

Musica ambigua

for recorder or flute, and/or violin, and/or viola da gamba, and/or harpsichord

Jukka Tiensuu 1996-98

TEOSTO

SUOMALAISEN MUSIIKIN TIEDOTUSKESKUS
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Musica ambigua

for recorder or flute, violin, viola da gamba and harpsichord

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It is possible to play *Musica ambigua* in whole or only a selection. If played in whole, the given order of the pieces should be maintained. If a selection of pieces is played, their titles should refer to the suite (e.g. Musica ambigua V: *Kitkat*). Also, the titles of the pieces should never be translated.

Notation (general):

- The ornaments are always semi-tonal (quarter-tonal where indicated).
- ‡ † A quarter-tone up and down respectively, using always the natural as reference. All accidentals apply till the end of the bar.
- ↑ ↓ 1/8-tone up and down respectively.
- / \ Glissandi should be played evenly during the whole duration of the note (not "portamento").
Glissandi always imply legato (i.e. no new bow or tonguing on the arrival note). On the harpsichord the glissandi are played on white keys only.
- ▼ Sharp staccato (non-accentuated), always very short regardless of the written note-value.
- △ ▽ Triangle-shaped note-heads indicate "as high/low as reasonable".

Specific:

- I** *"Yksin?"* can be played as gamba solo or with the harpsichord "drone".
If played as "prelude" to the rest (or selection) of the suite, start the following piece "attacca".
The harpsichord should be tuned in a baroque temperament where the fifths C#-G#-d# are perfect and checked against the viola da gamba's corresponding pitches.
The harpsichordist should not "follow" the gambist but play in strict tempo. The gambist may play rubato and is encouraged to take advantage of the whole arsenal of traditional means: portamento, mezza di voce, vibrato. Appoggiaturas should always be played "espressivo".
- III** *"Sleepwalk"*
In order to achieve the ideal balance between the three "accompanying" instruments the recorder and the violin should match their dynamics with that of the harpsichord. (The violin may have to bring the harmonics forth while the recorder should take care not to be too loud especially in the upper register.) However, both the violin and the recorder should react to the *f-ff* "bursts" of the gamba with a sudden forte followed by a rapid diminuendo.
The violin part is written in quasi spatial notation, suggesting a certain amount of freedom, but the player is encouraged to follow the "swing" of the recorder whenever it feels relevant to do so.
The small note-heads at the end of the piece indicate "al niente", i.e. the sound may dissappear already *before* the actual "mime only" part.
- V** *"Kitkat"* is based on noises. No definitive pitches are to be produced (except in bars 44-45 and 64-66). The placement of the note heads only gives an idea of the relative brightness of the sound. Make *Kitkat* rhythmical and colourful.

Strings:

- Wipe strings lengthwise with left hand. Use fingernails if necessary for louder sounds.
- Wipe strings lengthwise (or in circular motion) with a light bow without producing clear tones (stop strings with left hand). For glissandi, move left hand along the strings.
- Col legno battuto. Close to (but not on) the bridge to obtain high overtones.
- Double-stopped harmonics on indicated strings with bridge noise.

Recorder:

- Tenor (preferred) or alto.
- Wind-sound (possibly with very soft multiphonic sounds). Blow a little away from the mouthpiece.
- Multiphonic. Low pitch = low multiphonic ("buzz"); high pitch = high multiphonic ("creak").
- Tap the instrument with fingernails (or ring).

Harpsichord:

- All stops off during the whole movement (i.e. strings are not plucked, but freely resonating).
- Hit the key like in normal playing, but with indicated (exaggerated) dynamics (jack noise).
- A rapidly broken small cluster (or arpeggio).
- Wipe with thumbnail along the (top or sides of the) keys without pressing them down (rattle).
- "Normal" glissando on white keys (key and jack noise).
- Tap with fingernails on the surface of the keys without pressing them down. (alternative: tap the body of the instrument at a spot that gives a sharp, bright sound)
- Sweep with hand(s) on the inner (key board/tapestry) side of the body of the instrument, imitating the corresponding string instrument sound. (To obtain a long continuous sound, like in the end, use circular motion.)

