

















F

bass fl  
 bass cl  
 tbn  
 perc  
 sop  
 vln I  
 vln II  
 vla  
 vlc  
 cb

Musical score for a full orchestra and soprano. The score is in 4/4 time and features a variety of instruments and vocal parts. The soprano part includes lyrics: "a --- a --- i --- o --- (o) --- i --- zu --- a --- n (a) ---".

Performance markings include dynamics such as *pppp*, *ppp*, *pp*, *p*, *f*, *ff*, *fff*, *mf*, *ffz*, *tr. lmt.*, *tr. o.*, *bisb*, *q.m.*, *tenerezamente*, *1/2 legno*, *gliss. harm. molto lento*, and *dim*. There are also performance instructions like "cross-fade in with vln 2", "cross-fade out with vln 1", "punta d'arco", and "ORD --- MSP".


The score is divided into two systems by a vertical bar line. The first system contains measures 35-40, and the second system contains measures 41-46. The bass flute part has a measure number "35" above it. The bassoon part has a measure number "3" above it. The percussion part has "GLASS" markings. The violin I part has "II 2°" and "II 1°" markings. The viola part has "II 4° 5° 6° ad lib", "II 5°", "II 6°", "III 4° (d.)", "II 7°", "II 3°", "II 4°", "III 5°", and "III 7°" markings. The cello part has "ORD --- MSP" and "dim" markings.








## Notes on the score:

### Dynamics:


 = *al niente*, ending with a silence within the note value itself

 = *dal niente* which begins with a silence within the note value itself


 = as quietly as possible


 = 'quasi niente': barely sounding, risking to not sound


### General signs:

 = long fermata

 = medium fermata


 = short fermata

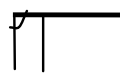
 = tremolo


 = irregular tremolo


-----> = gradual transition from one state (or playing technique) to another

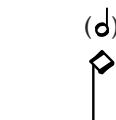
 = pitch glissando

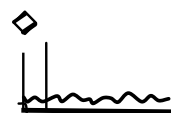
 = rapid notes within the given total duration of the figure (starting just after the beat); default value of the figure is one beat









 = moderate note values within the given total duration of the figure; default value of the figure is one beat

 = notes in accelerando and ritardando within the given total duration of the figure; default value of the figure is one beat

 = uneven moderately rapid notes within the given total duration of the figure; default value of the figure is one beat

(d)  
 = durations are indicated above non-standard note-heads; when no duration is given, the default is one beat

 = note stems without heads: the playing technique is indicated above the staff

							
3/4 tone flat	half step lowered by 1/6 flat (unless otherwise indicated; 8 indicates 1/8 flat, etc.)	1/4 tone flat	1/6 flat (unless otherwise indicated; 8 indicates 1/8 flat, etc.)	1/6 sharp (unless otherwise indicated; 8 indicates 1/8 sharp, etc.)	1/4 tone sharp	half step raised 1/6 sharp (unless otherwise indicated; 8 indicates 1/8 flat, etc.)	3/4 tone sharp

**Notes for the winds:**



= breath only



= combination of breath and pitch



= harmonic



= dark colour (may be produced with a more closed fingering)



= bend pitch

*bisb.*

= *bisbigliando*: rapid alternation between two alternative fingerings



= irregular rapid tremolo



= notes in brackets indicate the fingered fundamental





= irregular tremolo between two fundamental fingerings for the same harmonic




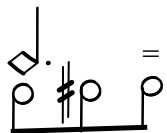
## Notes for the flute:

● = closed embouchure

 = black diamond in brackets indicates fingering for harmonics or speaking into the flute; when no fingering is given for the sprechgesang or singing, change fingering for each note


● *aaa*  = first movement only: vocal fry on the given vowel (a, o, or i, long vowels as pronounced in Italian)


 = the unspecified notes below indicate fingering changes to be affected (mostly in the right hand), causing slight changes in intonation to the pitch indicated with the stem up

 = right-hand fingerings, microtonally altering the pitch of the note indicated with the stem up, may also be specified as the notes which would result from those right-hand fingerings

W = 'wobble', or unstable, beating sound (for octaves)

WT = whistle tone

 = irregular vacillation between the fundamental and a harmonic, using change of airstream to vacillate, without change of fingering

 = rapid pressing and release of a trill key to suddenly make a higher pitch sound

