



MTO 31.3 Examples: Malin and Shanahan, Modes in Klezmer Music

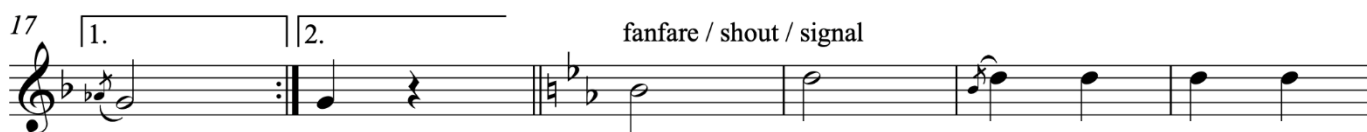
(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)

<https://www.mtosmt.org/issues/mto.25.31.3/mto.25.31.3.malin.html>

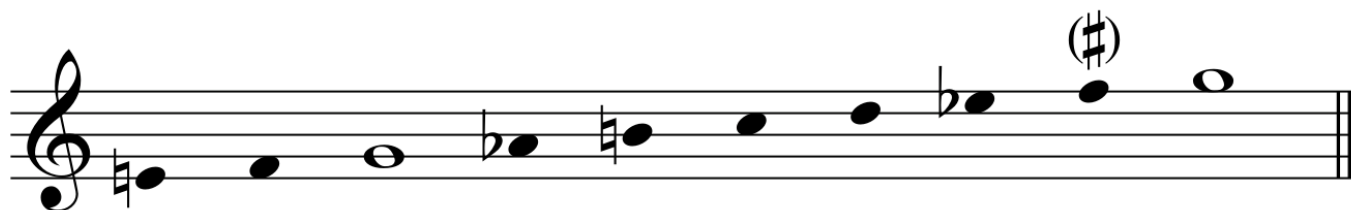
Example 1. Freylekhs No. 87 (Beregovski 2015). Recordings by Abe Schwartz's Orchestra (ca. 1918, excerpt), Rubin and Horowitz (1994, track 7, excerpt), and the Klezmatics (1991, track 13, excerpt)

$\text{♩} = 104$

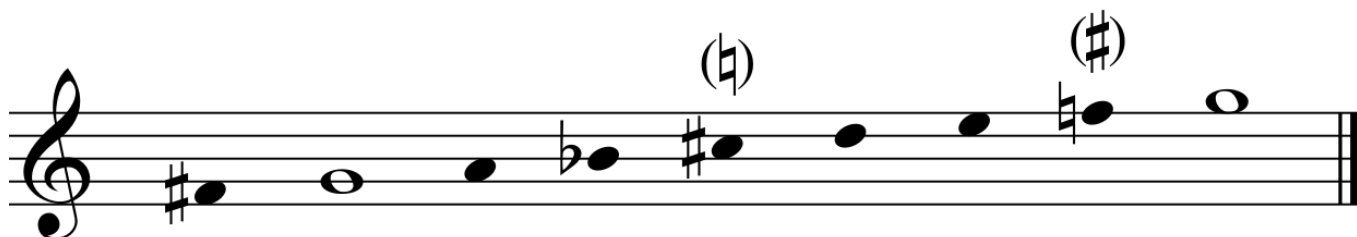
A Mode: G freygish



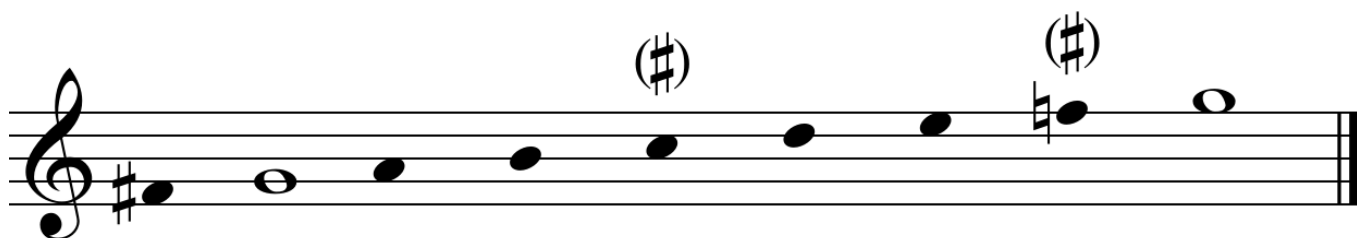
Example 2. Freygish / ahavah rabbah scale



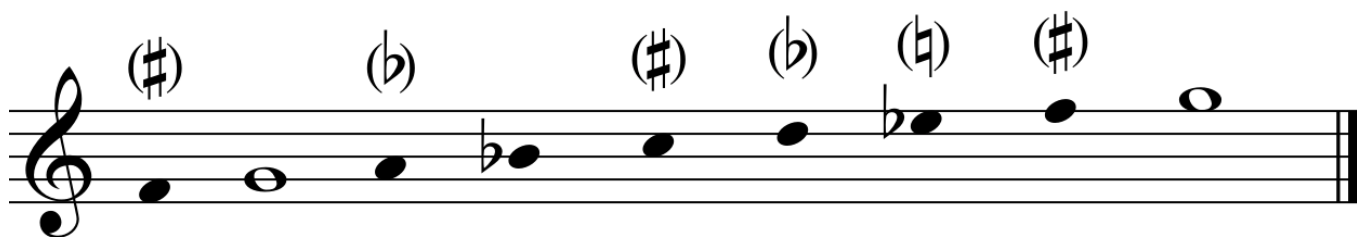
Example 3. Raised fourth / altered Dorian / mi sheberakh scale



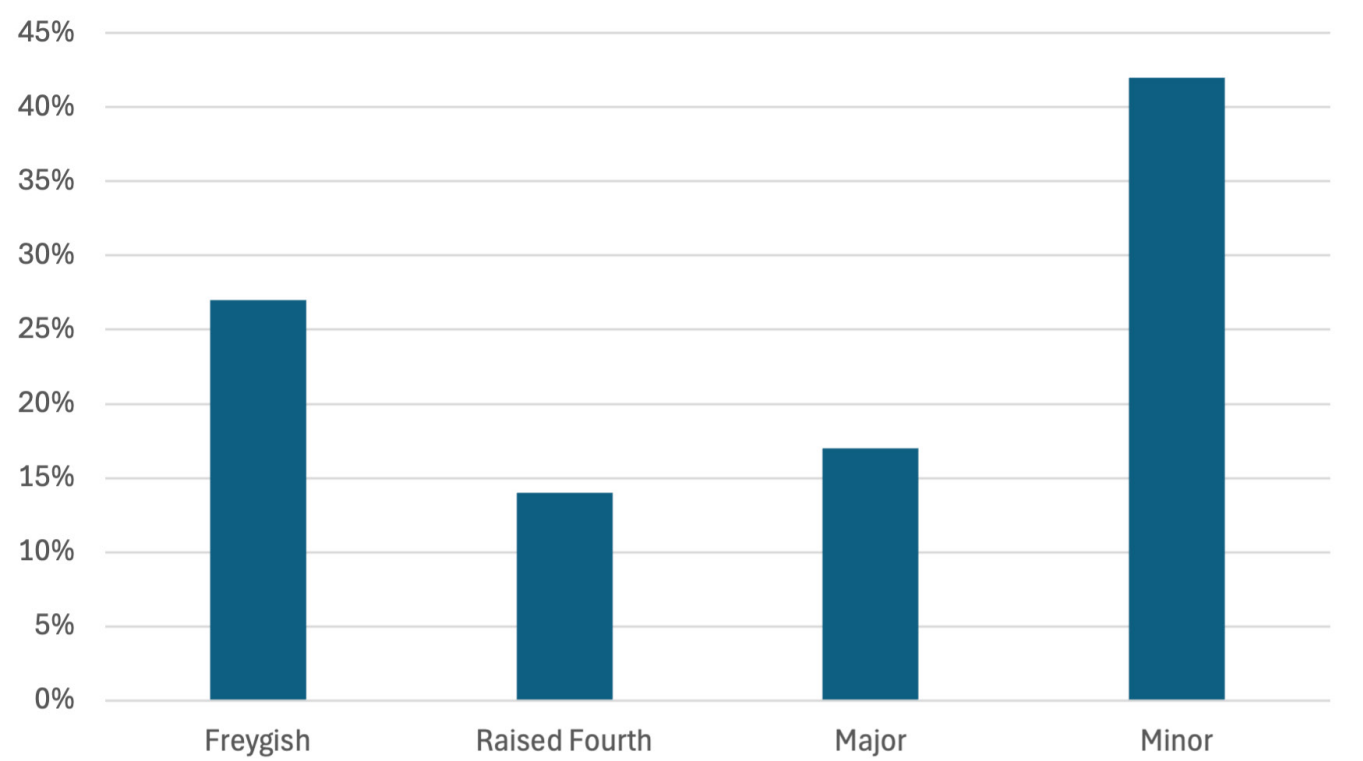
Example 4. Major / adonai malakh scale



Example 5. Minor / magen avot scale



Example 6. Modes in Beregovski’s instrumental volume



Example 7. Mode designations for tunes that begin and end in different modes

Explanation	Tunes
Mode determined by the beginning of the tune.	37, 54, 55, 82, 112, 127, 175, 188, 207, 216, 227, 229, 236, 243, 251, 252
Tunes that begin in Bb major and settle into G minor. Mode designation is G minor.	71, 121, 133, 220, 246, 248, 249
Tunes that begin in a C mode and settle into a G freygish or G minor. Mode designation is the G mode (freygish or minor).	61, 77, 126.
Introductory material in G minor, settles into G raised fourth. Mode designation is G raised fourth.	56
First section in G major, majority in G minor. Mode designation is G minor.	101

Example 8. Dobranoch no. 4 (Beregovski 2015), modulation from G freygish to C major. Recording by Ezekiel's Wheels Klezmer Band (2016, track 9, excerpt).

