





A minor

A minor



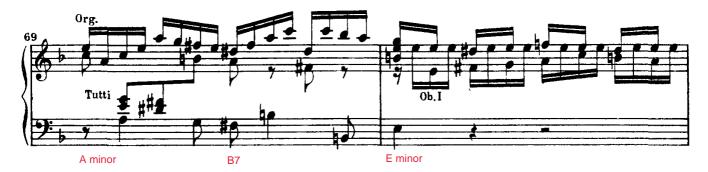
A minor

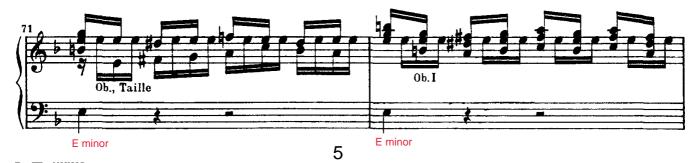
A minor



A minor

A minor







E minor

E minor



E minor

E minor



E minor

E minor

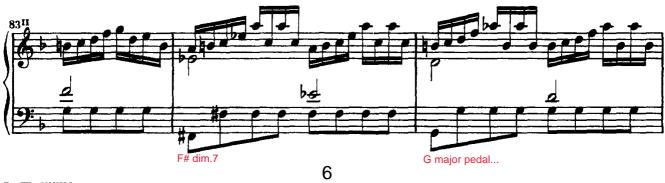


E minor

E7

A minor









_ ____



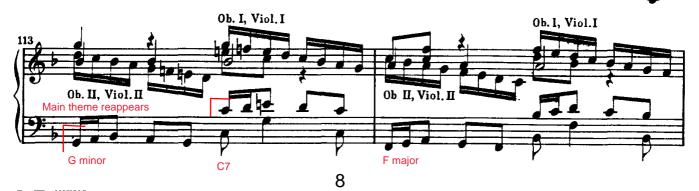


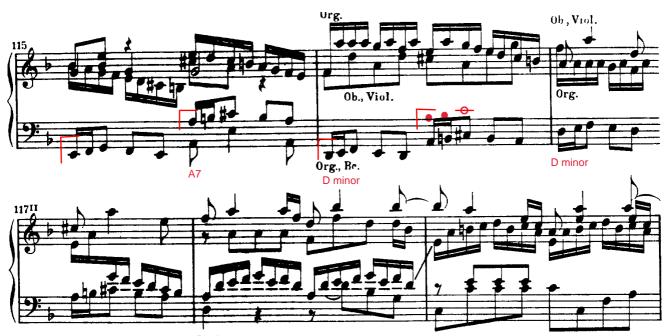
G minor





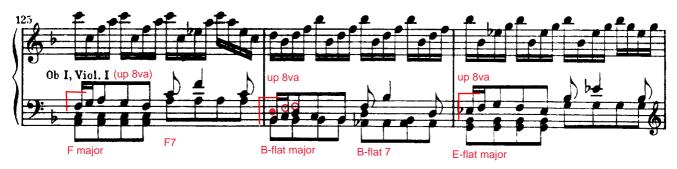


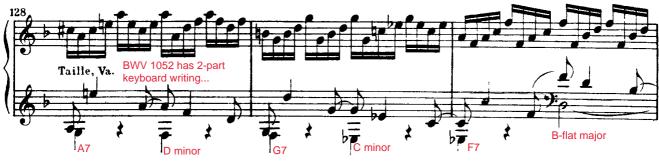






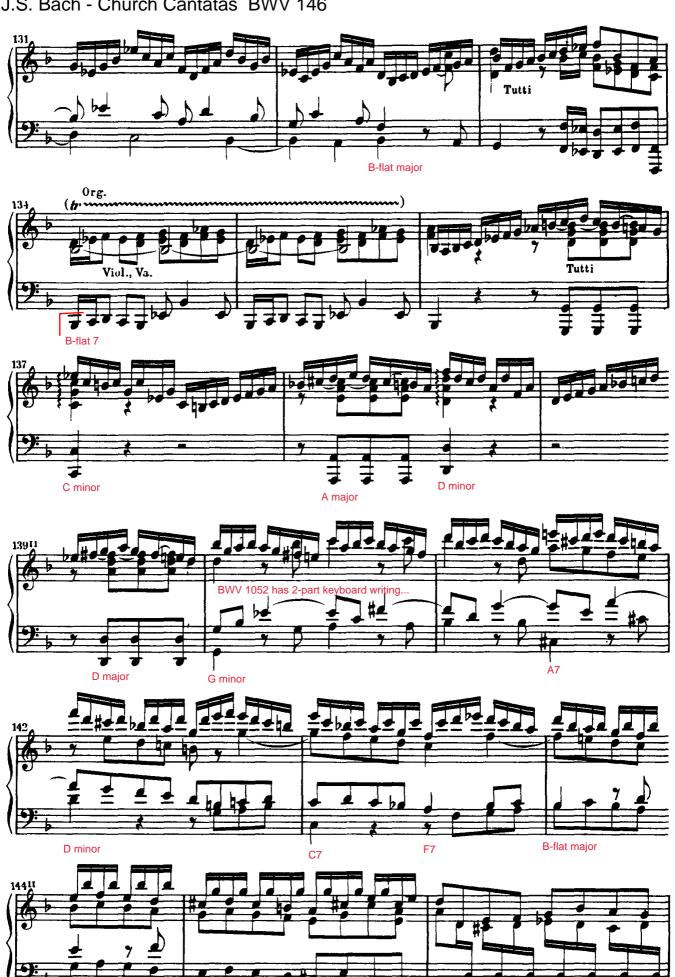






_ ____

9



C7

10

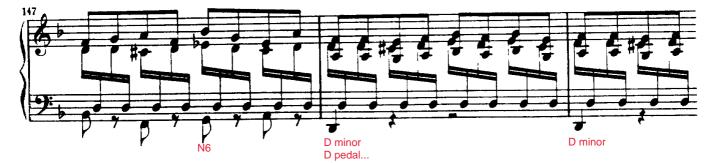
A7

C# dim.

