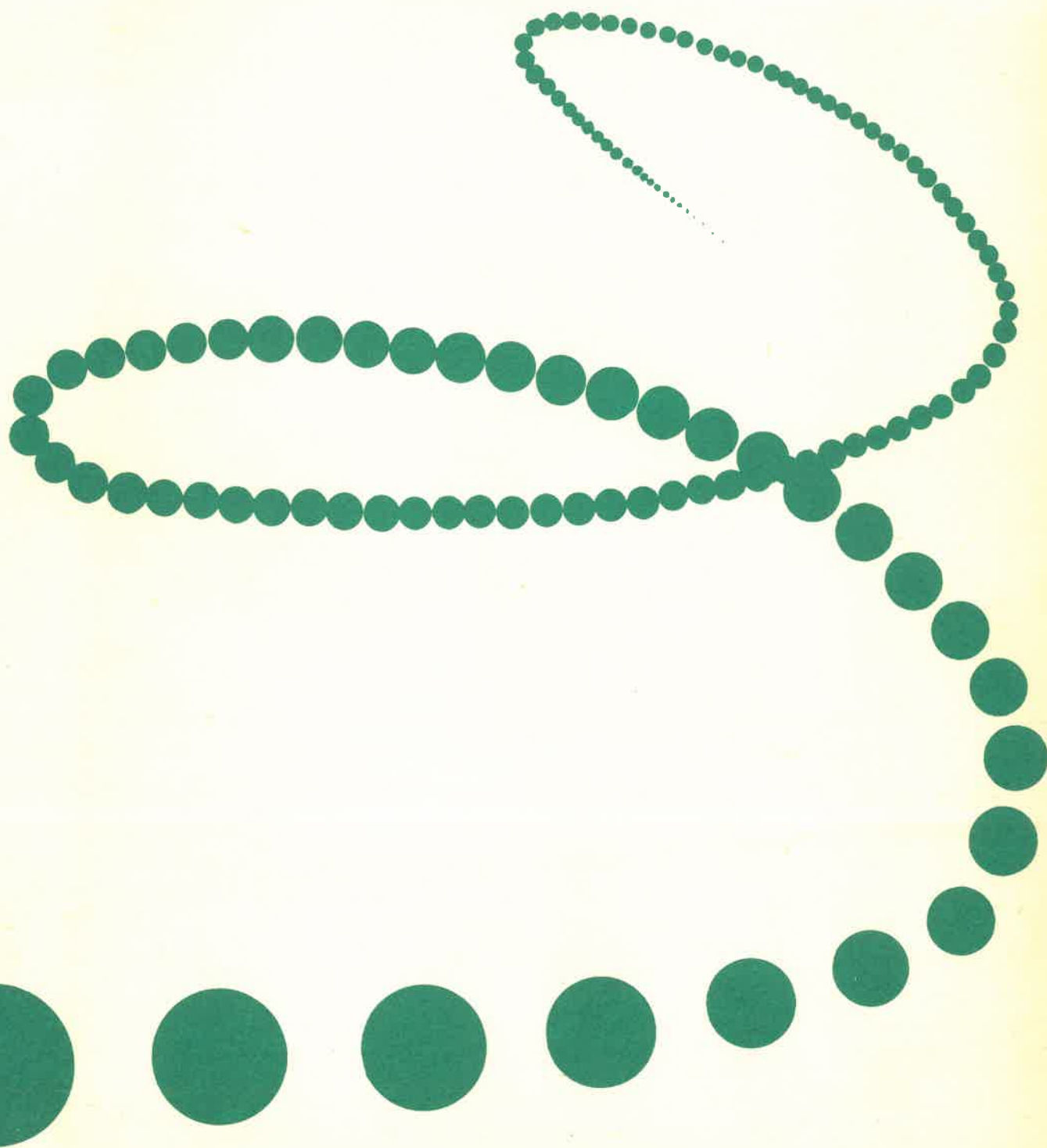


ALEXANDER URIJAH BOSKOVICH
"WITH JOY & GLADNESS"
FOR TWO VIOLINS

אלכסנדר אוריה בוסקוביץ'
"בתופים ובמחולות"
לשני כנורות



PERCUSSION

"WITH JOY & GLADNESS"

