

6 sonaten für klavier
sonata 2

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für klavier / for piano

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2011

SONATA II

- **poco allegretto e grazioso**
- **largo. con gran espressione**
- **andante. con moto cantabile**

poco allegretto e grazioso

die oberstimme (viertelimpuls) zwei oktaven höher;
die unterstimme (viertelimpuls) eine oktave tiefer.

das rechte pedal bleibt die ganze zeit über niedergedrückt.

tempo: viertelimpuls = etwa 52 MM.

die außenstimmen f (eher kräftig schwingend, nicht aggressiv), die mittleren p (eher verhalten).

jedes pendel fünf bis zehn mal wiederholen, dann zum nächsten übergehen.

the high voice (beat of a quarter) two octaves higher;
the bass voice (beat of a quarter) two octaves lower.

keep the right pedal down during the whole performance.

tempo: the beat roughly 52 MM.

the very high and the very low sound: f (a low swinging motion).
the sounds in the middle register: p (somewhat restrained).
repeat each pendulum five times to ten times; continue with the next one.

15 *(sempre)*

poco (sempre)

8 *(sempre)*

largo. con gran espressione

ein erster vierklang mündet in einen einzelton unter einer fermate: sehr frei.

eine ungefähre tempoangabe:

ein impuls = 40 MM – bei 2 impulsen auf dem ersten dreiklang und mindestens 6 impulsen für den einzelton unter der fermate.

der nachfolgende vierklang, wiederum unter einer fermate, erklingt wie ein echo. einzelton und echo verklingen unter der fermate.

das rechte pedal, das zu beginn des ersten vierklangs getreten wird, zur vereinzlung eines tons aus dem vierklang kurz anheben und erneut treten; dann niedergedrückt halten bis zum verklingen des zweiten vierklangs.

das linke pedal (una corda) beim erklingen des zweiten vierklangs (beim echo also) treten.

insgesamt leise – mit deutlicher tendenz zum decrescendo vom ersten vierklang über den einzelton hin zum echo des zweiten vierklangs, der äußerst leise und ganz zart zu spielen ist.

a first four-tone chord leads to a single tone with a fermata: very freely.

pulse: about 40 MM; 2 beats on the first three-tone chord and at least 6 beats on the single tone (fermata).

the next four-tone chord, also with a fermata, sounds like an echo. the single tone and the echo decay under the fermata.

the right pedal is pressed at the beginning of the first four-tone chord; then, to filter the single tone, the pedal is lifted and soon pressed again; then kept down until the decay of the second four-tone chord.

press the left pedal (una corda) at the beginning of the echo-chord.

play softly – with the tendency to become more and more silent up to the echo-chord, which is played very softly and with great tenderness.

This page of musical notation consists of several systems of staves. The notation includes chords, slurs, and various pedal markings. The first system shows a treble clef staff with a chord marked with a sharp sign. Below it, a bass clef staff has a slur over three notes, with the marking "r. ped." and an arrow pointing to the first note, and "l. ped. →" pointing to the second note. The second system features a treble clef staff with a slur over three notes, with the marking "* r. ped. sim" and an asterisk below it, and "l. ped. sim." below that. The third system shows a bass clef staff with a slur over three notes, with a sharp sign and a slur over the first two notes. The fourth system shows a treble clef staff with a slur over three notes, with a sharp sign and a slur over the first two notes, and an "8" below the third note. The fifth system shows a bass clef staff with a slur over three notes, with a sharp sign and a slur over the first two notes, and an "8" below the third note. The sixth system shows a treble clef staff with a slur over three notes, with a sharp sign and a slur over the first two notes, and an "8" below the third note. The seventh system shows a bass clef staff with a slur over three notes, with a sharp sign and a slur over the first two notes, and an "8" below the third note. The eighth system shows a treble clef staff with a slur over three notes, with a sharp sign and a slur over the first two notes, and an "8" below the third note. The ninth system shows a bass clef staff with a slur over three notes, with a sharp sign and a slur over the first two notes, and an "8" below the third note.

This musical score is arranged in 12 staves, organized into six systems of two staves each. The notation includes:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Features a whole note chord with a circled infinity symbol (∞) above it, indicating a sustained or repeated sound.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Contains a melodic line with a slur over two notes and a circled infinity symbol (∞) above the second note.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with a slur over two notes and a circled infinity symbol (∞) above the second note.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Features a whole note chord with a circled infinity symbol (∞) above it.
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef):** Contains a melodic line with a slur over two notes and a circled infinity symbol (∞) above the second note.
- Staff 6 (Treble Clef):** Contains a melodic line with a slur over two notes and a circled infinity symbol (∞) above the second note.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with a slur over two notes and a circled infinity symbol (∞) above the second note.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Features a whole note chord with a circled infinity symbol (∞) above it.
- Staff 9 (Treble Clef):** Contains a melodic line with a slur over two notes and a circled infinity symbol (∞) above the second note.
- Staff 10 (Treble Clef):** Contains a melodic line with a slur over two notes and a circled infinity symbol (∞) above the second note.
- Staff 11 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with a slur over two notes and a circled infinity symbol (∞) above the second note.
- Staff 12 (Bass Clef):** Features a whole note chord with a circled infinity symbol (∞) above it.

andante. con moto cantabile

ohne pedal.

legato sostenuto:

im letzten verklingen eines zweiklangs den nächsten bereits spielen, dabei die taste des vorhergehenden noch halten, bis dieser ganz verklungen ist.

leise und zart.

auf der zweiten seite irgendwo aufhören.

without pedal.

legato sostenuto:

during the last decay of a sound already play the next one; keep down the key of the preceding sound until this one has faded away entirely.

soft and tender.

finish somewhere on the second sheet of the score.

This page of musical notation is organized into 12 systems, each consisting of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation is minimalist, focusing on chord structures and specific notes rather than a full melodic line. Key features include:

- System 1:** Treble clef has a chord with a sharp sign (#) and a double bar line. Bass clef has a chord with a double bar line.
- System 2:** Treble clef has a chord with a sharp sign (#) and the number 8 above it. Bass clef has a chord with a double bar line.
- System 3:** Treble clef has a chord with a sharp sign (#) and the number 8 above it, and another chord with a flat sign (b) and the number 15 above it. Bass clef has a chord with a sharp sign (#) and the number 8 below it.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a chord with a sharp sign (#) and a double bar line. Bass clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a chord with a sharp sign (#) and a double bar line. Bass clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line.
- System 6:** Treble clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line. Bass clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line.
- System 7:** Treble clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line. Bass clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line.
- System 8:** Treble clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line. Bass clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line.
- System 9:** Treble clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line. Bass clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line.
- System 10:** Treble clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line. Bass clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and a double bar line.
- System 11:** Treble clef has a chord with a sharp sign (#) and the number 8 above it. Bass clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and the number 8 below it.
- System 12:** Treble clef has a chord with a sharp sign (#) and the number 8 above it. Bass clef has a chord with a flat sign (b) and the number 8 below it.

This page of musical notation is organized into 12 systems, each consisting of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation includes various chords, accidentals, and fingering numbers (8 and 15). The first system shows a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The second system features a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad and a G3-A3 dyad. The third system has a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The fifth system has a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The sixth system features a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The seventh system has a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The eighth system shows a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The ninth system has a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The tenth system features a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The eleventh system has a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad. The twelfth system shows a treble staff with a G4-A4 dyad and a bass staff with a G2-B2 dyad.