

SONATA N. 22

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Op. 54

In tempo di Minuetto (♩-circa 104)

a) Il revisore ritiene che la differenza degli abbellimenti, consistenti in un trillo qui e in un al passaggio corrispondente otto battute dopo, sia voluta; per conseguenza eseguisce il primo passaggio nel modo seguente:

od anche:

oppure:

lasciando la scelta. Il modo in cui egli eseguisce il secondo abbellimento viene indicato nella nota a pag. 266 b). La maggior parte delle edizioni non fanno differenza tra il trillo ed il . Comunque, le varie edizioni non concordano sulla interpretazione del . Il più frequentemente si trova:

a) The dissimilarity of embellishments, here a *tr* and at the corresponding place 8 bars later a , is intentional, according to the editor's opinion. Thus he plays here:

but suggests as possible alternatives:

or:

His way of playing the second embellishment is shown in footnote b) page 266. Most editions make no distinction between *tr* and . However, the various editions do not agree upon the interpretation of the . Most frequently one finds:

a) In der Verschiedenheit der Zeichensetzung, hier: *tr*, an der entsprechenden Stelle acht Takte später aber: , sieht der Herausgeber eine Absicht. Demgemäß spielt er das erstmal:

Aber auch:

oder:

stellt er zur Wahl. Wie er die zweite Verzierung ausführt, zeigt die Fußnote S. 266 b). Die meisten Ausgaben lassen *tr* und gleichbedeutend sein. Die Vorschrift erfährt aber durchaus keine einheitliche Auslegung. Am häufigsten erscheint:

The main score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes a bass line with a treble clef and a piano line with a bass clef. It features a 3/2 time signature, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and dynamics such as *p dolce*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The second system continues with a treble clef staff and a piano line, including dynamics like *sf*, *p*, *non brillante*, and *f*, and the instruction *sempre forte e staccato*. The third system shows a treble clef staff with *sf* dynamics. The fourth system is marked 'I.' and includes a treble clef staff with *sf* dynamics and fingerings. The fifth system is marked 'V.' and includes a treble clef staff with *sf* dynamics, a tempo marking *(poco)*, and a metronome marking $\text{♩} = 112$.

L'esecuzione più usata è la seguente:

A musical notation showing a triplet of eighth notes with a '3' above it, indicating the standard execution.

b) Confrontare con la nota a pagina 265 a).

A musical notation showing a triplet of eighth notes with a '3' above it, but with a different fingering (3 5 3) compared to the standard execution.

The customary execution is:

A musical notation showing a triplet of eighth notes with a '3' above it, indicating the standard execution.

b) Compare with footnote a), page 265.

A musical notation showing a triplet of eighth notes with a '3' above it, but with a different fingering (3 5 3) compared to the standard execution.

üblich ist:

A musical notation showing a triplet of eighth notes with a '3' above it, indicating the standard execution.

b) Vergleiche mit Fußnote a), S. 265.

A musical notation showing a triplet of eighth notes with a '3' above it, but with a different fingering (3 5 3) compared to the standard execution.

a) Le tre crome (con la legatura) possono, se occorre, essere eseguite con la mano sinistra con la diteggiatura 1, 3, 2.

b) In questo passaggio, al contrario di quello corrispondente (14 battute prima) non vi è nessun segno di *sf*. La teoria pedante stabilisce che, quando nel corso di un pezzo un passaggio si ripete, a volte in altro tono, si deve eseguire in modo identico alla prima volta anche se non vi sono le stesse indicazioni. Ma il revisore rifiuta questo principio. (Naturalmente a volte bisogna seguirlo).

a) If need be, the 3 quavers with the slur can also be played with the left hand, fingering 1, 3, 2.

b) No *sf* signs here, in contrast to the corresponding place 14 bars earlier. The pedantic rule stipulating that a section appearing more than once in a work (sometimes in another key) be always played as marked at its first appearance, if there are no marks when it reappears — this rule is rejected by the editor, in principle. (Of course there are also occasional instances when it should be applied).

a) Die drei Achtel (mit dem Legatobogen) können allenfalls auch von der linken Hand gespielt werden, mit dem Fingersatz 1, 3, 2.

b) Hier, im Gegensatz zu der entsprechenden Stelle (14 Takte früher), keine *sf*-Zeichen. Die Schulregel, Teile eines Stückes, die in dessen Verlaufe mehrmals vorkommen (nur auf anderer Stufe etwa), immer, wenn die Wiederholung sie ohne Zeichen bringt, so zu spielen, wie sie bei ihrer ersten Erscheinung angegeben sind, diese Regel lehnt der Herausgeber grundsätzlich ab. (Selbstverständlich soll sie gelegentlich auch befolgt werden).