[♩ = 108-112] [A] G Freygish



Example 9. Freylekhs no. 150 (Beregovski 2015), modulation from G major to G raised fourth

$\text{♩} = 104$ [A] G major

6 *Fine*

10 [Fanfare] G raised fourth

15 [B]

20

24 1. 2. 3 *Da Capo al Fine*

Example 10. Dobranoch no. 6 (Beregovski 2015), section B. Recording by the Joel Rubin Jewish Music Ensemble (1997, track 7, excerpt).

Andante $\text{♩} = 108$

[B] Bb major

1. 2. [C] G minor

Example 11. Dobranoch no. 11 (Beregovski 2015), section A. Recording by the Joel Rubin Ensemble (2007, track 7, excerpt).

$\text{♩} = 160$ G minor

8 Bb major

17 C minor Bb major

25 Bb raised fourth / C freygish G minor 1. 2.

Example 12. Dobriden no. 1 (Beregovski 2015), sections A and B. Recording made in 1930 in Odessa by the actor Gurovich (Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine 2013, track 40).

$\text{♩} = 126$

A

6 B (Bb raised fourth / C freygish)

12 (Bb raised fourth / C freygish)

Example 13. Freylekhs no. 135 (Beregovski 2015), section B. Recording by the Joel Rubin Jewish Music Ensemble (1997, track 1).

B (C minor) (Bb major) 3

15 1. 2.

Example 14. Skotshne no. 115 (Beregovski 2015), section C. Recording by the Joel Rubin Jewish Music Ensemble (1997, track 6, 6:59).

Allegretto ♩ = 116

5 6 7 8 G raised fourth

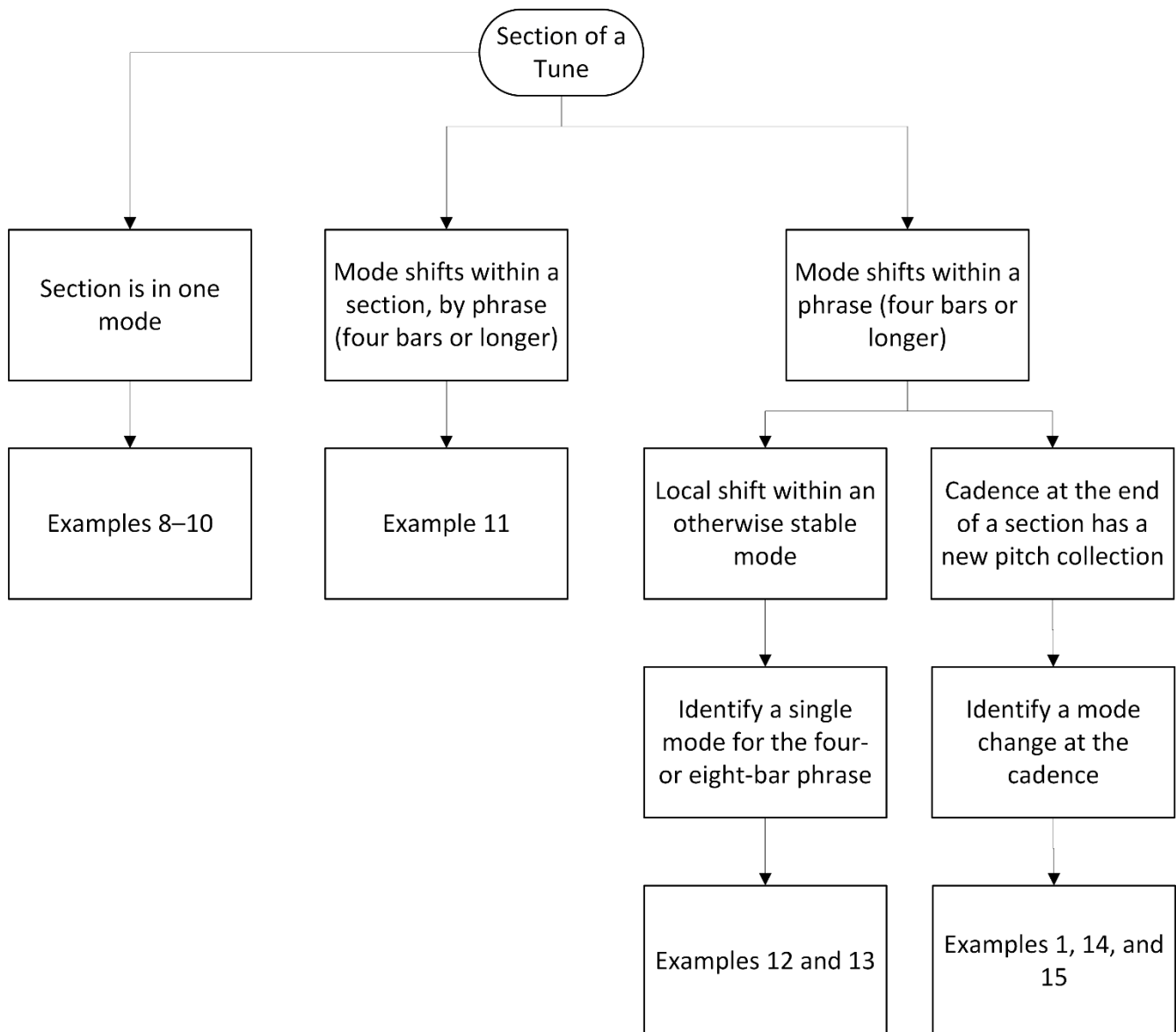
Example 15. Freylekhs no. 31 (Beregovski 2015), section C

♩ = 96 F major (VII)

