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Jukka Tiensuu

Tri

Three pieces for three pianos

2001





Three pieces for three pianos Tri (2001)

om the one indicated, the other tempi in the same movement should also be changed in proportion.

rated.(except in bars 88-167 of Trim, where they are blurred with pedal) adicate a (shortish) sixteenth-note.

Shortish (prall)trill, started normally above the main note. Exact length and character always according to the context. Mordent, started normally on the main note. Length and character according to the context. Trill till the end of the wavy line, then stop (gracefully) on the main note. - The "written-out" trills should be played in the - A "tr" trill should be as fast as possible within truu Trills: tr ŧ ŧ

the indicated dynamics. It starts on the main note, but may be started on the upper note, when immediately preceded by the same pitch as the trill's main note. Trill during the whole duration (all tied note-heads included) of the note. As a rule these trills (as well as the pralitrills and mordents) should be played softer than the written-out trills.

Piano 2: bar 118- "fingerpedal": keep keys down by fingers as long as convenient till a rest is encountered. Do not use any (foot)pedal. exact written rhythm (rhythmically, not melodically, and not "quasi accel./rall.")

It is also possible to perform Trippet on two pianos. The parts of piano 1 and piano 2 are then played on one piano four-hands. The pedal is then best taken care of by piano 2.

bars 1.- press down the keys indicated by diamond-head without producing sound (to release the dampers), then sweep across strings, keep pressed keys down till the next change of chord (or pedal mark). Use the pedal only where indicated to help changing the (silent) chord without interruption of sound

If the piece is played on pianos which have the iron beams in different positions than a Steinway grand, the player can either transpose one or two notes up/down an octave, or (preferably) keep all silently depressed keys down by two hands. the middle pedal and divide the sweep between

Immediately after a sweep or pluck, when playing the same note(s) on the keyboard, let the hammer(s) only lightly touch the already vibrating strings, more to change their resonance than to produce a new sound

The indicated micro-tones (quarter- and eight-tones) are not always accurately notated, as the resulting tones are not part of the equal-temperament system, but are derived from the over-tone series. A diamond-shape note-head indicates an overtone of the string, produced by quickly touching the string at a corresponding node at the very moment of hitting the key with the other hand. A discrete change of pedal can be occasionally used, if the sound is getting too blurred. Piano 2:

The pitches of the larger (forearm) clusters are only approximately notated. Even larger clusters may be used. (Smaller clusters are more accurately notated and are preferably played with fingers, not palms.) Piano 1: in bars 188-206 the *Ped.* markings are suggestions only. Keep the texture "lucido" and let the melody (note-heads with a tenuto-line) come through.



Trip:

Trippet:

Trim:

