Maija Hynninen

Orlando fragments

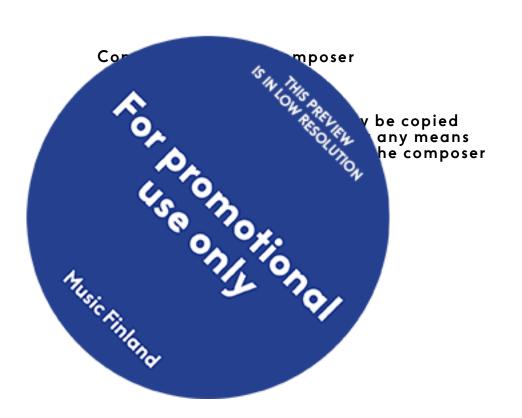
for female voice, flute/alto/bass flute, clarinet in Bb, electric harp, piano and live electronics

(Henriikka Tavi)

2010



Music Finland



Orlando-fragmentit (Orlando fragments)

for female voice, flute/alto/bass flute, clarinet in Bb, electric harp, piano and live electronics

Maija Hynninen 2010

text: Henriikka Tavi 2010

rev. 18.10.2010



Orlando-fragmentit (Orlando fragments)

Explanation of signs:

<u>voice</u>

- with a speaking voice. Follow the contour of the approximately notated melodic line. Be as natural as possible, no drama.



- whispering: use a lot of air when it's indicated. This means the normal whispering with the feeling of blowing out the words while breathing in or out. But do this very naturally.



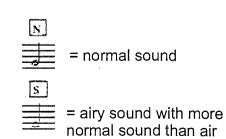
- breath in --> if not marked, breathe out Kä-per - ty - ä

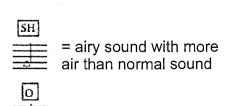
- move gradually from one phoneme to another. Try to make the transitions as smooth as possible.



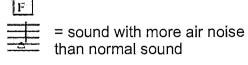
- vowels are pronounced like in IPA table of cardinal vowels

- -> [a]
 - like in English a in 'bar'
- -> [e]
- English e in 'net', long and short versions
- _> [i]
- English ee in 'keep' - English o in 'not'
- -> [o]
- English oo in 'mood' - similar to German ü 'über'
 - English a in 'sand'
 - French eu in 'deux'

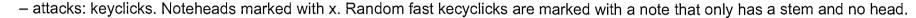




= only air. If not otherwise indicated, use vowel [o]



- breathe in through the instrument:
 - form the vowels with your mouth to give that color to the sound. Here: make a gradual change from [o] to [i].
 - breathing in can be also marked with "inhale"
 - otherwise breath out, or blow







closed embouchare

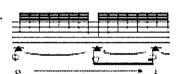
flute

- singing:

- cover the embouchure with your mouth and breathe dierctly into the flute. Use lowest fingering --> longest tube.
- the written note indicates only the pitch that is sung.

Here: it's earlier indicated that this should be only air, or whispering and into the flute --> closed embouchure. Wiggle the fingers freely to make random fast keyclicks.

This should give the whispered/sung sound different constantly changing timbres.



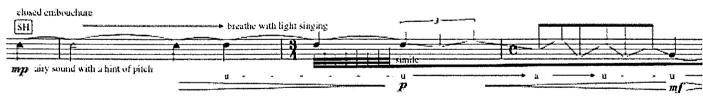
moving from whispered sound into light singing.

The written pitches in longer note values indicate here also only the pitch that should be sung and not the fingering on the instrument. Breathing with light singing sounds a little bit like falsetto and is done very easily with a thin voice mostly in the head register.

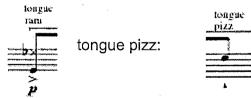


 moving from playing into singing: make a gradual change from the into singing. After the written sign

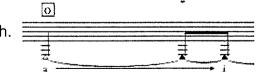
inging. After the written sign inging" the pitches are only sung, don't inging your instrument. After the sign



ead with the x indicates the fingering. Inding pitch.

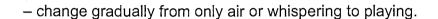


est tube. Breathe into the instrument and form the indicated vowel with your mouth.



Music Findence Only Tong!

the written note indicates <u>only</u> the length of the whispered/sung note.
 Here: it's earlier indicated that this should be only air, or whispering.
 Whisper into the clarinet and make at the same time scales.
 This should give the whispered/sung sound different constantly changing timbres.