"בתופים ובמחולות"

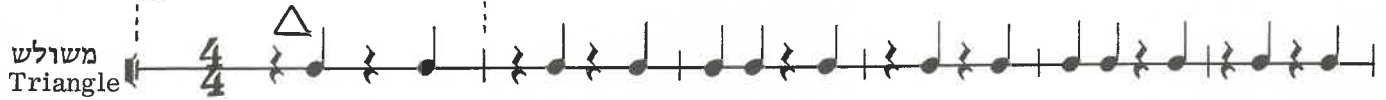
3.*

א.א. בוסקוביץ'
A.U. BOSKOVICH

(כנור I)
(Violin I)



משולש
Triangle



(כנור II)
(Violin II)

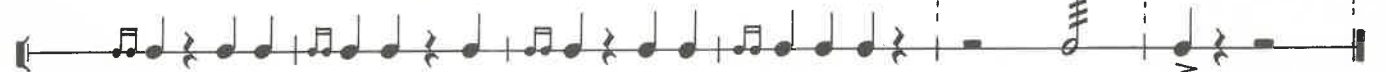
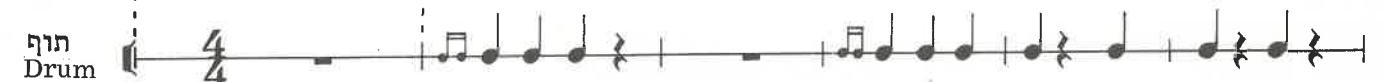


9.*

(כנור I)
(Violin I)



תוף
Drum



*Percussion instruments play
only in movements Nos. 3 and 9.

* כלי-הנקישה מנוגנים

רק בפרקים השלישי והתשיעי

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ALEXANDER URIJAH BOSKOVICH
"WITH JOY & GLADNESS"
FOR TWO VIOLINS

אלכסנדר אוריה בוסקוביץ'
"בתופים ובמחולות"
לשני כנורות



אלכסנדר אוריה בוסקוביץ (1907-1964) נולד בטרנסילבניה, בשנת 1938 עלה לארץ. כאן עסק בקומפוזיציה ובהוראה והקים דור של קומפוזיטורים ישראלים צעירים, שרבים מהם זכו להכרה בינלאומית. היה מבקרו המוסיקלי של עתון "הארץ" במשך שנים רבות, וחבר הסגל של אוניברסיטת תל-אביב. רבות מיצירותיו זכו בביצועים בארץ ומחוצה לה, תחת שרביטם של מנצחים בעלי-שם.

בין יצירותיו: "שרשרת הזהב" — סוויטה לתזמורת על נעימות חסידיות (1937); קונצ'רטו לאבוב ותזמורת (1943); "סוויטה שמית" לתזמורת (1946-7); "אדוני רועי" — לאלט ותזמורת (1946); "סוויטה זעירה" — לכלי-קשת, חליל וכלי-נְקִישָׁה (1956-7); "תהלים" — לכינור ופסנתר (1957); "שיר המעלות" — לתזמורת (1960); "בת-ישראל" — קנטטה לטנור, מקהלה ותזמורת (1961); "קינה" — לצ'לו ופסנתר (1962); "קונצ'רטו זה קאמרה" — לכינור ו-10 נגנים (1963); "עדיים" — לחליל ותזמורת (1964); מוסיקה לתיאטרון, קטעים לפסנתר ושירים.

