

Jean Baptiste Bréval

1734 – 1807

# Sonate

for Violoncello and Piano  
für Violoncello und Klavier

C major / C-Dur / Ut majeur

Arranged by / Arrangiert von  
Joachim Stutschewsky

CB 21  
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PREVIEW  
Low Resolution

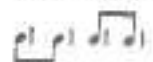
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# Zeichenerklärung

Explication des Signes / Explanation of the Signs

## A. Einfache Zeichen

-  Bindebogen = Legato (von legare = verbinden)
-  Längezeichen = Tenute (gehalten) - Détaché für einen besonders gedehnten Bogenstrich
-  Kürzezeichen = Staccato (von staccare = losmachen, abbrechen) für den liegenden, kurzen Strich
-  Kürzezeichen für Verklirnung der Note durch Aufheben des Bogens
-  Betonungszeichen = Akzent (von accentare = zuzwingen, betonen) für eine scharfe Betonung zu Beginn jeder Note, bewirkt auch einen plötzlichen Druck des Bogens auf die Saite mit sofortigem Nachlassen



## Signes simples

- Liaison = Legato (de legare = lier)
- Signe d'allongement - Tenute (tenu) - Détaché, pour indiquer un coup d'archet particulièrement allongé
- Signe de brièveté = Staccato (de staccare = détacher, rompre) pour indiquer un coup d'archet court et posé
- Signe de brièveté pour indiquer l'on abrège la note en soulevant l'archet
- Signe d'accentuation = accent (de accentare = accentuer) pour indiquer une note à laquelle on veut donner une forte impulsion au commencement de chaque note, produit aussi un effet de sautoir en appuyant le doigt sur la corde, et en relâchant immédiatement le doigt.

## Simple Signs

- The slur = Legato (from legare = to bind)
- Sign for long strokes = Tenute (tenu) = Détaché, indicates a particularly long stroke
- Sign for short strokes = Staccato (from staccare = to break) indicates a short stroke
- Sign for shortening a note by lifting the bow
- Sign of accentuation = accent (from accentare = to sing to, to accentuate) for a sharp accentuation at the beginning of each note, effected by a sudden pressure of the bow upon the string, followed by immediate release

## B. Kombinierte Zeichen

-  für breiten Strich mit anschließender kurzer Pause
-  für geworfenen Strich = Spiécato
-  für springenden Strich = Sautillé
-  für breiten Detaché in einem Bogenstrich
-  für festes Staccato (staccato serio) in einem Bogenstrich
-  für Sautillé-Arpeggio






## Les autres Signes

- pour le coup d'archet large suivi d'une courte pause
- pour le coup d'archet jeté
- pour le coup d'archet qui rebondit = Sautillé
- pour le coup d'archet détaché large sur une longue durée
- pour un staccato appuyé sur une courte durée d'archet
- pour indiquer un arpeggio en sautillé

## Combined Signs

- for the broad stroke followed by a short rest
- for thrown bow = Spiécato
- for spring bow = Sautillé
- indicates broad Détaché in one bow
- indicates firm Staccato (staccato serio) in one bow
- indicates Sautillé-Arpeggio

## Les autres Signes

-  ascendant Glissir leicht gegen den Saite
-  descendant Glissir leicht gegen den Saite
-  étirement zwei Noten Finger strecken (ohne glissando)
-  poser einen oder mehrere Finger gleichzeitig auf zwei, drei oder vier Saiten aufsetzen
-  le doigt reste posé Der betreffende Finger bleibt liegen
- Fr. (Frosch) unteres Drittel des Bogens
- M. (Mitte) mittleres Drittel des Bogens
- Sp. (Spitze) oberes Drittel des Bogens
- o. H. obere Hälfte des Bogens
- u. H. untere Hälfte des Bogens
- g. B. ganzer Bogen

- ascendant Glissir légèrement d'une note à la suivante („glissando")
- Exécuter les deux notes en déplaçant le doigt (sans glissando)
- Poser un ou plusieurs doigts simultanément sur deux, trois ou quatre cordes
- Le doigt reste posé
- (Talon) Tiers inférieur de l'archet
- (Milieu) Tiers du milieu de l'archet
- (Pointe) Tiers supérieur de l'archet
- Moitié supérieure de l'archet
- Moitié inférieure de l'archet
- Tout l'archet

## The remaining Signs

- ascending Glide lightly between two notes („glissando")
- descending notes („glissando")
- Stretch the fingers between two notes (without glissando)
- Place one or more fingers simultaneously upon two, three or four strings
- The respective finger remains set
- (Nut) lower third of the bow
- (Middle) middle third of the bow
- (Point or Tip) upper third of the bow
- upper half of the bow
- lower half of the bow
- whole bow

# Sonate

C-Dur / Ut majeur / C major

Arrangiert von Joachim Stutschewsky

Jean Baptiste Bréval

Allegro

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of notes, including a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of notes, including a half note C4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note E4. The music is in C major and 2/4 time.

The second system continues the musical piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The tempo is marked as Allegro.

The third system shows a change in dynamics, marked with *mp* (mezzo-piano). The melody in the upper staff continues with a series of eighth notes. The bass line in the lower staff features a steady accompaniment of chords.

The fourth system concludes the previewed section of the sonata. It features a final melodic phrase in the upper staff and a corresponding accompaniment in the lower staff, ending with a cadence.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a top staff in bass clef, a middle staff in treble clef, and a bottom staff in bass clef. The top staff contains a melodic line with trills and slurs. The middle staff contains a series of chords. The bottom staff contains a bass line with eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *tr*.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The middle staff is in bass clef with a dense texture of chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *mp*.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The middle staff is in treble clef with chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a bass line. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *mp*.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The middle staff is in treble clef with chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a bass line. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The middle staff is in treble clef with chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a bass line. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *tr*.

PREVIEW Low Resolution

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece, page 6. The score is written for piano and includes a large, diagonal watermark that reads "PREVIEW" in a bold, sans-serif font. The watermark also contains the text "Low Resolution" in a smaller font. The musical notation consists of several systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings visible are *mp*, *p*, *pp*, *mf*, and *p*. The score is arranged in a vertical layout, with the grand staff systems stacked on top of each other. The watermark is oriented diagonally from the bottom-left to the top-right of the page.

rit. *a tempo*

*f* *a tempo*

rit. *mf*

The first system of music features a bass staff with a melodic line starting with a ritardando (rit.) and a crescendo hairpin, followed by a return to a tempo (a tempo) with a forte (f) dynamic. The piano part begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a ritardando (rit.) marking.

The second system continues the musical piece with similar melodic and harmonic developments in both the bass and piano parts.

*mp*

The third system shows a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic in the piano part, with a series of chords in the bass line.

*mp* *pp* *p*

The fourth system features a dynamic range from mezzo-piano (mp) to piano (p) and pianissimo (pp) in the piano part.

*mf* *f*

*tr* *tr* *mf*

The fifth system concludes with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the piano part and a forte (f) dynamic in the bass part, featuring trills (tr) in both.

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First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. The music features eighth-note patterns and slurs.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves provide harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*. The music features eighth-note patterns and slurs.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves provide harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp*. The music features eighth-note patterns and slurs.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves provide harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf*. The music features eighth-note patterns and slurs.

Rondo grazioso



Fifth system of musical notation, starting with the tempo marking "Rondo grazioso". The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Dynamics include *p*. The music features eighth-note patterns and slurs.