

ROLAND DYENS

ロラン・ディエンス

*Mes arrangements
à l'amiable*

そっと、ぼくらの、アレンジメント

pour guitare solo
ギターの為の

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Avant-propos

La réalisation de ce travail spécifique d'arrangement m'offre ici l'opportunité d'évoquer brièvement la question de la notation musicale en général. Si celle-ci, nous le savons, demeure globalement satisfaisante pour l'ensemble de la musique classique voire contemporaine, elle s'avère en revanche assez souvent limitée dès que l'on aborde un répertoire d'essence plus populaire ou à caractère improvisé. Cet état de fait pourra sans doute justifier la profusion de détails et de signes qui jalonnent certains des arrangements ici publiés. Sans hélas y parvenir tout à fait, cette extrême précision permettra, j'en suis sûr, d'approcher et de mieux apprivoiser ce bel oiseau libre qu'est la musique vivante.

R.D. Février 2001

Foreword

A brief word on the question of musical notation is necessary in connection with the arrangements in this volume. While we all accept that traditional notation is, on the whole, relatively satisfactory for most classical music, and indeed for much contemporary music, when it comes to more popular styles and improvisation, then we come up against its limitations. This will explain why some of these arrangements seem to be peppered with extra details and signs. While it is not the complete answer, I am certain that such precision will allow the performer to get closer to the heart of the material, and to tame that splendid bird of freedom, living music.

R.D. February 2001

Préface

Ecrits de manière très espacée dans le temps, ces arrangements de styles extrêmement variés sont ici réunis au nombre de neuf. Le jazz y côtoie tranquillement la musique classique, laquelle, sans complexe aucun, cohabite en parfaite intelligence avec un tango des faubourgs argentins ou une valse-musette aux bas nylon : l'éloge du mélange des genres, en somme... Celui-ci correspondrait-il enfin au goût des musiciens de la nouvelle génération ? Je le « crains ». Fort heureusement.

R.D.

Preface

The nine arrangements that make up this edition, all written at very different times, are extremely varied. Jazz rubs shoulders with classical music which in its turn, and without any undue navel-gazing, happily cohabits with a tango from the Argentine suburbs, and even a nylon-stocking valse-musette. This album is a homage to a blend of styles. Would it perhaps be a foretaste of music of the new generation ? I suspect this may be the case – fortunately for us.

R.D.

Tous les arrangements ici publiés ont été enregistrés par Roland Dyens sur les disques NUAGES (GHA 126.043) et CITRONS DOUX (GHA126.059)
Recordings of Roland Dyens performing the arrangements featured in the present book are also available on the following compact-discs : NUAGES (GHA 126.043) and CITRONS DOUX (GHA126.059)

LEXIQUE

Les techniques généralement employées par le compositeur sont répertoriées ci-dessous avec les symboles graphiques correspondants que l'on peut rencontrer dans l'une ou l'autre de ses partitions. Cette liste, bien que n'étant pas exhaustive, prend en compte certaines techniques qui ne sont pas nécessaires pour la présente partition.

p.

Pouce : toujours joué en buté (sauf arpèges).

plp.

Pulpe.

unghia

Ongle.

ded.

Dedillo : aller-retour très rapide sur une ou plusieurs cordes avec l'index ou le majeur.



Appogiatures : toujours très courtes , à exécuter sur le temps.



Observer strictement la durée de la note. Toute vibration de celle-ci doit s'interrompre précisément sous le signe indiqué. Cette opération s'effectuera avec l'ongle du pouce ou, beaucoup plus efficacement, avec toute la surface externe de ce même doigt.

(*)

Rappel ou facultatif.



Distorsion de la note.



(de l'anglais "taping"). Jouer les notes en les percutant sur la touche avec l'index de la main droite.



Jouer les cordes au niveau de la tête de la guitare avec l'index (ou le pouce) de la main droite.



Extinction progressive du son obtenue en posant le tranchant de la main droite sur la "gouttière" du chevalet, puis en la couchant très lentement sur les six cordes.



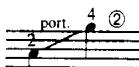
Notes jouées à la main gauche seule.



pizz. Bartok : Prendre et soulever la corde entre pouce et index puis la relâcher sèchement en la faisant claquer **fff**.

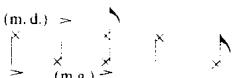


Conserver les notes posées le plus long-temps possible afin d'offrir une résonance maximale à l'arpège ou à la suite de notes.



Portamento : Port de voix dont la 2^e note est réattaquée, contrairement au simple glissando. NB : La note de départ et la note d'arrivée sont souvent jouées avec deux doigts de la main gauche différents (cf exemple) mais peuvent également l'être sur deux cordes différentes.

Liaison facultative.



Percussion sur la table avec la main droite, la main gauche ou les deux ensemble.



Effet obtenu par la percussion du poing fermé sur les cordes au niveau de la rosace.