Alexander Urija BOSKOVICH (1907-1964) was born in Transylvania. He came to Israel in 1938 where he devoted himself to the education of a generation of young Israeli composers, many of whom have already made a name for themselves, and won acclaim both in Israel and abroad. He was a music critic of the "HA'ARETZ" daily newspaper and a member of the senate of the University of Tel Aviv. Many of his works have been awarded prizes and are widely performed both in Israel and abroad, under the batons of conductors of world fame.

His works include: THE GOLDEN CHAIN, suite for orchestra based on East-European Jewish folk tunes (1937); THE GOLDEN CHAIN, suite for piano (1937); CONCERTO for Oboe and Orchestra (1943); SEMITIC SUITE for orchestra (1946/47); THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD for contralto and orchestra (1946); PICCOLA SUIA for str. fl. & perc. (1956/57); PSALM for violin and piano (1957); CANTICO DI MA'ALOTH for orchestra (1960); DAUGHTER OF ISRAEL, cantata for tenor, mixed choir and orchestra (1961); LAMENT for vcl. and piano (1962); CONCERTO DA CAMERA for violin and 10 players (1962); ORNAMENTS for flute and orchestra (1964); Incidental Music; Piano Pieces and Songs.

בתופים ובמחולות לשני כנורות וכלי נקישא — במקורה היתה יצירה זו מחזור של שירים לשני קולות, אשר נערכו לשני כנורות בידי עליזה פניבש, הנמנית עם חבר המורים לכנור באקדמיה למוסיקה ע"ש רובין בתל-אביב, מאז ייסודה.

תשעת הקטעים הדו-קוליים האלו מתאימים מבחינת המנעד שלהם כבר לסוף השנה הראשונה או התחלת השנה השניה של הנגינה בכנור.

בכנור הראשון דרושה בעצם בכל הקטעים רק התנוחה (פוזיציה) המז'ורית או המינורית, כלומר:

0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 או 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

בנפרד או בשילוב.

בכנור השני משתמשים גם במצב אצבעות 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

רק הדבקה מעמידה את התלמיד בפני קשיים מקצביים מסוימים, וחלוקת קשתות מורכבת יותר. כן אפשר לותר על נגינת העיטורים, וזה לפי יכולתו של התלמיד.

בהתחשב בתלמיד המתחיל או המתקדם מציעה העורכת שני סוגי אצבע, וכן שתי הוראות מטרונום שונות.

הקטעים חוברו במודוסים דלקמן:

I	Aeolian (minus the sixth)		I אאולי (בלי סקסטה)
II	Aeolian		II אאולי
III	Mixolydian		III מיקסולידי
IV	Dorian		IV דורי
V	Combined Mixolydian and Dorian		V מיקסולידי ודורי בשילוב
VI	Aeolian		VI אאולי
VII	Dorian		VII דורי
VIII	Ionian		VIII יוני
IX	Mixolydian		IX מיקסולידי

WITH JOY AND GLADNESS for Two Violins with Percussion ad lib. - originally a cycle of songs for two voices, transcribed and edited for two violins by Alice Fenyves, who is on the panel of violin teachers at the Tel Aviv Rubin Academy of Music since its inception.

These 9 two-voiced pieces are suitable as regards compass for the end of the first or the beginning of the second year of violin playing.

In all the pieces the first violin is required to use the major or minor position only, i.e.:

0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 or 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 alone or in combination.

The second violin in addition uses the finger-position 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4.

Only in the Debka is the pupil confronted with certain rhythmic difficulties and a more complicated division of bows. The playing of ornaments may be dispensed with - this depends on the pupil's ability. Two types of fingering are suggested, as well as two different metronome markings, in order to suit either beginner or more advanced pupil.

The pieces are written in the modes given above.

□ = interval of a whole tone

△ = interval of semi-tone

□ = מרחק של טון שלם

△ = מרחק של חצי טון

"WITH JOY & GLADNESS"

"בתופים ובמחולות"

ערוך לשני כנורות (וכלי נגישה) ע"י עליזה פניבש

Transcribed for two violins (and percussion ad lib.) by ALICE FENYVES

א.א. בוסקוביץ

A.U. BOSKOVICH

1.

