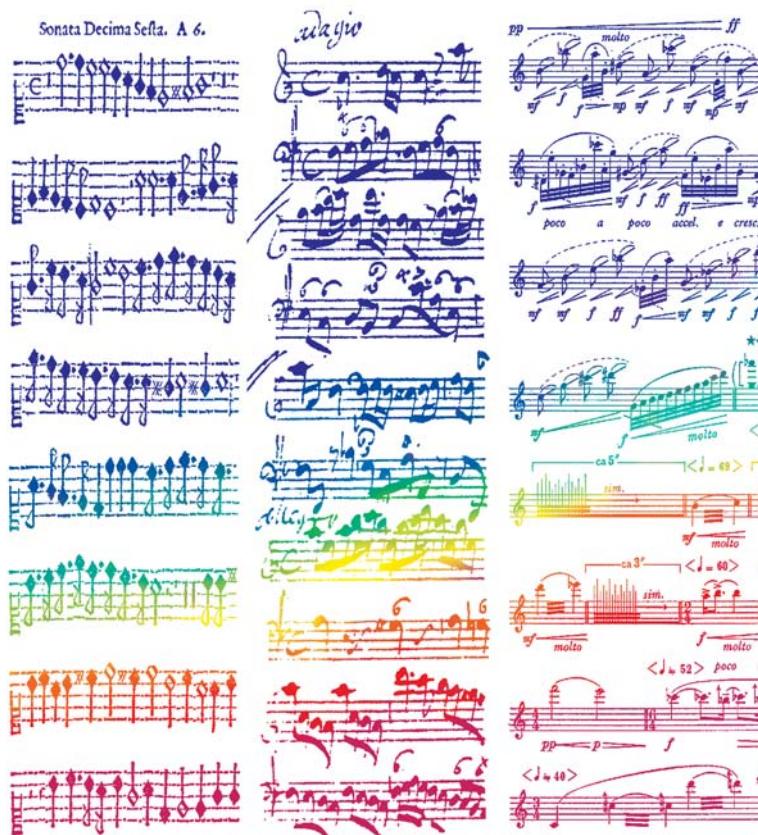


Benjamin Thorn
The Voice of the Crocodile

Edition Moeck 2561

FLÖTEN

KOLLEKTION



KAMMER
MUSIK
UND
STUDIEN
LITERATUR
HERAUS
GEGEBEN
VON
ULRICH
THIEME
UND
GERHARD
BRAUN

REPERTOIRE

für einen
Bassblockflöten-
spieler

Benjamin Thorn
(*1961)
The Voice of the Crocodile

for a bass
recorder
player

MOECK

Die Druckqualität dieser Datei entspricht nicht der Druckausgabe

DAS BLOCKFLÖTEN-REPERTOIRE · Kammermusik und Studienliteratur aus fünf Jahrhunderten
Herausgegeben von Ulrich Thieme und Gerhard Braun

BENJAMIN THORN
(*1961)

THE VOICE OF THE CROCODILE

for a bass recorder player

Edition Moeck Nr. 2561
MOECK VERLAG CELLE



Benjamin Thorn (geb. 1961) ist Komponist und Blockflötist. Er ist Australier und lebt in Armidale, New South Wales. In einem Moment geistiger Abwesenheit (wie er selbst sagt) erhielt er einen Doktor der Theatersemiotik. Er komponierte eine Vielzahl an Stücken für verschiedenste Instrumental- und Vokalbesetzungen sowie Bühnenmusik, erhielt jedoch die breiteste Anerkennung für seine Blockflötenkompositionen. Seine Stücke wurden in Deutschland, USA, Kanada und Australien veröffentlicht und auf der ganzen Welt aufgeführt. Er schreibt sowohl für Anfänger (z. B. die Sammlung *Recorders at Large*, Currency Press) als auch für professionelle Spieler und ist derzeit Herausgeber bei Orpheus Music in Australien. Er konzertierte und leitete Kurse in ganz Australien und in Europa. Er glaubt fest daran, dass zu wenige Kompositionen von Gemüse und Krokodilen inspiriert sind.

Übersetzung: F. Müller-Busch

Benjamin Thorn (b. 1961) is an Australian composer and recorder player, living in Armidale NSW, who in an absent minded moment (as he says himself) obtained a PhD in theatre semiotics. He has written music for a wide range of instrumental and vocal forces and for theatrical productions but has received widest acclaim for his recorder music. His music has been published in Germany, USA, Canada and Australia and is performed around the world. He writes for both beginners (for instance the collection *Recorders at Large* published by Currency Press) and professional players and he is currently music editor of Orpheus Music in Australia. He has performed and conducted workshops around Australia and in Europe. He firmly believes that too little music is inspired by vegetables and crocodiles.

Benjamin Thorn (né en 1961) est compositeur et flûtiste. De nationalité australienne, il vit à Armidale, dans l'Etat du New South Wales. Dans un moment d'absence mentale (comme il dit lui-même), il obtint le titre de Docteur en sémiotique. Il a composé de nombreuses pièces pour les formations instrumentales et vocales les plus diverses ainsi que pour des productions théâtrales, mais ce sont ses compositions pour flûte à bec qui lui ont valu une large reconnaissance. Ses oeuvres, publiées en Allemagne, aux Etats-Unis, au Canada et en Australie, sont interprétées dans le monde entier. Thorn compose aussi bien pour des débutants (la collection *Recorders at Large*, Currency Press) que pour des professionnels, et il est actuellement éditeur auprès de la maison d'éditions musicales australienne Orpheus Music. Il s'est produit en concert et a animé des ateliers dans toute l'Australie ainsi qu'en Europe. Il est convaincu que les légumes et les crocodiles constituent trop rarement une source d'inspiration musicale.