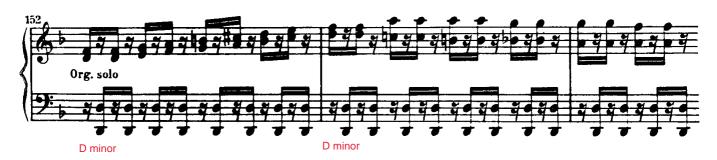
P N6

 \mathcal{V}

D minor

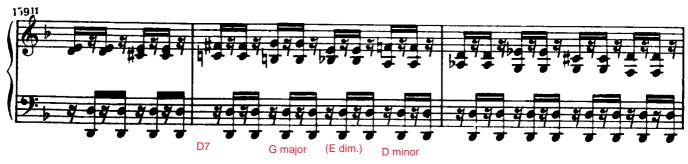




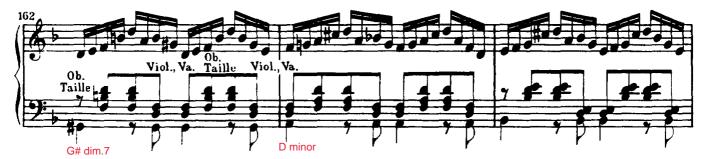








11



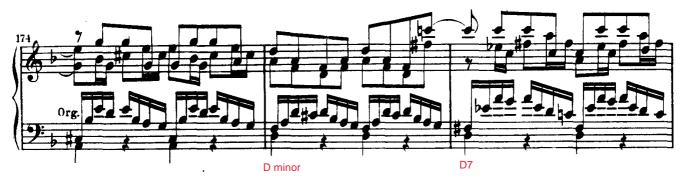




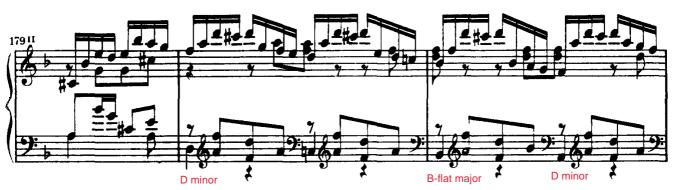


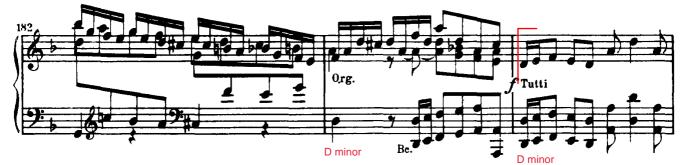










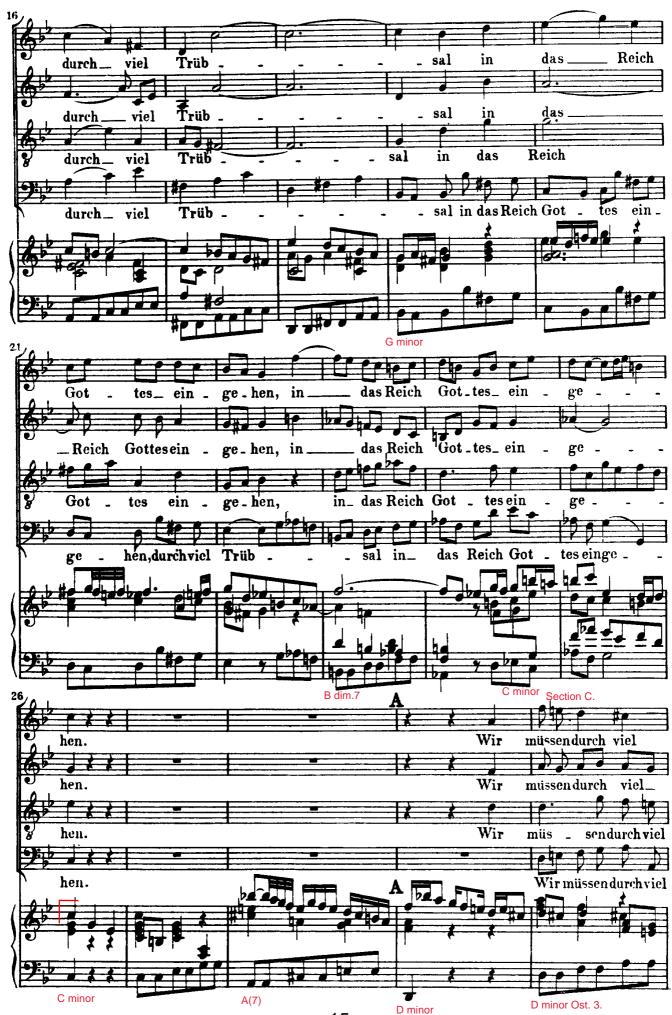








_ __



15

J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 146

_ __



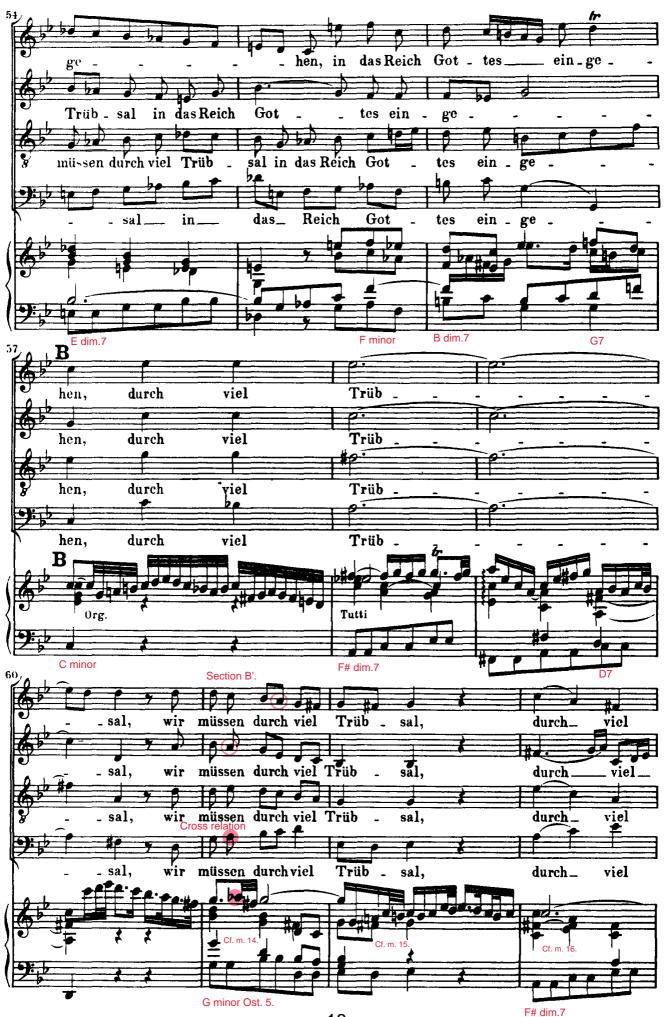


17

J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 146

Section D.