MODERATO (♩=100-120) בתנועה שקטה, רך

I כנור
Violin I

II כנור
Violin II

The musical score is written for two violins and percussion. It begins with a tempo marking of MODERATO (♩=100-120) and a dynamic of *p* (piano). The first system shows the violin parts. The second system shows the percussion part entering with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The third system shows the violin parts continuing with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The fourth system shows the violin parts continuing with a *mf* dynamic. The fifth system shows the violin parts continuing with a *f* (forte) dynamic, followed by a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) section.

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I.M.I. 089

FESTIVO (♩=132 160) דג'יגי

I כנור I
Violin I

II כנור II
Violin II

pochissimo

rit.

VIVO $\sigma = 100$ (♩ = 144) עבר

I כנור I
Violin I

II כנור II
Violin II

*) משולש
Triangle

mf

mf

f

f

*)ad libitum

L.M.I. 089

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) joined by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Some notes have accents (^) or slurs. The piece concludes with a *secco* marking and a final double bar line.

System 1: Treble staff has a half note F#4, a quarter note G#4, and a quarter note A5. Bass staff has a half note F#2, a quarter note G#2, and a quarter note A3. A slur connects the first two measures.

System 2: Treble staff has a half note F#4, a quarter note G#4, and a quarter note A5. Bass staff has a half note F#2, a quarter note G#2, and a quarter note A3. A slur connects the first two measures.

System 3: Treble staff has a half note F#4, a quarter note G#4, and a quarter note A5. Bass staff has a half note F#2, a quarter note G#2, and a quarter note A3. A slur connects the first two measures.

System 4: Treble staff has a half note F#4, a quarter note G#4, and a quarter note A5. Bass staff has a half note F#2, a quarter note G#2, and a quarter note A3. A slur connects the first two measures.

System 5: Treble staff has a half note F#4, a quarter note G#4, and a quarter note A5. Bass staff has a half note F#2, a quarter note G#2, and a quarter note A3. A slur connects the first two measures.

System 6: Treble staff has a half note F#4, a quarter note G#4, and a quarter note A5. Bass staff has a half note F#2, a quarter note G#2, and a quarter note A3. A slur connects the first two measures.

ALLEGRO (♩=120-144) עליז

I כנור
Violin III כנור
Violin II

The musical score consists of five systems, each with two staves (Violin I and Violin II). The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked ALLEGRO (♩=120-144) and the mood is עליז (lively).

- System 1:** Violin I starts with a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, and G4. Violin II has a whole rest. Dynamics: *mf*.
- System 2:** Violin I has a half note A4, followed by quarter notes B4, C5, and B4. Violin II has a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, and G4. Dynamics: *mf*.
- System 3:** Violin I has a half note A4, followed by quarter notes B4, C5, and B4. Violin II has a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, and G4. Dynamics: *mf*.
- System 4:** Violin I has a half note A4, followed by quarter notes B4, C5, and B4. Violin II has a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, and G4. Dynamics: *mf*.
- System 5:** Violin I has a half note A4, followed by quarter notes B4, C5, and B4. Violin II has a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, and G4. Dynamics: *mf*.

Additional markings include accents (*v*) and a *poco rit.* instruction in the final system.