Note posée mais non jouée ayant pour effet de stopper la résonance de la note précédente.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

The techniques usually employed by the composer are listed below together with the corresponding graphic symbols used in their various scores. This list, though not exhaustive, includes some techniques that are not needed for the present score.

Should always play downstroke (apoyando), except for arpeggios.

Flesh.

Nail.

Rapid up and down strokes across one or more strings, using the index or middle finger.

Short acciaccaturas : to be played on the beat.

The duration of the note should be strictly observed, and its vibrations should come to a halt exactly under the sign shown. This can be done with the thumbnail or, more effectively, with the side of the whole thumb.

Recall or optional.

Distorted note.

Tap the strings with the right index finger.

Play the strings with the right hand index finger (or thumb) near the head of the guitar.

'Halogene' dampening : gradual dampening of the sound by placing the side of the right hand on the 'fore-edge' of the bridge and then laying it down very slowly on all six chords.

Notes played by the left hand only.

Bartok pizz.: pull the string with the thumb and index finger then release it abruptly, letting it slap **fff** against the fingerboard.

Hold down the notes for as long as possible so as to give maximum resonance to the arpeggio or sequence of notes.

Portamento : Here the slide should be audible but, unlike a glissando, the second note should be plucked with the right hand.

N.B.: the first and final notes of a portamento may be played by different fingers, or even on different strings (see ex.).

Tie ad lib.

Percussion on the sound board with the right or left hand, or both together.

Hit the strings over the soundhole with the closed fist.

Hold down the note but don't play it so as to damp the resonance of the previous note.

Mazurka

opus 68 n° 4

(dernière œuvre composée par Chopin / last work composed by Chopin)
ton original : Fa mineur
original key : F minor

Frédéric CHOPIN
(1849)

arrangt : Roland Dyens

Tempo original : Andantino $\text{♩} = 126$ (Tempo proposé : $\text{♩} \approx 85$)

(CV) (2)
ossia :
(harmonie conforme à l'original)

[22] (CIII) CII CI rit. poco 2^a rall. molto (XXIII) Fine

[25] a tempo CIV port. CI CIII CII gliss. a m i
mp dolce (III) p (II) mf

[28] CI (II) (pp) (II) (II) CI (3/6) CI port.

[31] rit. poco (con dolore) CVIII affetuosamente
a tempo (III) (p) (m) (IX) mp T.R.

[34] poco vib. ② còmodo C VIII port. C III CVII port. 2 port.
(XI) poco (VII) (VIII) (VII)

[37] CI CV allargando
cresc. poco a poco... (VII) 0 3 0 3

[40] poco a poco poi molto a tempo (come prima) Da capo (dal segno ⑥ fino al fine)
p (mezza voce) plp.

Deux Valses

à Anouk

I. Opus posthume 69 n° 1

ton original : La^b majeur
original key : A^b Major

Frédéric CHOPIN
(1835)

arrang^t : Roland Dyens

Con espressione

♩ ca 100 (*tempo flessibile*)

(CVI) (vib.)

[27] *còmodo* breve
gliss. (III)

(CIV) 3
poco (IV) rit. CVII CV
(V) (plp.) *poco più f*

Con anima XIX (m.d.) CVII 3 (m.d.) (V)

[34] gliss. XII (m.d.) cédez a tempo
(*)(a)

XII (XII) (V)

[42] allargando - - - poco a poco - - -

a tempo

[46]

[50] (CII) mp dolce

[54] (IV) (CIV) (V) (plp.) (CV)

58 (CVII) (CVI) (vib.) (p) breve
 61 gliss. (III) (IV) (V) (V) allargando poco a poco
 65 CV port. XII XII (CVII)
 rit. poco > a tempo
 69 (CVII) (IX) (V) (XII) (IX) (V)
 cédez port. (CVII)
 rit. poco (a tempo) (CVII)
 81 non arp. Cl accelerando poco a poco ...
 85 (CVI) (CVII) allargando poco a poco ...

This block contains musical staves for piano, numbered 58 through 85. The score includes various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and mezzo-forte (mf). Performance instructions such as 'gliss.', 'cédez', and 'non arp.' are present. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. Measure 58 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. Measure 61 begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measures 65, 69, and 73 show complex fingerings and dynamic markings like 'port.'. Measures 77 and 81 feature dynamic changes from piano to forte. Measure 85 concludes with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp.