J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 146





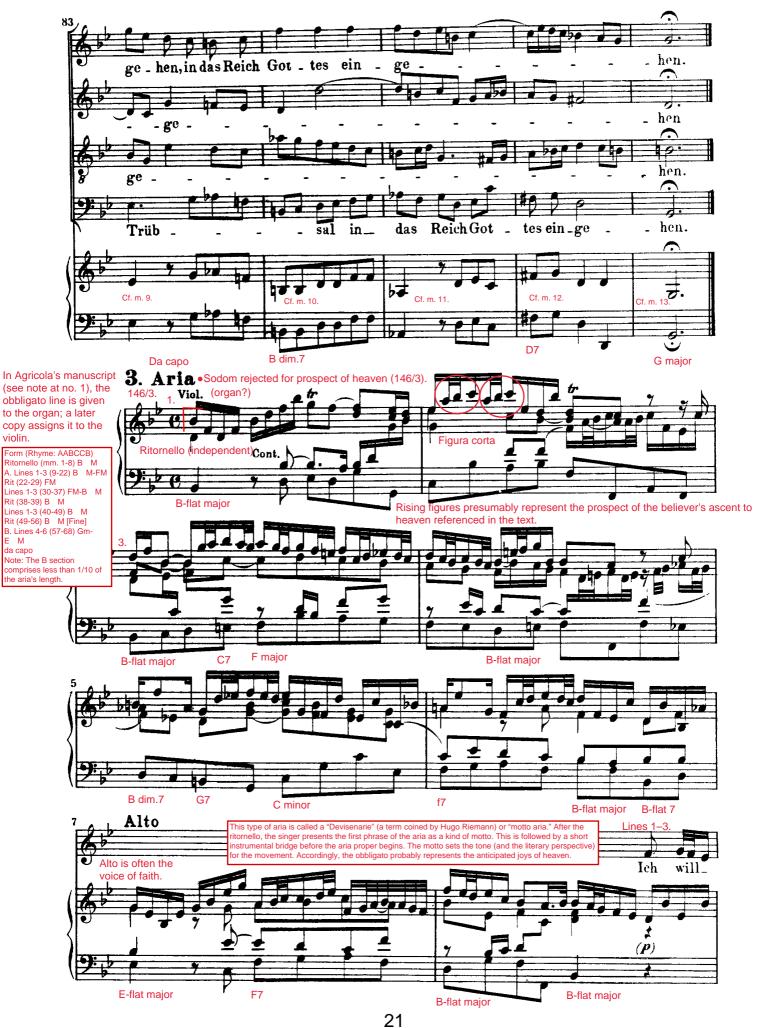
C minor

19

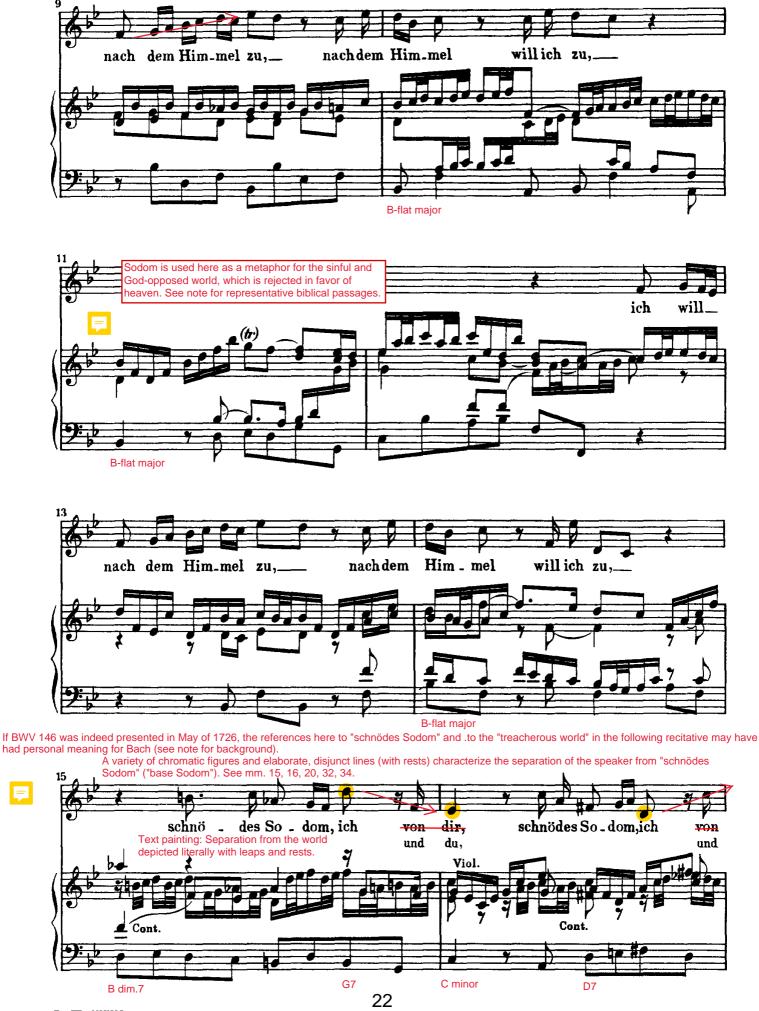
_ __