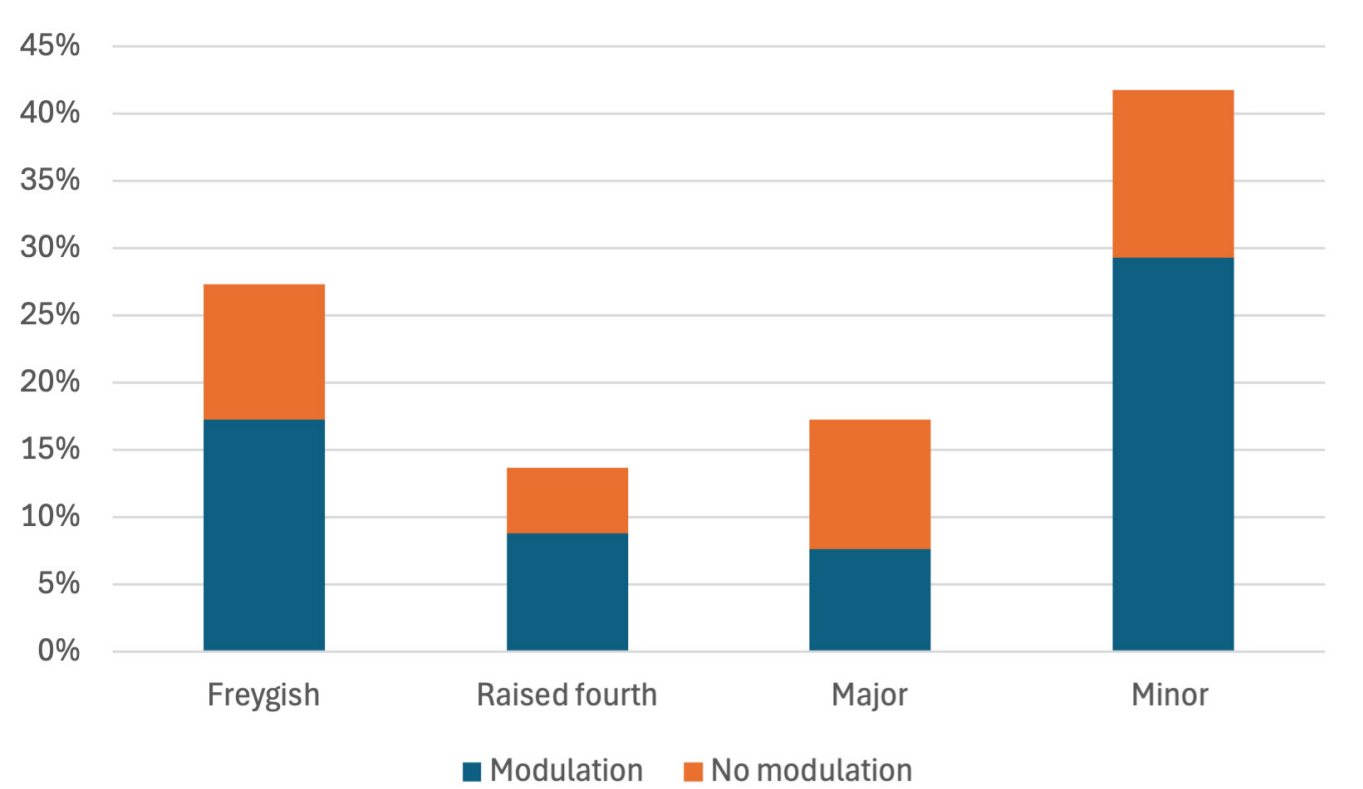
5 6 7 8 G freygish

D.C. al Fine

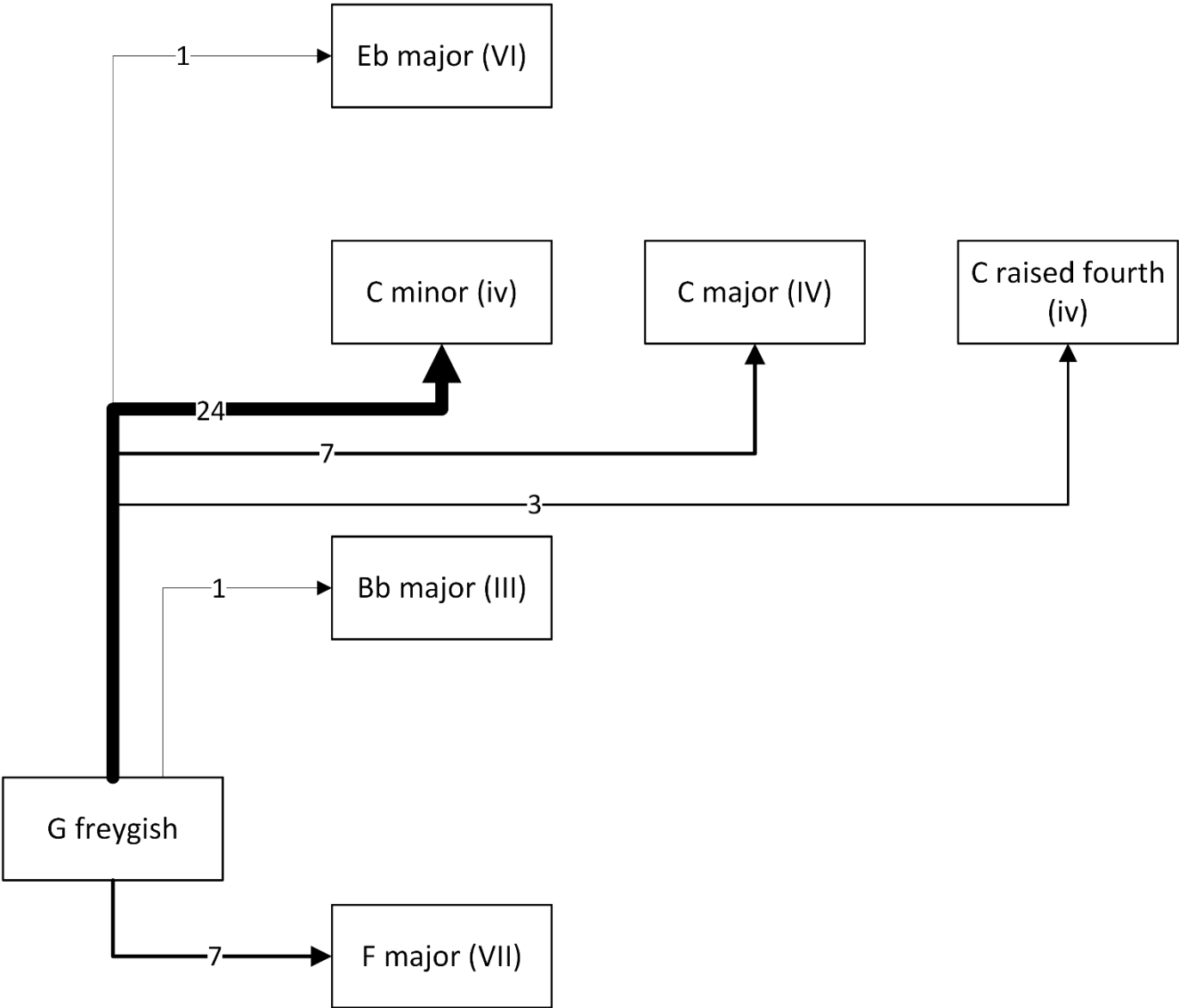
Example 16. Flowchart for mode designations



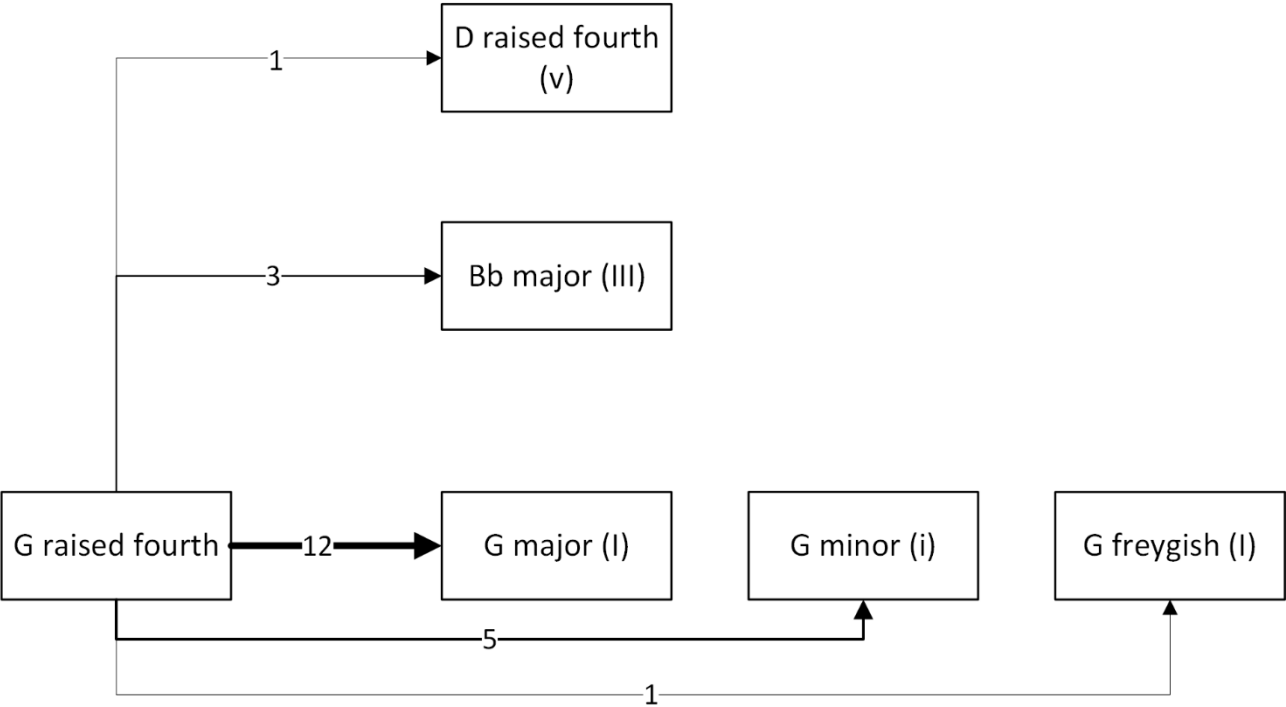
Example 17. Modulation percentages by mode



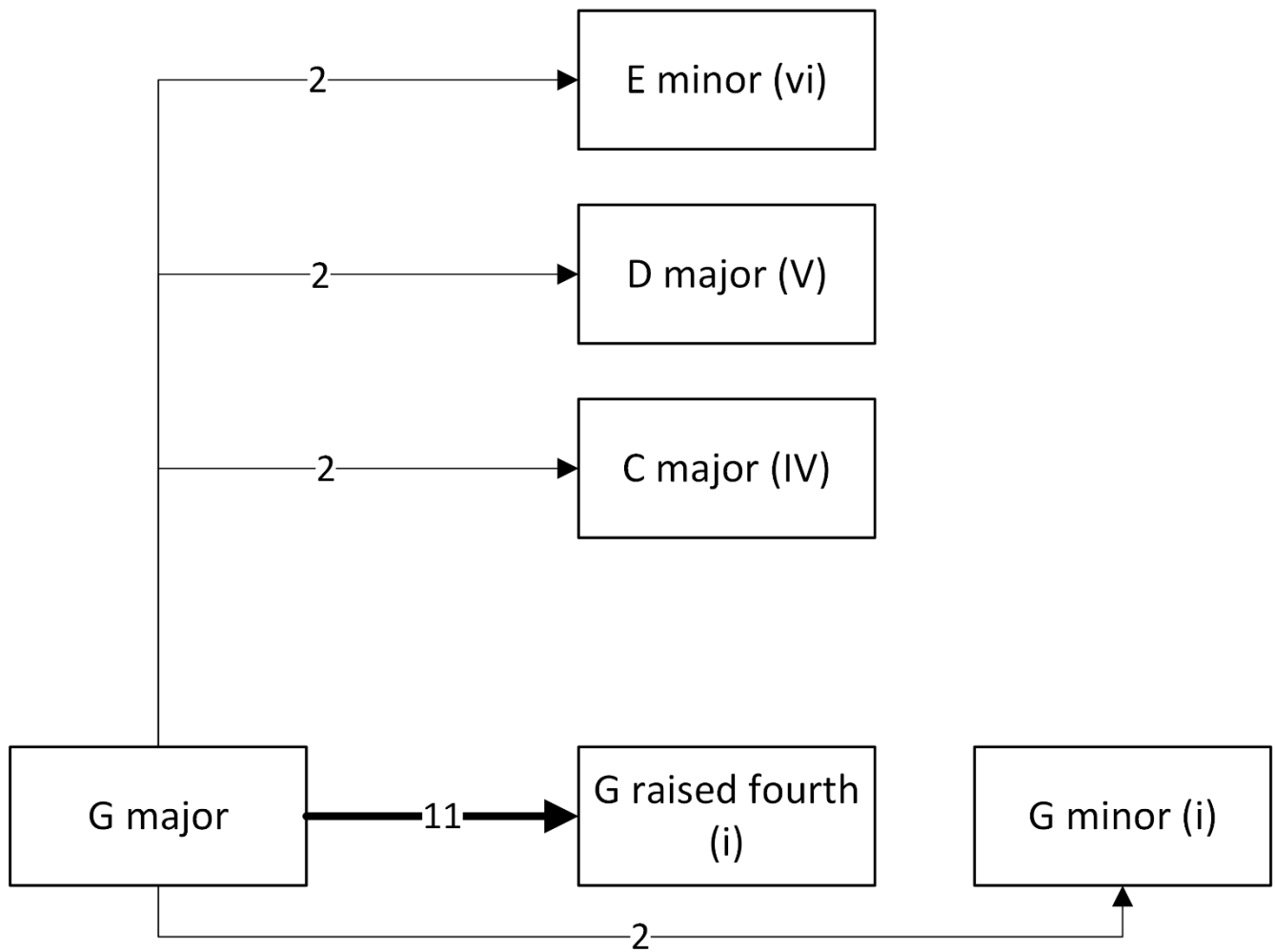
Example 18. Freygish modulation network (first non-primary modes)