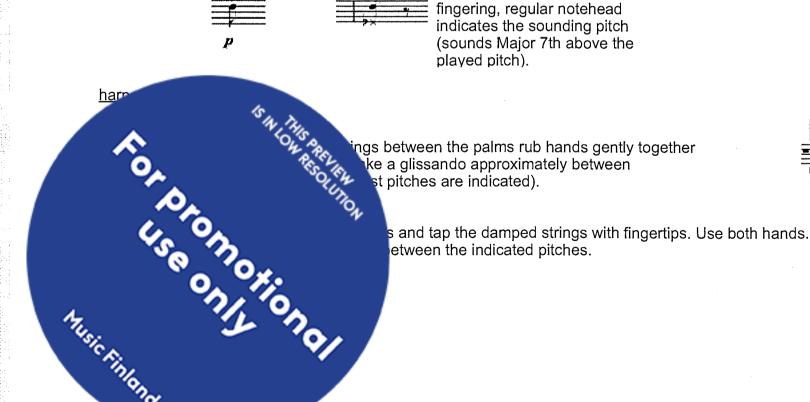
- broken tone glissando. Here: use only air. The higher the glissando goes, the more pitches will naturally appear. Let these pitches appear, but try to keep the dynamis soft.
 - make the glissando as high as possible using only the airsound.
 Here: the pitch should not appear.

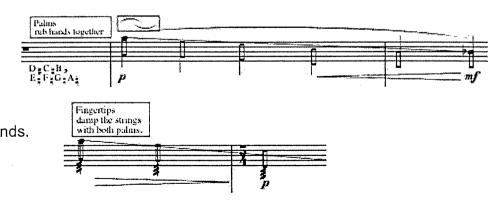
kevelieks

--> the x-notehead indicates the

- attacks:



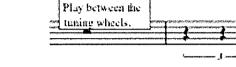




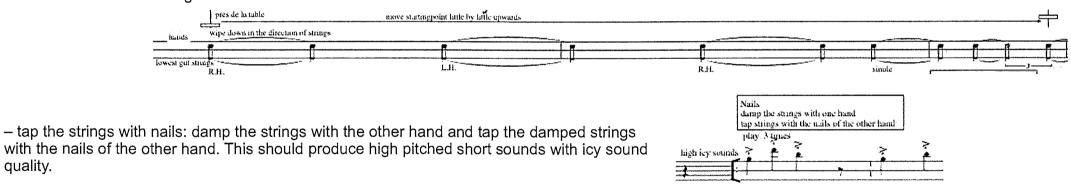
- scratch the strings with nails. Scratch the indicated string upwards in the direction of the string.
- wipe the strings with hands. In the direction of the strings.



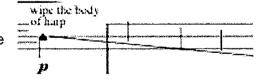




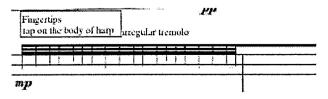
- play between the tuning wheels. All the pedals should be free, not depressed at all. Let the strings resonate freely
- wipe the strings in the direction of the strings. Here: movement is downwards. At first the movement starts from the lower part of the string and continues as close as possible to pres de la table. Move the starting point gradually in the upper part of the strings, so that the ending point of the downward movement is in the middle of the string.



vith your hands: the frequencies are indicated approximately. The idea is to exiamtely at the same place where the indicated pitch would be played on the eff, the place to start the glissando would be somwhere around b natural



the sound is more focused than when wiping the body with hands.



gertips. The pitch is approximated.

inly one finger:

taking of sound

quality.

<u>piano</u>

harmonics: the fundamental is indicated in the left hand staff.
 Press only gently the string with the hand that produces the harmonics.
 Here: Reach as high as possible with the right hand. Glide the hand towards you until you reach the harmonic indicated in the end of the glissando.

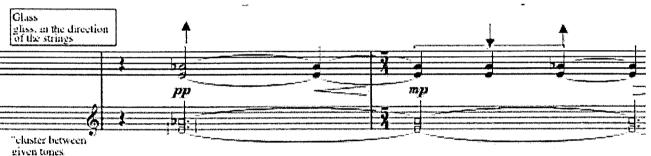


 play with glass: use a piece of glass that has a smooth edge, f.ex. drinking glass with the round side against the strings. Here: move the glass first in the direction of the strings. Then move the glass gently accross the strings making a subtle rattling sound.

St The middle register, on nailon strings

The staff with two lines indicates the whole range of the piano divided in three sections. Above the upper line: the highest register; between the lines: the middle register; below the lower line: the lowest register.

 glissando in the direction of the strings. Place the round side of the glass againts the strings. The arrow indicates the direction of the movement. The motion should be steady, make acceleration slow down only to create the dynamic changes.



hiside the piano!

