

Eesti Riiklik Sümfooniaorkester

II viiuli rühmamängija konkurss

31.oktoober 2022

1. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart – Avamäng oop. Figaro pulm

algusest kuni taktini 85

2. Carl Maria von Weber - avamäng ooperile „Der Freischutz“

I osa, partituuritahistus A-C

NB! 18 takti tremolot võib jätta vahele!

3. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy- Sümfoonia nr 3 A-duur(„Itaalia“), op 90

I osa, algusest kuni taktini 101

4. Johannes Brahms - Sümfoonia nr 4, op 98

I osa, algusest kuni taktini 53

II osa, taktid 74-87

5. Pjotr Tšaikovski - Sümfoonia nr 5 e-moll, op 64

I osa, partituuritahistus B-E

6. Gustav Mahler - Sümfoonia nr 1, D-duur

II osa, algusest kuni partituuritähiseni 11

7. Richard Strauss- Ein Heldenleben, op 40

Kaks takti peale partituurinumbrit 94 (*Heftig bewegt*) kuni kaks takti peale
partituurinumbrit 97

8. Bela Barak - Orkestrikontsert, Sz. 116, BB 123

I osa, taktid 51-135

9. Eduard Tubin - Sümfoonia nr 5 h-moll, ETW 5

I osa, algusest kuni partituuritähiseni 2

1. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart- Avamäng oop. Figaro pulm, algusest kuni taktini 85

Violine II

Presto

The musical score for Violin II consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The score includes various dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo) at the beginning, *ff* (fortissimo) at measures 12 and 23, and alternating *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) markings from measure 34 onwards. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several slurs and phrasing marks throughout the piece. Measure numbers 4, 12, 19, 23, 34, 40, 45, 50, and 54 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The piece concludes with a final measure at measure 85.

A

fp

 f_p
$$f$$

B

100

2. Carl Maria von Weber – avamäng ooperile „Der Freischütz“, I osa, partituuritähistus A-C

NB! 18 takti tremolot võib jätta vahele!

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 18 measures. The first measure is marked 'A 2' and 'ff'. The second measure is marked 'ff'. The third measure is marked 'ff'. The fourth measure is marked 'ff'. The fifth measure is marked 'ff'. The sixth measure is marked 'ff'. The seventh measure is marked 'ff'. The eighth measure is marked 'ff'. The ninth measure is marked 'ff'. The tenth measure is marked 'ff'. The eleventh measure is marked 'ff'. The twelfth measure is marked 'ff'. The thirteenth measure is marked 'ff'. The fourteenth measure is marked 'ff'. The fifteenth measure is marked 'ff'. The sixteenth measure is marked 'ff'. The seventeenth measure is marked 'ff'. The eighteenth measure is marked 'ff'. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clef, key signature, time signature, dynamics (ff, mf, p, pp), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). There are also some handwritten annotations like 'ten.' and 'vi.'.

3. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy- Sümfoonia nr 3 A-duur, op 90 I osa, algusest kuni taktini 101

Allegro vivace

[illegible]

4. Johannes Brahms - Sümfoonia nr 4, op 9., I osa, algusest kuni taktini 53

Allegro non troppo

The musical score is written for a single staff in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with the tempo marking "Allegro non troppo". The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *pp*, *f*, and *mp*. There are also structural markers labeled **A** and **B**. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 13, 19, 27, 32, 37, 42, and 48 indicated. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a *f* dynamic.

p

pp

f

mp

cresc. poco a poco

cresc.

f

div.

A

B

Johannes Brahms - Sümfoonia nr 4, op 98, II osa, taktid 74-87

74 *f* *arco*

77

79 *E*

82

84 *ff*

86

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first staff (measures 74-76) begins with a forte (f) dynamic and an 'arco' instruction. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulation marks. The second staff (measures 77-78) continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff (measures 79-81) includes a boxed 'E' above measure 79 and continues the melodic development. The fourth staff (measures 82-83) shows a continuation of the melodic line. The fifth staff (measures 84-85) begins with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff (measures 86-87) concludes the excerpt with a final melodic phrase.

5. Pjotr Tšaikovski - Sümfoonia nr 5 e-moll, op 64, I osa, partituuritähistus B-E

ppp

B

p

mp

p

mf

mf

p

f

ff

f

mf

p

f

ff

mf

p

f

ff

ff

ff

D

ff

ff

sempre ff

E 1

Kräftig bewegt, doch nicht zu schnell

Kräftig bewegt, doch nicht zu schnell

Handwritten musical score for a piece in D major, 3/4 time. The score consists of 11 staves. It features various musical notations including notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations include "Bässe" in the first staff, "pizz." and "arco" in the second, "Doppelgriff" in the fifth, "Wild" in the sixth, and "cresc." in the eleventh. The score includes many slurs, ties, and fingerings. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (fff). The piece concludes with a final measure marked "11".

7. Richard Strauss- Ein Heldenleben, op 40, kaks takti peale partituurinumbrit 94 (*Heftig bewegt*)

kuni kaks takti peale partituurinumbrit 97

This image shows a page of a musical score for Richard Strauss' 'Ein Heldenleben', measures 94 through 97. The score is written for a single melodic line in a key with two flats (B-flat major or D minor) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Heftig bewegt.' (Vigorously moved) and 'wütend' (Furious). The music is characterized by rapid, rhythmic patterns, often in groups of four or sixteenth notes, with frequent use of slurs and accents. Dynamic markings include *sfz* (sforzando), *ff* (fortissimo), and *fff* (fortississimo). Measure numbers 94, 95, 96, and 97 are clearly marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and fingerings, indicating a technically demanding passage.

8. Bela Barak- Orkestrikontsert, Sz. 116, BB 123, I osa, taktid 51-135

51 *div. senza sord.* *f* 3

58 *ff* *uniss.* *d. = 76*

Breed! *poco a poco accel.* 2 66 1 7 Fl. 8^{va}

76 *Allegro vivace*

86

Molto rit. a tempo *mf* 95 *f*

102 110 1 2

122 *f*

135

9. Eduard Tubin - Sümfoonia nr 5 h-moll, ETW S, I osa, algusest kuni partituuritahiseni 2

Allegro energico. ♩ = 116-120.

Handwritten musical score for the beginning of the first movement of Symphony No. 5 by Eduard Tubin. The score is written on ten staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked *Allegro energico. ♩ = 116-120.* The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a first ending bracket. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a crescendo marking (*poco cresc.*) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth staff includes a first ending bracket and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff shows a crescendo marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The sixth staff continues the melodic line. The seventh staff features a crescendo marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The eighth staff includes a first ending bracket and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The ninth staff shows a crescendo marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The tenth staff includes a first ending bracket and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score concludes with a final chord marked *f* (forte).