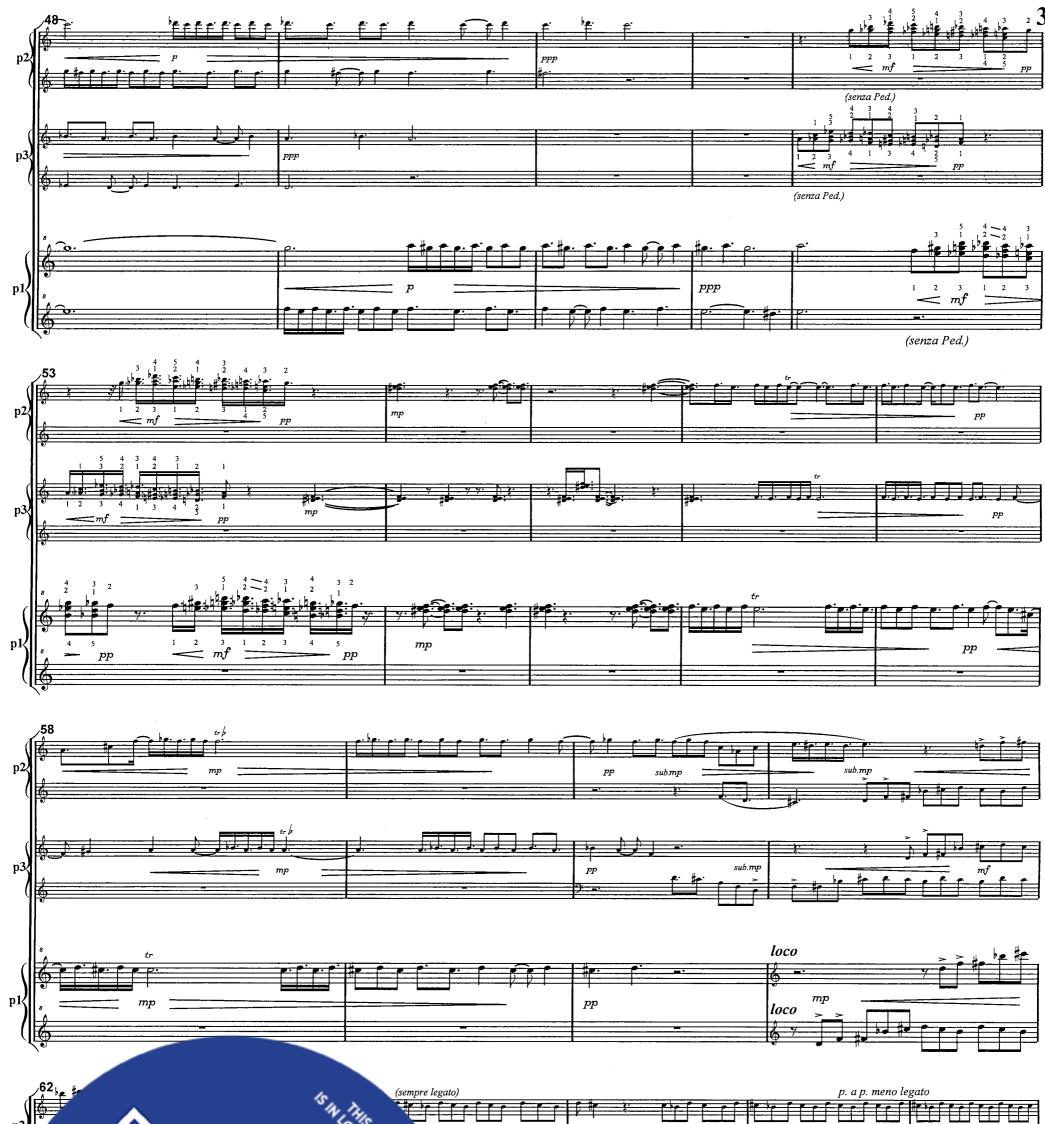
1. Trip for three pianos

Jukka Tiensuu 2001











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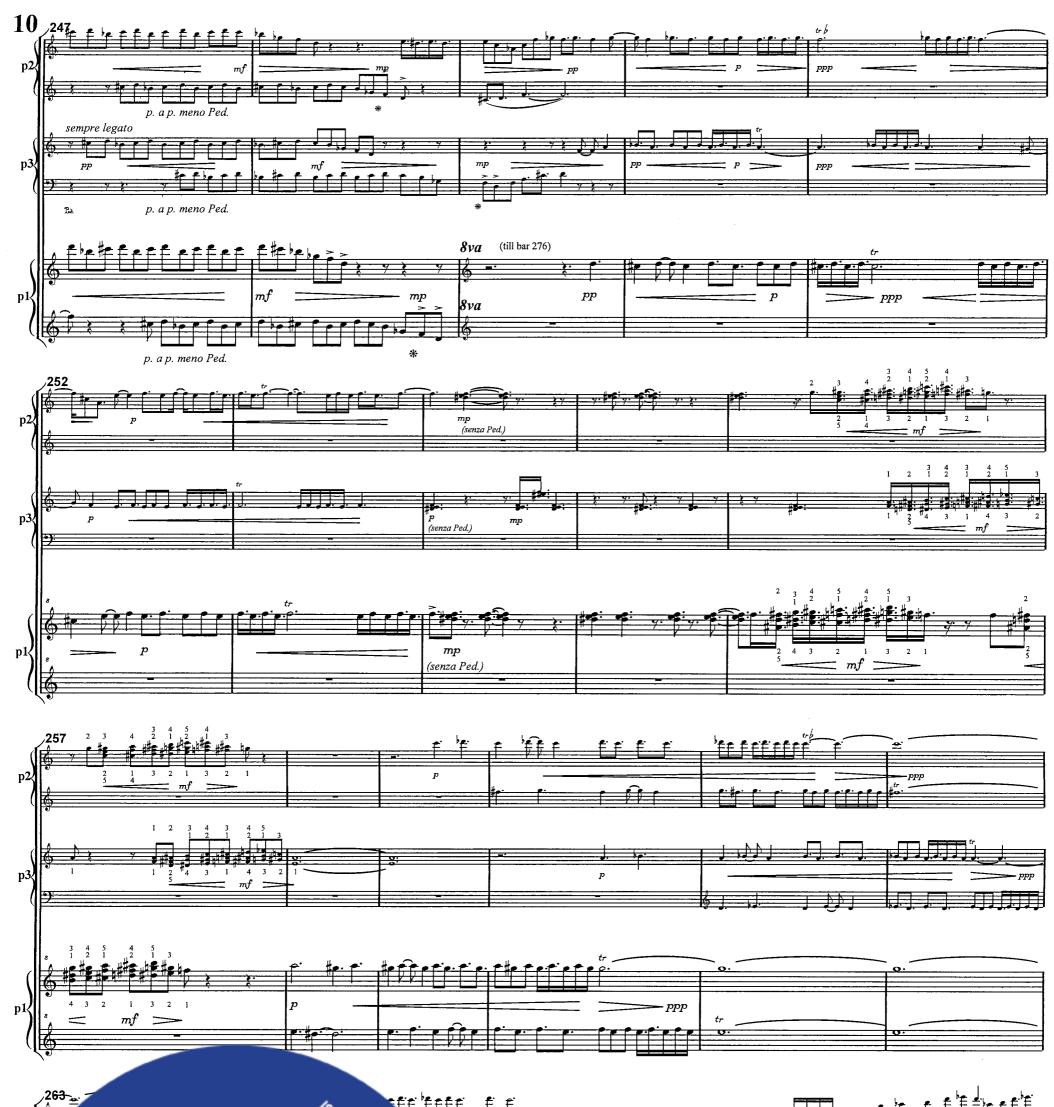