B dim.7

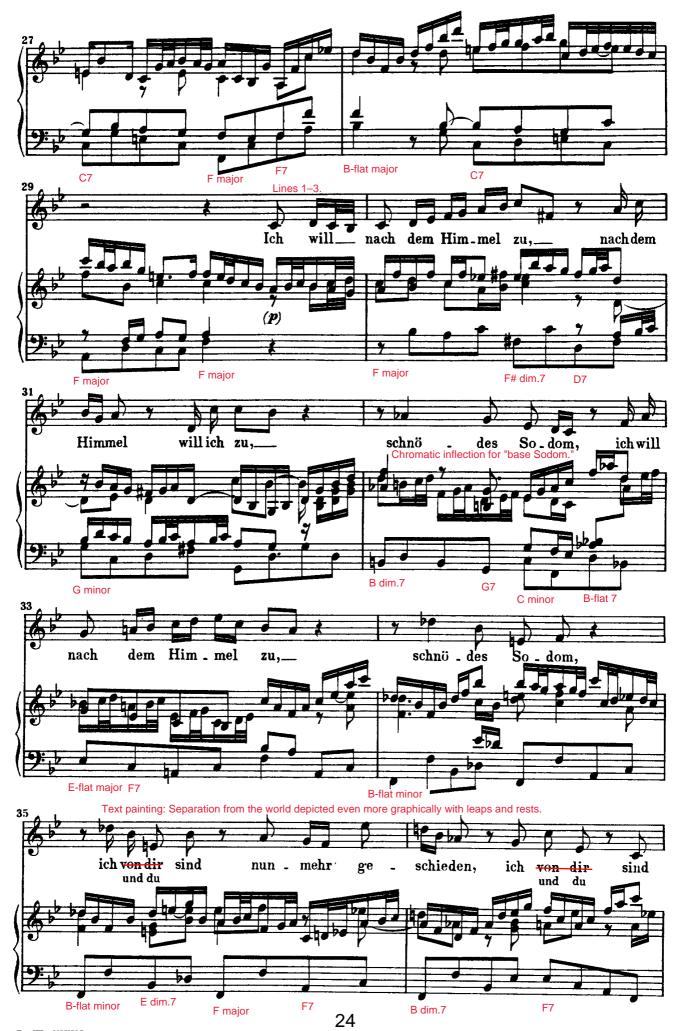




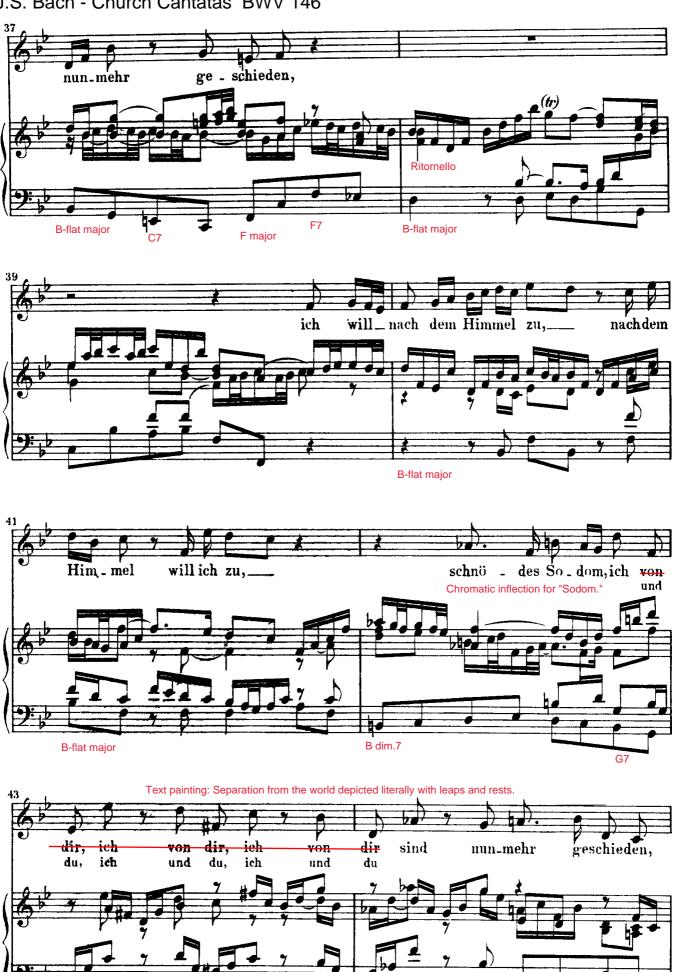
Text painting: Rising scale for reference to ascent to heaven.











