

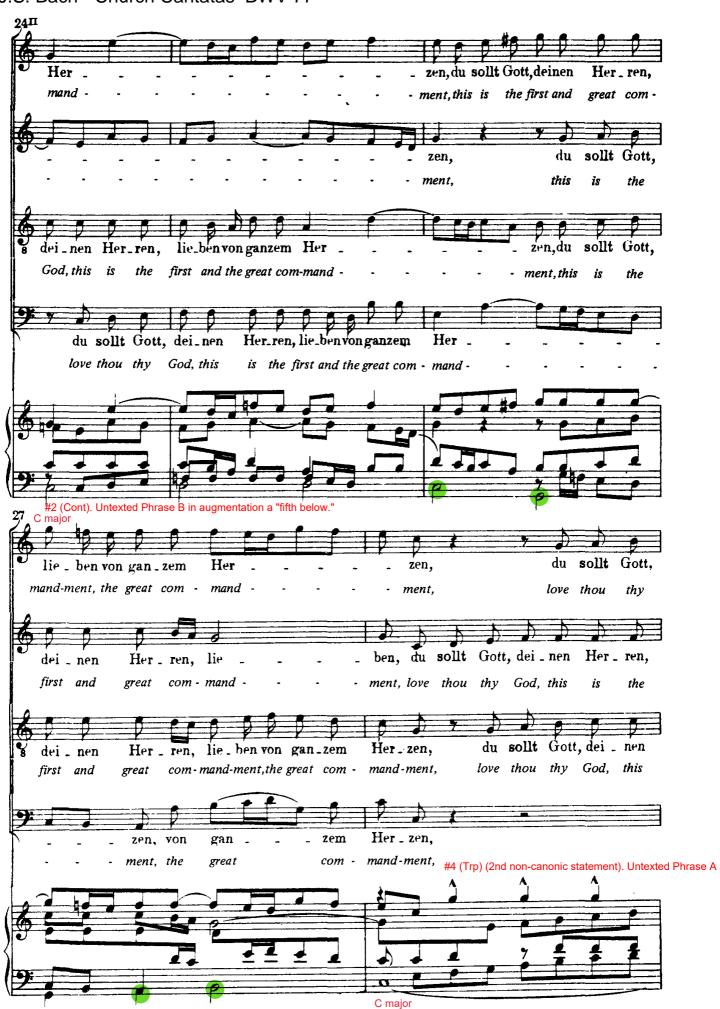
Martin Petzoldt notes that this chorale was sung as a cathechismal hymn every Monday in all schools, so listeners would have recalled all stanzas. He suggests that listeners may have "heard" the words of stanza 1 in the trumpet lines, the words to stanza 12 in the continuo lines. See "Bach Kommentar," vol. 1, pp. 360–63.

