Niilo Tarnanen

# Schwebe

for 16 musicians

2013/2015

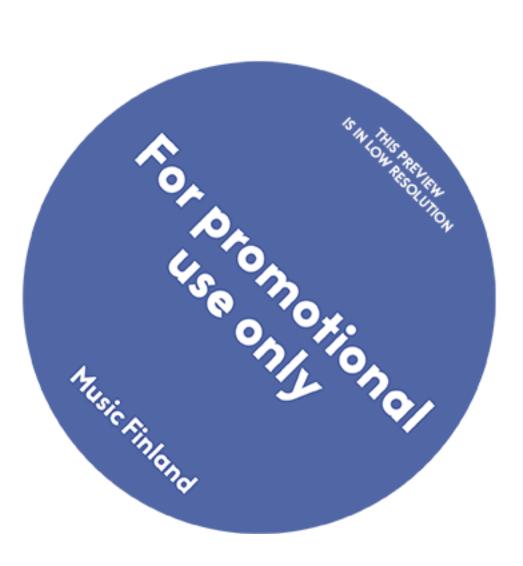




## Niilo Tarnanen 2013 / 2015

# Schwebe

for 16 musicians 2015 autumn version



### PERFORMANCE NOTES

Niilo Tarnanen (b.1987, Espoo, Finland) Schwebe for 16 musicians Duration 8'

Composed May to November 2013, revised in April and October 2015

Premiered by Avanti! Chamber Ochestra and József Hárs, conductor, December 2nd, 2013 in Camerata Hall, Helsinki Music Centre, Klang contemporary music concert series

"in der Schwebe"

- German idiom: undecided, pending, in suspense, up in the air.

### Instrumentation

Flute, also Bass Flute (latter written one octave higher than concert pitch) Oboe, also Cor Anglais Clarinet, also Bass Clarinet (part in Bb, but full score in C concert pitch) Bassoon, also Contrabassoon (latter written one octave higher than concert pitch)

Horn (part in F, but full score in C concert pitch) Trumpet (part in Bb, but full score in C concert pitch) Bass Trombone Tuba

1st percussionist

- Suspended ride cymbal
- Tam tam (big)
- Sandpaper blocks, castanets, ping pong ball, maracas and cabasa
- Vibraphone
- Gran Cassa

2nd percussionist

- Sandpaper blocks
- Crotales
- Two ride cymbals of different size
- Snare drum
- 4 tom toms (small, medium, large and floor tom; latter as near to gran cassa sound as possible)
- 1 timpano

Grand Piano

Strings 1-1-1-1

Conductor cues are marked with downward arrows (black for short, misura passages have no like perceptional units, whose approximate minimum duration is given

and softer than *mf* 

s use o equal tempered quarter tone notation, both flat and sharp. ¼ sharp equals ¾ flat and vice is, arrows up or down are used instead or on side of quater tone accidentals in three cases:

onic partial departing less than a quarter-tone from equal twelve-tone temperament, a difference of two almost-unison tones, counted by beating, ting a specified amount of cents from equal twelve-tone temperament.

- Ausic Ainland

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General technical notions and extended techniques used constantly or with several instruments are listed here. Techniques used only occasionally are explained thoroughly only where they appear.

### Wind instruments

- Air (tone): no pitch, only air noise.
  - a) If long and sustained, written with rectangular noteheads.
- b) If short and percussive, written with crossed noteheads. In the latter case, plosives are sometimes given as "lyrics" to point out the wanted result.
- Half air / almost pitch (Fl, Cl): lot of air noise, pitch vaguely audible. Slashed notehead.
- Slap tongue (Fl, Cl): percussive, fleshy attack with tongue.
- Glissandi, if not specified, may be played with either embouchure or fingering (for Bass Trombone, of course with slide)
- Finger alternating tremolo: find two timbrally distinct fingerings for the same pitch; alternate rapidly. Intonation may vary.
- Broken tone (Cl): overdriven tone with audible inharmonic partials. Pitch indicates fingering and fundamental. (Cl)
- Dirty overblow (Fl, Ob, Bsn): use the fingering of the lower pitch written; the result should be ambiguous mixture of both written pitches and other, preferably inharmonic partials.
- Percussive closure of valves (Tuba): press valves (as written) rapidly; don't blow.

### **Percussion**

- -The beater, drumstick, mallet or so is specified in words in the beginning of each passage; if not specified, the choice is left for the player.
- Rubbing, scratching or scraping movement is notated by long diagonal noteheads.