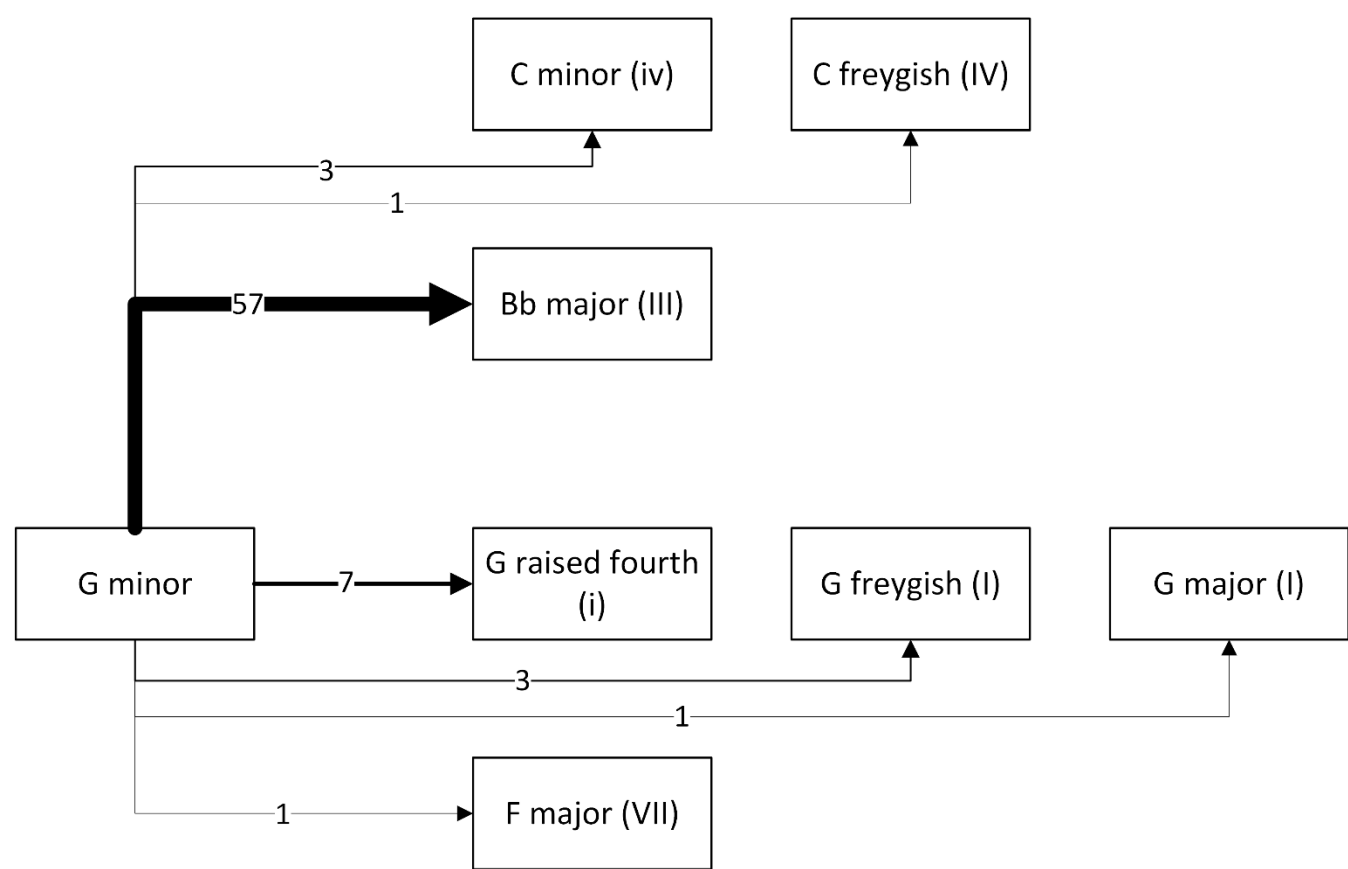
Example 19. Raised fourth modulation network (first non-primary modes)



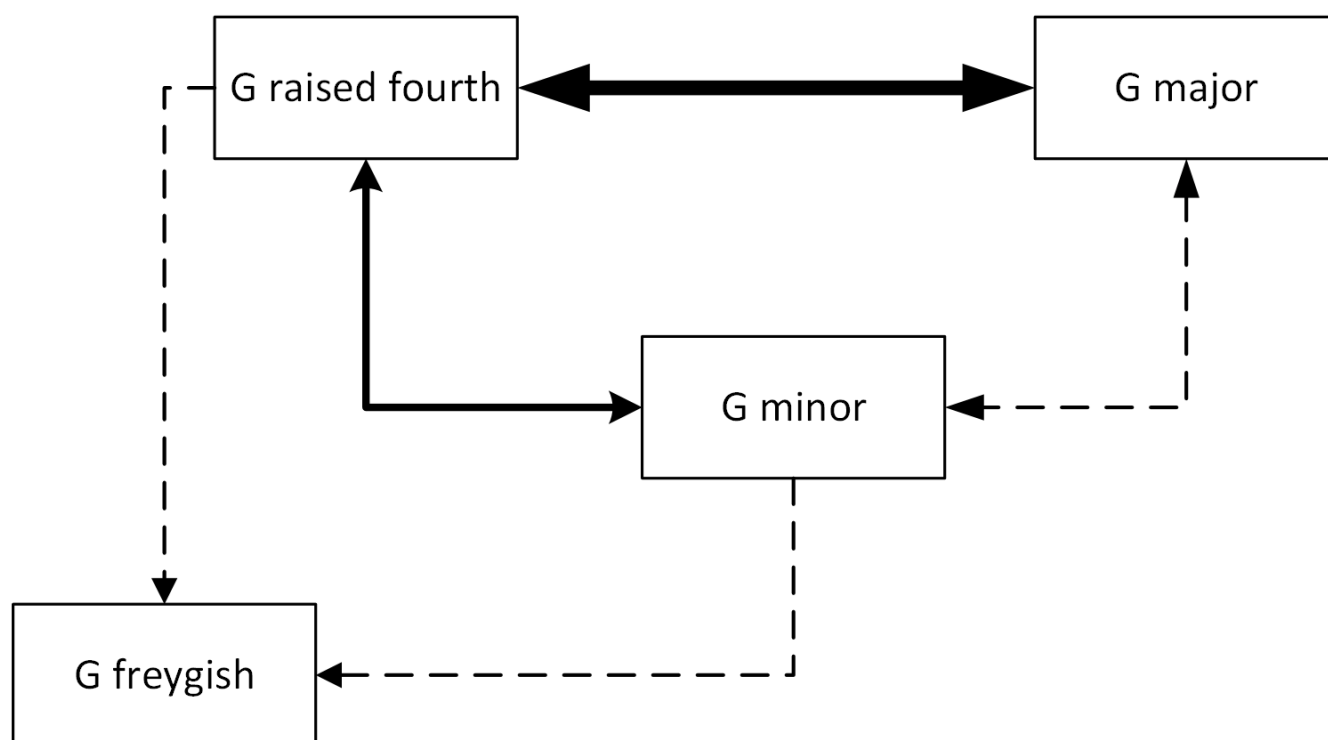
Example 20. Major modulation network (first non-primary modes)



Example 21. Minor modulation network (first non-primary modes)



Example 22. Modulatory pathways between parallel modes (first non-primary mode)



Example 23. Freylekhs no. 90 (Beregovski 2015) with mode annotations. Recording by Jennie Goldstein, “Die Mekhuteneste” (1929).

♩ = 152

G freygish

8

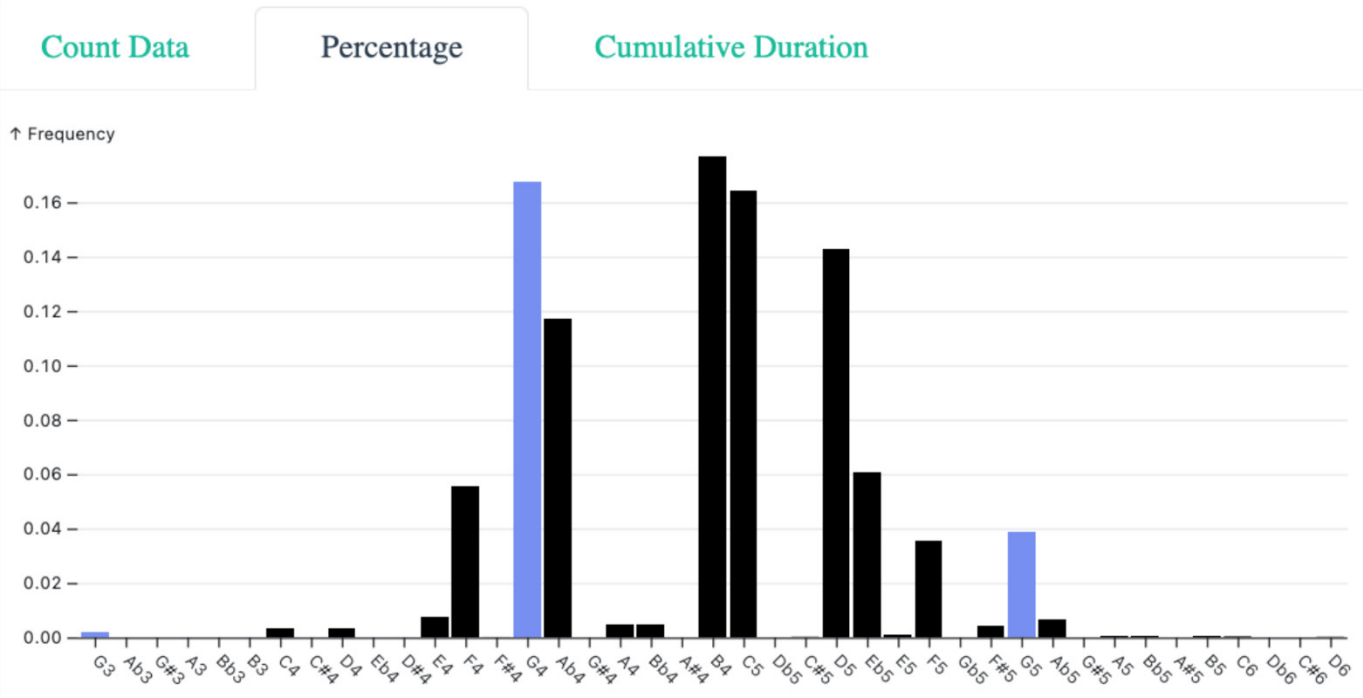
17 C major (IV) D freygish (V)

