée à la fin du sujet.

g) 5<sup>ème</sup> épisode. Peut-être la disposition suivante des parties

A short musical score for piano, showing a sequence of notes in the bass line.

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

System b) shows a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line in the treble with a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 3) and a bass line with triplets of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.* Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System i) continues the piano accompaniment. It features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (2 1 5 1) and a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes (4 1 3 5 2). Dynamics include *cresc.* Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System j) continues the piano accompaniment. It features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (3 1 2) and a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 3). Dynamics include *dim.* and *mf*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System i) continues the piano accompaniment. It features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (4 3 2) and a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes (1 1 1). Dynamics include *cresc.* Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System j) continues the piano accompaniment. It features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (5 3 4) and a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes (1 1 1). Dynamics include *rit.* Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

b) Или:

i) Шестая интермедия. Движение сопрано выведено из второго противосложения. Пример:   
Такт 31

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<sup>to</sup> Episodio. Il passo del Soprano deriva dal secondo Controsoggetto. Es.   
batt. 31.

j) Ultimo Episodio tematicamente uguale al secondo.

h) Ou:

i) 6<sup>eme</sup> épisode. La partie de soprano dérive du second contre-sujet, soit:   
Mes. 31.

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