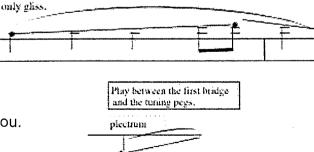
– play on the strings behind the treble bridge. Note that treble bridge means the second bridge, <u>not</u> the first one that is closest to you.

- Horse shock the strings in the highest register of piano with plectrum.

scross the strings. The sound is very fragile, like a gentle breeze

and the tuning pegs. The first bridge is the closest bridge to you.

a music box and a toy piano.

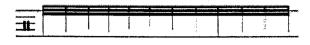


sounding like a music box.

play the strings behind the treble bridge.

MASIC FINION OF TONO MASIC FINION OF

– tap the strings gently with fingertips. Note that the staff with two lines indicates the whole range of the piano.



damp the strings: (etouffee). The dot markes the place between the first bridge and the dampers.
 Damp the strings with one hand and play on the keys with the other.



electronics

- needed equipment:
 - this is a six channel work. You'll need atleast 6 loudspeakers
 - a microphone for each instrument and voice. (El. harp naturally doesn't need microphone.)
 - for piano would be recommended to have two microphones.
 - one microphone for each flute. Also a headset for the flutist would be great to have for the singing and whispering parts.
 - Max/MSP 5
 - contact the composer through Finnish Music Information Center FIMIC for patches. info@fimic.fi
 - Macintosh computer with around 3,06 GHz prosessor speed
 - audio interface with at least 5 inputs and 6 outputs
 - mixer that has an input for all used mics and output for six channels
- loudspeaker setup:



isradion tilausteos Musiikin aika -festivaalille Viitasaarelle 2010.

ned by the Finnish Broadcasting Company YLE for the Time of Music -festival in Viitasaari 2010.

Laulutekstit: Henriikka Tavi (2010). Tilattu Yleisradion tuella Orlandofragmentit -laulusarjaa varten. (Commissioned with the support of the Finnish Broadcasting Company Yle for this song cycle.)

Aika kuluu ja hän käpertyy unelmiinsa,

Tulisitko edes ovelle vastaan, en halua raivata, raivoan

tietä tuulentupaan

Kulua, kuin kuulua, aavistella

vuolaita uomia, kulua

elää eli kirjoittautua

mutta paperi on käpertynyt/ jalat

joiden piti käydä maailmaa keritty kokoon ja kädet ilmavat valjaat jalkojen kuohun pato

Käpertyä kokoon piilossaan. Käpertyä omaan yksinäisyyteensä.



TAMMIPUU

Ehkä lukija saattaa kuvitella tämän runon

tai ehkä hän on kuullut lehvistössä

oi, ai, oi, ai, oi aikaa aikaa on kirjoitettu kauan.

Se alkaa kuukauden,

Ja kun se kuluu

se kestää.

Mikään ei häämötä

Enää.

Ehkä kuulija saattaa kuvitella

tämän laulun.

se varisi maahan tusinan kertaa, se versoi tammen oksasta, se on kävellyt parketin puhki

Se on vanhempi kuin talo jossa se asuu.

Talo romahtaa joka sadas vuosi.

Minun sisälleni kasvaa puu.

Se on kolme vuosisataa vanha.

Ja minä

olen sammunut

sen kuoreksi. Minä synnyn tulevaisuudessa.

kun vanheneminen lakkaa, kun historia lakkaa

Kenen kanssa jakaisin muistoni?

Ehkä lukija muistaa minut:

Montako lapsuutta olen unohtanut?

Yksilön perusluonne muuttuu

joka sadas vuosi.

Mutta muisti on vielä pidempi.

käytän sitä huojumiseen. enemmän puu. Ja vaikka olen puu, olen vielä

Mikään ei ole vain mahdollista.

Kaikki on totta.

suunnit

soon soon suunnittelen suunnilleen lensi / suun

iltani saranoita oven menemistä.

Hermostuksen ostoskoordinaatit eivät vaihdu, haihdun.

Tuu nyt tuut. Raiteita paikasta aikaan,

todesta mahdollisuuteen suun maalaan punalla oi

jumala. Pulssi km/h on äänen valo.

Pääskyt / pääsyt

Sur sur surinasta

kärpäset / surusta minä

(ininä)



SORMIHARJOITUS

Polku on sininen ja tulee sinuksi : sinä vain :

yrität saada : siitä kiinni : sitä kutsutaan eläväksi : tahdotko

heittäytyä: täytyykö tahtoa vai

avata myötäkäymisen valkoiset adressit ääneen: kysy: tahdotko: vastata:

että: harha on tiedon siemen: teille ilman teitä: tahdotko: kylvää ympärillesi tämän uurnan: sarastavaan uurastukseen:

sen: mitä? : et osaa nimetä:

Unelma