Musical score for the first system. The piano part (treble clef) includes fingerings (3, 4, 5, 2, 4, 5, 2, 5, 1) and dynamics *sf*, *[sf]*, and *simile*. The bass part (bass clef) includes dynamics *sf* and *[sf]*. The system concludes with a section labeled VII. (♩=112) and dynamics *f*.

Musical score for the second system. The piano part (treble clef) includes fingerings (4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4) and dynamics *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*. The bass part (bass clef) includes fingerings (1, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 5, 1, 3, 1, 4) and dynamics *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*. The system concludes with a section labeled I. and dynamics *f*.

Musical score for the third system. The piano part (treble clef) includes fingerings (4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 1, 3, 4, 2) and dynamics *p subito*, *sempre p*. The bass part (bass clef) includes fingerings (3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 5, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1) and dynamics *f*. The system concludes with a section labeled IV. and dynamics *p subito*, *sempre p*.

Musical score for the fourth system. The piano part (treble clef) includes fingerings (3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3) and dynamics *decresc.*. The bass part (bass clef) includes fingerings (4, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 5, 1, 3, 2) and dynamics *decresc.*. The system concludes with a section labeled I. and dynamics *decresc.*.

a) La maggior parte delle edizioni hanno la seconda terzina in seste *la b si b do do re b mi b* invece che in ottave, considerate come un errore del manoscritto o dell'edizione originale. Perciò le ottave non sopraggiungono che al terzo quarto. Il revisore lascia libertà di scelta.

a) Most editions have, on the second beat, 3 sixths a-flat b-flat c instead of the octaves which they regard as a slip of the pen in the manuscript or misprint in the First Edition. Consequently, in these editions the octaves begin on the third beat. The editor considers it an open question as to what is right here.

a) Die meisten Ausgaben haben auf das zweite Viertel statt der Triole in Oktaven, die für einen Schreibfehler des Manuskripts oder einen Druckfehler der Originalausgabe gehalten wird, Sexten «as¹» «b¹» «c²» «c¹» «des¹» «es¹» gesetzt. Die Oktaven treten also erst beim dritten Viertel ein. Der Herausgeber läßt die Frage, was hier richtig sei, offen.

VII.

pp *cresc.*

p subito *pp* *pp* *dolce, tranquillo ugualmente*

(♩=104)

p

sf *p* *mp* *p*

sf *p* *mp*

a) Suonare il basso (do) sotto la prima semicroma (fa) e non sotto l'appoggiatura.

a) The bass (c) should be played together with the first semiquaver (f) and not with the grace note (g).

a) BaB («c») mit dem ersten Sechzehntel («f»), nicht aber mit dem Vorschlag («g») zusammen!

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *p*, *pcresc.*, *sf*. Includes fingerings and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *p*, *non cresc.*, *p dolce*. Includes a trill (tr) and fingerings.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *non cresc.*, *p*, *cresc.*. Includes fingerings and slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *non troppo*, *sf*, *p*, *sempre for-*. Includes fingerings and slurs.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *f*, *sf*. Includes fingerings and slurs. Marked with *I.*

a) Vedi pag. 265 a).

a) See page 265 a).

a) Siehe Seite 265 a).

IV. (♩=108)

(♩=112)

IV. I.

sempre f *f* *p non cresc.* *ff subito* (a) *sf*

(♩=108)

IV. (♩=104)

p (b) *p dolce* *più p, tranq.* *p in t.*

sf *p*

(c) (d)

p *mp* *sf* *p* *mp*

legatissimo

a) Corona della durata di cinque quarti circa. Senza pausa respiratoria.
 b) Corona della durata di quattro quarti circa. Prosegue senza pausa.
 c) Vedi pag. 269 a).
 d) Vedi pag. 266 a).

a) Fermata about 5 crotchets, not followed by a pause.
 b) Fermata about 4 crotchets; continue without pause.
 c) See page 269 a).
 d) See page 266 a).

a) Fermate etwa fünf Viertel; keine Luft-pause danach.
 b) Fermate etwa vier Viertel; ohne Pause fortsetzen.
 c) Siehe Seite 269 a).
 d) Siehe Seite 266 a).

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., 4, 5, 4, 2, 4, 2, 1, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 2, 5, 4, 2, 4, 2, 5, 4, 2, 1). The lower staff is in bass clef and provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Performance markings include *p dolce*, *non cresc.*, and *p*.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with complex fingerings and ornaments. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. Performance markings include *cresc.*, *non troppo*, and *sf*.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff features a melodic line with a *sempre p* marking and a *ben legato* instruction. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. Performance markings include *p* and *non affrett.*

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a *dolce* marking and a *6* (sextuplet) marking. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

Fifth system of the musical score, divided into two parts labeled I and II. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking and a *non troppo* instruction. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. Performance markings include *cresc.* and *non troppo*.