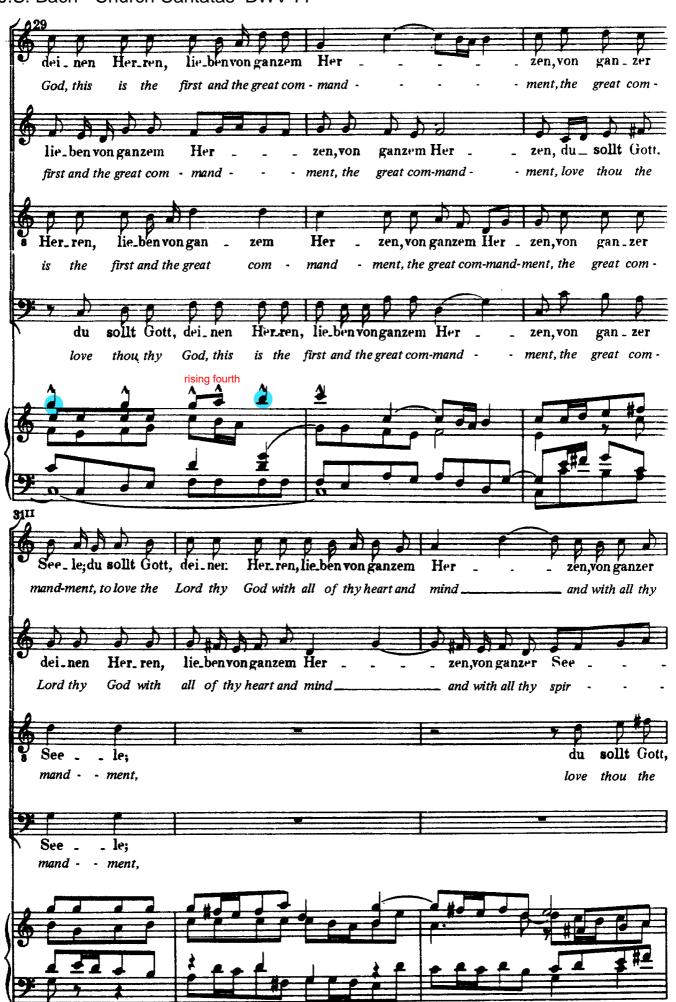






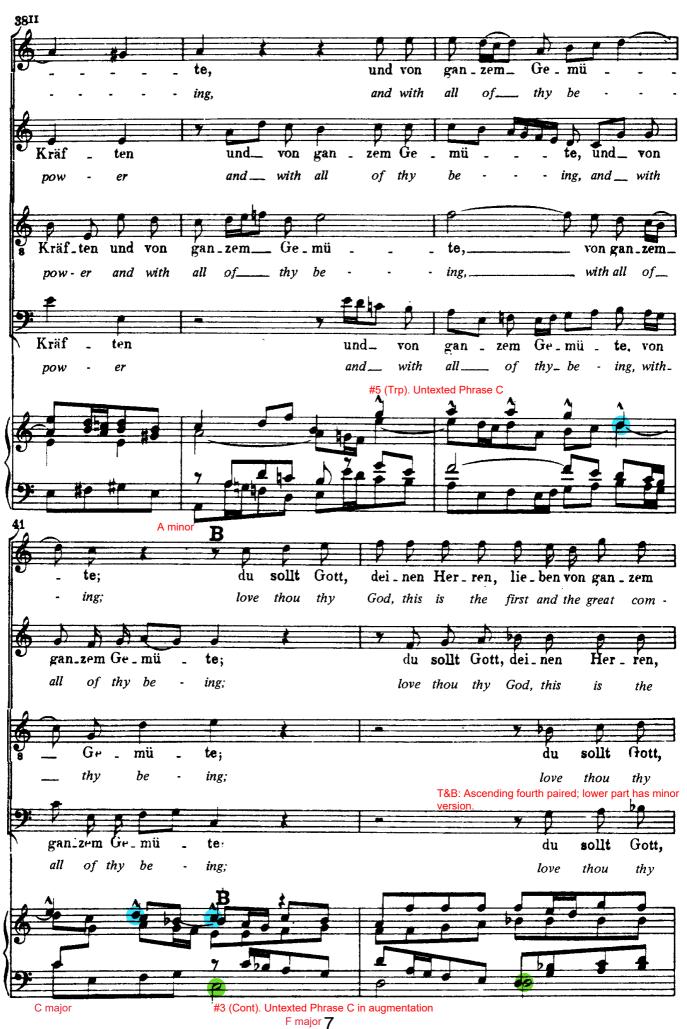


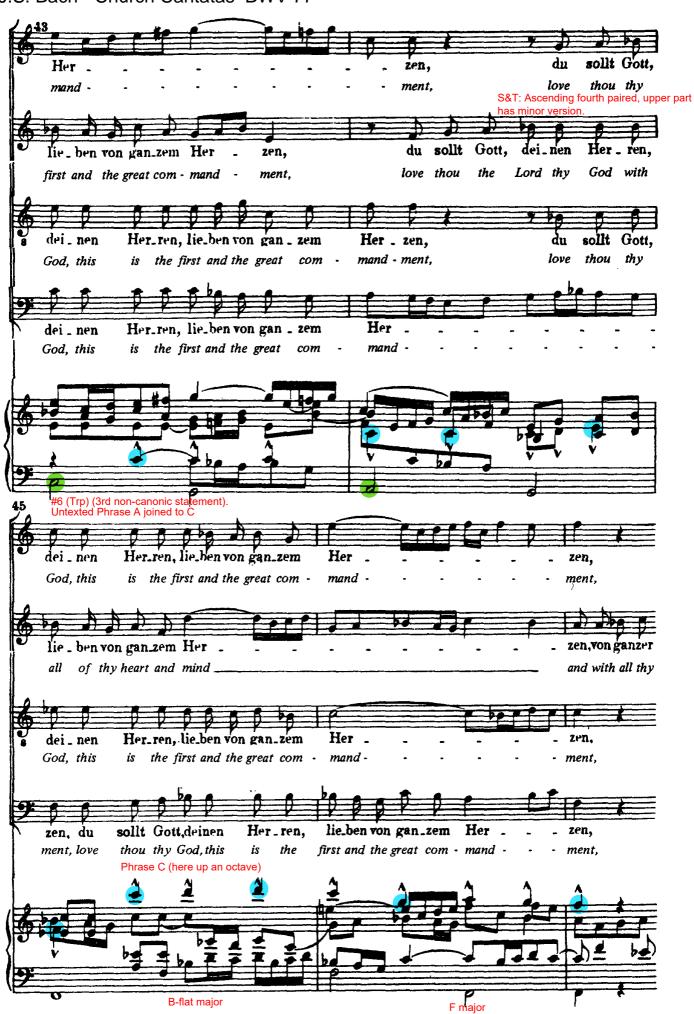