25 G freygish

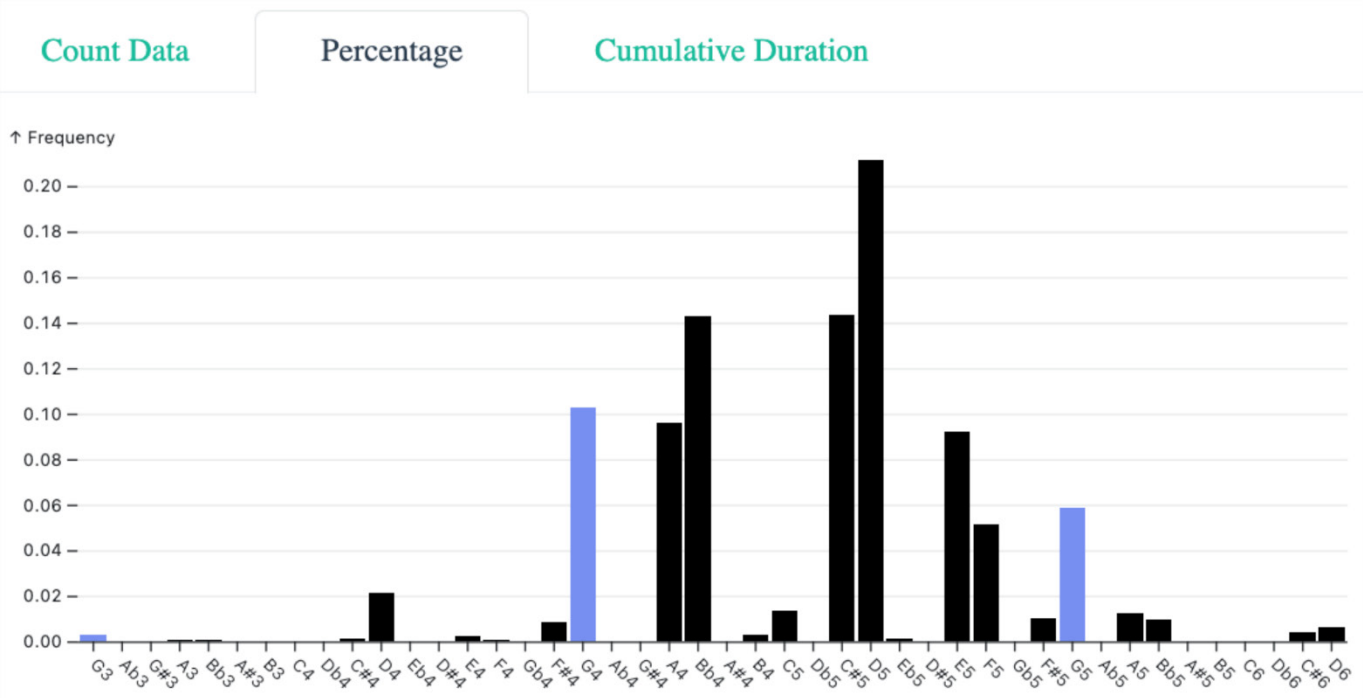
1. 2.

The musical score is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of four staves. The first staff (measures 1-7) is labeled 'G freygish'. The second staff (measures 8-16) continues the melody. The third staff (measures 17-24) is divided into two sections: 'C major (IV)' (measures 17-20) and 'D freygish (V)' (measures 21-24). The fourth staff (measures 25-32) is labeled 'G freygish' and includes first and second endings. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Example 24. Bar plot of pitches in G freyghis



Example 25. Bar plot for pitches in G raised fourth



Example 26. Dobranoch no. 10 (Beregovski 2015), section A. Recording by the Joel Rubin Ensemble (2007, track 7, excerpt).

Allegro ♩ = 132

7

13

1.

tr

2

Example 27. Skotshne no. 105 (Beregovski 2015)

Moderato ♩ = 116

7

(G major)

1.

13

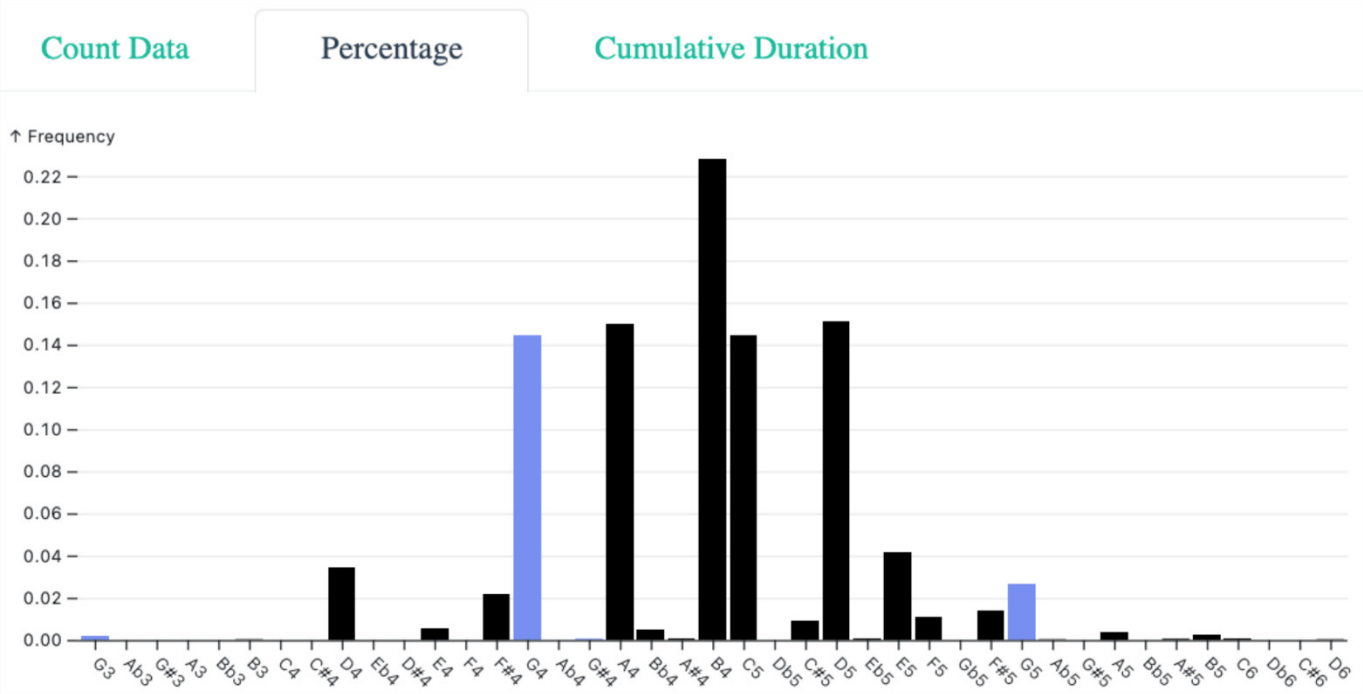
2.

(G major)

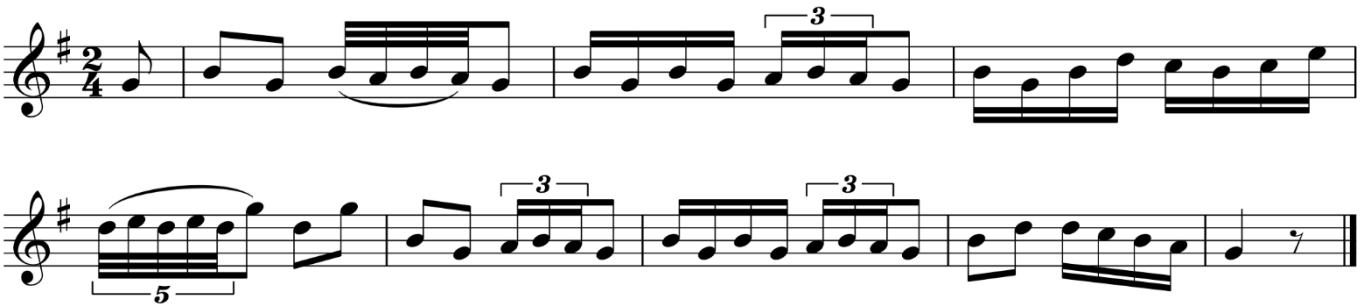
19

(G major)