C minor

レ

G minor

P D7

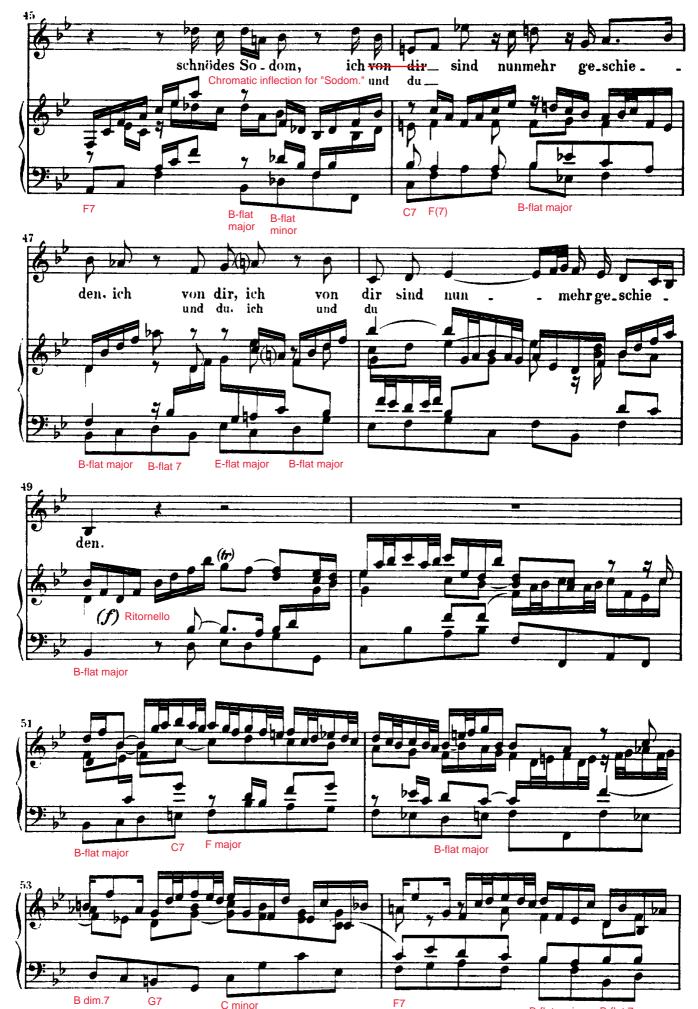
B-flat 7

B-flat major

(F7)