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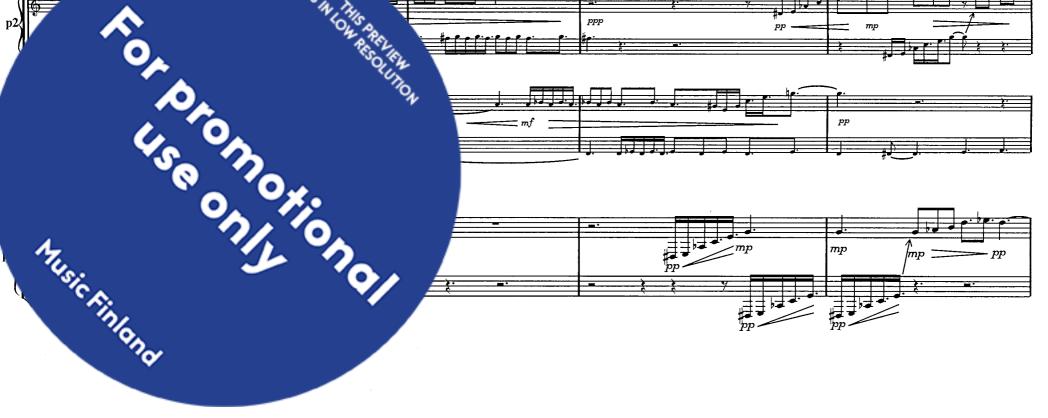