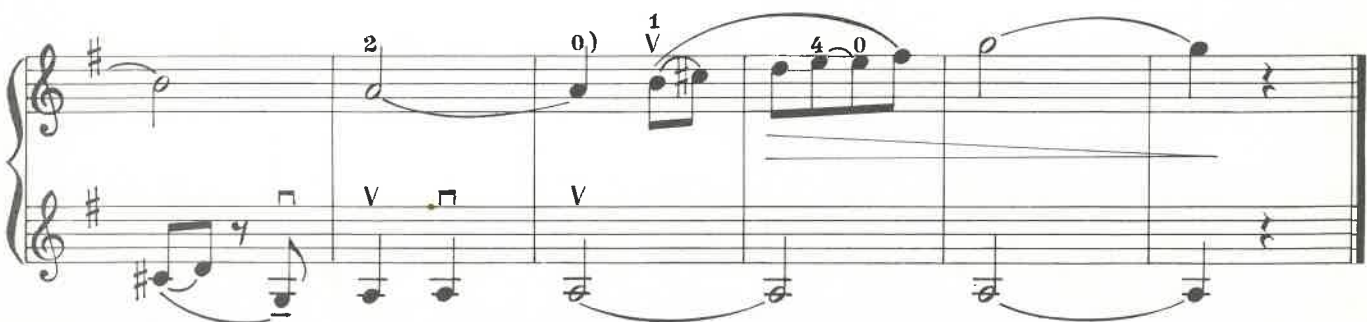
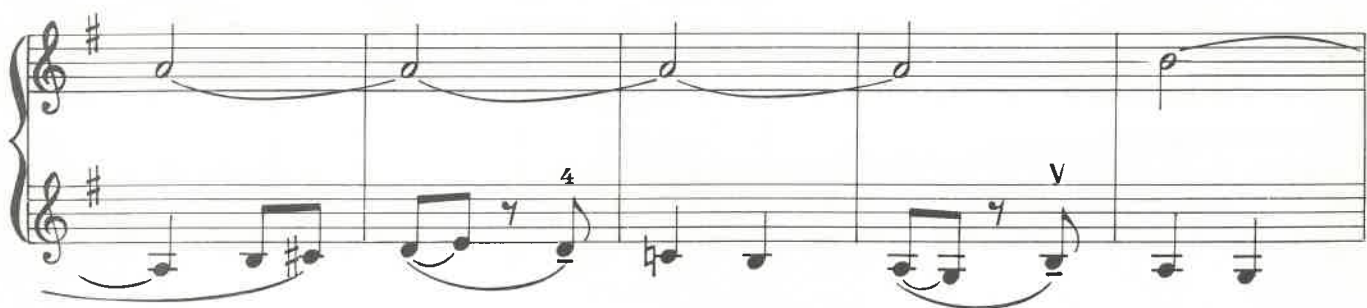
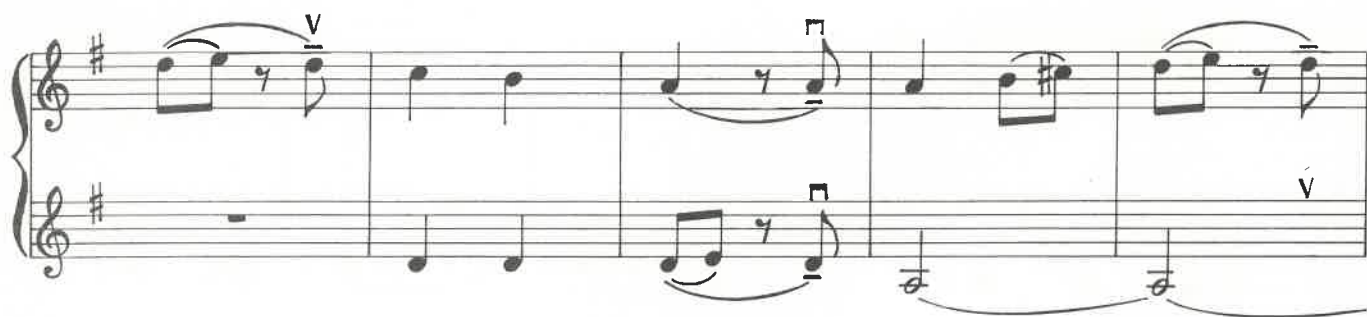
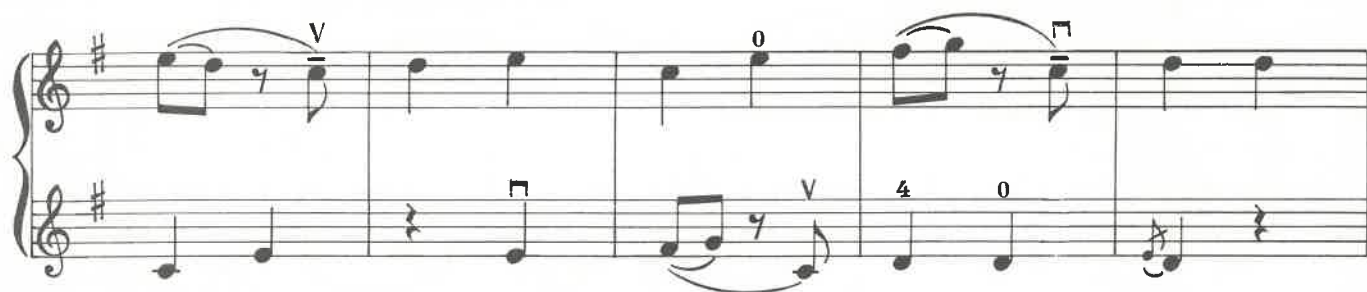
5. דבקה DEBKA