Traduction : A. Rabin-Weller

Spielanweisungen

Performance Notes

Indications pour la pratique du jeu

1. Die Partitur setzt einen männlichen Spieler voraus. Spielerinnen müssen den Vokalpart nach oben oktavierern.

1. The score assumes that the player is a man. Women players may put the vocal part up an octave.

1. La partition est prévue pour un joueur masculin. Des joueurs féminins sont obligés d'octaver la partie vocale vers le haut.

2. Wo nicht anders vermerkt, besteht der Vokalklang aus einem kehligen Grunzen mit einer d-Artikulation. Vokale Passagen im Violinschlüssel (die durchweg nur ungefähr zu singen sind) werden immer falsettiert. Das Falsett darf auch an anderen Stellen eingesetzt werden.

2. Except where otherwise specified the vocal sound is a throaty grunt with a 'd' articulation. Vocal parts written in the treble clef (which are invariably approximate) are always falsetto. Falsetto may also be used elsewhere.

2. La sonorité vocale devrait être faite par un grognement dans la gorge avec l'articulation du « d ». Les passages vocales écrites en clé de sol (à chanter généralement approximatifs) sont toujours en falset. On peut également utiliser le falset à d'autres endroits.

3. Notation
ungefähre Tonhöhe

3. Notation
approximate pitch

3. Notation
Hauteur de son approximative



Schlag mit der Handfläche auf die Stütze (Ausblasöffnung) der Blockflöte

bell banging: hitting bell of recorder with palm of hand

Coup par la paume de la main sur le trou inférieur de la flûte à bec

accelerando und decelerando

accelerando and decelerando

accelerando et decelerando



Flutterzunge

flutter-tonguing

Flutterzunge



Mehrklänge am deutlichsten hervortretender Oberton (wenn nicht angegeben, wurde der gleiche Mehrklang schon früher verwendet)

Multiphonics most prominent overblown partial (when not included assume it continues from previous use of same multiphonic)

Accords L'harmonique doit être très nette (si non indiqué, le même accord a déjà été utilisé)

Grundton und Ausgangsgriff. Ein Kreuz unter der Note gibt an, dass zum Ausgangsgriff der 7. Finger hinzugefügt werden muss.

fundamental note and basic fingering. A cross below indicates a modification of the basic fingering by adding the 7th finger.

Son de base et touches de base. Une croix en-dessous de la note indique qu'il faut rajouter aux touches de base le 7ème doigt.



so schnell wie möglich spielen / singen

play / sing as fast as possible

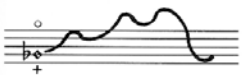
Jouer aussi rapidement que possible



ungefährer Melodieverlauf

approximate course of melody

Déroulement approximatif de la mélodie



schnelle Flutterzunge im Vokalpart

in vocal part is a fast flutter tongue

Rapide Flutterzunge dans la partie vocale

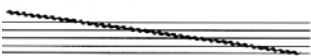


sussurrato

geflüstert, gesäuselt

whispered, murmured

Chuchoté, murmuré



rauhes, ungleichmäßiges Glissando mit Flutterzunge

a rough uneven glissando with flutter-tonguing

Glissando dur et irrégulier avec Flutterzunge

The Voice of the Crocodile

– 1988 –

for a bass recorder player

I

Pesante

Benjamin Thorn (*1961)

Recorder

Voice

Yo Hō hō hō hō hō

fl.

f

Hō

First system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata. The lyrics "ma na la" are written under the first measure of the lower staff, and "Yā" is written under the second measure. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano) with hairpins, and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Second system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata.

Third system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata. The lyrics "ma na la" are written under the first measure of the lower staff, and "Yā" is written under the second measure. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) with hairpins.

Fourth system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata. The lyrics "ma na la" are written under the first measure of the lower staff, and "Yā" is written under the second measure. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) with a hairpin.

Fifth system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then two more measures with a fermata.

II

♩ = 108 – 120

8 *f* *mf*

5 *mp*

8 *fl.* *dr* *f* voce 8v

13

18

poco meno mosso

8
22

8
26

8
30

tempo I

8
34

8
38

8

III

$\text{♩} = 160 +$

8 Rec. *f*

6

Voice

12

18

fl.

2^o

8
29

8
34

8
39

8
44 (falsetto)

8
49

8

System 1 (Measures 58-63): The right hand (RH) plays a series of eighth notes with various accidentals (sharps, naturals, flats) and accents. The left hand (LH) is mostly silent, with a few notes in measures 61 and 63, including a low octave note marked with an 'x'.

System 2 (Measures 64-69): The RH continues with eighth notes. In measure 67, a flute (fl.) entry is indicated. The LH has some notes in measures 64 and 65, and a long, low, wavy line in measure 68, possibly representing a sustained low note or a specific effect. Measure 69 features a forte (f) dynamic and a series of eighth notes.

System 3 (Measures 70-75): The RH plays a sequence of eighth notes. The LH plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment throughout the system.

System 4 (Measures 76-78): The RH plays a sequence of eighth notes. The LH continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

System 5 (Measures 79-83): The RH plays a sequence of eighth notes. The LH continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. A flute (fl.) entry is indicated in measure 83.

System 6 (Measure 84): A single measure showing a note in the RH and a note in the LH.

a tempo

8
92 *mf*

8
97 *f*

8
103 *f*

8
109 *f*

8
115