

UNGARISCH.

VIOLINE.

Andante.

Ernst Eduard Taubert, Op. 16. N° 1.

Sul G

p *cre - scen - do*

mf *sfz*

sfz *3* *cre - scen - do*

p *cre - scen* *do* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

Poco con moto.

sempre pp

mf *f* *sempre f*

cre - scen - do *p*

p

ritenuto **Tempo I.**

sempre diminuendo *pp*

mf *cre - scen - do* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *sfz* *3*

VIOLINE.

f *p* *doppio movimento* *sfz* *p* *f* *p* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *cre - scen - do* *f* *p* *f* *p* *p*

The image displays a violin score for a musical piece, consisting of ten staves of music. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score includes various dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *sfz* (sforzando), and *sf* (sforzato). It also features articulations like accents and slurs. The tempo/mood marking *doppio movimento* appears above the second staff. The phrase *cre - scen - do* is written below the seventh staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and some measures contain rests or specific rhythmic patterns.

VIOLINE.

The score is written for a violin in D major (two sharps). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *sempre f* (always forte). Articulation marks such as accents and slurs are used throughout. A *ritenuto* (rhythm-retard) marking appears above the eighth measure of the fifth staff, followed by a *Tempo I.* (first tempo) instruction. The score concludes with a final *f* (forte) dynamic.

Dynamics and markings include: *p*, *f*, *sf*, *sempre f*, *ritenuto*, *Tempo I.*, *p*, *mf*, *sfz*, *f*, *pp*, *al*, *diminuendo*, *poco*, *a poco*.