

# “Ich Grolle Nicht” by Schumann

## Exemplar Answer

This is a German love song from the Romantic period – 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

It opens with **piano** and a male **tenor voice**. The vocal part enters on beat 2<sup>2</sup> (this is an **anacrusis**). The dynamic is **mf** and tempo is **Andantino** as it is slightly faster than walking pace (Andante). It starts on the **tonic** chord of a **major** key (C major). There are 4 beats in the bar with an **accent** on the first. This song is written in **common time 4<sub>4</sub>**. The piano is **vamping** the chords and it plays 8 **quaver beats** in the right hand and **2 minim beats** in the left hand.

The melody is **diatonic**. This means that Schumann has written his melody using the notes of the scale.

## **Form:**

Verse 1 – Verse 2 – Instrumental coda.

Near the end of verse two the singer reaches a **climax**. This is demonstrated by the use of a **crescendo** and by the **rallantando**. The crescendo is from mf  $\longrightarrow$  F and then falls back to  $\longrightarrow$  mf. This is called a **diminuendo**.

The piano part continues after the voice has finished. It uses the same rhythms. The song ends with three loud **staccato** chords and a **perfect cadence** – V – I: G – C.

Words that are highlighted and underlined are the terms that you should be using in your answers. If your answer was not like this one DO NOT WORRY. Use this example and try to base your next listening task on this.