

Wenn wir in höchsten Nöten sein

Analysis from Gene Biringer's Schenker Text, Ex. 5-27

J.S. Bach

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Wenn wir in höchsten Nöten sein" by J.S. Bach, analyzed using Schenkerian techniques. The score is presented in two staves: the upper staff in treble clef and the lower staff in bass clef, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Key features of the analysis include:

- Structural Lines:** Thick black lines indicate the primary melodic contours. In the treble staff, a line descends from the first measure to the second, then rises to the third, and descends again to the fourth. In the bass staff, a line descends from the first measure to the second, then rises to the third, and descends again to the fourth.
- Phrasing Slurs:** Solid pink slurs group notes into phrases. In the treble staff, slurs are present under measures 1-2, 3-4, and 5-6. In the bass staff, slurs are present under measures 1-2, 3-4, and 5-6.
- Phrasing Labels:** Blue letters 'N' (Nucleus) and 'P' (Phrasing) are placed above or below notes. In the treble staff, 'N' is above the first note of measure 1, and 'P' is above the first notes of measures 2, 3, and 5. In the bass staff, 'N' is above the first note of measure 1, and 'P' is above the first notes of measures 2, 3, and 5.
- Structural Labels:** Red letters 'I' (Initial) and 'V' (Vorzeichen) are placed below the staves. 'I' is below the first measure, 'V' is below the fifth measure, and 'I' is below the sixth measure.
- Formal Elements:** Red symbols $\hat{3}$, $\hat{2}$, and $\hat{1}$ are placed above the staves, indicating formal divisions. A large black bracket spans the entire piece, and a smaller black bracket spans the first two measures.
- Other Annotations:** Dashed pink lines connect notes across measures, and thin black lines connect specific notes between the two staves.