II. Adagio (♩=96) non troppo stacc. III. Tempo I. (♩=100)

pp *legg.* *ppp* *p dolce* *molto semplice*

(v. p. 273 b) *tranq., articolato* *ugualmente, molto p*

(♩=96) I.

mp

IV. (♩=92) *dolce*

tranq., ma in tempo *p*

I. (♩=88) II. (♩=84) III. (♩=100) I.

liberamente *in t.*

più p *p cresc.* *molto* *ff sempre*

*Red. ** *Red. ** *Red. ** *Red.*

II. (♩=96) III. (♩=92) I. IV. (♩=88)

decresc. *tranq. ma non rit.* *pp* *più pp* *ppp*

*Red. ** *Red. ** *Red.* *Red. **

Allegretto (♩=circa 126)

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time, marked Allegretto with a tempo of approximately 126 beats per minute. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *poco*, *sfp*, *cresc.*, *f*, *mp*, *mf*, *sf*, *molto p*, *pp*, and *tr*. Articulations like *dolce*, *ten.*, *subito*, and *non cresc.* are used throughout. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece concludes with a trill marked 'a' and a *pp* dynamic.

a) Trillo senza risoluzione (secondo il revisore).

a) Trill without after-beat (in the editor's opinion).

a) Triller ohne Nachschlag (Meinung des Herausgebers).

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *f sempre*, *marc.*, *p*, *sf*, *poco marc.*. Includes fingerings and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *f*, *sf*, *p*, *poco marc.*. Includes fingerings and slurs.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *f*, *marc.*, *p*, *poco marc.*. Includes fingerings and slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *f*, *marc.*, *p*, *poco marc.*. Includes fingerings and slurs.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *dolce*, *cresc.*. Includes fingerings and slurs.

I. II. I. II.

ff *p* *ff* *p*

I. II. segue (a)

f *sf* *p* *f* *sf* *p* *f* *sf* *p* *f* *sf* *p*

non legato *ff* *ff* *p subito*

(♩ = 120) *tranquillo ma ben fluente, non espress.*

non legato *p* *mp espress.*

3 1 simile *1 4 2 4 3 4* *3 1 3 2 4 1 5* *1 2 4 3 5 2*

1 3 1 4 2 1 2 1 2 2 3

a) Molte edizioni hanno qui un *re b* (a partire dalla quinta semicroma). Il revisore ritiene che sia invece esatto il *re bequadro*

b) L'indicazione « espressivo » non può riferirsi che alla sola battuta in cui si trova scritta (la prima volta alla seconda battuta del periodo, la seconda volta alla prima battuta). Se dovesse riferirsi anche a quelle che seguono bisognerebbe stabilire a quante di esse. Non vi possono essere dubbi o obiezioni circa la restrizione dell'indicazione « espressivo » a queste due sole battute. « Espressivo » in questo caso, significa con maggiore sonorità, (ma non forte), più incalzante, più attivo delle battute vicine che devono scorrere tranquille, uguali, senza desideri, quasi impersonali.

a) Many editions have *d-flat* already here, from the fifth semiquaver on. The editor thinks that *d* is correct.

b) It seems the indication "espressivo" (here and 3 bars later) can only be meant for the one bar in which it appears (the first time in the second and the second time in the first bar of the 4-bar period). Were this "espressivo" applicable also to the bars which follow, then it would still have to be decided to how many of the bars it should apply. It really would be hard to imagine valid objections and considerations against confining the "espressivo" to the 2 single bars.

"Espressivo" should signify here: stronger (but certainly not loud), with more urgency and more active than the surrounding bars which should flow along quietly, evenly, without weight or want - almost impersonally.

a) Viele Ausgaben haben schon hier «des» (vom fünften Sechzehntel an). Der Herausgeber bekennt sich zu «d».

b) Die Angabe « espressivo » kann eigentlich nur dem einen Takt gelten, in dem sie je vorkommt. (Das erstmalig im zweiten, das zweitemal im ersten Takt des Viertakters). Bezöge man sie auch auf die Takte, die ihr folgen, so müßte immer erst entschieden werden, auf wie viele davon. Gegen die Beschränkung des « espressivo » auf die beiden vereinzelt Stellen sind Einwendungen und Bedenken nicht recht vorstellbar. « Espressivo » sei hier: stärker (aber gewiß nicht laut), drängender, handelnder als die benachbarten Takte, die ruhig, gleichmäßig, leicht, wunschlos, fast unpersönlich dahinfließen sollen.

(♩=126)

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Tempo marking (♩=126). Dynamics include *p* and *simile*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A slur covers the first two measures.

