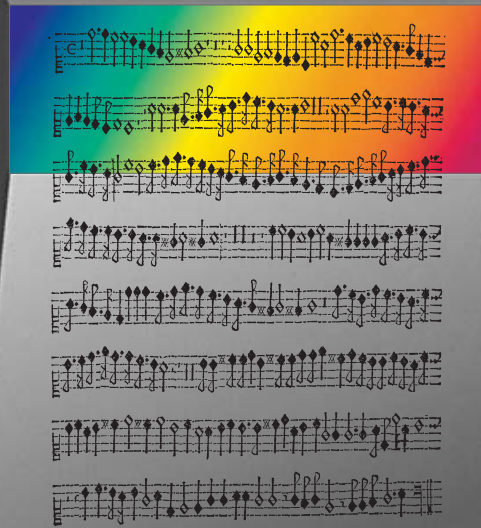


# ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR SPIELMUSIK



## **Jüdische Folklore**

für Blockflötenquartett

bearbeitet von

Günter Koschig

## **Jewish Folk Music**

for recorder quartet

# MOECK

Die Druckqualität dieser Datei entspricht nicht der Druckausgabe

## Vorwort

In dem hier vorliegenden Heft finden sich vier Melodien aus Israel.

**Sham b'erezt Yisrael** ist ein Volkstanz, der vermutlich seine Ursprünge in den USA hat.

Bei **Sham Bimkom Arazim** handelt es sich um ein Siedlerlied.

**Hatikwa** – die Melodie der israelischen Nationalhymne. Über ihre Ursprünge gibt es verschiedene Meinungen. Samuel Cohen (1870–1940), der sie in ihrer jetzigen Form geschrieben hat, übernahm sie entweder von einem unbekannten europäischen Volkslied oder wie der deutsch-israelische Musikwissenschaftler Peter Gradenwitz (1910–2001) schreibt, verwendete er ein Motiv aus den liturgischen Gesängen des Kantors Nissan Belzer Spivak (1824–1906).

**Shlof Shoyrn Mayn Feygele** ist ein traditionelles jiddisches Schlaflied. Der Text von Awraham Goldfaden (1840–1908) lautet:

## Foreword

There are four melodies from Israel included in this edition.

**Sham b'erezt Yisrael** is a folk dance which presumably originates from the U.S.

**Sham Bimkom Arazim** is a settlers' song.

**Hatikwa** – the melody of the Israeli national anthem. There are various opinions about its origin. Samuel Cohen, who composed the present version either borrowed it from an unknown European folksong or according to the German-Israeli musicologist Peter Gradenwitz (1910–2001), he used a theme from the sung liturgy of cantor Nissan Belzer Spivak (1824–1906).

**Shlof Shoyrn Mayn Feygele** is a traditional yiddish lullaby. These are the lyrics by Awraham Goldfaden (1840–1908):

*Shlof shoyrn mayn feygele,  
mach tsu dayn eygele,  
Shlof mayn kind, shlof,  
Shlof shoyrn mayn feygele,  
mach tsu dayn eygele,  
Shlof mayn kind, shlof.*

*Der malach der giter,  
Zol zayn dayn hiter,  
Fun haynt biz morgn fri;  
Mit zayn fligele  
Oyf dayn wigele,  
Dekt er shtil dich tsi.*

*Shlof shoyrn in freydn,  
Weys fun kayn leydn,  
Shlof mayn tayer kind;  
Shlof shoyrn mayn feygele,  
Mach tsu dayn eygele,  
Shlof dich oys gesint!*

Translation: A. Meyke

## Introduction

Ce cahier comprend quatre mélodies en provenance d'Israël.

**Sham b'erezt Yisrael** est une danse populaire, probablement originaire des États-Unis.

Le chant **Sham Bimkom Arazim** est un chant de colon.

**Hatikwa** est la mélodie de l'hymne national israélien. Les avis divergent quant à son origine. Samuel Cohen (1870–1940), qui l'a composée sous la forme que l'on connaît actuellement, l'a reprise d'une mélodie populaire européenne ou, selon l'avis du musicologue germano-israélien Gradenwitz (1910–2001), d'un motif des chants liturgiques du chef de chœur d'église Nissan Belzer Spivak (1824–1906).

**Shlof Shoyrn Mayn Feygele** est une berceuse traditionnelle yiddish. En voici le texte, écrit par Awraham Goldfaden (1840–1908):

Traduction: A. Rabin-Weller

# Jüdische Folklore

für Blockflötenquartett (SATB)  
bearbeitet von Günter Koschig

## Sham b'erez Yisrael – Dort im Lande Israel

**sehr lebhaft**

The musical score is written for SATB voices and three block flutes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'sehr lebhaft'. The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 1-5) shows the vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and three block flute parts. The second system (measures 6-10) continues the vocal and flute parts. The third system (measures 11-13) shows the vocal parts and two block flute parts. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

# Sham Bimkom Arazim – Dort, wo die Zedern wachsen

feierlich - ruhig

The musical score is written for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. It is in 4/4 time and the key of B-flat major (two flats). The tempo/mood is marked 'feierlich - ruhig'. The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number (8, 5, 9, 13) and a rehearsal mark (8). The piano part provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both hands.

# Hatikwa – Die Hoffnung

**mäßig**

S  
A  
T  
B

8

6 8

11 8

17 8

## Shlof shoyrn, mayn Feygele – Schlaf schön, mein Vögelchen

*sehr ruhig*

The musical score is written for four voices: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). It is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked 'sehr ruhig' (very calm). The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a rehearsal mark and a measure number: 8, 5, 9, and 13. The Soprano part has a melodic line with some grace notes. The Alto and Tenor parts provide harmonic support with various rhythmic patterns. The Bass part provides a steady accompaniment. The score concludes with a final cadence in the fourth system.

18 8

This system contains measures 18 through 22. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music is written in 8/8 time. Measure 18 starts with a treble staff containing a dotted quarter, an eighth, and a half note, followed by a bass staff with a dotted quarter and a half note. Measures 19-22 show a complex interplay of eighth and quarter notes across all staves, with some measures containing rests.

23 8

This system contains measures 23 through 27. It continues the four-staff arrangement. Measures 23-25 show a continuation of the eighth-note patterns. Measure 26 features a more active bass line with eighth notes. Measure 27 concludes the system with a final chord in the treble and a half note in the bass.

28 8

This system contains measures 28 through 32. Measures 28-30 show a continuation of the eighth-note patterns. Measure 31 features a more active bass line with eighth notes. Measure 32 concludes the system with a final chord in the treble and a half note in the bass.

33 8

This system contains measures 33 and 34. Measure 33 shows a continuation of the eighth-note patterns. Measure 34 concludes the system with a final chord in the treble and a half note in the bass.