

# 1409. Wenn Du lachst

Backgrounds Of S. Radic

**Helene Fischer** (\*1984) is a German pop singer, dancer, entertainer, television presenter and actress. With more than 13 million records sold, she is one of the most successful singers in Germany. Her albums *Best of Helene Fischer*, *Farbenspiel* and *Weihnachten* are among the best-selling music albums in Germany. She has been awarded seventeen echoes, seven Golden Hens, three Bambis and two Golden Cameras. She is also active on television, where she has presented *The Helene Fischer Show* at Christmas since 2011 and was awarded the Bavarian Television Prize in 2015.



Helene Fischer once again did everything right in the production of her new album. This success is all the more significant in that the artist describes the work as the most personal of her career to date and was involved in all creative processes from the selection of the songs to the final design of the booklet. Beside rousing pop sounds there are also many new tones to be heard this time. Helene Fischer takes her fans on a musical journey of discovery and presents herself in a stylistic diversity never heard before.

In the course of his collaboration with Jean Frankfurter he created titles for Stefanie Hertel, the Kastelruther Spatzen and Fernando Express from 2001. His most successful lyrics to date also originate from this environment: more than 20 songs for Helene Fischer. Reitz also played an active part in her latest album, with the simple name "Helene Fischer". During the release party in May, the Schlager queen thanked Reitz on stage in front of around 800 fans. And it seems that the new album will top all previous records.

**Who actually writes the hits of Helene Fischer?** His name is Tobias Reitz and he is one of the most sought-after and successful lyricists of German-language light music. The trained Germanist wrote song lyrics for Andrea Berg, Florian Silbereisen

The special feature of the ballad **Wenn Du lachst** lies in the beautiful piano accompaniment, which you can even hear "solo" on YouTube! So I also changed my keyboard notation this time and put the complete piano accompaniment in a keynote line!



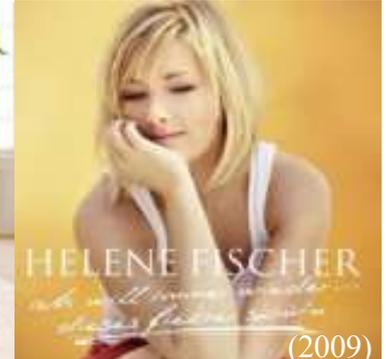
(2006)



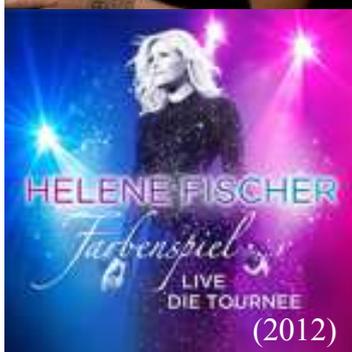
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Balladen-Beat (T=75)

The musical score is divided into two main sections: Main 1 and Main 2. The tempo is marked as T=75. The score includes parts for Strings, Piano, Guitar, Bass, and Drums. The Piano part is the most complex, featuring a steady quarter-note accompaniment with dynamic markings (p) and sustain symbols (\*). The Drums part shows a simple pattern in Main 1 (BD, Rimshot) and a more complex pattern in Main 2 (BD, DSD). The Guitar part provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The Bass part plays a simple line of half notes in Main 1 and dotted notes in Main 2. The Strings part plays advanced chords in different inversions or pitches, marked as 'Adv.'.

Programming instruction

A BALLADE is not a fixed metric form, but varies in the preserved songs within certain limits. If the basic rhythm is a drum beat, then it is called a "ballad beat" - or, depending on the dominant instrument, also a "piano ballad". Here the piano is predominant as the main accompanying instrument, but the emphasis lies in the singing, so the piano remains in the background - but always present in both mains. Otherwise Main 1 is kept very simple here, in the drums area only a steady quarter beat with "Rimshot" lookup. In Main 2 the disco beat sounds with a "DSD" (disco snare) and the guitar takes over the eighth form of the drums. The sibilant-instrument "small crash" is intended as a stronger replacement for the HiHat-open. The bass in Main 1 is only satisfied with half notes in basic tones - in Main 2 it is played dotted. The piano should be programmed with sustain (p=Sustain-Start, \*=Sustain-Stop) (CTRL64, 127=Start, 0=Stop) - the graphic representation is taken over according to the hold pedal rules. The strings play the advanced chords in different inversions or pitches.