II. Opus posthume 69 n° 2

ton original : Si mineur
original key : B minor

Frédéric CHOPIN

(1829)

arrangt : Roland Dyens

ca 140 (*tempo rubato*)
Dolente

[36] CII (5/6) rit. poco

[41] molto express. a tempo CII (5/6)

[46] allargando poco a poco CII (5/6) poco rubato CVII (5/6) a tempo

[51] CII (5/6) CII (6) CVII (5/6) (CVI)

[56] gliss. (CIII CII)

[61] port. (1) allargando poco a poco -----

[66] a tempo gliss. a CIV gliss. a CIV c'modo port. appassionato

10

71 *port.* ① *port.* rit. poco *gliss.* a (CIV)

0 plp. 1 2 3 4 5 p 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101

76 *gliss.* CVI rit. poco ---

CVI (VII) plp. ⑤ (II)

81 a poco a tempo CIV gliss. a m

86 allargando poco a poco ----- a tempo

mf poco pesante (plp.) (plp.) (plp.) (plp.) quasi p * poco

91 CII m i a m

plp. 0 (plp.) poco (plp.) (plp.) (I) (II)

96 poco lentamente Come prima a tempo (*)

port. vib. molto p (CII) (plp.)

plp. 0 (VII) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101

101 C VII port. poco vib. mp

poco 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101

11

106 (CII) (CIII/CII)
cédez - (plp.) (*) port. 4 4 4 1 3 2 1
mf (*)

111 (CII) (CII) (CII)
esitando poco (CII) a tempo (CII) (III)
(plp.)

116 CII (5/6) (CII) rit. poco a tempo (CII) rit. poco
(III) (CII) (I) (plp.)

121 (espress.) a tempo (CII) (CII) (CII)
(plp.) 0 port. XII 6 mp (III) (III)

126 allargando poco a poco a piacere poco rubato a tempo
(CII) (I) (CII) (CII) (CII) (CII) (CII)
quasi f (plp.) (5/6) CVII 1 p sub. molto

131 (CII) (CII) (CII) (CII) (CII) (CII) (CII) (CII) (CII)
mf (plp.) (*) (poco pesante) f (CVI)

136 (CIV) (CIV) (CIV) (CIV) (CIV) (CIV) (CIV) (CIV) (CIV)
gliss. mf (plp.) (*)

141 molto espressivo allargando poco a poco poi molto
port. 4 4 4 1 3 2 4 2 1 2 0 2 4 1 0
molto f marcato (plp.) VII 8va - 1 VII chiaro
(*)

El Choclo

(Tango)

Angel VILLOLDO

arrang^t : Roland Dyens

Tempo giusto $\text{♩} = 126$

Con spirto, sempre

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Con spirto, sempre

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

ff secco *pp sub.* *f* *ff* *pp sub.* *f* *pp sub.* *sfz* *molto sfz*

rit. poco *a piacere*

dolce *poco* *port.* *plp.* *gliss.*

a tempo *am* *i* *gloss.* *port.* *plp.* *sub.*

1 còmodo *am* *i* *gloss.*

CV *II* *CV*

poco *(*)* *mf* *port.* *plp.*

CV *CIII*

gliss. *poco* *mf* *port.* *plp.*

gliss. *lento* *(pp)* *esitando poco*

gliss. *plp.* *pp* *rit. poco*

17 a tempo *poco*
gliss. (plp.) (còmodo) *con tenerezza* (plp.) *a mì* *f sub.*

19 *CV* *port.* *sfz molto* *mp gliss.* (plp.) (*)
mf

21 *gliss.* (plp.) (*) *CV* *port.* rit. pochis. CIII
sub. *f sub.* (*metal.*)

23 *rit. pochissimo* *gliss. lento* *a piacere* *gliss.* (plp.) *pp*
Gioioso

25 *port.* *gliss.* (plp.) *pp* *CII* *CIII* *mf*
sub.

27 *energico* *più dolce* *metal.*
ff *p sub. metal. (irónico)* *(ord.)* *poco a poco* *pp (plp.)* *sub.*
(T.R.) *gliss.* (3)

29 *(nat.)* *CII* *CIII* *gliss.* *mf* *pp* *sub.*
pizz. *f molto marcato*

31 *II* *più dolce* *a piacere* *esitando poco* *CII*
ff *nat. p (metal.)* *sub.* *(ord.)* *(T.R.)* *(plp.)* *mp grazioso*

Round Midnight

ton original : Mi b mineur
original key Eb minor

C. WILLIAMS / T. MONK / B. HANIGHEN

Introduction

arrangt : Roland Dyens

Libero, come improvvisando

Andante ~ 50

a tempo *Con calma e precisione*

5 CIV (3) 3 2 1 4 4 6 CIII (m.d.) XII (2) 3 2 3 1
p i m a 6 p

7 3 6 CVI scorrevole
gliss. (dist.)
gliss. plp. (plp.) (III) p dolce

9 6 CIII CIV 3 3 3 4
gliss. (i) (II) p 4 (V) 6 f sub. e pesante sub.
(slow bending)

11 CIII CVII CVI CV
pp p dolce p pp

13 CIV XII chiaro 6
mp 6 3 3 4 gliss. 6
mf sub. vib. poco

15 CI (5/6) XIII 3
mp dolcissimo (plp.) (m.d.) p

17 6 6 3
(IX) gliss. (IX) 4 pp (mp)

19

con tenerezza

gliss. 4 port.

p

(T.R.)

pp

(mf)

vib. 0

port.