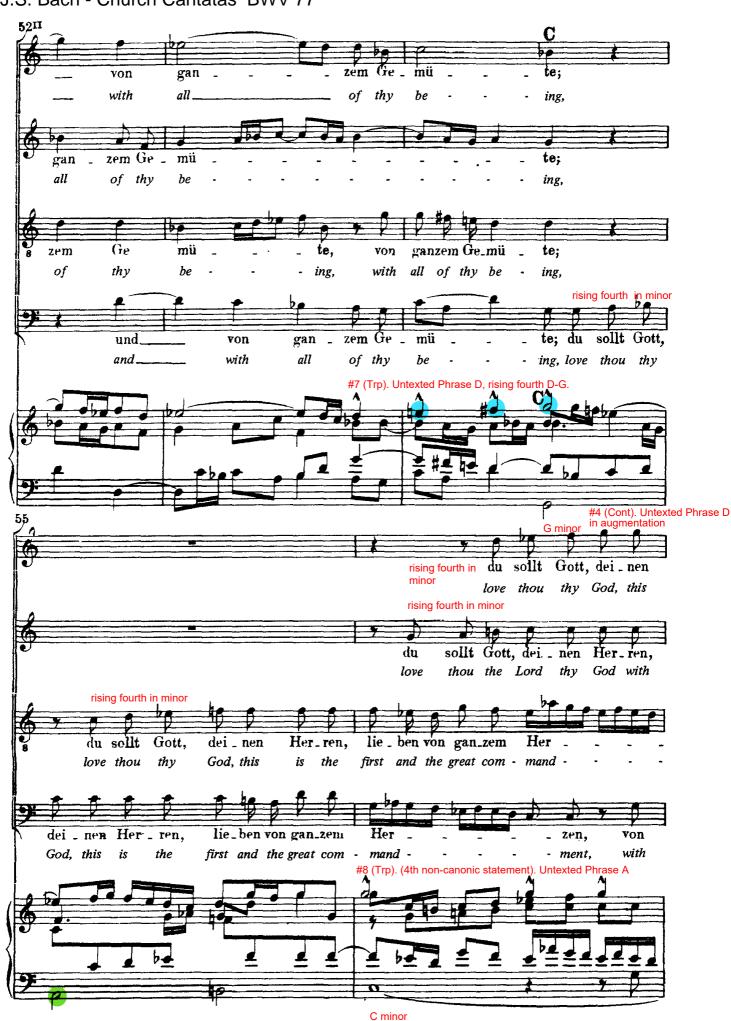
Bassetto 3 (31–41); no continuo figures G major