- VI** *"Veto"* can be played as a solo piece, a quartet, or as any combination of duo or trio.

The function of voice (x-, triangle- or diamond-shaped note-heads) is mainly to add colour and character to the musical gestures. It should not dominate but only intensify the instrumental texture. Therefore the player should try and match the timbre of his/her voice to that of his/her instrument and its character to that of the music. The pitches are approximative, except in bars 26-27 (where the harpsichordist and violinist sing C# and D, while the gambist sings A and B^b) and in bars 155-159 (as indicated). [a_] sing with vowel "a". [m_] hum ("m", i.e. *bocca chiusa*).

Harpsichord:

- Stop changes (+,-) or states (=,tutti,8',4',8'+4') indicated between the staves refer to both staves.
- Bar 135: loud coupling-"sfz" exactly on the second beat.
- In any version with viola da gamba, the left hand part in bars 101-133 (with the exeption of bars 109, 118 and 129) is optional. Leaving it out is recommended.



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Musica ambigua I

Yksin?

for viola da gamba and optional harpsichord

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1 $\text{♩} = 42$ con desiderio ardente

p *l. v. sempre* *sempre legato* *I* *II* *II* *f* *p calmo* *I* *II (simile)*

9 *p* *cresc.* *piu appassionato* *(f)* *vibr. slow-accel-fast-rall...*

19 *f* *(non dim.)* *pp* *(echo)* *mp* *cresc.* *f* *appassionato*

27 *pp* *(echo)* *p rassegnato* *f* *pp*

35 *fantastico* *(ff)*

40 *calando* *(vibr. molto rall)* *(p)* *f*

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49

p rassegnato

(dal niente)

sperando

6

3

57

pp *mp*

3

5

3

3

65

cresc. appassionato

6

3

3

3

3

5

6

71

(f) *p* *ff* *pp* *mp* *f* *(non dim.)* *pp (echo)* *f*

sul tasto *ord.*

3

3

3

3

3

3

82

(ff) *f* *p* *mf*

3

3

3

3

87 *poco piu lento*

(p) *f* *p dolce* *pp*

ancora piu lento *(=)* *(attacca)*

3

3

3

3

Möbius

Jukka Tiensuu 1996

♩ = 108 Presto

rec

vi

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

p

cresc.

ff

molto dim.

subito

dim. molto

p

[illegible]

A musical score for two staves, labeled 'rec' (Recorder) and 'vl' (Violin). The key signature has one sharp (F#), indicating D major or B minor. The time signature is common time (C). The Recorder part begins with a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking and includes a '100' dynamic marking. The Violin part includes a 'p' (piano) marking and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. Both parts feature complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

[illegible][illegible]

rec

140

(mp)

3

3

145

pp

Sleepwalk

jukka tiensuu 1996

Musical score for a string quartet, featuring parts for Violin I (vi), Violin II (vii), Viola (v), and Cello/Double Bass (gmb). The score is divided into three systems, each with a tempo and dynamic marking.

System 1: Tempo markings are $\text{♩} = 36$ and $\text{♩} = 72$. The first measure is marked *poco legato sempre*. Dynamics include *pp*, *mp*, and *dim.*. The Viola part includes the instruction *legato*. The Cello/Double Bass part includes *passionato e sul pont.*.

System 2: Tempo marking is $\text{♩} = 48$. Dynamics include *mp*, *dim.*, and *pp*. The Viola part includes the instruction *legato*. The Cello/Double Bass part includes *passionato e sul pont.*.

System 3: Tempo marking is $\text{♩} = 72$ with the instruction *with swing*. Dynamics include *mp*, *dim.*, and *pp*. The Viola part includes the instruction *legato*. The Cello/Double Bass part includes *passionato e sul pont.*.

The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings. A large diagonal watermark "FOR PROMOTIONAL USE ONLY" is visible across the bottom half of the page.