Cl

(plp.)

con espressione

poco stringendo

allargando poco a poco rit.

p

misterioso

Calmato

gliss.

(plp.)

pp

()*

lento

CVI

CVII

CVI

CV

soave

(CV)

CIV

poco

XII

gliss.

8va

CV

mf

sub.

sempre con calma (stesso tpo)

chorus

port.

pp

()*

27247 H.L.

20 *leggero*

45 *plp. sempre*

CVI

rit. pochissimo

46 *a tempo* CIV CIV

CIII

47 *cresc. poco a poco...* mp

48 *Poco più mosso*

Jazzy

49 *p sub. walking bass (plp sempre)*

51 CVI

53 CVII m m CVIII p m m CIX

leggero secco

55 CVI

57 CVII m m CVIII p CIX

mf marcato

59 *calmando ed port.*
allargando poco a poco

61 *a Tempo 1° port.*
dolce sub.
secco
(I)

63 *allargando poco a poco*
CII *poco metal.*

65 *a tempo breve*
CIII espressivo gliss.
niente
*p (unghia) **
pp soavissimo

67 *CIII (5/6) arp. lento cantando gliss.*
p
poco
VII *CVI*
p *plp.* *XII* *p i m a*
rit. poco

69 *CIV* *mp*
pp
XII *(chiaro)*

70 *(m.d.) XII*
poco *p*
XII

72 *gliss.*
(plp.)
6 *(plp.)*
(III)

22

73

molto pesante

CIV

6

2 3 4
gliss.

i * pp sotto voce

3 3 6

4 4 4
f sfz mp sub.

CIII

75

(V)

3 3 3

2 3 2 1 4 4
mp

pp

CVII

76

(slow bending)

CVI

rit. poco (CV)

p dolce

3 3 3

4 4 4
(pp)

77

declamato

③ 6 6 6

2 3 2 1 4 4
molto

p i m a

6 6 6

2 3 2 1 4 4
p p

(CIII)

78

gliss.

3 3 3

2 3 2 1 4 4
mf

6 6 6

2 3 2 1 4 4
6 6 6

allargando poco a poco

79

vib. poco

1 1 1 1

mp poco pesante

6 6 6

4 4 4
sfz

6 6 6

4 4 4
p poco

CIV

Coda

tempo di bossa nova (♩ = ♩)

77

CVII

81

3 3 3

2 3 2 1 3 3
mp (plp. sempre)

(*)

2 2 2
pp

2 2 2
gliss.

23

82

vib.

p sub.

poco sfz

p sub.

(mf)

ppp sub.

gliss.

allargando poco a poco

port.

rit. molto

gliss. lento

breve

a tempo

accel. poco

poi rit.

mf poco marcato

libero

ami p

(plp.)

lentement, retenez encore

(dist.)

quasi niente, lontano

p dreaming

15 (CV) (II)
 (*) (eco)

*Du bout de la pensée
From the edges of thought*

18 (*) gliss.

21 (*) gliss. (CV)

24 (*) Postulez en vous-même
Apply within yourself (*)

27 ② 4 gliss. gliss. gliss.

29 * Pas à pas
Step by step

31 (*) gliss. gliss. (II)

*Sur la langue
On your tongue* rallentando

34 (*) perendendosi

Indifférence

Valse musette

ton original : Mi mineur
original key : E minor

J. COLUMBO / T. MURENA

arrang^t : Roland Dyens

Introduction

Vivo ♩. ca 155

Con spirito

(étouffer avec le 4ème doigt / damp with the fourth finger)

mp

f secco

p

XII (m. sinistra sola)

CV gliss.

pp

XIX

CVII

(m.d.)

XII

22

4

3 1 1 4

3 3 1 1 3

2 0 4 (b) 2

mf

p sub.

molto

m.d./r.h.

XII

XII

p dolce

26

gliss. 3 2

0 4

5

2 0 4

3 1 0 4

4 3 2 4

1

30

CII

gliss. lento

12

2 0 3 4

1 2 0 3 4

3 2 0 3 4

4 3 2 4

mf

p m i p m i

fluido

mp

34

gliss. lento

3 0 3

(XIX)

(XII)°

I

38

(CV)

2 4 3

3 2 4 2 4

CVII

6

42

4

2 3 0

1 0

(*)

(mf)

(CV gliss.)

(pp)

46

3 1 2 4

2 3 0

1 2 4 0

(*)

50

poco metal.

55

59

63

67

71

75

79

30

111 *port.* *Cl* (non trem.) rit. poco a poco
a tempo lirico, sempre rubato 114 *CIX* II (CIX)
pp molto CVIII (4) i m
rit. poco CX rit. CX
117 *CX* rit. CX
CVIII (4) rit. CX
120 CVII CIII rit. a tempo
plp. (plp.) port.
rit. poco
123 CIX rit. poco
plp. (plp.) rit. poco
126 a tempo V *port.* *Cl* (m.d.) lunga
p rit. poco a poco tempo libero XIX XXIV
rit. poco a poco tempo libero gliss. 1 4 4 4
p (poco accel.) (T.R.) rall.