Example 28. Bar plot of pitches in G major



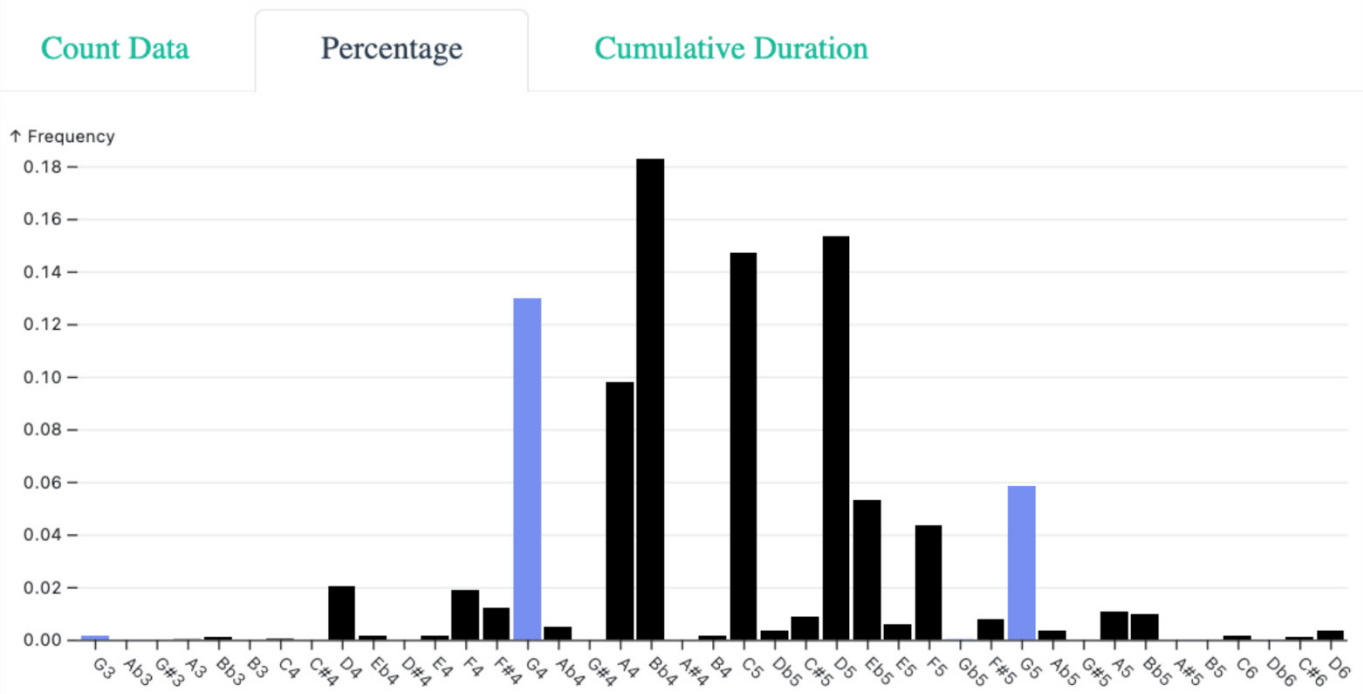
Example 29. Freylekhs no. 151 (Beregovski 2015), section A



Example 30. Skotshne no. 152 (Beregovski 2015), section A



Example 31. Bar plot of pitches in G minor



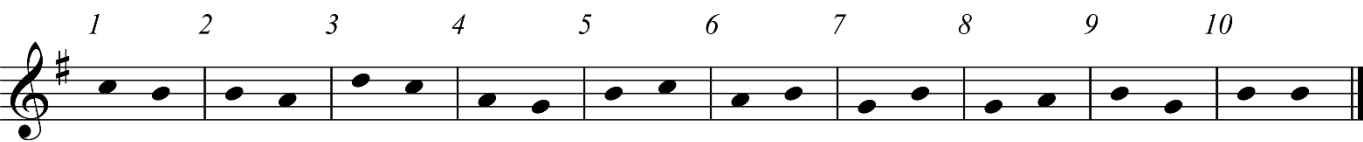
Example 32. Most common freygish note-to-note patterns



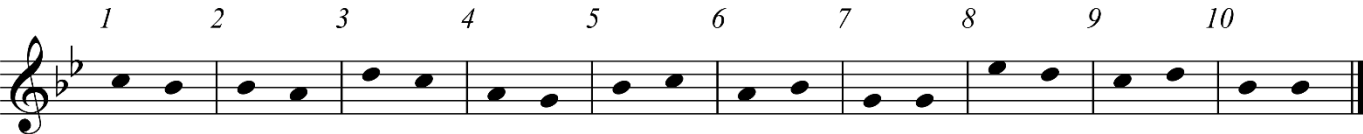
Example 33. Most common raised-fourth note-to-note patterns



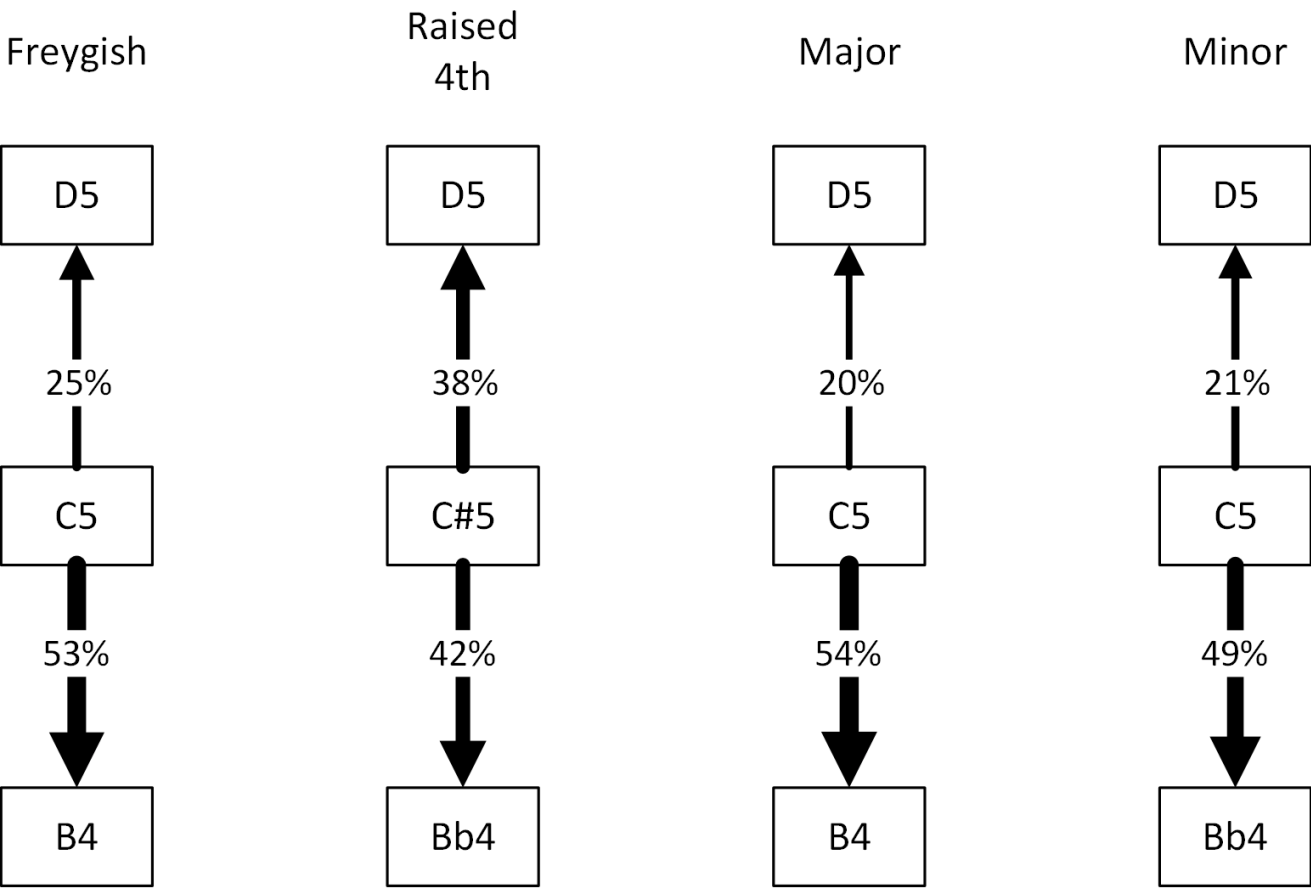
Example 34. Most common major note-to-note patterns