E-flat major

G minor

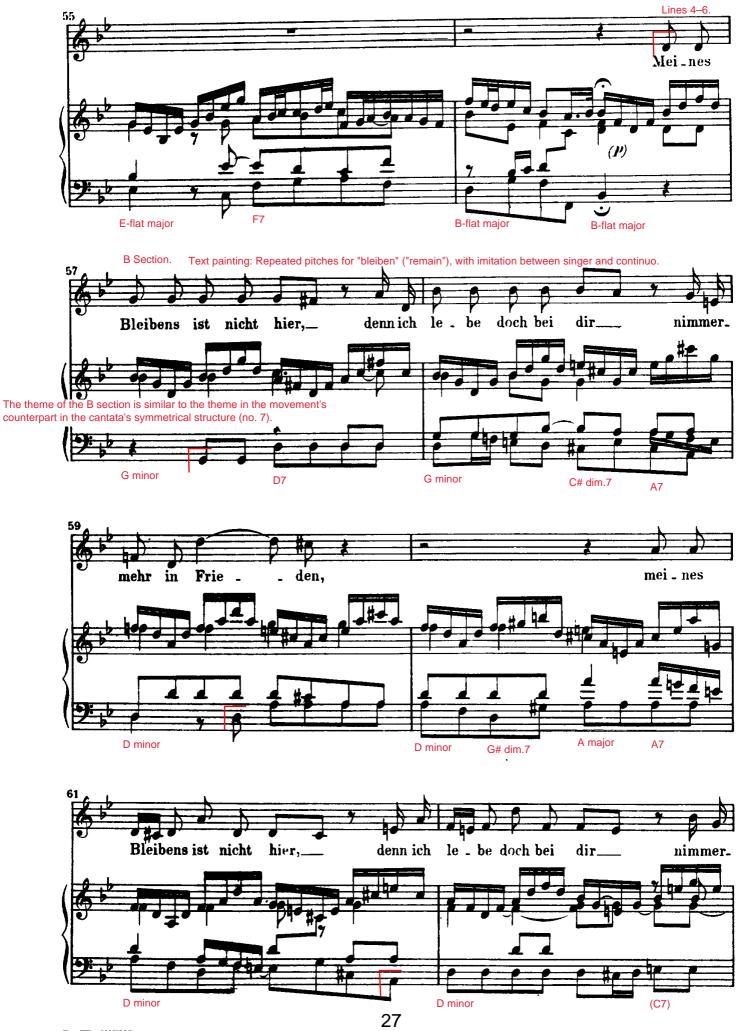


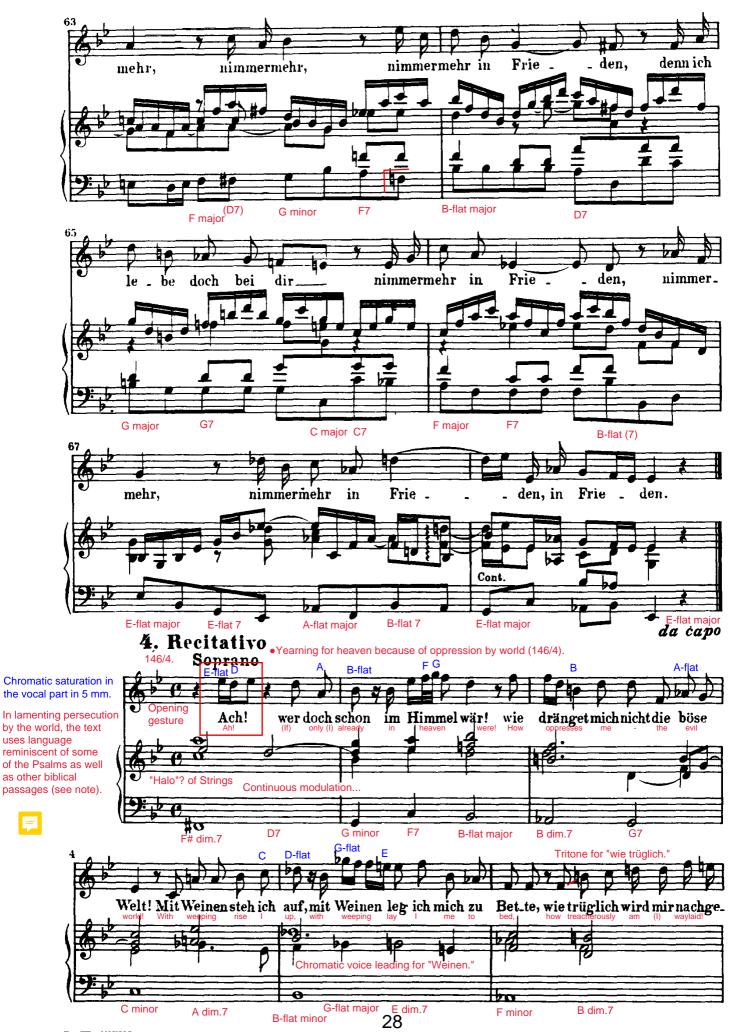
26

B-flat major

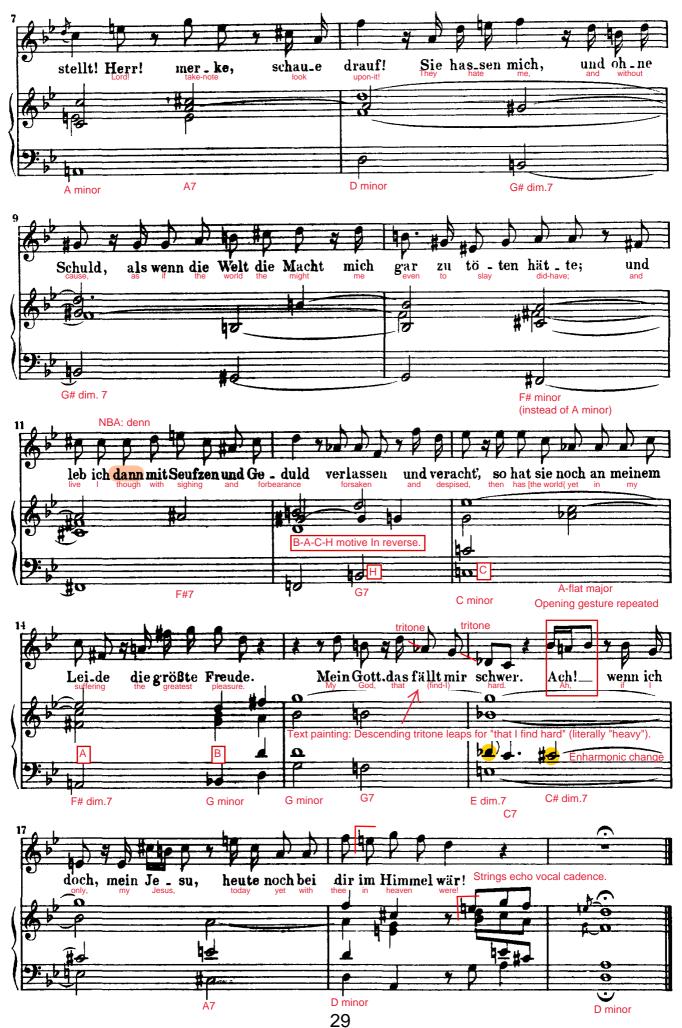
B-flat 7

C minor









- ----

This is the central (pivot) movement in the cantata's chiastic form, where antithetical elements meet or are paradoxically inverted (formal inversion reflects an aspect of reversal or turning in the text). Here the text alludes to the paradox described in Psalm 126:5–6: May those who sow in tears reap with shouts of joy! He that goes forth weeping, bearing the seed for sowing, shall come home with shouts of joy, bringing his sheaves with him. (For Alfred Dürr's comments, see note.)

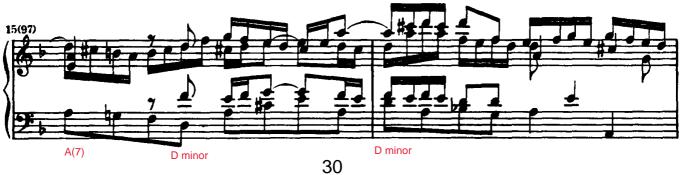






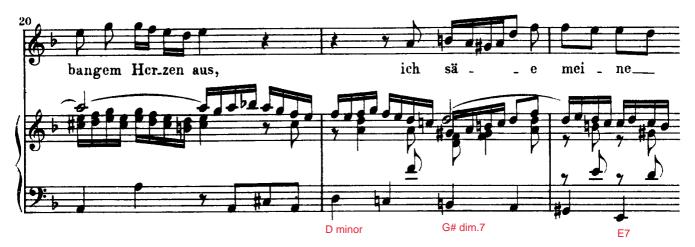


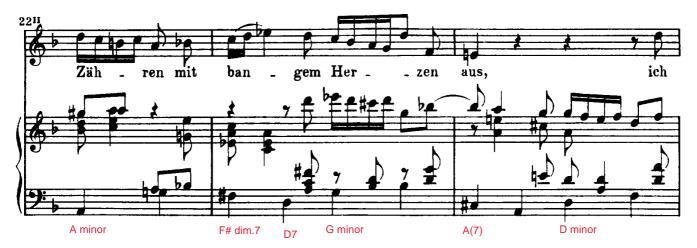




A "shaking" melisma, trudging bass, and the pastoral sound of transverse flute and two oboes d'amore in parallel 3rds depict the sower scattering his seed in sorrow yet with the sweet hope of a harvest, as described in this quotation from the book of Psalms and also reflected in Jesus' words in the day's Gospel: " You will be sorrowful, but your sorrow will turn into joy (John 16:20).