The musical score is arranged in four staves. The Recorder (rec) part is in the top staff, featuring a melody with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The Violin (vi) part is in the second staff, playing chords and single notes, with chord names A, D, E, A, G, G, G, D written below. The Cello (cmb) part is in the third staff, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with many triplets. The Double Bass (gmb) part is in the bottom staff, also featuring triplets and a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the beginning. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

rec
65 (mime only)

rall. *p. a p. dim. al niente* *ppp*

vl
(mime only)

p. a p. rall. *D* *dim. al niente* *pp*

cmb

gmb
(mime only)

p. a p. rall. *D* *dim.* *pp*

Harpsichord

Musica ambigua IV

La Fervente

*for alto recorder or flute, violin,
viola da gamba and harpsichord*

jukka tiensuu 1996

1 ♩ = 108 *fervente assai*

f *ff* 5 5 5

Tutti 3 3 3 5 (gliss.) 5 5

8 5 5 3 *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

marcato *f* 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

14 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 *marcato*

marcato 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

21 *f* *ff* 5 5 5 *p* *mf* *dm* *p* *f* *ff* 5 5 5

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63

2

70

77

ff 3 3 *molto dim.* *p*

cresc. *molto dim.* *p*

cresc. 3 *molto dim.* *p*

5 1 5 1 3 3 (tempo primo) 3 3 3

84

p sul tasto, molto legato *p* sul tasto, molto legato

90

96

cresc.

f

cresc.

cresc.

101

103

ord.

f

ord.

f

L

110

l.h.

Tutti

r.h.

l.h.

117

124

dim.

dim.

dim.

pp

pp

pp

8

L

11 *leggiere*
mp 3 3 3 *cresc. molto* 3 5 3 3 *ff*

11 *leggiere*
mp 3 3 3 *cresc. molto* 3 3 5 3 3 3 *ff* 3

11 *leggiere*
mp 3 3 3 *cresc. molto* 5 3 3 3 3 3 *ff*

11 *leggiere*
8' 3 3 3 *legato* 3 3 3 3 *tutti* 3 3 3 6 6

15 *appassionato* *sollevato* [u-] *mf* 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3 3 3

15 *appassionato* [a-] [u-] *sollevato* 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3 3 3

15 *appassionato* [a-] *s. p.* [u-] *sollevato* *ord.* 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3 3 3

15 *appassionato* [a-] [u-] *sollevato* 3 3 3 3 *tutti* 3 3 3 3

22 *eccitato* [e!] *sffz* *mp leggiere* 3 3 3 3 6 3 *mf* (melo)drammatico 6

22 *eccitato* [hei-] [e!] *sffz* *mp leggiere* 3 3 3 3 5 3 *mf* (melo)drammatico [o-] voice: *p*

22 *eccitato* [hei-] [e!] *sffz* *mp leggiere* 3 3 3 3 5 3 *mf* (melo)drammatico [o-] voice: *p*

22 *eccitato* [hei-] [e!] *leggiere* 8' 3 3 *legato* 6 3 3 3 *tutti* voice: *p*

40 $\text{♩} = 132$

f *sempre appassionato*

accidentals apply to the upper voice only,
the lower voice is constantly on open string (except bar 49)

40 *f* *tutti*

45

(in unison) (accidentals come prima)

45

45

51

51

51

51

("gliss" on A-string)

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56

56

56

(always with open string)

56

61

61

61 (lower voice: open string sempre)

61

(l.h. legato)

66

66

66

66

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The musical score is written for guitar and consists of several systems of staves. The first system (measures 56-60) includes a single staff with a melodic line and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a complex accompaniment. The second system (measures 61-65) continues the accompaniment with various fingerings (3, 6, 12) and a lower voice part. The third system (measures 66-70) features a melodic line with a grace note and a grand staff with more complex fingerings (3, 5, 12). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings, and is marked with measure numbers 56, 61, and 66.

71

71

71

71

$\text{♩} = 88$

76

P misterioso

ff appassionato

76

P misterioso

ff appassionato

76

P misterioso

ff appassionato

76

6

8'

86 *tr b*

86

86

86

tutti

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103

103

103

103

(ornamenti tranquilli)

108 *legatissimo* *ff* *p* *mp*

108 *ff* *pp* *mp*

108 *ff* *pp* *mp*

108

113

113

113

113

117 *ff* *pp* *p*

117 *ff* *pp* *p*

117 *ff* *pp* *p*

117

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