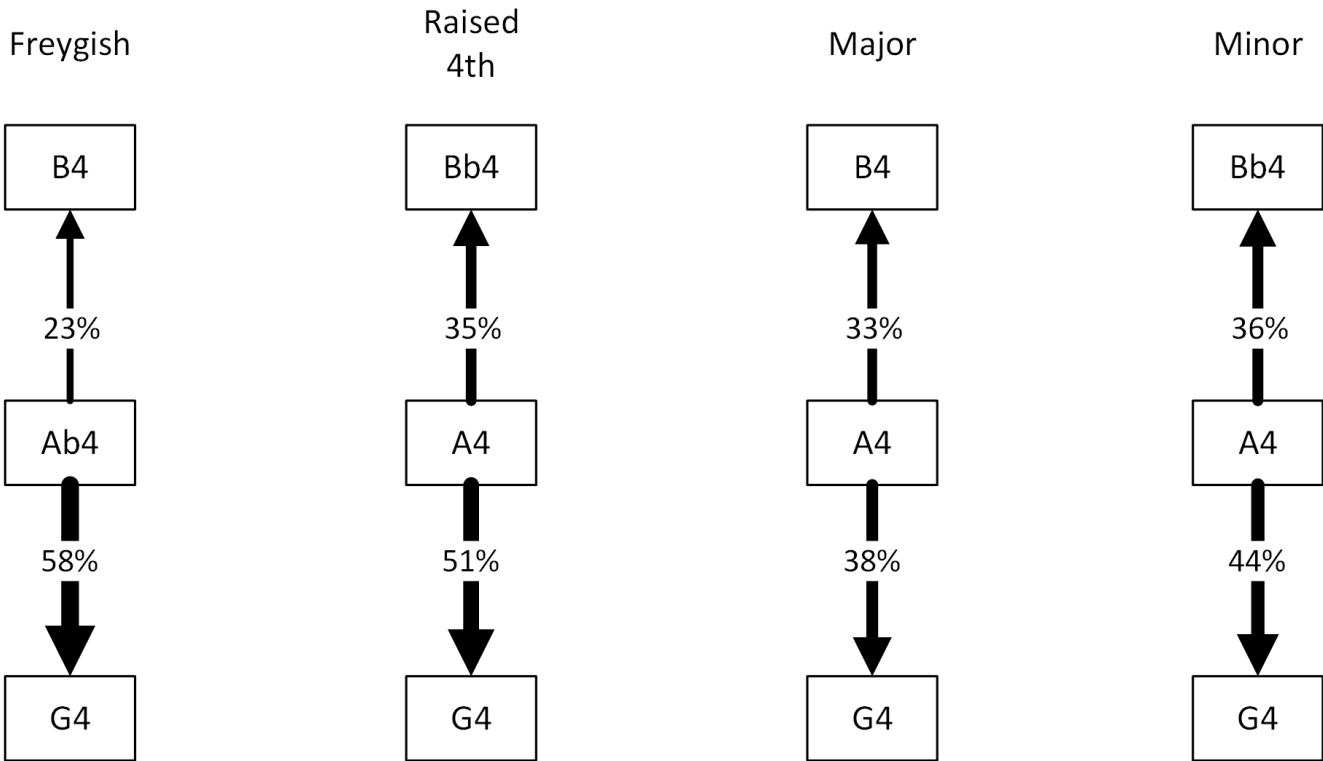
Example 35. Most common minor note-to-note patterns



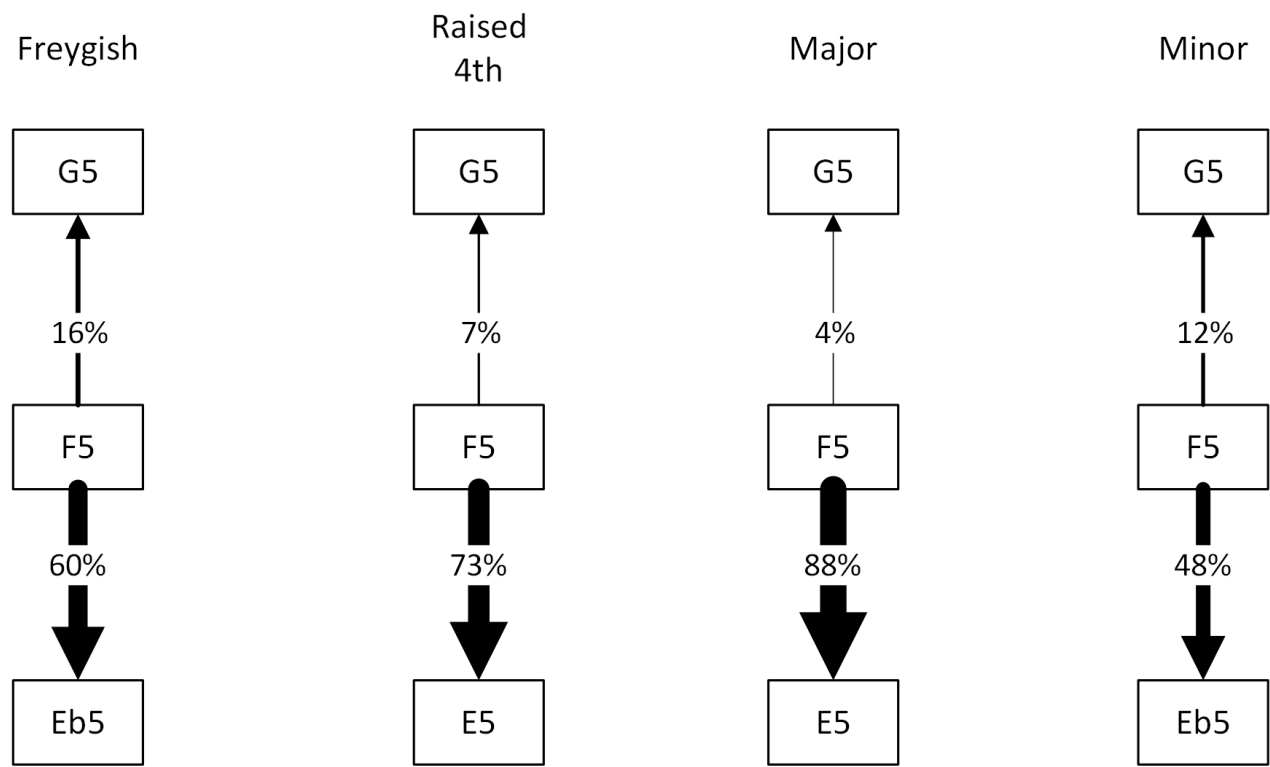
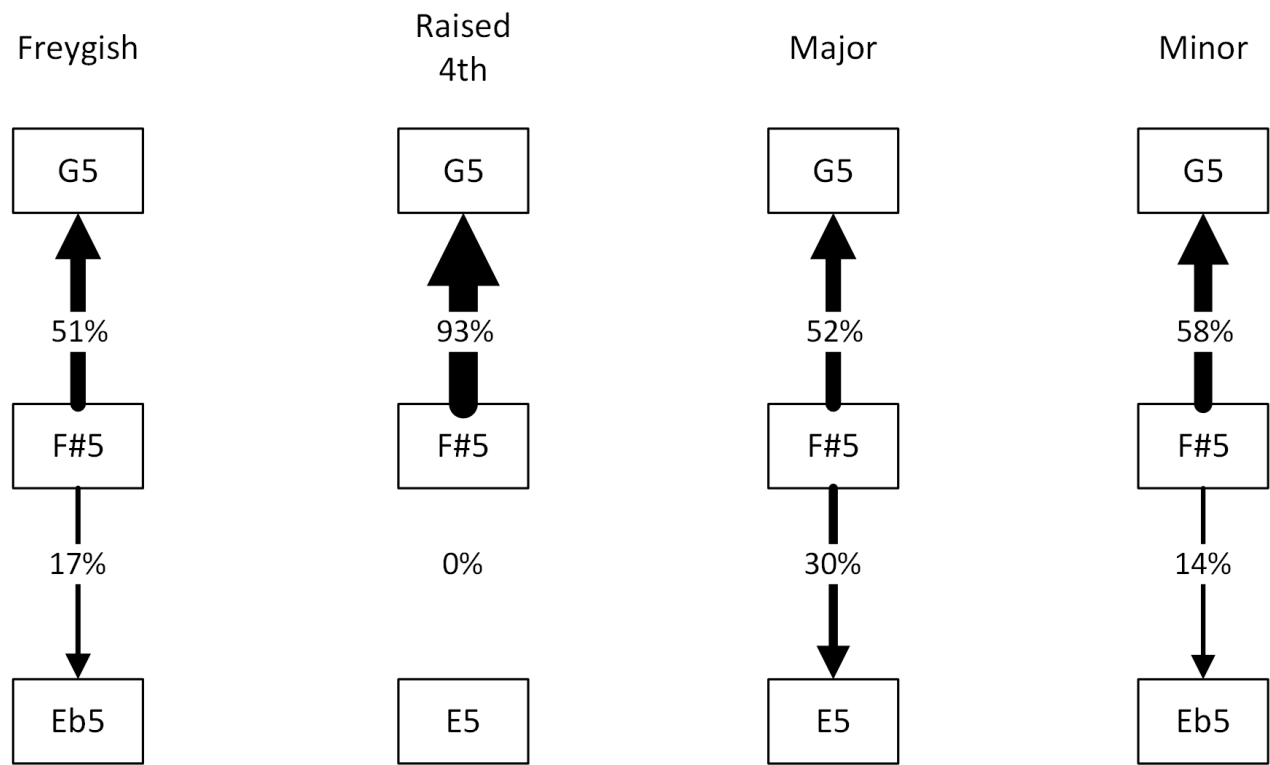
Example 36. Transition probabilities from 4^ in the main octave



