

Commissione della Westdeutscher Rundfunk Köln, della Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisboa, e della Società del Quartetto di Milano.

Performance instructions

The instrument must be tuned in the following way:



It should be noted that it is clearly indicated in the score which G#’s must be played as an open string. All other G#’s may be fingered according to their context. No attempt has been made to transpose any part of the score. The written pitches are those which are to be heard, and therefore the player must find a suitable fingering wherever the third (G) string is employed.

Where the music is notated on two staves the player is to produce a percussive sound which follows the contours and rhythms of the lower stave, played by four fingers of the right hand on the body of the instrument. The best area – somewhere on the belly – will be determined by experimenting where it is possible to produce four differentiated sounds (derived from ceremonial Kandyan drumming from Sri Lanka) which range from high to low. During these sections the upper stave notates the simultaneous left hand finger percussion.

Spielanweisungen

Das Instrument ist in folgender Weise zu stimmen:



Es ist genau angegeben, welche Töne Gis auf der leeren Saite zu spielen sind. Alle anderen Töne Gis können ihrem Kontext gemäß gegriffen werden. Es liegt keine transponierende Notation vor, die angegebenen Tonhöhen entsprechen dem realen Klang. Wo die dritte Saite (die G-Saite) benutzt wird, muss der Spieler daher selbst die passenden Fingersätze finden.

An jenen Stellen, wo die Musik auf zwei Zeilen notiert ist, soll der Spieler einen perkussiven Klang erzeugen, der den Tonhöhen und Rhythmen der unteren Zeile entspricht. Hierbei schlägt er mit vier Fingern der rechten Hand auf den Korpus des Instrumentes. Die am besten geeignete Stelle am Korpus soll der Spieler selbst finden, wobei es möglich sein soll, vier verschiedene Tonhöhen, von hoch bis tief, zu erzeugen. Diese Technik ist dem zeremoniellen Kandyan-Trommeln auf Sri Lanka nachempfunden. Während dieser Passagen ist in der oberen Zeile ein simultan zu erfolgendes Schlagen mit den Fingern der linken Hand notiert.

Instruzioni

Lo strumento deve essere accordato così:



Nella partitura è molto chiaro quali sol diesis debbono essere suonati con la corda a vuoto. Tutti gli altri sol diesis possono essere suonati con diteggiature normali, dipende dal loro contesto. Nessuna parte della partitura è stata trasposta. Le note scritte sono suoni reali, il musicista deve trovare la diteggiatura adatta ovunque venga usata la terza corda (sol).

Dove la musica è scritta su due pentagrammi, il musicista deve produrre un suono percussivo seguendo le direzioni e i ritmi del pentagramma in basso, con quattro dita della mano destra sulla cassa dello strumento. La zona migliore dovrà essere stabilita in base al fatto che si devono produrre quattro suoni ben differenziati (derivati dai tamburi kandiani ceremoniali dello Sri Lanka) dall’acuto verso il basso. In queste parti sul pentagramma superiore si trova la percussione simultanea per le dita della mano sinistra.

Sequenza XIV

accordatura, sempr

A musical staff starting with a bass clef, followed by a sharp sign, a note on the fourth line, and a note on the fifth line.

ioloncello (2002)



Luciano Berio

(1925–2003)

m.s. *pizz.* *m.d.* *pizz.* *ff* *0* *pizz.* *pizz.* ***)* *pizz.* *pizz.*

m.d. *pp* *x 7* *x 8* *f* *f* *ff* *0* *ff* *x 7* *pp*

***) *ff* *mf* *+ sempre* *0* *0* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *0*

rall. *prendre l'arco* *0* *+* *3* *pizz.*

f *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *+* *pizz.* *ord. (stop +)* *pp* *x 8* *p* *+* *3* *pizz.*

*) the dynamic of the right hand is always the same as the left hand

**) strike the fingerboard with the palm of the right hand

♩ = 92 (ma sempre molto instabile)

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*) slow the bowing and press hard on the string to produce noise

Luciano Berio *Sequenza XIV* per violoncello (2002)
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 Universal Edition UE 32 914

The score consists of eight staves of music for cello. The first staff starts with dynamic *sf*. The second staff begins with *sf*, followed by *tasto* and *pont.* markings. The third staff starts with *f* and *ppp*, followed by *ff* and *ppp*. The fourth staff features *arco (vib. sul II)* and *pont.* markings. The fifth staff includes *mf*, *ppp*, and *p*. The sixth staff contains *tasto*, *5*, and *pont.* markings. The seventh staff has *sffz ff*, *fff*, and *ppp*. The eighth staff ends with *tasto* and *p*. The ninth staff begins with *f* and *sffz f*, followed by *fff* and *ppp*. The tenth staff includes *s.v.*, *poco vib.*, and *tasto* markings. The eleventh staff features *arco*, *pizz.*, and *arco* markings. The twelfth staff ends with *sffz* and *p*. The thirteenth staff begins with *f* and *pp*, followed by *fff* and *ppp*. The fourteenth staff includes *tasto* and *pont.* markings. The fifteenth staff ends with *f* and *pp*.

The musical score consists of six staves of music for a string quartet. The staves are arranged vertically, with each staff containing multiple measures of music. The music features a variety of performance techniques, indicated by markings above the staves. These markings include:
- Vibrato (vib.)
- Tasto (tasto)
- Ponticello (pont.)
- Ordinario (ord.)
- Arco (arco)
- Pizzicato (pizz.)
- Spiccato (spicc.)
- Dynamic markings such as **f**, **pp**, **mf**, **sf**, and **fff**.
- Articulation marks like **p**, **pp**, **mf**, **sf**, and **fff**.
- Fingerings and grace notes.
- Measure numbers and repeat signs.
The score is numbered **4** in the top right corner.

*) the length of the fermatas is only suggested

arco pizz.
0
deporre l'arco
*)
= 120
+ (sempre)

pizz.
m.d.
m.s.
+
(+)

prendre
l'arco

arco
p
f
ff

5
cont. ord.

pizz. deporre l'arco

pont. ord.

x 7 prende l'arco

arco pont.
0
ff sffz
(ff)

pont.
3
pizz.
arco pont.
s.v.
tasto vib.
mf p f

(ff) ppp
ff f
p ppp
mf p f