Quasi cadenzia
(*lento poi accel. poco a poco ...*)

[132]

[134]

Più presto *rall. poco a poco*
[135]

trem. *con fantasia* *gliss. lento* *(XXIV)* *port. lento* *0*
[136]

(sempre tremolando) *risoluto* *rall.* *lunga* *niente*
[138]

poco esitando *a tempo (come prima)* *③ i m* *(m.d.)* *(XIX) ⑤*
[140]

(CIV) *(CVII)*
[144]

()* *(pp)*
[148]

(CV)

152 |

Vigoroso

161 |

165 |

169 |

172 |

177 |

* : bausser puis baisser l'harmonique d'un demi-ton avec la clef de la chanterelle / raise and lower the harmonic a semitone with the tuning peg.

Nuages

Django REINHARDT

arrang^t : Roland Dyens

Modéré ♩. ca 105

Con poco nostalgia

34

[20] m p (CV) gliss. ① lento 4 (3 notes) 4
p poco molto

[23] CIII CV VI (CV) 2 port. 4
p sub. (dolce) mf poco

[26] ④ ⑤ 2 port. 4 XII I CI - II
p sotto voce XII (poco) XII

[29] (CV) CIII
mp (p)

[32] secco CVIII (pp) Chorus gliss. gliss. dolce
molto gliss. f

[35] CV ④ ④ XII m CI
p plp. pima grazioso 4 3 2 1 gliss. gliss.

[38] ① CV XII CI
p pp

[41]

43 *còmodo*
 ③ *poco vib.* XII (m.d.)
sffz

45 *poco* *secco* *mf*

47 *sffz* *p dolce* *molto*

49 CIII *mf* *f secco* *plp.* *poco* *p sub.*

51 CIV CIV CI

53 a m i *p* dolce *poco*

55 CIII affettuoso CI *poco*

57 CIII *p* *poco* *molto*

59 CIII >
 gliss. XII >
 p sub. CI
 sfz (6) 4 5
 4 5
 (T.R.) CIV CIII

61 i (h) i 2 3 (dist.) CIV
 p sub. poco plp. plp.
 Vigoroso dolcissimo
 64 port. CI
 sub. f sfz pp
 poco

67 CV CIV m i dist. breve
 dolce (plp.) poco
 70 ③ i m CI
 pp poco metal. poco

73 breve CI CVII
 mp gliss. p in secco
 (m.d.) molto sfz

76 CV ② ① port. CI
 p (m.d.) ① ②
 sfz

79 m i 0 1 3 4 CV CIX CV CII III Come prima
 p (metal.) i a (plp.) (pp) (*) gliss.
 (*)

Felicidade

V. de MORAES / A. C. JOBIM

arrangt : Roland Dyens

Con balanço ♩ ca 100

Tous les accords piqués résulteront du soulèvement rapide des doigts de la main gauche / all the staccato chords should be played by rapidly lifting the left-hand fingers.

17

[33] dolce sempre plp.

(CII)

[35] CIII

(pp)

[37] gliss.

CV

IV

III

[39] *sempre unghia* sfz gliss. secco

sfz

gliss.

secco

[41] dolce pp sub. (quasi niente)

[43] mf (pp) gliss. mf

CIII

[45] seccoy. (*)

[47] CV ossia CV r fz CV ossia port. CV gliss.

p sfz

49 *con malizia*

51 *gliss. lento*

53 *CIV V* *CIII* *gliss. secco* *CII* *f molto animato* *mf*

55 *XII i m a i* *chiaro* *p* *molto*

57 *CIV V* *(CIII)* *gliss. secco* *CII* *sffz* *molto*

59 *V (sim.)* *8va* *CIII* *sffz* *(plp.)*

61 *CII* *a m (perc. strings)* *(CII)* *CVI* *(plp.)*

63 *CV* *(CV)* *CIII i m a* *mp*

This page of sheet music for piano, numbered 42, consists of ten staves of musical notation. The music is written in various clefs (G, C, F) and includes numerous dynamic markings such as *secco*, *cresc.*, *poco*, *f*, *molto secco*, *mp*, *ppp sub.*, and *sfz*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, often with letters like 'a', 'm', 'i', 'v', and 'b'. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall style is highly technical and expressive, characteristic of Scriabin's later piano works.

81

43

81

43

pp sub.

f sub.

83

83

(plp.)

f sub.

(plp.)

85

85

(f sub.)

(plp.)

(f sub.)

87

87

(plp.)

(f sub.)

(f sub.)

89

89

(plp.)

pp

(plp.)

(f sub.)

f sub.

Come prima (calmato)

91

91

mp dolce

(plp.)

