

Sergej Prokofjeff

Peter und der Wolf

Eine Auswahl von 4 Titeln aus dem
musikalischen Märchen op. 67

Einrichtung: Hartmut Tripp

Flöte ^{oder} Oboe und Klavier

epes

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Sergei Prokofjeff (1891-1953) schuf mit „**Peter und der Wolf**“ sein berühmtestes Werk und damit ein sehr populäres Beispiel für Programmmusik. Es sollte Kindern den Zugang zur klassischen Musik erleichtern. Zu Grunde liegt ein kleines, von ihm selbst geschriebenes musikalisches Märchen.

Darin geht es um Peter, der vergaß, die Gartentür zu schließen, was dazu führt, dass die darüber hocheufreute Ente auf die große Wiese watschelt, wo sie auch prompt durch den gefräßigen Wolf ihr Schicksal ereilt. Peters Großvater kommt hinzu, doch die Geschichte, in der auch eine quirlige Katze eine Rolle spielt, nimmt ihren Lauf. Mit Hilfe eines kleinen Vogels überlistet Peter den Wolf und fängt ihn. Unter Beteiligung von hinzugekommenen Jägern landet der Wolf schließlich im Zoo.

Vergleichbar mit den Leitmotiven in Richard Wagners Opern ordnet Prokofjeff den einzelnen Personen und Tieren seiner Geschichte bestimmte Motive und Instrumente zu. *Die vorliegende Ausgabe weicht mit einer Bearbeitung des Werkes für ein Melodieinstrument und Klavier zwar von der Grundidee des Komponisten ab, bietet dafür jedoch die Möglichkeit, die einprägsamen und inzwischen auch weit verbreiteten Melodien einmal konzertant darzubieten.*

Hartmut Tripp

Sergei Prokofiev (1891-1953) created his most famous work, "Peter and the Wolf", which is a very popular example of program music. It was intended to make classical music more accessible to children. It is based on a short musical fairy tale that he wrote himself.

It is about Peter, who forgot to close the garden door, which leads to the delighted duck waddling out into the meadow, where he promptly meets his fate at the hands of the ravenous wolf. Peter's grandfather joins them, but the story, in which a lively cat also plays a role, takes its course. With the help of a small bird, Peter outwits the wolf and catches him. With the help of additional hunters, the wolf finally ends up in the zoo.

Like the leitmotifs in Richard Wagner's operas, Prokofiev assigns certain motifs and instruments to the individual characters and animals in his story. Although the present edition deviates from the composer's basic idea by arranging the work for a melody instrument and piano, it offers the opportunity to perform the catchy and now widely known melodies in concert.

Hartmut Tripp

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Peters-Thema

Melodien aus "Peter und der Wolf"

Andantino

♩ = 92

Sergej Prokofjeff (1891-1953)

Bearbeitung: Hartmut Tripp (*1937)

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (bass and tenor clefs) below. The treble staff contains whole rests for the first four measures. The grand staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the bass line. The first two measures are marked *mf*, the third *mp*, and the fourth *p*. The tenor staff contains whole notes in the first two measures and half notes in the last two.

The second system of the musical score continues from the first. It also consists of three staves. The treble staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and contains eighth-note patterns with accents. The grand staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The first two measures are marked *mf*. The tenor staff contains whole notes in the first two measures and half notes in the last two.

Noten: Peter und der Wolf

The third system of the musical score continues from the second. It consists of three staves. The treble staff features eighth-note patterns with accents and dynamic markings of *mp* and *mf*. The grand staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The first two measures are marked *mp*, and the last two are marked *mf*. The tenor staff contains whole notes in the first two measures and half notes in the last two.

Katzen-Thema

Sergej Prokofjeff (1891-1953)
Bearbeitung: Hartmut Tripp (*1937)

Moderato
♩ = 98

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a 3/4 time signature, containing four measures of whole rests. The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a 3/4 time signature, containing four measures of music. The first measure starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern in the right hand and a bass line of chords in the left hand. The second measure has a piano (*p*) dynamic and continues the arpeggiated pattern. The third and fourth measures return to the forte dynamic. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a 3/4 time signature, containing four measures of chords, with a fermata over the final measure.

Sheet music "Peter and the wolf" musical fairy tale
by Sergei Prokofiev arranged for flute or oboe and piano.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, starting at measure 5. It contains four measures of music with dynamics *p* and *mf*. The middle staff is a grand staff with a 4/4 time signature, starting at measure 5. It contains four measures of music with dynamics *mf*, *mp*, and *p*. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, containing four measures of chords, with a fermata over the final measure.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, starting at measure 9. It contains four measures of music. The middle staff is a grand staff with a 4/4 time signature, starting at measure 9. It contains four measures of music with dynamics *mp* and *mf*. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, containing four measures of chords, with a fermata over the final measure.

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Wolf-Thema

Sergej Prokofjef (1891-1953)

Bearbeitung: Hartmut Tripp (*1937)

Andante

♩ = 66

Klavier-Tremolo

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *mp*. It features a series of chords and notes, with wavy lines above some notes indicating tremolos. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *mp*. It features a 'Bedrohliches Tremolo' (threatening tremolo) in the left hand, consisting of repeated chords. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. It features a series of notes and chords, with a wavy line above some notes indicating tremolos. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *mp*. It features a 'Bedrohliches Tremolo' in the left hand, consisting of repeated chords. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

The third system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. It features a series of notes and chords, with a wavy line above some notes indicating tremolos. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *mp*. It features a 'Bedrohliches Tremolo' in the left hand, consisting of repeated chords. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Großvaters-Thema

Andante
♩ = 92

Sergej Prokofjef (1891-1953)
Bearbeitung: Hartmut Tripp (*1937)

The musical score is presented in three systems. The first system (measures 1-3) features a vocal line with rests and a piano accompaniment with chords and triplets. The second system (measures 4-7) includes a vocal line with notes and rests, and a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line in the bass. The third system (measures 8-11) continues the vocal and piano parts, including a change in time signature from 4/4 to 2/4 and back to 4/4. Dynamics such as *mp*, *f*, *p*, and *mf* are indicated throughout. Performance markings include accents, slurs, and breath marks.