Asta Hyvärinen

Guises

For flute, horn & double bass

2005





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For flute, horn & double bass (2005) Duration ca 8'



Performance instructions for Guises

General marks

Micro intervals: $\sharp = \frac{1}{4}$ - tone upward, $\sharp = \frac{3}{4}$ - tone upward, $d = \frac{1}{4}$ - tone downward $d = \frac{3}{4}$ - tone downward

Fermatas: \wedge = short, \sim = medium, \sim = long

Accents: > = medium, $\land = hard$, $\forall = extremely sharp$

"p", "mf", "f" etc. = Dynamics in quotation marks refer to the intensity of a performance technique, not actually piano, mezzo-forte,

Speaking note = , use your normal voice articulation, speak the text by the given direction

For the flute

Multiphonic fingerings and notation are based on the book of Pierre-Yves Artaud: Present Day Flute

= flutter tongue, also flatt. g. = vibration of the throat

 = "toneless", play with air blowing sound
 = about ½ of the tone should be air

♦ = about ¾ of the tone should be air

smorz. = smorzando, fluctuation of the tone

k = tongue ram

= lip pizzicato

= Jet whistle

= tongue clicks, enclose the mouth piece and produce a tongue clicks inside the instrument

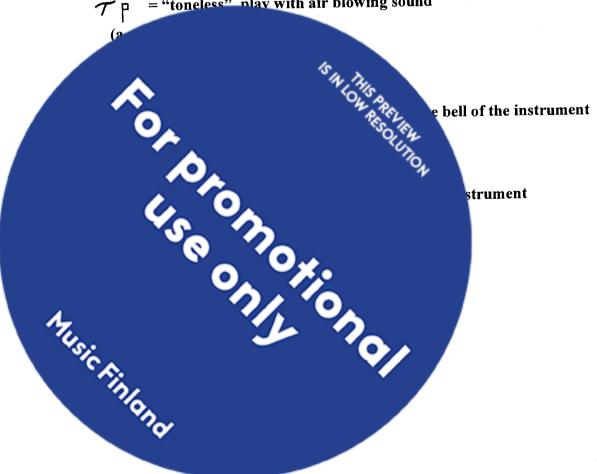
= harmonic tone = as high toneless sound as possible

For the horn (in F)

+ = stopped horn, ○ = open horn

slap > = slap with the hand at the mouth piece

Tp = "toneless" play with air blowing sound



For the double bass

The low E-string should be tuned minor second lower (it sounds a minor second lower than written)

ברברבו = produce a very dry, rough sound

s.p. = sul ponticello

= press the bow strongly against the strings; turn the bow fast at the given direction

good = circular bow motion

s.t. = sul tasto

br. = bowing on the bridge (with angular note head)

ric. = ricochet

c.l.b. = col legno battuta

salt. = saltando

• = half damped string, near the nut

= bow motion from s.p. to s.t.

= left hand pizzicato with the finger nail near the nut

 \times = play behind the bridge

= tap the string strongly against the fingerboard

9 = "Bartók" pizzicato

= slow, wide vibrato

___ = bowing at the side of the bridge

= play with the hair and the wood of the bow simultaneously

= bowing over the tailpiece

= press the bow strongly against the side of the instrument (: short crackled sound)

= short finger tremolo on the table of the instrument

"saw" = exaggerated bow motion

slap w/ hand = slap the strings with the left hand, let the strings damped as indicated



















