

748. Morgenstimmung

Backgrounds of S. Radic

Henrik Ibsen, Norway's greatest playwright, commissioned Edvard Grieg in 1874 to write stage music for his dramatic poem Peer Gynt. From this orchestral suite comes "Morgenstimmung", Peer Gynt / Suite No. 1 op 46 / 2nd movement .

Henryk Ibsen's dramatic poem tells the experiences of Peer Gynt, who lives more in fantasy than in reality. With a fantastic tale of lies he cheats his way through life, drawing himself a reputation as a braggart. At the wedding of Ingrid, the rich farmer's daughter, nobody wants to dance with him except Solvejg, the daughter of the housekeeper. In revenge, he abducts the bride to the high mountains. Grieg tells the story of Peer Gynt in eight movements.

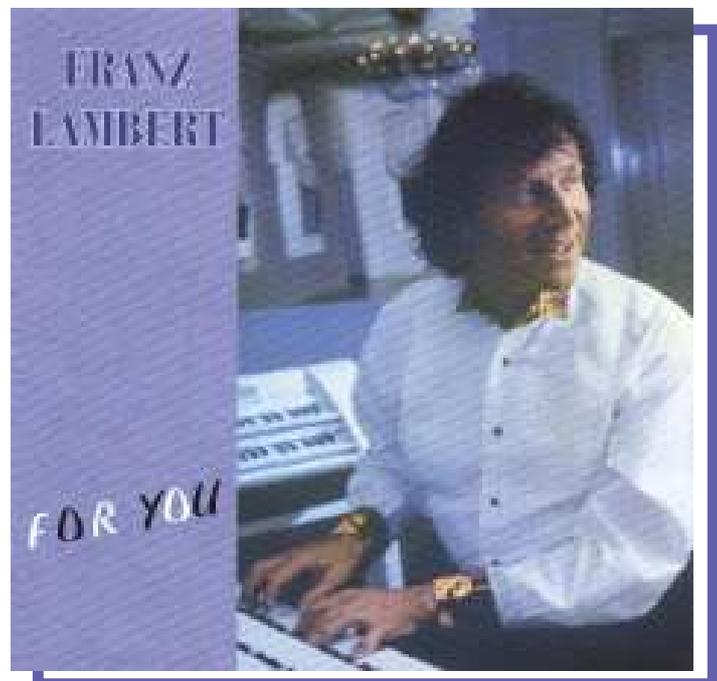
1st The bride abduction: The Allegro furioso describes the abduction into the mountains. It is followed by Andante doloroso, which is Ingrid's lament. The next morning he repents the bride of his deed.

2nd The morning after the abduction begins, the sun rises and drives away the shadows of the night (Allegretto pastorale). Peer Gynt then transfers his imagination to the hall of the demonic mountain king, where he is to marry the mythical troll princess. When he realizes that he becomes a troll, he fights against this seduction. In the last emergency he calls his mother for help and the hall collapses.

3rd In the Hall of the Mountain King: The basses begin with an eerie motif. It develops across all registers in a crescendo and stringendo into a hunt for Peer Gynt (Alla marcia e molto moderato) until destruction at the end of the movement. Meanwhile his mother Åse lies on her deathbed.

4th Åse's death: In Andante doloroso (strings only) Grieg describes how Åse's breath becomes weaker and weaker until she falls asleep gently. Many years later Peer Gynt sees himself as a prophet in Morocco. He lets his imagination run wild, is adored and spoiled by beautiful Arab girls, especially by Anitra, the chief's daughter.

5th Anitra's Dance: Grieg describes this provocative,



advertising dance only with strings. Viel Pizzicato, Triangle playing and rapid dynamic changes characterize this movement (Tempo di Mazurka).

6th Arab Dance: A whole swarm of girls dance for Peer Gynt (Allegro molto). In the last act of drama, Peer Gynt returns home as an old man. On the Norwegian coast his ship suffers a shipwreck, and he can only save himself ashore with great need.

7th Peer Gynt's return home: Grieg lets the storm rage in the Allegro agitato. The waves beat higher and higher, the wind howls, the rocks move closer and closer until the ship shatters. Peer Gynt fights with the elements for his life. Back home, Peer Gynt must realize that his life is like an onion. He opened many bowls, but he couldn't find a core. In the last scene he appears as a sinner before Solvejg, who had been waiting for him until now, and asks her for forgiveness. Bedded his head on her lap, she sings his lullaby to rest.

8th Solvejg's song: This Andante follows attacca after Peer Gynt's return home. It is characterized by a boundless and indescribable tranquillity. "With the exception of the keys, the two note versions are completely identical as arrangements: The F major version 2 is even easier to play than the C major version 1, because the middle section here leads to E major! However, the sound of the C major version is significantly higher. An octavation of the C version would be a homework assignment! The accompaniment consists of the simplest 6/8 SLOW-ROCK style, whereby the harmony is only achieved by the string pad chord held. The arpeggio guitar of the style scheme is an advanced programming.

6/8-Slow-Rock (T=70)

The musical score is arranged in four staves. The top staff is for the Guitar (Gitarre) in treble clef, showing a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff is for Strings in treble clef, featuring a sustained chordal texture with a slur. The third staff is for Bass in bass clef, showing a simple bass line with eighth notes. The bottom staff is for Drums in treble clef, with a continuous pattern of bass drum (BD) and snare drum (SD) hits. The time signature is 6/8 and the tempo is T=70.

Programming instruction

A SLOW-FOX with very simple construction: In the drum area a quarter RIDE CYMBAL plays continuously, but the bass drum only plays on the accentuated bar parts 1-and-3 and here the RIMSHOT (snare edge) in contrast to the Wunderlich original - he prefers brooms! Try it out here, because only the high-quality sample instruments have a snare broom worthy of the name! Enter the quarter-guitar in the accompanying area and a relatively moving, "dotted" bass (in this case triolic). The string carpet should be entered as ADVANCED, so that one does not always have to hold the gel chord in the UM. A continuous walking bass with the well-known sequence C_E_G_A_C and back could then be programmed as an increase in the Main-2 part.