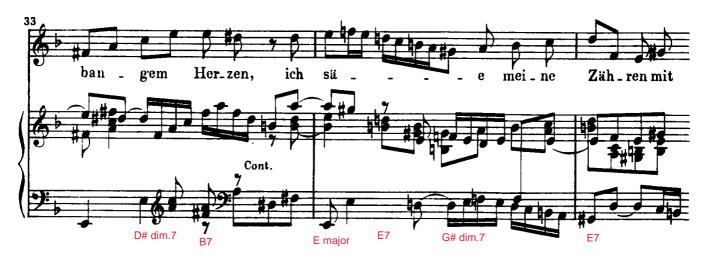


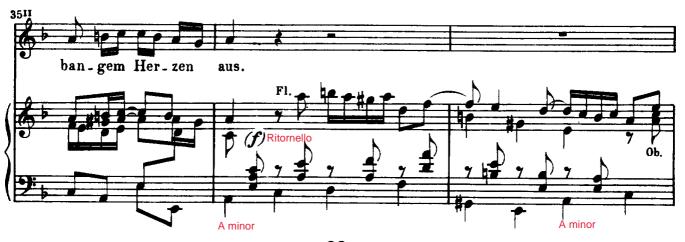
31

J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 146







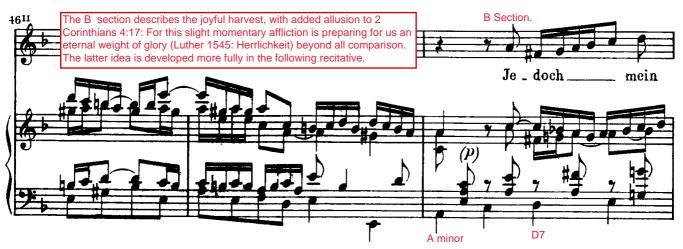


32



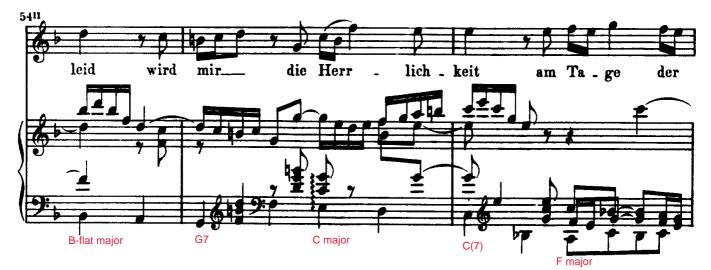


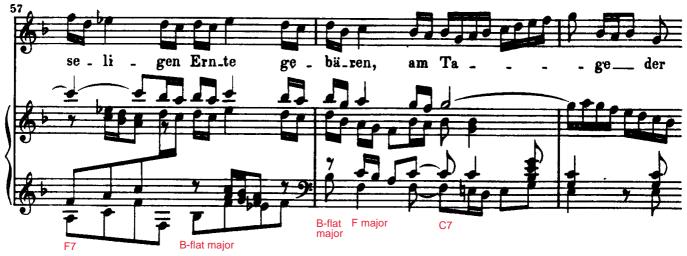


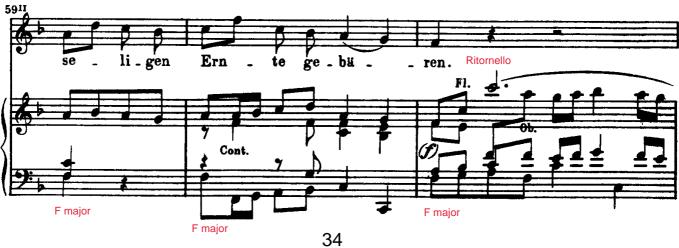




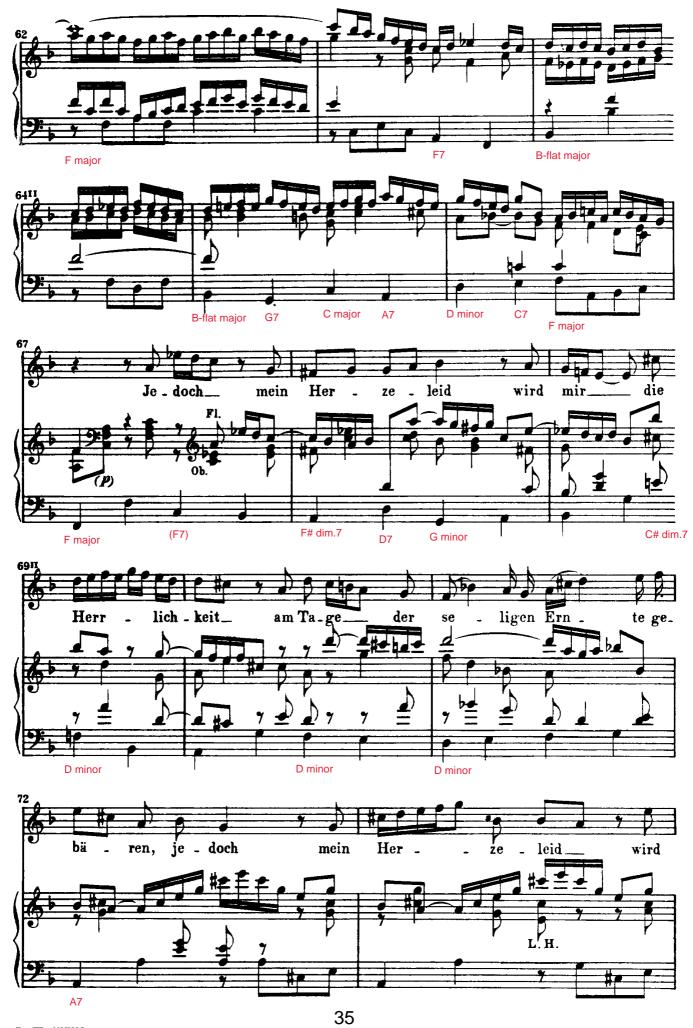






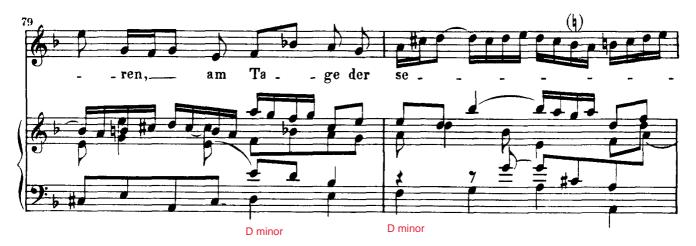






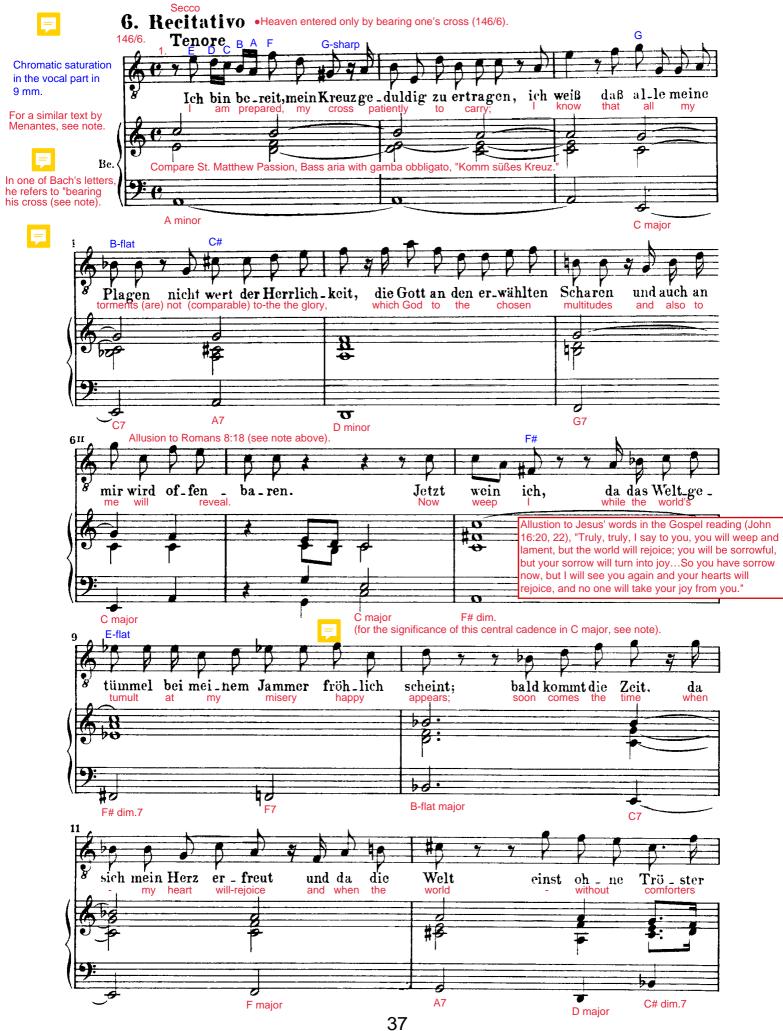








The recitative develops the ideas of the previous movement with successive allusions to various biblical passages and themes (see note).

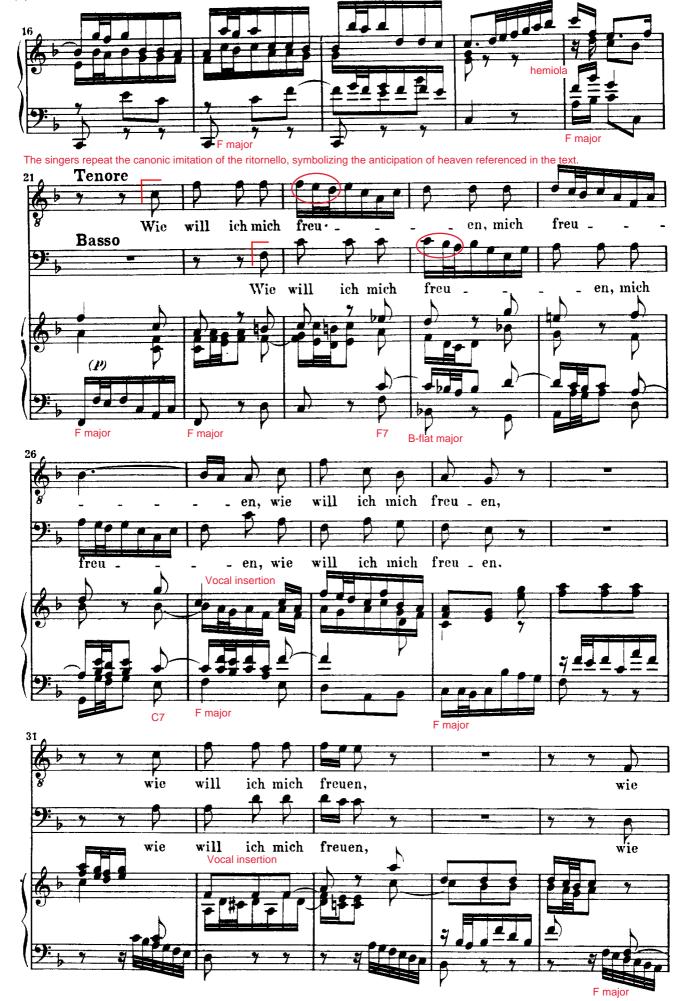


J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 146