CII

93

93

(poco metal.)

plp

con spirito

95

95

pp

niente

gliss.

CII

97

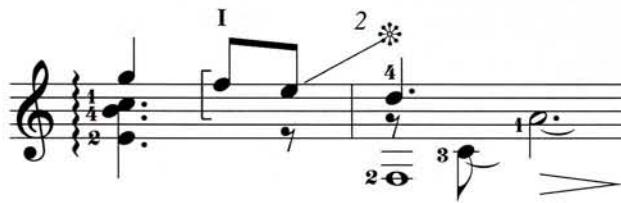
CIII

(Tristeza não tem fim, felicidade sim...)

(T.R.)

I LOVE PARIS

- 1) Stopper la résonance du *mi* à vide en effleurant la 1^{ère} corde avec le 4^e doigt au moment de jouer le *ré* suivant.



- 2) Stopper la résonance du *la* aigu en effleurant la 1^{ère} corde avec le 4^e doigt au moment de jouer le *sol* suivant.

- 1) Damp the open E string by brushing it with the 4th finger while playing the D that follows.

A NIGHT IN TUNISIA

Les techniques de percussion ci-dessous sont récurrentes tout au long de l'arrangement et donc valables hors introduction.

- 1) a) Percussion grave obtenue avec la partie inférieure du poignet sur la partie supérieure de la table d'harmonie.

N.B. Simultanément au jeu de cette percussion grave, effleurer de façon constante les trois basses de sorte à éliminer toute espèce de résonance par sympathie au cours des 14 premières mesures.



- b) Percussion légère avec l'annulaire sur la partie inférieure de la table d'harmonie.



- c) Percussion légère avec le majeur ou l'index de la main gauche sur la partie inférieure de la table d'harmonie.



A NIGHT IN TUNISIA

The percussion techniques described below recur throughout the arrangement and not only in the introduction.

- 1) a) Low percussion effect obtained by placing the underside of the wrist on the upper bout of the soundboard.

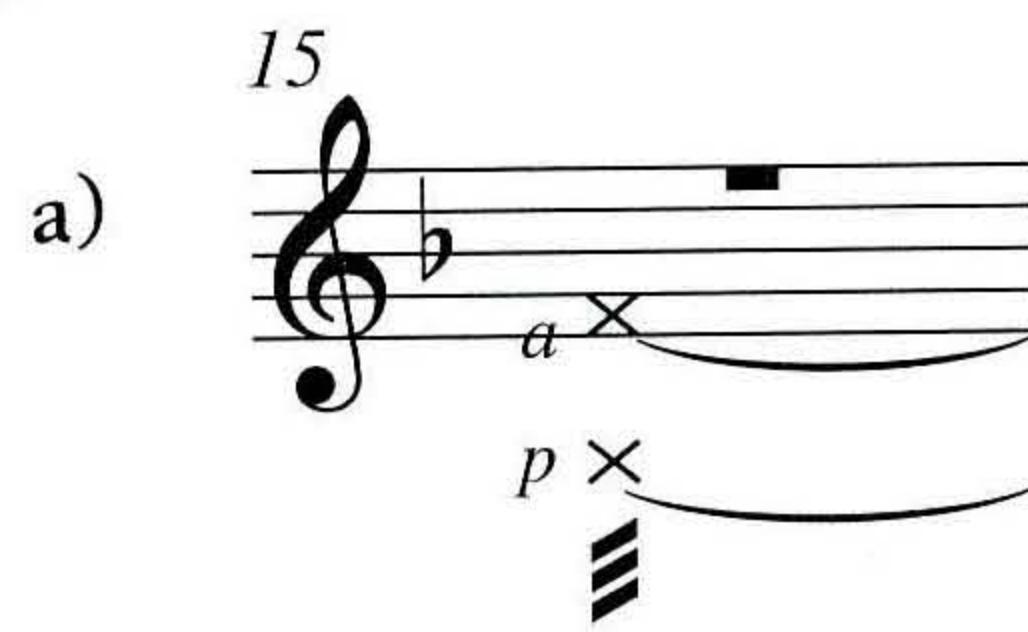
Note: while playing this low percussion effect, keep brushing across the three bass strings in order to avoid any sympathetic resonance during the first fourteen measures.

- b) Light percussion effect made with the ring finger on the lower bout of the fingerboard.