VIVO $\text{♩}=92, (\text{♩}=100)$ עבר

I כנור
Violin I

II כנור
Violin II

The musical score is written for Violin I and Violin II. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked VIVO with a note value of 92 (♩=92) and a note value of 100 (♩=100). The score is divided into five systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the melody. The third system shows a change in the bass line. The fourth system includes a measure with a 4/4 time signature change and a measure with a 6/8 time signature change. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final measure marked with a 'v' (vibrato) and a 'v' (vibrato) in the bass line.



ANDANTE ($\text{♩} = 80-92$) רר, איט' ANDANTE

I כנור I
Violin I

II כנור II
Violin II

p cantabile

ENERGICO (♩=120-132) במרץ

I כנור
Violin III כנור
Violin II

The musical score consists of six measures for two violins. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'ENERGICO' with a metronome indication of 120-132 beats per minute. The first measure has a rest for Violin I and a forte (f) dynamic for Violin II. Subsequent measures include various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and accents. The score ends with a double bar line in the sixth measure.

VIVO (♩=92) ער

I כנור I
Violin I

II כנור II
Violin II

f ma *leggiere*

f ma *leggiere*

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, dynamics, and fingerings.

System 1: The first system shows a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The bass staff begins with a half note F#3, followed by a quarter note G3, and then a quarter note A3. The system concludes with a quarter note B4 in the treble and a quarter note A3 in the bass.

System 2: The second system continues the melody in the treble staff with a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass staff features a half note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note A3. The system concludes with a quarter note B4 in the treble and a quarter note A3 in the bass.

System 3: The third system shows the treble staff with a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass staff features a half note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note A3. The system concludes with a quarter note B4 in the treble and a quarter note A3 in the bass.

System 4: The fourth system continues the melody in the treble staff with a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass staff features a half note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note A3. The system concludes with a quarter note B4 in the treble and a quarter note A3 in the bass.

System 5: The fifth system shows the treble staff with a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass staff features a half note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note A3. The system concludes with a quarter note B4 in the treble and a quarter note A3 in the bass.

Key features of the notation include:

- Dynamic markings:** *f* (forte) appears in the second system, and *sostenuto* appears in the fifth system.
- Fingerings:** Numbers 4 and 0 are used to indicate fingerings for specific notes.
- Articulation:** Accents and slurs are used to indicate phrasing and articulation.
- Rehearsal marks:** A double bar line with a repeat sign is used to indicate a section.

VIVO ($\text{♩}=92$; $\text{♩}=120$) עבר

I כנור I
Violin I

II כנור II
Violin II

*) תוף
Drum

*)ad libitum

I.M.I. 089

Autograph. G. Avni

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