Anticipation of heaven's bliss after earth's pain is described in language reminiscent of various biblical passages (see note). Alfred Dürr writes, "[The] secco recitative, no. 6, leads to a duet of joyous excitement, no. 7, which might possibly have been parodied from a lost secular composition. Except for insignificant passages of

imitation, the tenor and bass move in rich parallel thirds and sixths. The instruments surround the main section with a full-textured, dance-like ritornello, but are silent in the middle section, which is accompanied only by continuo." See *The Cantatas of J. S. Bach*, translated by Richard Jones (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), p. 315.



_ ____

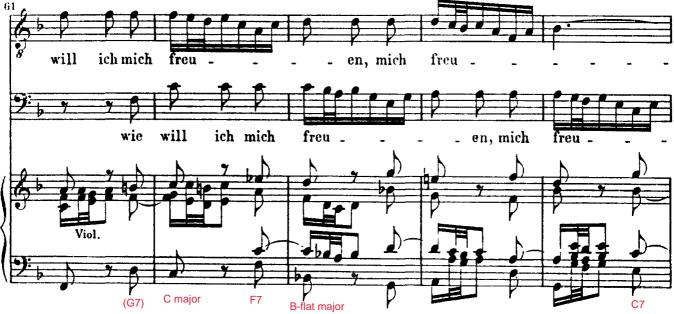
F

39











_ __

J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 146



_ ____





B Section (same canonic motivic material in the parallel minor.







_ __