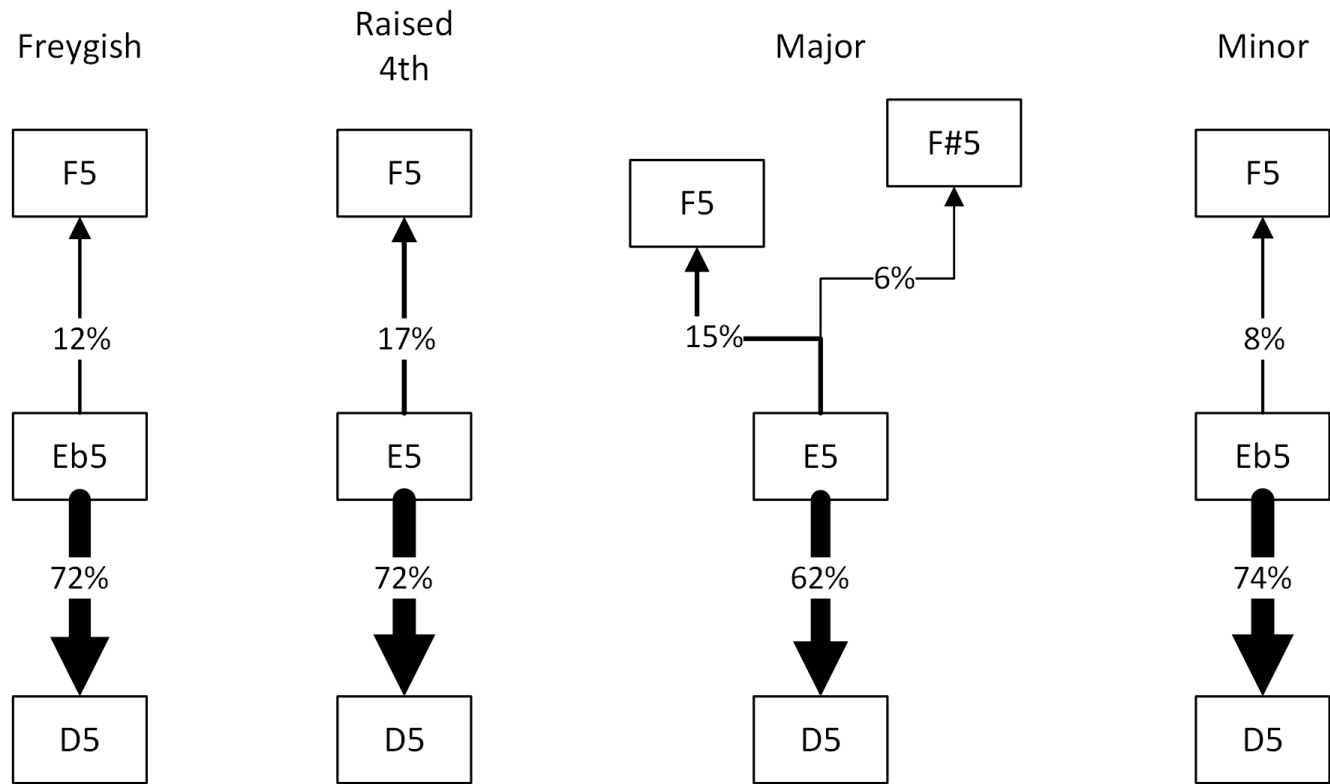
Example 37. Transition probabilities from 2[^] in the main octave



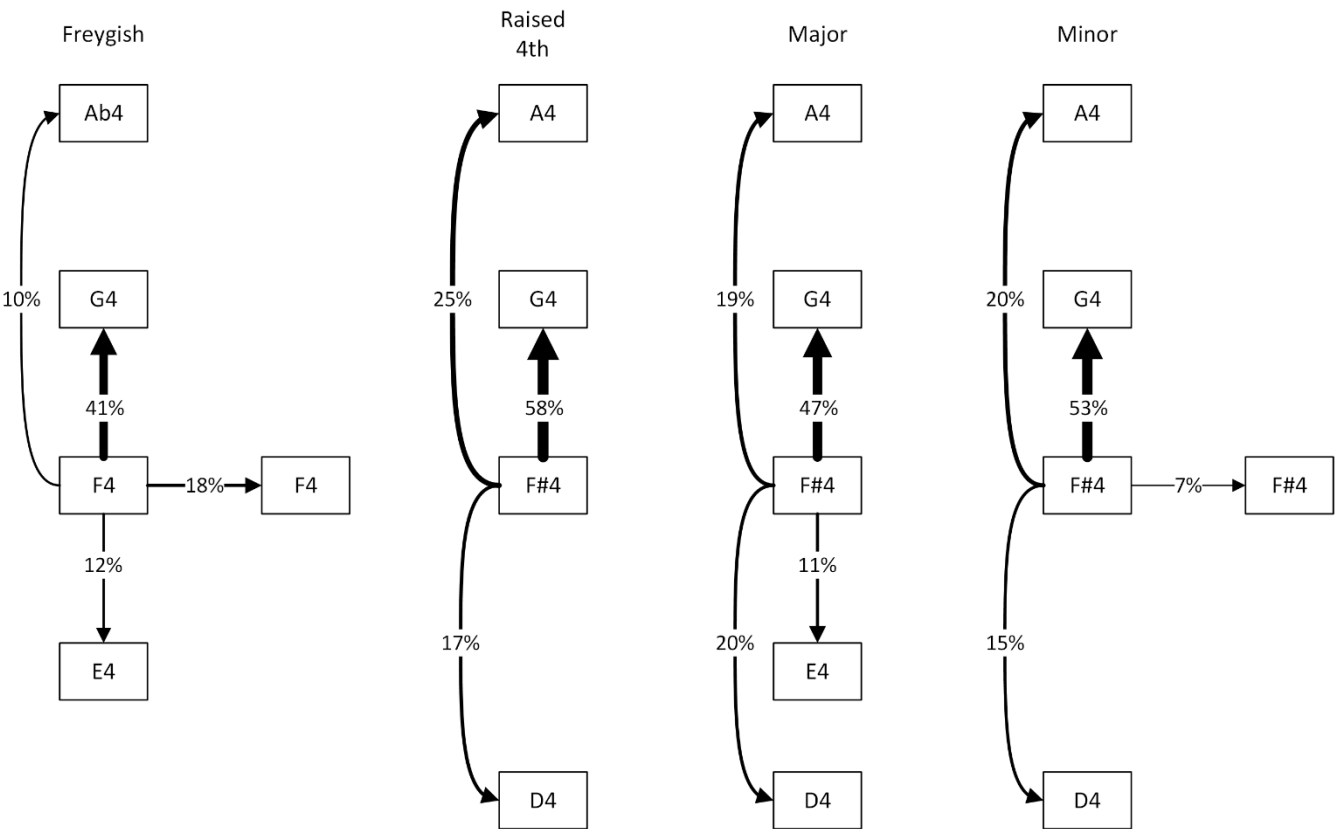
Example 38. Transition probabilities from 7[^] in the main octave



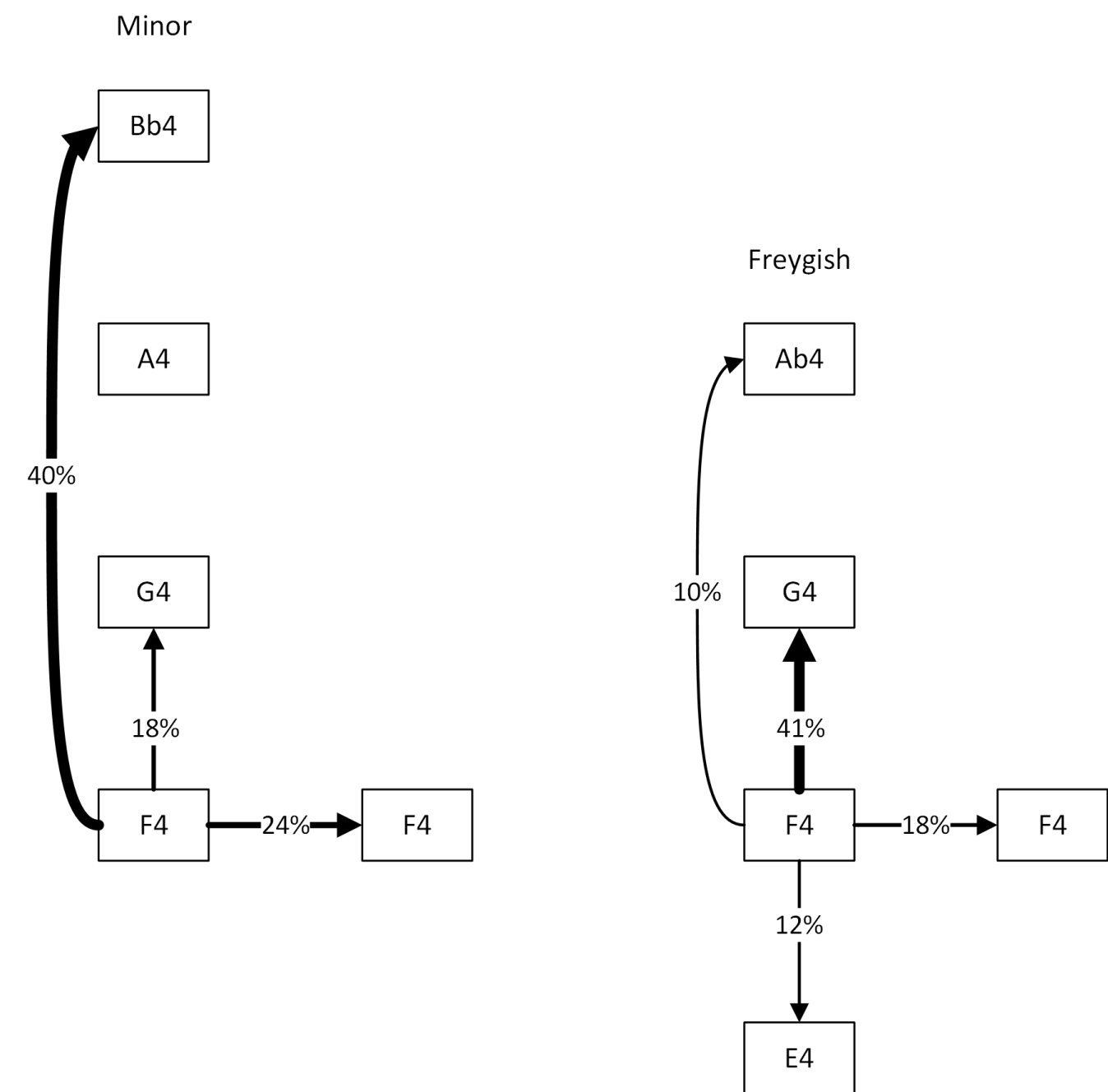
Example 39. Transition probabilities from 6[^] in the main octave



Example 40. Transition probabilities from 7[^] below the main octave (F₄ and F₄[#])



Example 41. Transition probabilities from F₄ in freygish and minor



Example 42. Common cadential formula in minor