*tk*2 = indicates that a specific trill key should be used

**ts** = sharp but wet attack (making the sound 'ts')

**t k** = make the attack as indicated by the letters; may be measured; more dry or wet depending on the type of notehead ( × or ◇ )


### Notes for the clarinet:


3° 5° = bring out third partial, fifth partial, etc. (for the clarinet)

*smz* = *smorzando* (variation of breath pressure); may be rhythmic

\-----/ = "stagger" breathing (breathe as imperceptibly as possible)

## Notes for the trombone

 = fluttertongue


 = pedal tone

*tr. lent* = slow trill

*tr 4* = quickly open and close with the fourth finger


*tr*

[i][ə] = trill between vowel shapes

 = tongue ram

■ □ = square note head indicates a pitch to be sung

->+| = gradually cover with the indicated finger(s)

 = place the CD in the bell on the given rhythm - may be somewhat incremental



## Notes for the strings

The following scordatura is used: **all notes are written as played, not as sounding pitches\***

Violin IV = E 1/6 tone flat  
 III = D 1/6 tone flat

Viola IV = C 1/6 tone flat

Cello IV = Bb 1/6 tone flat

### Signs:

3/4 tone flat	half step lowered by 1/6 flat (unless otherwise indicated; 8 indicates 1/8 flat, etc.)	1/4 tone flat	1/6 flat (unless otherwise indicated; 8 indicates 1/8 flat, etc.)	1/6 sharp (unless otherwise indicated; 8 indicates 1/8 sharp, etc.)	1/4 tone sharp	half step raised 1/6 sharp (unless otherwise indicated; 8 indicates 1/8 flat, etc.)	3/4 tone sharp

*tr lent* = trill slowly

*tr irr* = irregular trill

*tr rit* = trill in ritardando

*tr accel* = trill in ritardando

0 = open string

✕ = finger pressure sound (without bowing unless indicated *arco*)

◆ = half harmonic: slightly more pressure than a normal harmonic, unstable

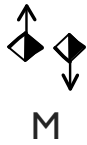
◆ = blocked harmonic: harmonic pressure with one or more fingers behind the harmonic node

II<sup>6°</sup> = indicates the rank of the harmonic on a given string (here, second string, sixth partial)

i° = indicates an indefinite harmonic (may be a high, unstable harmonic)

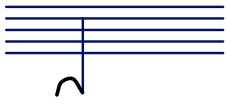
\*Any time a note is given in [ ] brackets (for a sounding harmonic, or sounding note in the case of playing with the bow behind the left hand), it is an actual sounding note; this does not include the parentheses given for trilled notes. Resulting pitches in parentheses are also given for playing behind the left hand (pizz trem and bowing behind left hand); in this case, the sounding pitch in parentheses takes precedence over the 'played' pitch, such that one should make any necessary adjustments in order to produced the sounding pitch

**Signs (continued):**

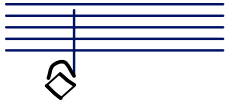


= half harmonic with slightly more or less pressure  
(arrow up = less pressure, arrow down = more pressure)

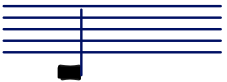
= "multiphonic": unstable harmonic sound, produced by touching between harmonic nodes; bow speed and pressure may help to produce this sound



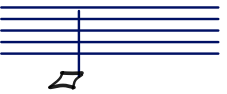
= when there is an arc below the staff, play arco on the bridge (or mute) to produce noise



= on the string below the bridge



= bow the body of the instrument to produce noise



= bow the edge of the fingerboard

EST	MST 1/2	MST	ST	PST	ORD	PSP	SP	MSP
extreme sul tasto	molto sul tasto	molto sul tasto	sul tasto	poco sul tasto	ordinario	poco sul ponticello	sul ponticello	molto sul tasto
=	=	=	=	=		=	=	=
on the fingerboard, close to the scroll	bow divides the string in two equal parts	far up along the fingerboard	the fingerboard	near the fingerboard			close to the bridge	actually touching the bridge

**Bowing indications:**



= flautando



= slow bow speed, light pressure



= bow on the fingerboard, behind the left hand



= left hand behind the bow, just near the bridge



= 'vertical' bowing: bow along the length of the string  
the arrow on the note indications the direction of the bowing: arrow pointing up indicates movement from low to high on the string

Note that for long notes or phrases which are not possible on one bow, the bowing is to be changed as imperceptibly as possible

**For information on the electronics, please contact:  
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