

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

Tenor Saxophone & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 93833

EMR 51828: Tenor Saxophone & String Orchestra

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Colette Mourey



www.colettemourey.com

English: Colette Mourey was born in 1954 and forms future schoolteachers at the University of Franche-Comté in France. Since 2008 she has been working on her own theory of "hypertonicity", which is based on a larger scale than the octave, thus radically transforming atonal counterpoint techniques by allowing the reintroduction in this context of "natural consonances". At the same time this experiment allows the composer to create methods of musical initiation and education which embrace a wide spectrum of contemporary tendencies, both in the geographical and historical senses. The passage from atonality to hypertonicity is the result of her desire to bring serious contemporary composition and more popular trends closer together, whilst remaining within a complex musical organisation.

Français: Née en 1954, professeur à l'Université de Franche-Comté, France, où elle enseigne aux professeurs des écoles en formation, Colette Mourey travaille sur l'élaboration d'une "hypertonalité", qu'elle a inventée, de 2008 à 2010. Cette "hypertonalité", qui repose sur des échelles supérieures à l'octave, et qui transforme radicalement les techniques de contrepoint atonal, permet la réintroduction dans ce contexte de "consonances" "naturelles". Parallèlement, cette expérimentation permet à la compositrice de fonder des méthodes d'éveil musical ou de formation musicale plus largement ouvertes sur tous les courants contemporains, géographiquement et historiquement. Son passage, de l'atonalité à l'hypertonalité, est la résultante du souhait qu'elle émet, de rapprocher composition contemporaine et "grand public", tout en restant dans une organisation musicale complexe.

Deutsch: Colette Mourey wurde 1954 geboren, und unterrichtet zur Zeit zukünftige Schullehrer an der Universität der Franche-Comté (Frankreich). Seit 2008 entwickelt sie ihre eigene Theorie der "Hypertonalität", die auf einer Skala beruht, die grösser als die Oktave ist. Diese Erfindung verwandelt grundsätzlich die Technik des atonalen Kontrapunktes, so dass "natürliche Konsonanzen" in diesem Zusammenhang wieder eingeführt werden können. Gleichzeitig erlaubt dieses Experiment der Komponistin, neue Erziehungsmethoden zu gründen, die eine breitere Öffnung zu allen zeitgenössischen Stilrichtungen einführt, im geographischen sowie auch im geschichtlichen Sinn. Dieser Übergang von der Atonalität zur Hypertonalität ist das Ergebnis ihres Wunsches, ernste zeitgenössische Komposition und andere, eher populäre Stile näher zusammenzubringen, aber doch innerhalb einer komplexen Musikstruktur.



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Johann Sebastian Bach (Arr.: Colette Mourey)

Français: Suite No. 2 (BWV 1067) de Johann Sebastian Bach est l'une des œuvres les plus emblématiques du répertoire baroque, alliant élégance, virtuosité et raffinement contrapuntique. Composée à Leipzig, cette suite se distingue par sa succession de danses stylisées et par son célèbre Badinerie, devenu une pièce incontournable du patrimoine musical occidental.

Dans cet arrangement, **Colette Mourey** propose une relecture respectueuse et inspirée de la partition originale. Sa vision met en valeur la clarté des lignes mélodiques et la richesse de l'écriture bachienne, tout en offrant une respiration contemporaine qui renouvelle l'écoute.

Le soin porté à la texture, à l'équilibre des voix et à la dynamique globale préserve l'esprit baroque tout en facilitant l'accès à l'œuvre pour un large éventail d'interprètes.

Cette adaptation permet ainsi d'apprécier sous un nouveau jour le génie de Bach, dont la musique traverse les siècles avec une intensité et une fraîcheur toujours intactes.

English: The Suite No. 2 (BWV 1067) by Johann Sebastian Bach is one of the most celebrated works of the Baroque repertoire, combining elegance, virtuosity, and refined contrapuntal writing. Composed in Leipzig, it is distinguished by its sequence of stylized dances and by the famous Badinerie, which has become a true icon of Western musical heritage.