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1. Piano

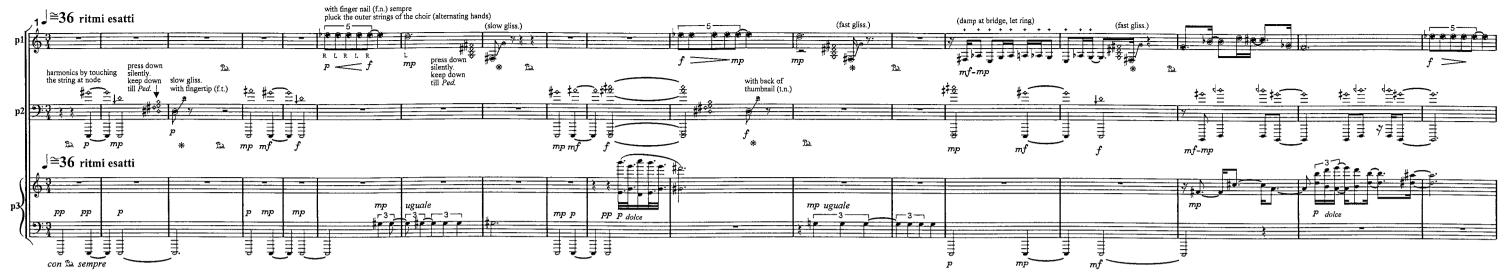
Tri for three pianos

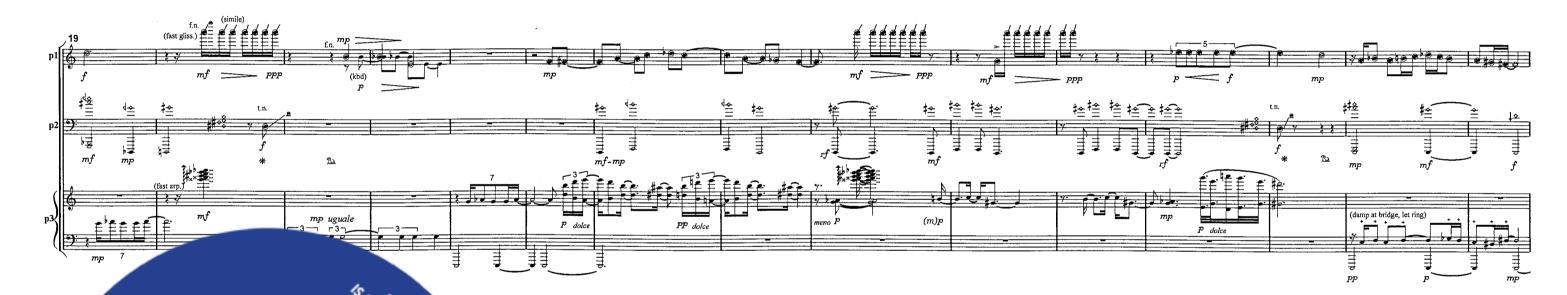
1. Trip 2. Trippet 3. Trim

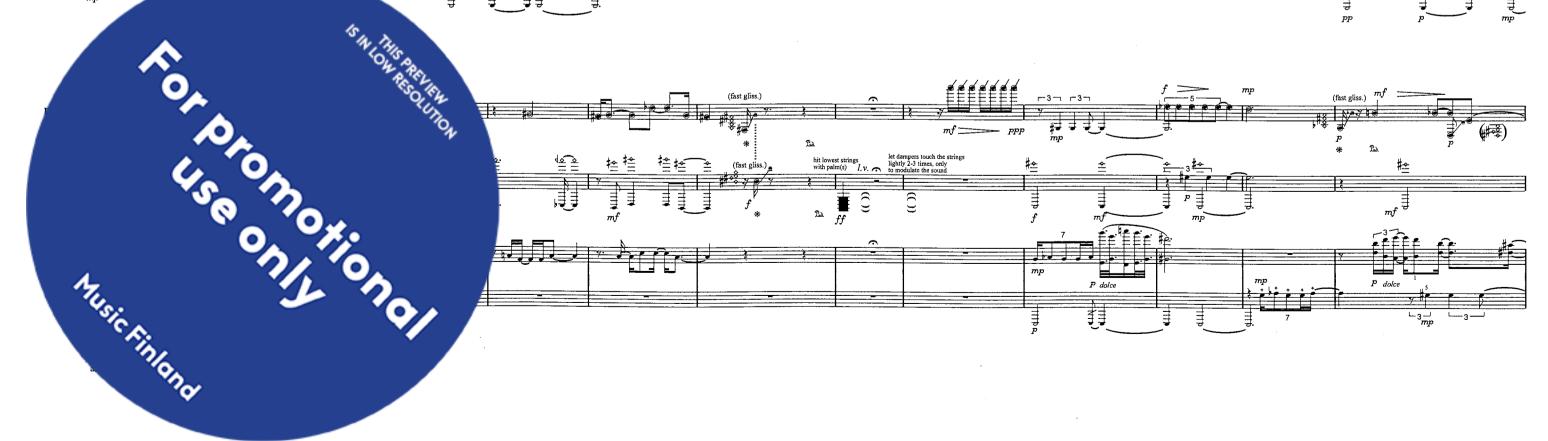


Jukka Tiensuu 2001

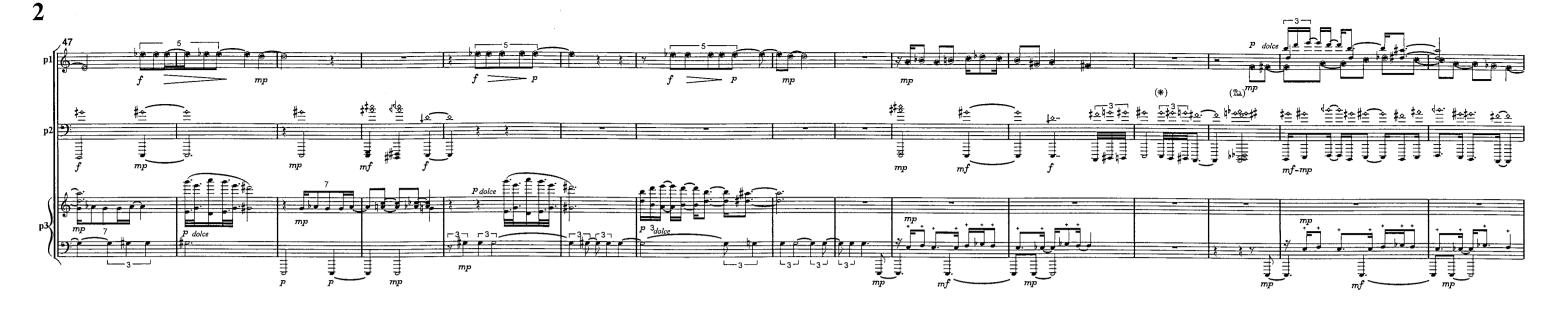








Jukka Tiensuu 2001





Jukka Tiensuu:

Tri (2001)

Three pieces for three pianos

Performance note:

Shortish

Any of the three pieces can also be performed separately.

Tempi:

If the player chooses to start in a tempo slightly different from the one indicated, the other tempi in the same movement should also be changed in proportion.

Quickly repeated notes always well articulated/separated.(except in bars 88-167 of Trim, where they are blurred with pedal)

Staccato dots are used mainly as short-hand to indicate a (shortish) sixteenth-note.

> All accents should be exaggerated (more like sfz).

Trip: Trills:

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Pian

Music Rinland

- The "written-out" trills should be played in the exact written rhythm (rhythmically, not melodically, and not "quasi accel./rall.")

- A "tr" trill should be as fast as possible within the indicated dynamics. It starts on the main note, but may be started on the upper note, when immediately preceded by the same pitch as the trill's main note. Trill during the whole duration (all tied note-heads included) of the note. As a rule these trills (as well as the pralltrills and mordents) should be played softer than the written-out trills. tr