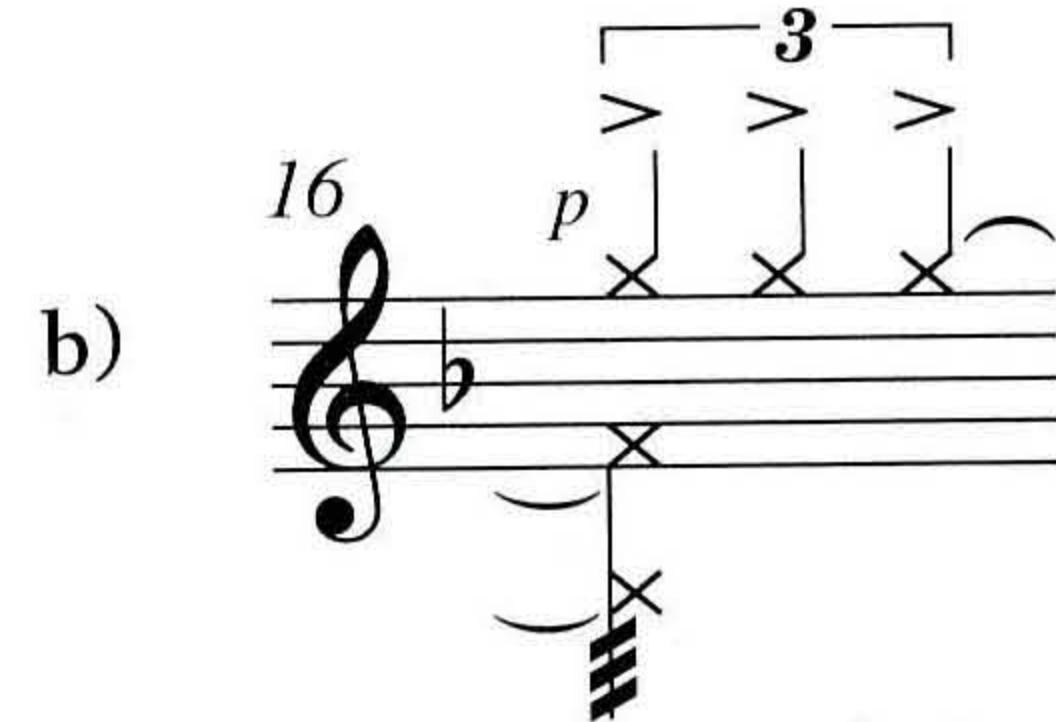
- c) Light percussion effect made with the middle or index finger of the left hand on the lower bout of the fingerboard.

A NIGHT IN TUNISIA (suite)

2) a) Roulement léger et régulier effectué par le pouce et l'annulaire sur la table d'harmonie, de part et d'autre des cordes (sim. mes. 92, 125 à 130 et 166).



b) Imitation des claves (petits bâtons de bois percutés l'un contre l'autre) obtenue sur l'éclisse inférieure de la guitare avec l'ongle du pouce de la main gauche. (sim. mes. 126, 128 et 130).



3) Percuter les notes marquées d'une croix avec la main gauche seule, les autres étant simplement liées.

N.B. À l'instar des mesures d'introduction (et afin d'éviter toute résonance aisément induite par les cordes graves à vide), veillez à effleurer continuellement les 6^e et 5^e corde avec le bas de la main droite tout en effectuant le roulement *p-a* (sim. mes. 29 à 42, pendant le rythme d'accompagnement à la main droite).

Musical notation for measures 22 and 16. Measure 22 shows a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of common time. The measure starts with a note followed by a grace note. The instruction 'T.R. p' indicates a tremolo on the 5th and 6th strings with the right hand, while the left hand plays notes marked with crosses ('x') and slurs. Measure 16 shows a similar pattern with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of common time. The instruction 'pp semper' indicates a very soft dynamic for the left-hand notes.

4) a) Poser les doigts *p i m a* sur les cordes ⑥, ④, ③, ②, pendant la durée des 3^e et 4^e temps (T.R.). (sim. mes. 43, 59, 131, 139 et 147).

b) "Tremolo percussif" rapide, puis majeur **de la main gauche** sur la partie inférieure de la table d'harmonie (sim. mes. 73, 74, 75, 109, 111, 113 et 140).

A NIGHT IN TUNISIA (continued)

2) a) Regular light roll made with the thumb and ring finger on the soundboard, on different parts of the strings (similarly at measures 92, 125 to 130 and 166).

b) Imitation of claves (small wooden sticks struck against each other), made by striking the lower side of the guitar with the left-hand thumbnail (similarly at measures 126, 128 and 130).

3) Play the notes marked with a cross with the left hand alone; the other notes are slurred.

Note: as in the introductory measures (and in order to avoid the strings being set in motion by the open bass strings), keep brushing the 5th and 6th strings with the underside of the right hand while playing the roll with *p a* (similarly in measures 29 to 42, during the accompanying rhythm in the right hand).

4) a) Place the fingers *p i m a* on the 6th, 4th, 3rd, and 2nd strings during the 3rd and 4th beats (T.R.) (similarly at measures 43, 59, 131, 139 and 147).

b) Rapid "percussion tremolo", then use **the left hand** middle finger on the lower bout of the soundboard (similarly at measures 73, 74, 75, 109, 111, 113 and 140).

