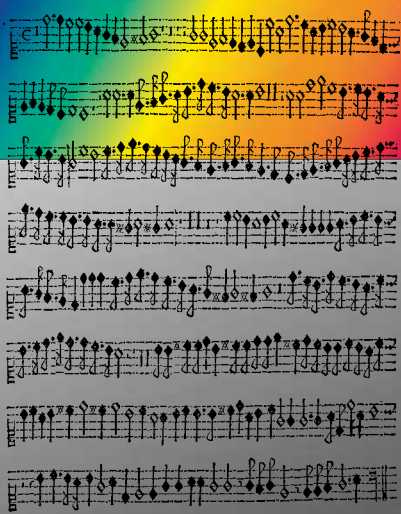


ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR SPIELMUSIK



Matthias Maute
(*1963)

Tanto – Quanto
für zwei Altblockflöten,
Tenor- und Bassblockflöte

for two treble recorders,
tenor and bass recorder

MOECK

Spielanweisungen

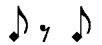
Tanto – Quanto wurde mit möglichst wenigen Lautstärke- und Artikulationsbezeichnungen versehen, die also im Sinne der jeweiligen Interpretation ergänzt werden müssten.

Freiheiten, die den Rahmen der in diesem Stück gewählten Tonsprache nicht sprengen, sind durchaus angebracht, wenn gleich der gleichmäßige Puls der Viertel nirgends verzögert oder gar unterbrochen werden sollte.

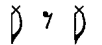
Tonwiederholungen sind staccato zu spielen.



– Glissando



– mit der Zunge
schnalzen

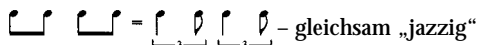


– mit den Fingern
schnipsen



– Sputato

Die Achtel (mit Ausnahme der „egalen“ Repetitionen) sind triolisch aufzufassen:



– gleichsam „jazzig“

Playing instructions

Tanto – Quanto has been provided with as few dynamic- and articulation-marks as possible. They should be added therefore according to the particular interpretation.

Freedom of interpretation is recommended, so long as one remains within the chosen musical language of this piece. Care should be taken also that the regular pulse of the crotchets is never delayed and certainly not interrupted.

Repeated notes should be played staccato.

– Glissando

– click one's tongue

– snap one's fingers

– sputato

The quavers (except for the “equal” repetitions) should be regarded as triplets:

– so to speak “jazzy”

Indications d'exécution

Tanto – Quanto a été écrit avec le moins d'indications possible pour ce qui est de l'intensité du son et des articulations. C'est au fil des interprétations que ces compléments devront être ajoutés.

Le musicien pourra donc donner libre cours à son imagination tout en veillant à ne pas dépasser cependant le cadre du langage musical de la pièce, à ne pas ralentir la pulsation régulière des noires, et à ne surtout pas l'interrompre.

Les répétitions de notes doivent être interprétées staccato.

– glissando

– coup de langue

– claquer des doigts

– sputato

Les croches (à l'exception des répétitions «égales») doivent être jouées comme des triolets:

– en quelque sorte un peu «jazz»

Translation: R. Crocock

Traduction: A. Rabin-Weller

Tanto - Quanto

für 2 Altblockflöten, Tenor- und Bassblockflöte
- 1993 -

Matthias Maute (*1963)

Blockflöten - Recorders
Flûtes à bec

A1

A2

T

B

$\text{♩} = 72-76$

f

5

pp

pp

10

pp

15

Musical score for measures 15-18. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). Measure 15 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music features a sequence of eighth notes in the upper staves and a bass line with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 17.

19

Musical score for measures 19-22. The score continues with four staves. Measures 19-21 show a melodic line in the upper staves with eighth notes and a bass line with quarter notes. Measure 22 features a change in dynamics to *f* (forte) and includes a fermata over the final notes of the piece.

23

Musical score for measures 23-26. The score is written for four staves. Measures 23-24 are marked with *pp* (pianissimo). The music consists of a melodic line in the upper staves and a bass line with quarter notes. The piece concludes with a fermata in measure 26.

27

Musical score for measures 27-30. The score is written for four staves. Measures 27-28 show a melodic line in the upper staves and a bass line with quarter notes. Measures 29-30 continue the melodic and bass lines, ending with a fermata.

31

Musical score for measures 31-34. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first two staves have a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. The last two staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. Measure 34 ends with a fermata over a half note in the first staff.

35

Musical score for measures 35-38. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff features a more active melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The last two staves continue the harmonic accompaniment. Measure 38 ends with a fermata over a half note in the first staff.

39

Musical score for measures 39-42. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#). The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo). The last two staves provide harmonic support. Measure 42 ends with a fermata over a half note in the first staff.

43

Musical score for measures 43-46. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The last two staves provide harmonic support. Measure 46 ends with a fermata over a half note in the first staff.

47

Musical score for measures 47-50. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Measures 47-50 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the upper staves and a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

51

Musical score for measures 51-54. It consists of four staves. Measures 51-54 show a more complex melodic line in the upper staves, with some notes beamed together, and a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

55

Musical score for measures 55-58. It consists of four staves. Measures 55-58 show a melodic line in the upper staves with some notes beamed together, and a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

59

Musical score for measures 59-62. It consists of three staves. Measures 59-62 show a melodic line in the upper staves with some notes beamed together, and a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

63

Musical score for measures 63-66. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). It features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties, and a bass line with sustained notes and some movement.

67

Musical score for measures 67-71. The score is written for four staves. It includes dynamic markings: *f* (forte) and *pp* (pianissimo). The music features a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass line with sustained notes and some movement.

72

Musical score for measures 72-76. The score is written for four staves. It features a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass line with sustained notes and some movement.

77

Musical score for measures 77-80. The score is written for four staves. It features a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass line with sustained notes and some movement.