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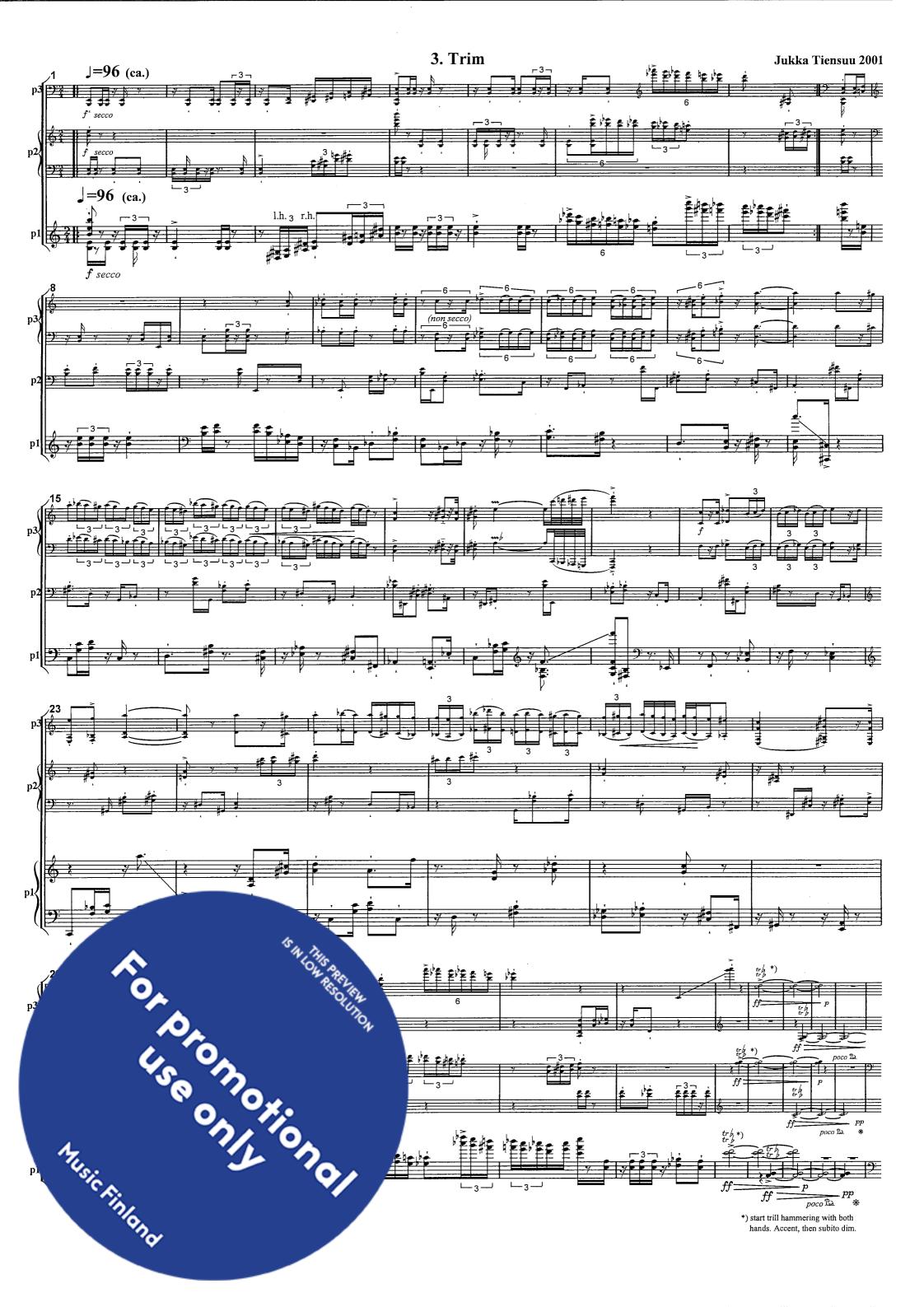
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