In this arrangement, **Colette Mourey** offers a respectful yet inspired reinterpretation of the original score. Her approach highlights the clarity of the melodic lines and the richness of Bach's writing, while bringing a contemporary freshness to the music.

Attention to texture, balance among the voices, and overall dynamic shape preserves the Baroque spirit and makes the work accessible to a broad range of performers.

This adaptation invites listeners to rediscover Bach's genius from a renewed perspective—music that continues to resonate with intensity and brilliance across the centuries.

Deutsch: Die Suite Nr. 2 (BWV 1067) von Johann Sebastian Bach zählt zu den bedeutendsten Werken des Barockrepertoires und verbindet Eleganz, Virtuosität und feine kontrapunktische Kunst. Entstanden in Leipzig, zeichnet sie sich durch eine Abfolge stilisierter Tänze sowie durch die berühmte Badinerie aus, die zu einem festen Bestandteil des musikalischen Weltkulturerbes geworden ist.

In diesem Arrangement bietet **Colette Mourey** eine respektvolle und zugleich inspirierte Neuinterpretation der Originalpartitur. Ihre Sichtweise hebt die Transparenz der melodischen Linien und den Reichtum der bach'schen Schreibweise hervor, während sie dem Werk zugleich eine zeitgenössische Frische verleiht.

Besonderer Wert wird auf Klangtextur, Stimmgleichgewicht und dynamische Gestaltung gelegt, wodurch der barocke Geist bewahrt und zugleich ein breiter Kreis von Interpretinnen und Interpreten angesprochen wird.

Diese Bearbeitung ermöglicht es, Bachs Genie aus einer neuen Perspektive zu erleben – eine Musik, die über Jahrhunderte hinweg nichts von ihrer Intensität und Strahlkraft verloren hat.



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TENOR
SAXOPHONE

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Photocopying
is illegal!

Grave $\text{♩} = 60$

(silenzios
aggiuntos ad lib.)



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Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I

Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Grave ♩ = 60

(silenzios aggiuntos ad lib.)

Tenor Saxophone

Piano / Organ

4

7

10

A

fp

cresc.

fp

The image shows a musical score for a Tenor Saxophone and Piano/Organ. The tempo is marked 'Grave' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 7, and 10 indicated. Measure 10 contains a section labeled 'A' in a box. Dynamics include 'f' (forte), 'fp' (fortissimo), and 'cresc.' (crescendo). Trills are marked with 'tr' and tremolos with 'trmm'. The Piano/Organ part features complex chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. The Tenor Saxophone part includes melodic lines with trills and rests.

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II Rondo

Allegretto espressivo ♩ = 108

The musical score is written for piano and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto espressivo' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number (1, 3, 6, 9). Measure 1 starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measures 1 and 3, *f* (forte) in measures 4 and 5, *p* (piano) in measures 7 and 8, and *ad lib.* (ad libitum) in measure 8. The piece concludes in measure 9 with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The left hand (L.H.) is indicated in measure 9.

1 *mf*

3 *f*

6 *p* (*ad lib.*)

9 (L.H.)

III Sarabande

Andante ♩ = 66

The musical score is for a Sarabande in 3/4 time, marked Andante with a tempo of 66 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment.

Measure 1: The melodic line begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The piano accompaniment starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. Both parts are marked *p* (piano).

Measure 4: The melodic line features a trill on G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The piano accompaniment consists of a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. Both parts are marked *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measure 8: The melodic line has a trill on G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The piano accompaniment consists of a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. Both parts are marked *dim.* (diminuendo).

Measure 12: The melodic line has a trill on G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The piano accompaniment consists of a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. Both parts are marked *sfz* (sforzando).

IV Bourrée 1

Allegro $\text{♩} = 96$
seconda volta *mp*

First system of music (measures 1-6). Dynamics: *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *cresc.*.

Second system of music (measures 7-12). Dynamics: *f*, *dim.*, *mf*, *f*. Trills are marked in measures 7 and 11.

Third system of music (measures 13-18). Dynamics: *dim.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*. A repeat sign with a first ending 'N' is present at measure 16.