### Piano

- Sustain pedal is to be used only when indicated.
- Plectrum: scratch the string with a stiff plectrum. Direction of the movement should be along, not across the string.
- Knock the metal frame of the sound box: Find a resonant point on the metal frame of the sound box; knock.
- Hammer: hit the strings specified with a small rubber hammer; the result should be percussive but harmonically rich.
- Flageolet: damp the written string gently with finger before and while playing keyboard; if not specified, the point of touch should be nearest multioctave partial behind the dampers.

### Strings

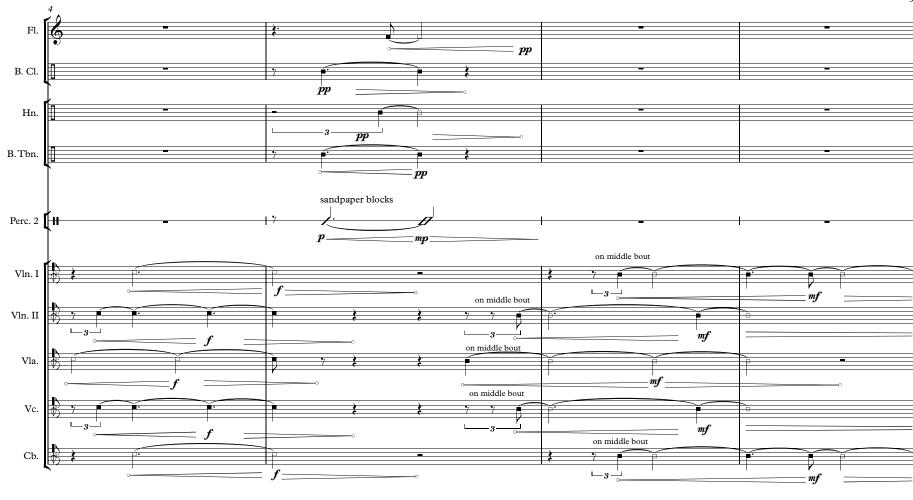
- Playing technique is specified by words in the beginning of each passage.
- Special clefs are used to indicate the part of the instrument to be played, if other than strings between bridge and fingerboard.
- "knirschend": Place the bow on the wooden part of the instrument, specified by clef and notehead. Press so that both the wood and the hair of the bow contact to the wood of the instrument. Do a rotating rubbing movement according to the rhythm.
- -Vibrato should be applied only moderately if at all, unless it is asked for.
- -When playing a string muted with left hand, the written pitch indicates the string, not the position of left