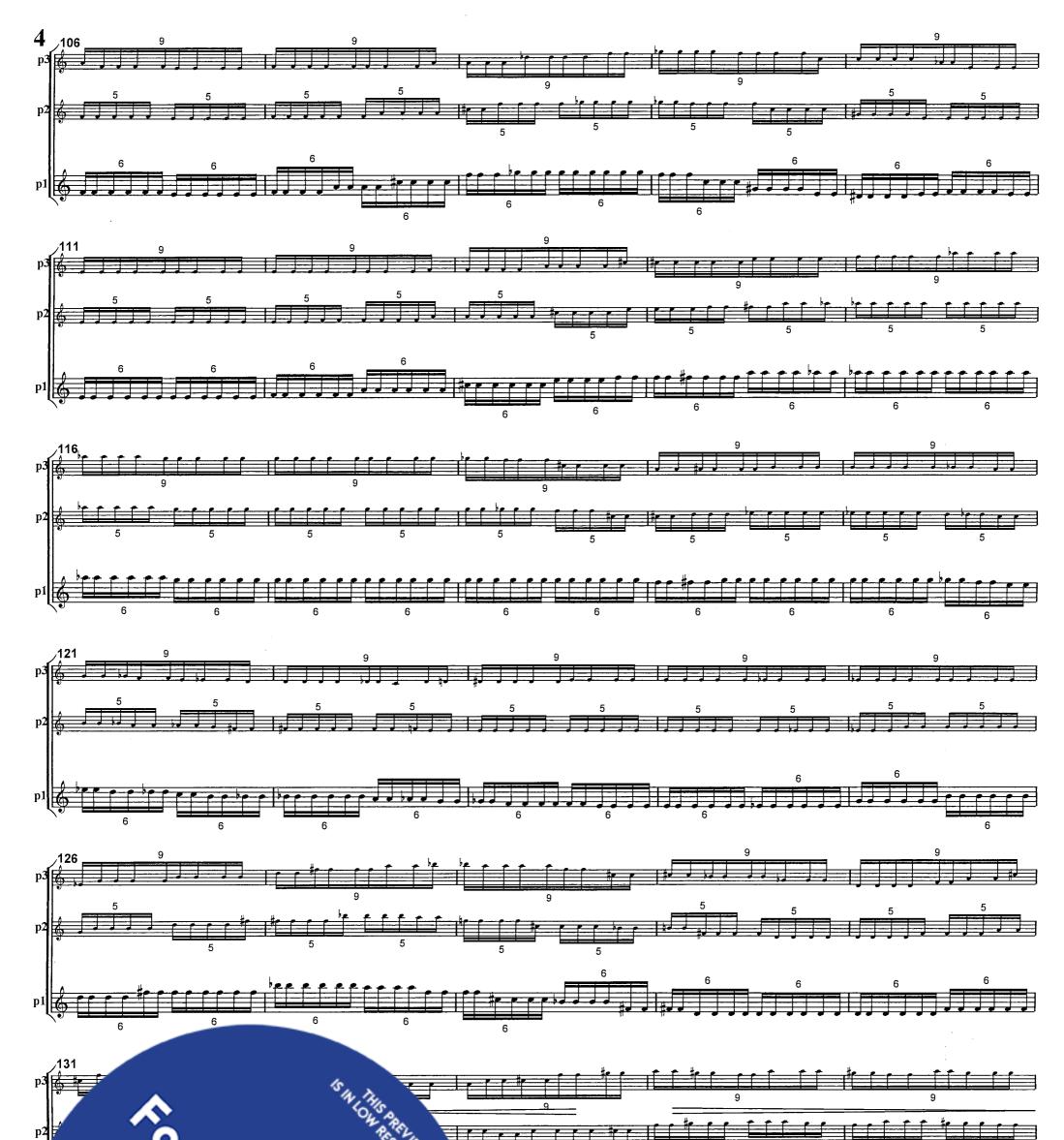
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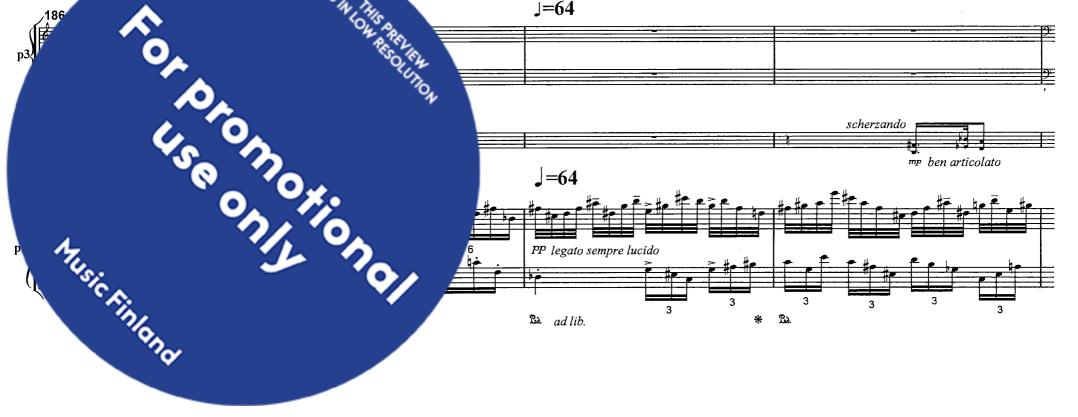














