

Debussy
Rêverie

And^{no} sans lenteur

pp très doux et très expressif

The image shows the first page of a musical score for Debussy's 'Rêverie'. It consists of four systems of piano music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The first system begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and includes the instruction 'très doux et très expressif'. The second system features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The third system includes a 'meno p' dynamic marking. The fourth system includes 'mf' and 'dim.' markings. The score is written in a clear, professional style with various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

The first system of musical notation for Debussy's *Réverie*. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The music features flowing eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations. A dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) is present in the right hand.

The second system of musical notation. It continues the melodic and harmonic development. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it. The dynamic marking *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo) is indicated.

The third system of musical notation. The music becomes more intense, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) appearing. The instruction *più cresc.* (più crescendo) is written above the staff.

The fourth system of musical notation. It shows dynamic contrast with markings for *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *dim.* (diminuendo).

The fifth system of musical notation. The piece concludes with a dynamic marking of *pp espress.* (pianissimo espressivo).

First system of musical notation for Debussy's Rêverie. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The music features arpeggiated chords in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) is present in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with arpeggiated figures, while the left hand has a more active melodic line. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) in the left hand and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs, and the left hand has a more rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo) in the left hand and *p rit.* (piano ritardando) in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) in the left hand and *più p* (pianissimo) in the right hand.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) in the left hand and *più p* (pianissimo) in the right hand.

The image displays five systems of musical notation for Debussy's 'Rêverie'. Each system consists of a piano (right-hand) staff and a bass (left-hand) staff. The music is written in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The score includes various musical elements:
 - Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo) at the beginning, *p.* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *piu p* (pianissimo), and *pp* (pianissimo) again later.
 - Articulation: Slurs and accents are used throughout.
 - Rhythmic patterns: Numerous triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes) are present in both hands.
 - Phrasing: Long, sweeping lines with fermatas are used to indicate phrasing.
 - The score concludes with a 3/4 time signature and a final cadence.

meno p

p

p

un peu retenu

p

più p

pp **rit. e perdendosi**