I. II.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef. Dynamics include *p cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. A slur covers the first two measures. Section markers I and II are present.

III.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Bass clef. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f sempre*, and *sf*. A slur covers the first two measures. Section marker III is present.

(♩=120)

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef. Tempo marking (♩=120). Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *poco*. A slur covers the first two measures. Section marker III is present.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef. Dynamics include *sempre p*, *poco*, and *simile*. A slur covers the first two measures.

a) Riproduciamo qui e nella battuta seguente, per la mano destra la notazione dell'edizione Urtext, quantunque siano sorti dei dubbi circa la sua accuratezza. Il do inferiore dalla seconda alla terza croma deve esser privo di legatura e perciò ribattuto? Non è probabile (quantunque sia possibile ed abbia una certa originalità); nel caso si possono aggiungere le legature:



Inoltre, osservando la forma ritmica nella mano sinistra delle quattro battute prima dell'ultima, non vien fatto di domandarci se la prima delle battute di cui sopra non debba eseguirsi così?:



Il riferimento alla mano sinistra per giustificare il cambiamento da introdursi alla destra non è accettabile. Perché la destra deve fare esattamente ciò che poi farà la sinistra? Non sarebbe accettabile neanche se dopo questo cambiamento i due passaggi risultassero completamente simili: infatti sussisterebbero sempre delle differenze sensibili (che non è difficile scoprire). Perciò il cambiamento non farebbe raggiungere lo scopo, che inoltre non è né desiderabile né giustificabile, giacché tutta l'opera di Beethoven è piena di ineguaglianze di questo genere e noi le salutiamo e ne godiamo ogni volta come di felici creazioni di un genio. Dunque, per finire, è meglio eseguire questo passaggio nel modo indicato dall'edizione Urtext.

b) Rispettare la corona.

a) In this and the following bar the notation of the right hand follows the Urtext edition, though some doubts as to its correctness have arisen. Should perhaps the lower c (which has no tie from second to third quaver) be played twice? That seems improbable (though conceivable and attractive) and thus one might decide to insert the missing tie:



Furthermore: should perhaps (analogous with the rhythmic pattern of the left hand in the 4 bars before the last) the first of the 2 bars in question be played like this?:

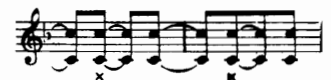


Such conclusive reference to the left hand, as justification for a modification in the right hand, (to have the right hand play — who knows why — exactly the same which the left hand plays later!) would have to be rejected, even if by the rhythmic assimilation of the first 4 bars these would actually conform with the 4 following ones. But that is not so: other considerable differences remain (which are easy to detect). Thus the intervention could not even achieve its aim of total assimilation which, by the way, was never desirable or reasonable, because in Beethoven's works specifically, one finds innumerable instances of dissimilarities of the kind here discussed, and each time one welcomes and enjoys them as signs of particularly felicitous creativity.

Therefore, to conclude: it will, after all, be best to play these bars as the Urtext prescribes.

b) Observe the Fermata.

a) Die Notation, für die rechte Hand, folgt hier und im nächsten Takt der Urtextausgabe, obgleich manche Zweifel an der Richtigkeit dieser Notation entstanden sind. Soll etwa das untere «c», vom zweiten zum dritten Achtel, ohne Haltebogen, also zweimal anzuschlagen sein? Es ist nicht wahrscheinlich (obgleich durchaus denkbar und reizvoll); der Haltebogen mag hier allenfalls zugesetzt werden:



Weiter: soll entsprechend der rhythmischen Gestalt der linken Hand, in den vier vorletzten Takten, der erste der beiden angefochtenen Takte etwa:



heißten? Der rückschließende Hinweis auf die linke Hand, zur Rechtfertigung der Veränderung in der rechten, die, wer weiß nur warum, genau das gleiche vortun soll, was später die linke macht, dieser Hinweis wäre auch unbedingt abzulehnen, wenn die vier ersten Takte (mit den Achteln rechts) bei rhythmischer Angleichung an die vier nachfolgenden eben diesen nun tatsächlich ganz entsprechen würden; es bleibt aber nach der vollzogenen rhythmischen Angleichung der beiden Viertakter ihre sonstige erhebliche Verschiedenheit durchaus bestehen (was nicht schwer zu entdecken ist). Also erreicht der Eingriff gar nicht sein Ziel der Gleichmachung, das übrigens nie erstrebenswert noch begründbar war, denn just das Beethovensche Werk zeigt ungezählte Beispiele von Abweichungen der hier besprochenen Art, und jedesmal werden sie als besonders gelungene schöpferische Züge begrüßt und genossen.

Darum, zum Schluß: es wird das beste sein, die Stelle doch so zu spielen, wie der Urtext sie verlangt.

b) Fermate beachten!