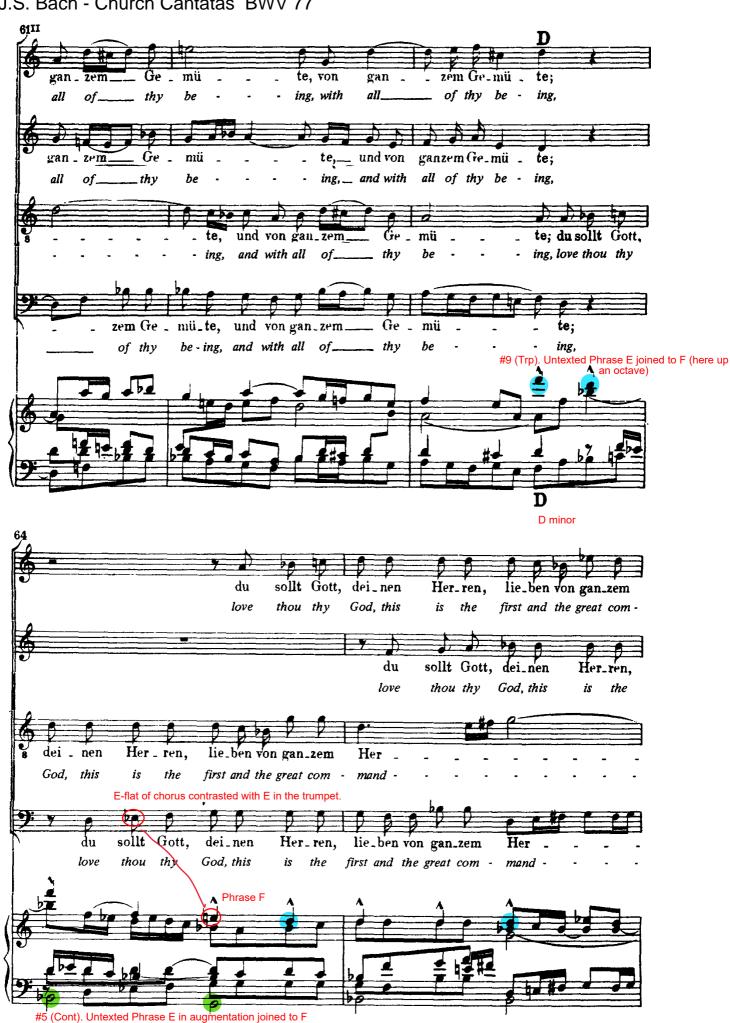


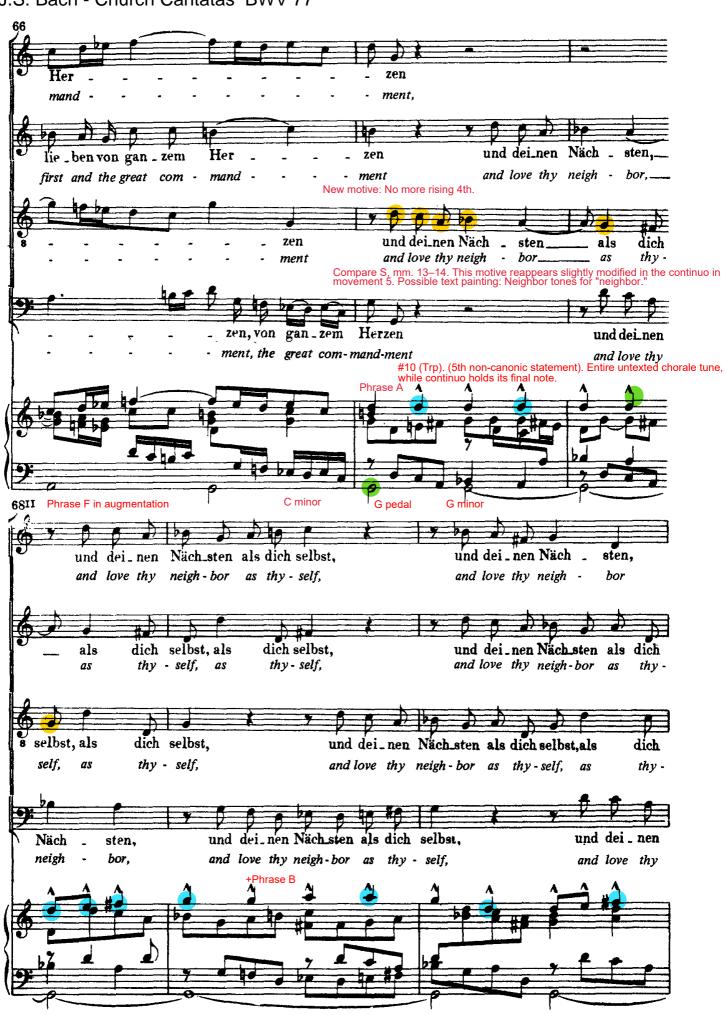


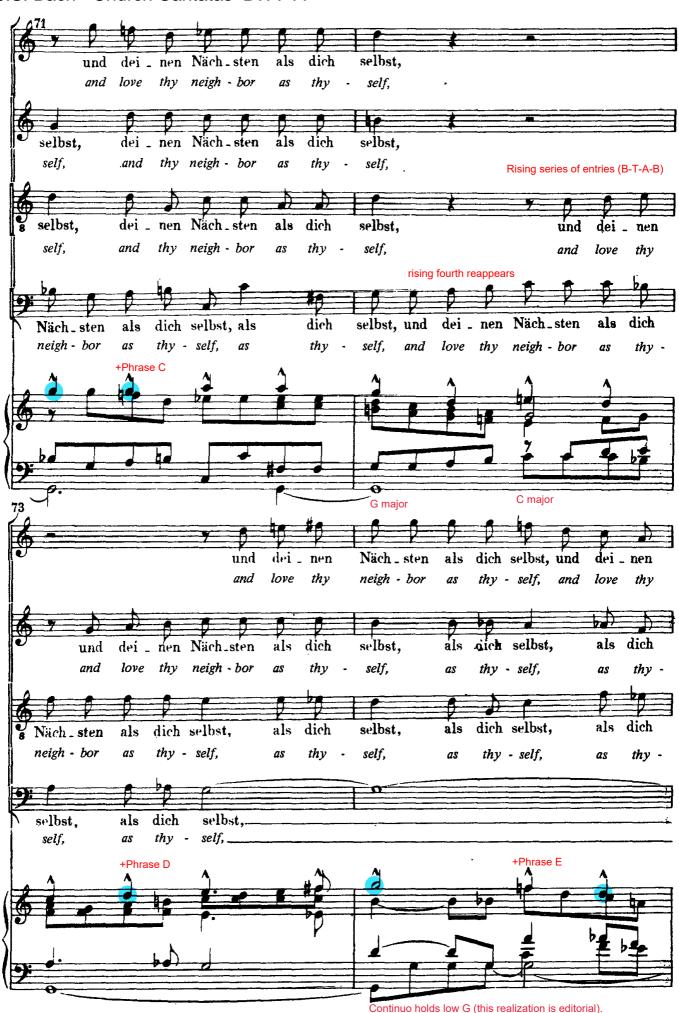


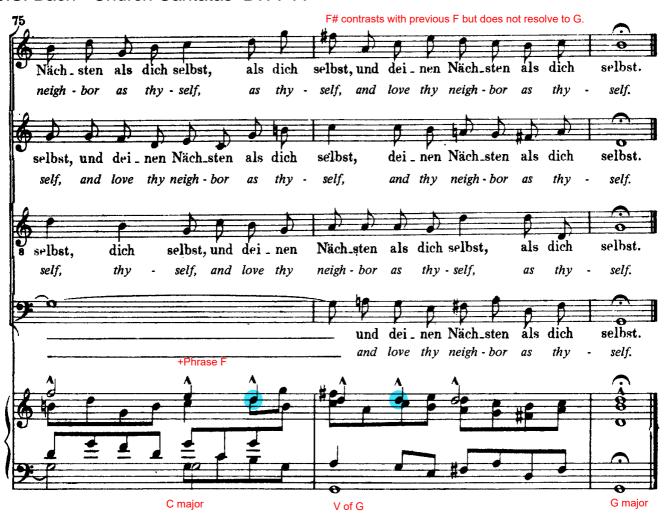






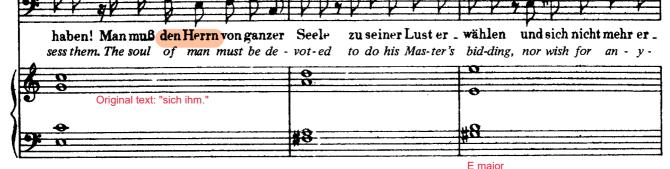




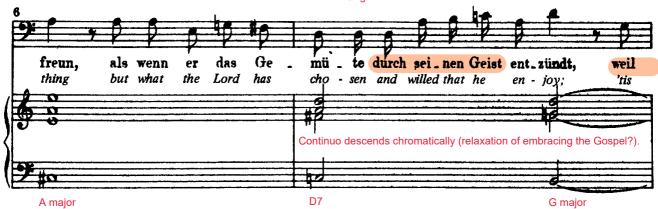




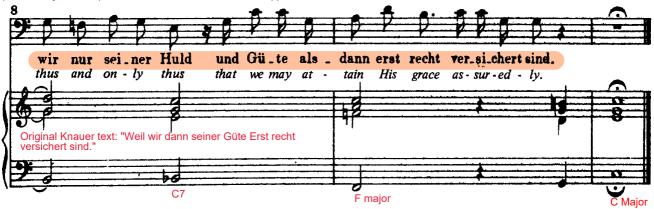
Chafe ("Analyzing Bach Cantatas," 208, 263n17) argues that by moving from sharp to flat (subdominant) tonal areas and by moving from major to minor keys, Bach is "delineating a progression from the love of God to love of humankind." Martin Petzoldt suggests that the tension/relaxation of the continuo's whole tone scale followed by the descending chromatic line corresponds to keeping the law (mm. 1–50) versus embracing the Gospel (mm. 6–10). ("Bach Kommentar," vol. 1, p. 364.) The 5+5-measure structure reflects the disposition of the 10 commandments: the first 5 expound the relationship between humans and God (the command to honor father and mother understood as reflecting our attitude to authority—God as Father being the supreme authority), while the last 5 commandments deal with the human relationships.



Original text: "mit seiner Krafft."



Martin Petzoldt notes that the original libretto (which included lines not used in Bach's libretto) viewed love of God as the predicate for love of neighbor. Petzoldt argues that Bach's libretto omitted and/or altered the text to correct it theologically, showing that love of God and love of neighbor are simultaneous (not successive) actions, empowered by God's Spirit. See "Bach Kommentar," vol. 1, pp. 359, 365. More below at movement 4.



Love song. Amatory style. Two accompanying voices (presumably oboes) in parallel thirds (in the middle section they are sixths) = sweetness. Text: May I be recognized by your command (i.e., loving God and neighbor). Ritornello is repeated in complete form in between two sections of aria. Long melismas on "entbrennen" and "ewig." The series of keys that rise by thirds (Am - Em - GM - Bm - Dm) is interpreted by Chafe as metaphorical ascent to God (Chafe, "Analyzing Bach Cantatas," 209–10.



