

Il mio ben quando verrà

transposé d'une 3^e mineure vers le grave

Air de Nina extrait de l'opéra « Nina, o sia La pazza per amore » de Giovanni Paisiello (1740-1816)

Créé au Teatro del Reale Sito di Belvedere de Caserte le 25 juin 1789 sur un livret de Giambattista Lorenzi.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a half rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a continuous pattern of eighth-note triplets, starting with G3, A3, B3, and continuing through the system.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a half rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a continuous pattern of eighth-note triplets, starting with G3, A3, B3, and continuing through the system. A box containing the number '10' is located above the second measure of the upper staff. The text 'p dolce' is written above the first measure of the upper staff. The lyrics 'Il mi - o ben' are written below the first measure of the upper staff.

The third system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a half rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a continuous pattern of eighth-note triplets, starting with G3, A3, B3, and continuing through the system. A box containing the number '15' is located above the second measure of the upper staff. The lyrics 'quan - do ver - rà a _____ ve - der la me - sta a -' are written below the first measure of the upper staff.

20

- mi - ca? di bei fior s'am - man - te — ra la

25

spia — gia, la spia — gia a — pri — ca.

30

Ma nol ve - do

35

ma nol ve - do e il mio — ben, ahi - me! non —

40

vien? e il mio ben ahi - me! non vien?

45

e il mio ben... ahi - me! non vien? Men - tre al

50

l'au - re spie - ghe - ra, la sua fiamma, i -

55

suo i la men - ti, mi - ti au - ge - i v'in se - gne

60

ra più dol _____ ci, piu dol _____ ci ac _____ cen _____ ti.

65

Ma non l'o - do.

70

E chi l'u - di? Ah! il mio be - ne

75

am - mu - to - li Ah! am - mu - to -

- li. Tu cui stan - ca o - ma i gia fe

il mio pian - to, e co pie to - sa.

ei ri - tor na e dol ce a te

chie de, chie de la spo

sa. Pian mi chia - ma pia - no ahi

sempre ppp

me! Pia - no ahi - me.

no non mi chia - ma, oh Di - o, oh Di - o, non

c'è!

Il mio ben quando verrà
A veder la mesta amica ?
Di bei fior s'ammanterà
La spiaggia aprica.
Ma nol vedo, e il mio ben,
Ahimè! Non vien?

Mentre all'aure spiegherà
La sua fiamma, i suoi lamenti,
Miti augei v'insegnerà
Più dolci accenti.
Ma non l'odo. E chi l'udì ?
Ah! il mio bene ammutolì.

Tu cui stanca omai già fe '
Il mio pianto, eco pietosa,
Ei ritorna e dolce a te
Chiede, chiede la sposa.
Pian, mi chiama; piano ahimè !
No, non mi chiama, oh Dio, non c'è !

Quand mon bien-aimé viendra
Pour voir son amour triste
De belles fleurs couvriront
Le rivage ensoleillé.
Mais je ne le vois pas,
Hélas! mon bien-aimé ne vient pas.

Quand il confie à la brise
Sa flamme, ses lamentations,
Il enseigne aux gentils oiseaux
les plus doux accents.
Mais je ne l'ai pas entendu. Quelqu'un l'a t-il entendu ?
Ah! mon bien aimé est devenu silencieux.

Doux écho, toi qui a déjà
séchés mes larmes,
retourne vers lui
Et il te demandera son épouse
Ah, il m'appelle, ah ! hélas !
Non, il ne m'appelle pas, O Dieu, il n'est pas là.