Fourth system of music (measures 19-24). Dynamics: *sfz*, *cresc.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, *f*, *rit.*

V
Bourrée 2

19

L'istesso tempo

seconda volta mp

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked *p dolce*. The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand staff with chords and a left-hand staff with a simple bass line, also marked *p dolce*.

4

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 4. It continues the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

7

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 7. The melodic line features a trill in the final measure.

10

rit.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 10. It includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in both staves and a trill in the right-hand piano part.

VI Polonaise

Moderato ♩ = 66

mf p mf dim. *tossia* f f dim. mf p dim. mf p f *tr.* *tr.*

VII

Menuet

Allegretto 3/4 - 106

poco *f*

poco *f*

4

Trill

7

Example 10-10

Measures 7-8

7

10

10

VIII Badinerie

Vivace ♩ = 120

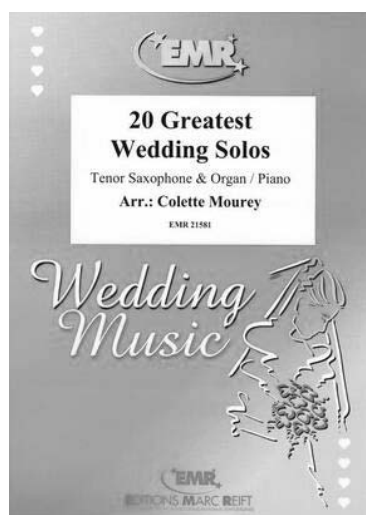
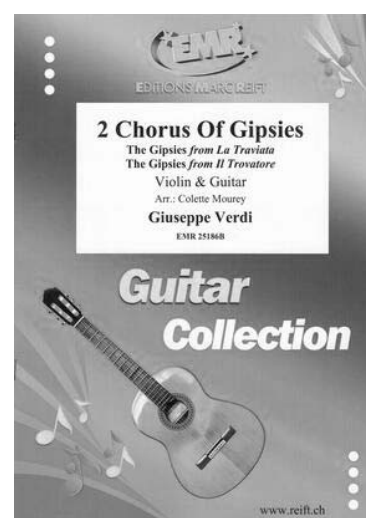
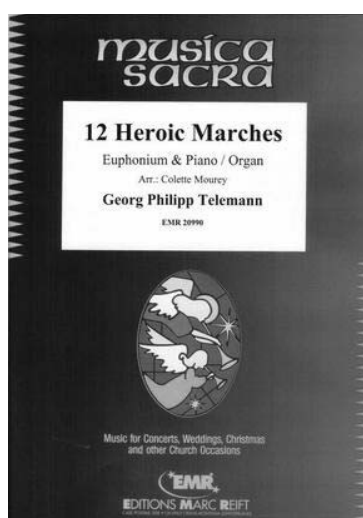
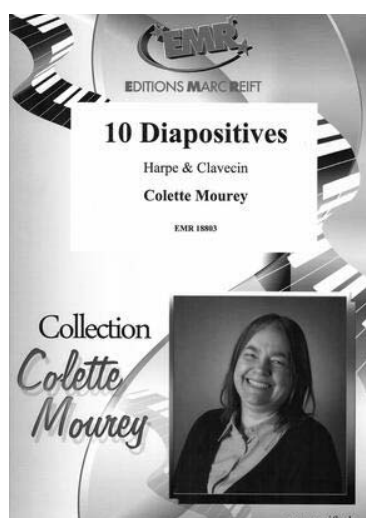
Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The treble clef part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill on the first measure. The piano accompaniment also starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4.

Measures 5-9 of the musical score. The treble clef part features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a trill in measure 8, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*). The piano accompaniment also has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a trill in measure 8, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*).

Measures 10-14 of the musical score. The treble clef part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill in measure 10. The piano accompaniment also begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill in measure 10.

Measures 15-18 of the musical score. The treble clef part includes a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 15 and a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 18. The piano accompaniment features an accent (>) in measure 15 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 16.

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