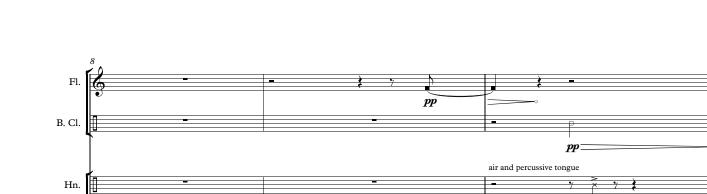






air and percussive tongu-





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A





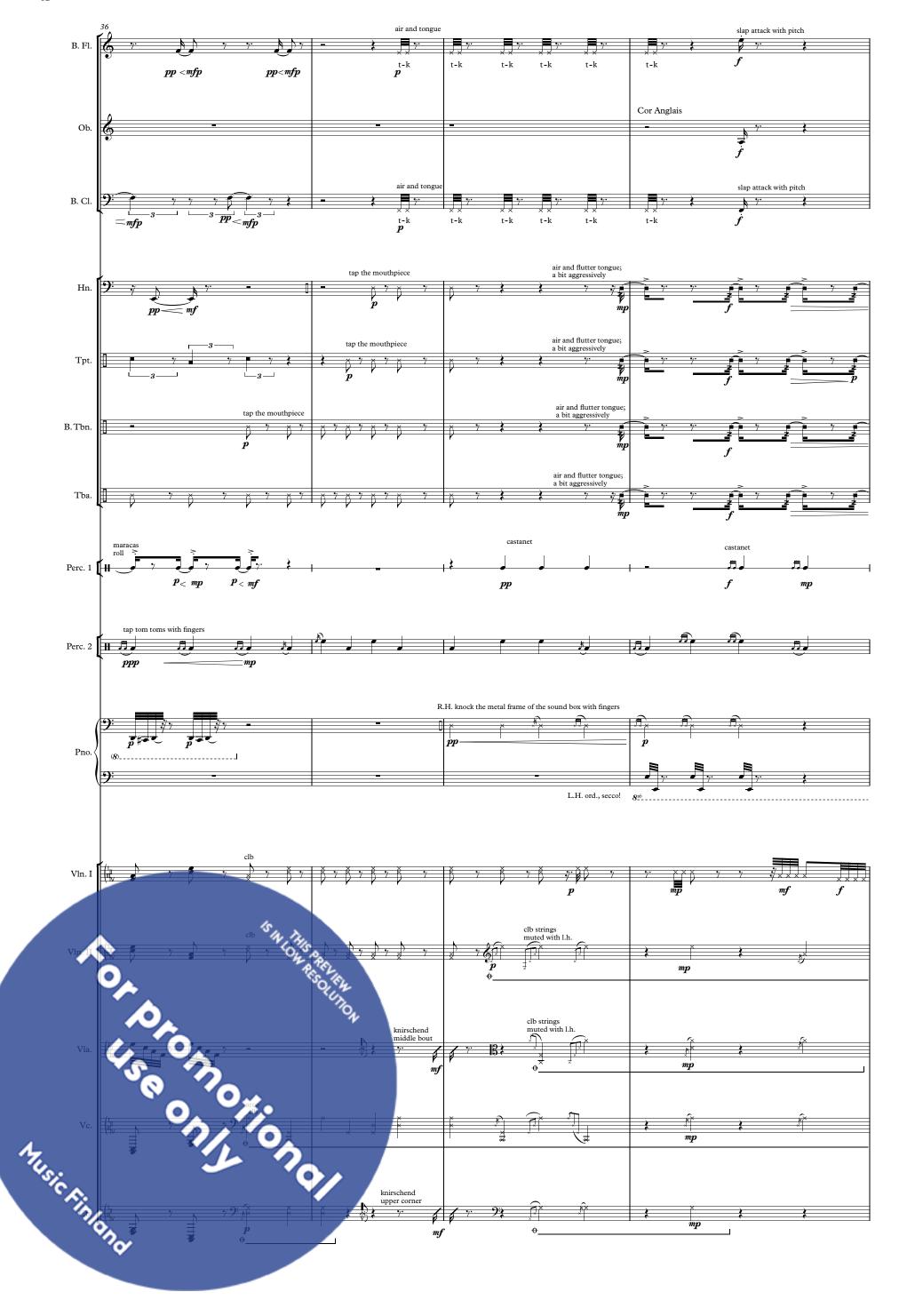












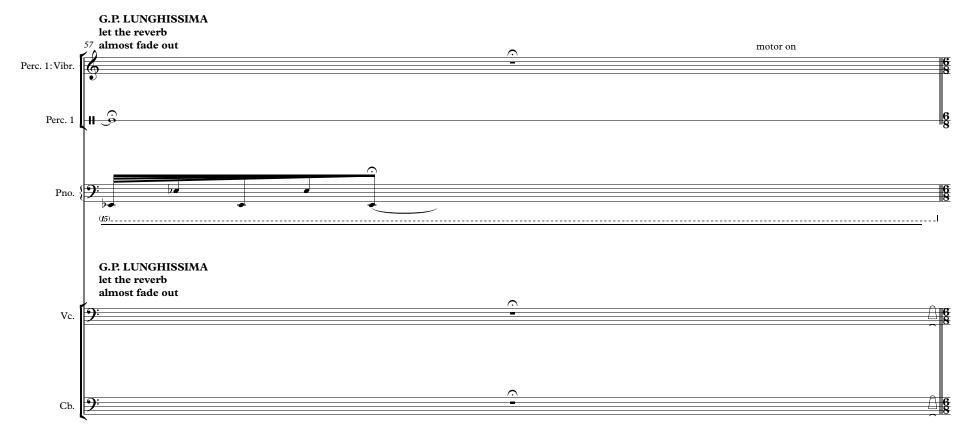


















# senza misura c. 15" or more give time to the beating gitled intonation undulating slowly below and above horm, yr to avoid beatings quicker than 10Hz Bsn beating flythm appr: maintain the intonation carefully while bassoon slides below and above etc. Hn. Perc. 1:Vibr. get ready with the ping pong ball! Via.

