

# 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 chorale "Wenn wir in höchsten Nöten sein" by J.S. Bach, presented in a Schenkerian analytical style. The score is written for a single system with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The analysis includes several layers of interpretation:

- Structural Levels:** A large black box at the top indicates the overall structure, with red arrows and numbers marking specific points:  $\hat{3}$  (above the first measure),  $\hat{2}$  (above the fourth measure), and  $\hat{1}$  (above the eighth measure). At the bottom, green letters **I**, **V**, and **I** mark the beginning, middle, and end of the piece, respectively.
- Phrasing and Motives:** Blue letters **P** (Phrase) and **N** (Note) are placed above or below notes to indicate phrasing and specific notes. For example, in the first measure, a **P** is above the second note and **N** is below the first note. In the second measure, a **P** is above the second note and **N** is below the first note. In the third measure, a **P** is above the second note and **N** is below the first note. In the fourth measure, a **P** is above the second note and **N** is below the first note. In the fifth measure, a **P** is above the second note and **N** is below the first note. In the sixth measure, a **P** is above the second note and **N** is below the first note. In the seventh measure, a **P** is above the second note and **N** is below the first note. In the eighth measure, a **P** is above the second note and **N** is below the first note.
- Connections:** Dashed purple lines connect notes across measures, indicating a continuous melodic or harmonic line. Solid purple lines connect notes within a measure, indicating a phrase or a specific note.