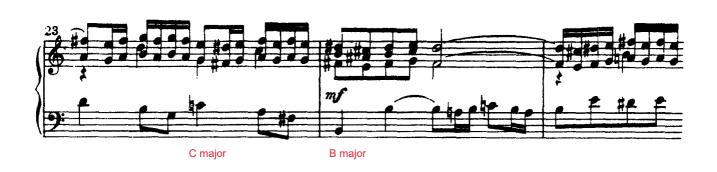








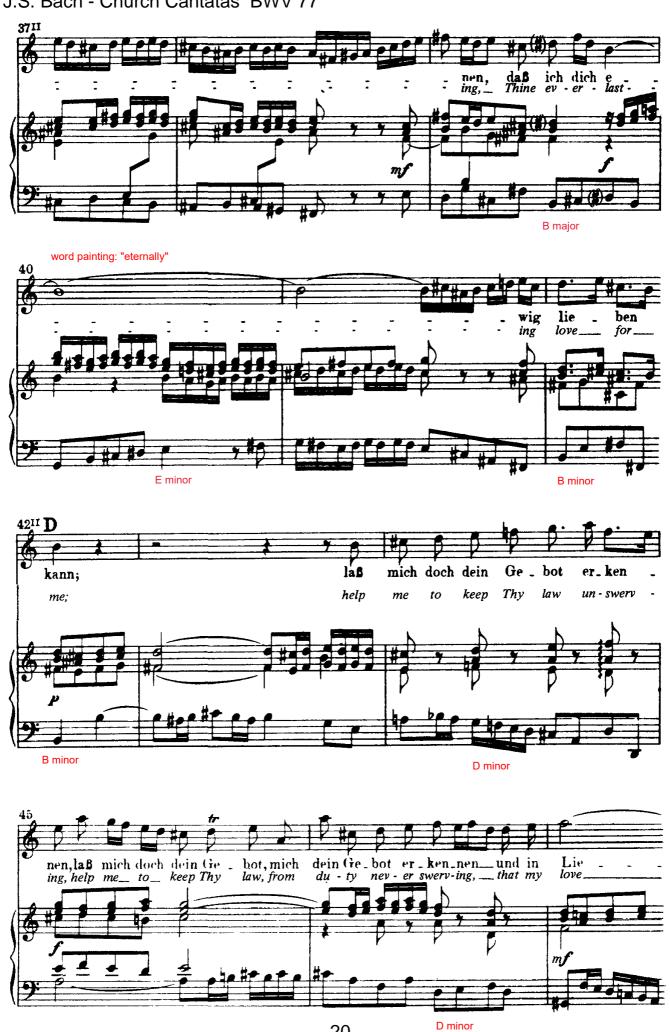


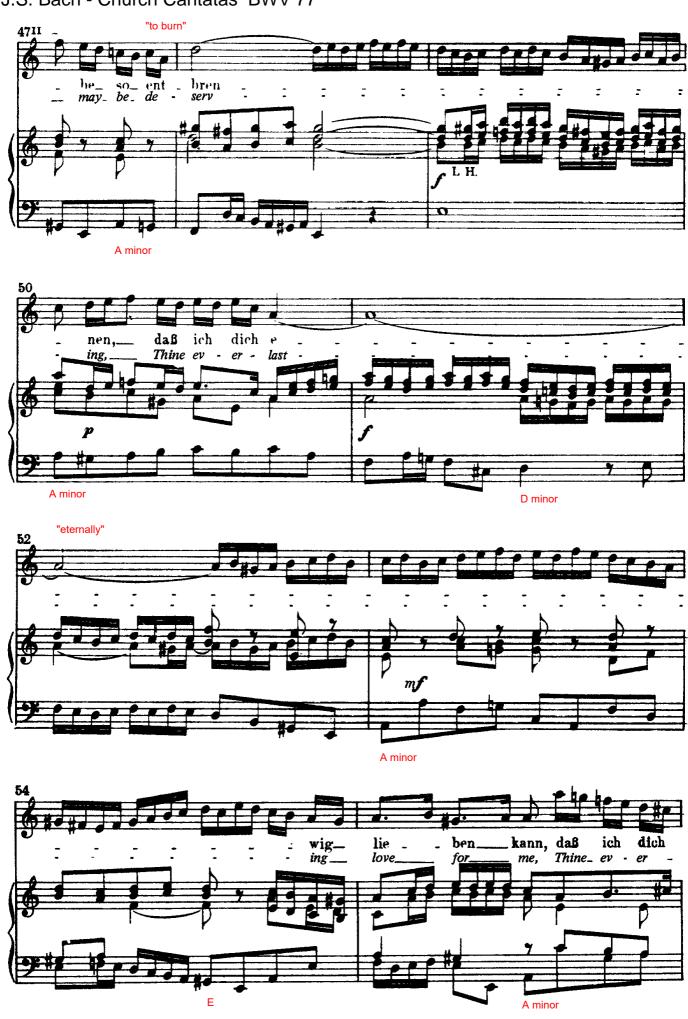




The original libretto had "Laß mich doch dieses Glück erkennen" (Indeed, let me recognize this good fortune). Petzoldt discusses the change made here, apparently prompted by a recognition that the day's Gospel reading dealt with a divine command, not simply "good fortune" or "bliss" (as expounded by Kantian thinkers). Thus Bach also chose NOT to write a da capo aria, despite the fact that the original libretto repeated the opening 2 lines. See "Bach Kommentar," vol. 1, p. 364–65.









Prayer for heart of Good Samaritan. Accompanied by strings. Penultimate measure the strings become animated Penultimate measure has rising fourth of the first movement chorale.

4. Recitativo Prayer for a compassionate heart toward neighbor (77/4).

B E F# G C A

Tenore

Chromatic saturation in the voice part in 10 mm.