p2

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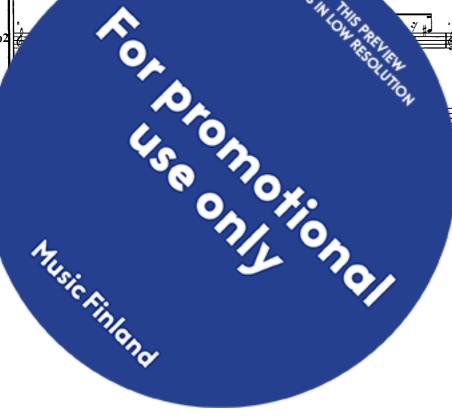
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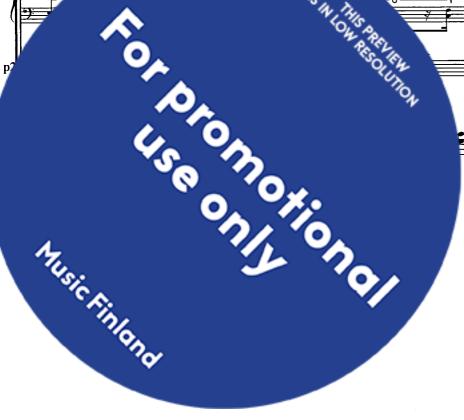
















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sffz