I pray, O Lord, to be a good Sa-ma-ti - tan, that I may tru - ly love my

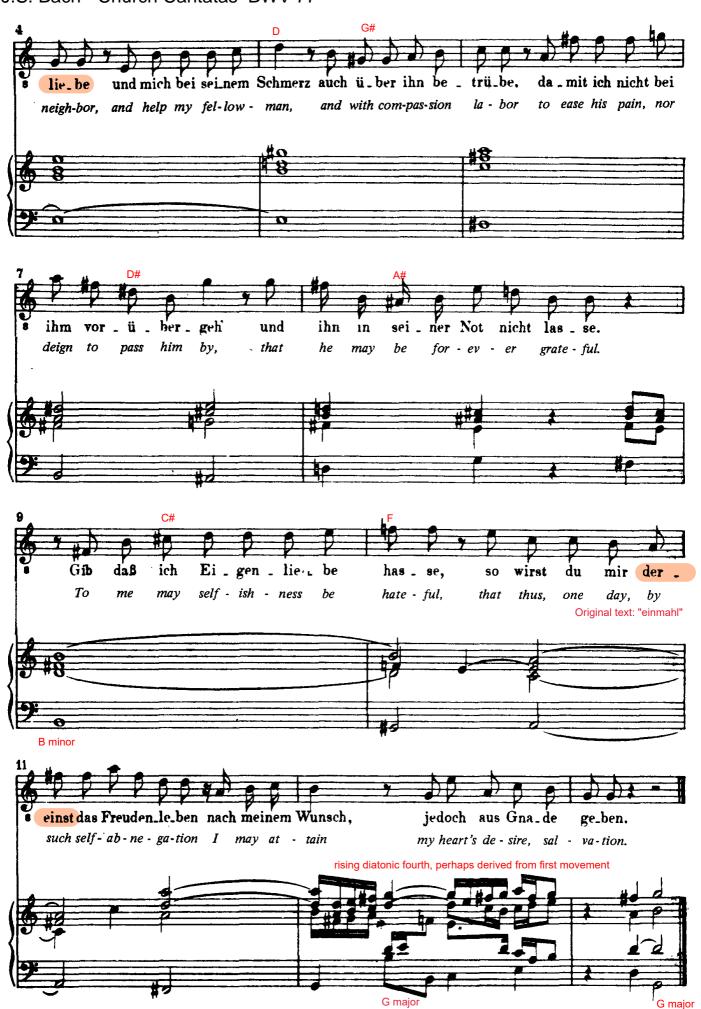
Original text: "Dabey, so gieb mir auch ein Samariter=Hertz / Daß ich den Nechsten liebe." Petzoldt argues that adding "zugleich" corrects the text theologically, showing that love of God and love of neighbor are simultaneous (not successive) actions (more above).

(Viol.I,II)

(Va.)

Cont.

E minor



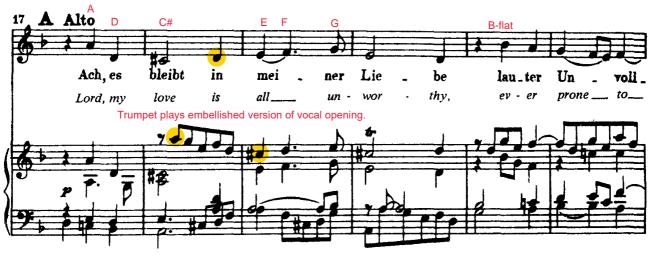
J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 77 Songlike with regular phrasing. Unusual orchestration: Obbligato calls for trumpet, which is thought strange for such a penitential text. Perhaps it hearkens back to the divine proclamation. Despite reference to Romans 7, pitch saturation is achieved only if taking all the vocal sections together (one C#).



D minor often used for "poor, weak sinner." See Luther's comment about the second mode (hypodorian); Chafe, "Analyzing Bach Cantatas," p. 98. Chafe writes that "the association of flat (subdominant) modulations and of shifts from major to minor keys with the incarnation and with the shift of focus from God to mankind is . . . common in Bach's work" (263n17).









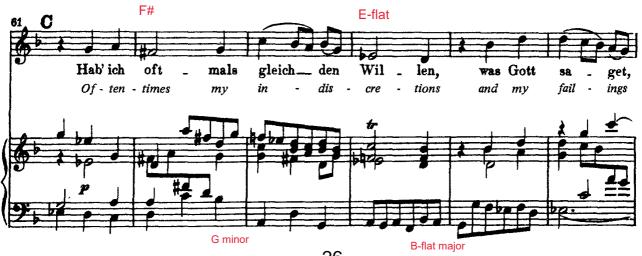


Since C major in Bach often refers to Christ, perhaps this passage is an untexted allusion to the question and answer at the end of Romans 7 ("Wretched man that I am! Who will deliver me...? Thanks be to God through Jesus Christ."





C major







The chorale is untexted in the autograph score. For the new collected edition (NBA), Werner Neumann suggested "Herr, durch den Glauben" (stanza 8 of "O Gottes Sohn, Herr Jesu Christ"). In his original (separately published) libretto, Johann Knauer ended with stanzas 11 & 12 of "Dies sind die heiligen zehn Gebot" [Luther, 1524]. See also side note.





Eric Chafe ("Analyzing Bach Cantatas," p. 160, 179, 221) says that ending on the dominant here "is the most striking such occurrence in all Bach's music and that this cadence along with ending the work in the 28 minor mode represents human weakness and imperfection.