Musical notation for measures 36 and 37. Measure 36 shows a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of common time. The measure starts with a note followed by a grace note. The instruction 'a)' indicates a tremolo on the 5th and 6th strings with the right hand, while the left hand plays notes marked with crosses ('x') and slurs. Measure 37 shows a similar pattern with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of common time. The instruction 'b)' indicates a rapid "percussion tremolo" on the 5th and 6th strings with the right hand, followed by a majeur de la main gauche (major of the left hand) on the lower bout of the soundboard with the left-hand middle finger. The dynamic 'mf' is indicated for the left-hand notes.

A NIGHT IN TUNISIA (suite)

- 5) a) Effleurer le *mi* à vide en jouant le *la* afin d'en éteindre la résonance.

- b) Jouer le *la* en buté (apoyando) afin d'éteindre la résonance du *ré b* précédent.

N.B. Appliquer le même procédé aux mesures suivantes (65 à 72).

A musical score labeled 'b)' at the beginning of the first measure. The key signature has one flat. The time signature is 64. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a quarter note followed by a grace note (a sixteenth note with a slash through it). This is followed by a eighth note, a grace note, and a eighth note. The bottom staff starts with a quarter note followed by a grace note, and then continues with eighth notes. A wavy line is drawn across both staves.

- 6) Simultanément à l'accord brossé avec la pulpe du pouce, percuter légèrement la partie inférieure de la table d'harmonie avec l'annulaire.

N.B. Piquer les accords en soulevant les doigts de la main gauche immédiatement après leur émission.

- 7) a) À la manière d'un (barré effleuré), bloquer les doubles notes graves avec toute la surface du 1^{er} doigt immédiatement après leur émission.

a)

159

v

i i m m i i

salvaggio (metal.)

sfz

A NIGHT IN TUNISIA (continued)

- 5) a) Brush the open E lightly while playing the A in order to damp the resonance.

- b)** Play a rest stroke (apoyando) on the A in order to damp the resonance of the preceding Db.

Note: Do the same in the following measures (65 to 72).

A NIGHT IN TUNISIA (suite)

b) Bloquer ces mêmes doubles notes mais, cette fois, avec les 2^e et 3^e doigts ensemble (le plus près possible de l'accord aigu sur le 4^e temps).

b)

161

gloss.
secco
p

sfsz

8) a) Avec la clef, descendre rapidement du *mi b* au *do#* et remonter lentement du *do#* au *ré*.

a)

166

allarg.

tapping

rapido *mp* *lento* *pp*

b) Va-et-vient rapide effectué avec toute la surface interne de l'index.

b)

168

lunga
dolcissimo

POLKADOTS AND MOONBEAMS

1) Éteindre toute résonance précédente.

5

*

2) Si possible, jouer l'ultime note de vibraphone en frottant la lamelle de *mi* avec un archet de violoncelle ou de contrebasse.

8) a) Tune down quickly from Eb to C#, then tune up slowly from the C# to the D.

b) Rapid back-and-forth movement with the whole underside of the index finger.

POLKADOTS AND MOONBEAMS

1) Damp all resonance beforehand.

2) If possible, prolong the final vibraphone note as much as possible by playing the bar with a cello or double bass bow if available.

Vib.

96

lunga
arco

Guit.

p

A NIGHT IN TUNISIA (continued)

b) Block the same notes but this time use the 2nd and 3rd fingers together (as close as possible to the high chord on the 4^e beat).

8) a) Tune down quickly from Eb to C#, then tune up slowly from the C# to the D.

allarg.

b) Rapid back-and-forth movement with the whole underside of the index finger.

POLKADOTS AND MOONBEAMS

1) Damp all resonance beforehand.

à Yvonne, ma grand-mère

A Night in Tunisia

arr. Roland Dyens

John “Dizzy” Gillespie

Tempo moderato $\sigma = 69$

⑥ = Ré / D
cf. lexique 1

The musical score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature varies between common time (indicated by 'C') and 3/4 time (indicated by a '3').

- Staff 1:** Measures 1-3. Dynamics: ***pp lontano***. Articulations: 'w' (wedge), 'x' (cross), 'dot' (dotted), 'a' (dot over note). Measure 4: Dynamics: ***poco***.
- Staff 2:** Measures 4-6. Dynamics: ***p***. Articulations: 'w', 'm', 'i'.
- Staff 3:** Measures 7-9. Dynamics: ***sim.***, ***poco***, ***a***, ***poco***, ***mp***.
- Staff 4:** Measures 10-12. Dynamics: ***sfpz***. Articulations: 'w', 'm', 'i', '3' (over three notes).
- Staff 5:** Measures 12-14. Dynamics: ***mf***. Articulations: '3' (over three notes), 'cf. lexique 2', ***p***, ***p***, ***mm sub.***

17

sforzando

perdendosi

22 cf. lexique 3 *poco*
T.R. **p**

pp sempre

25

28 (cf. lexique 3) ⑤
⑥ > T.R. sempre ^w ³
mp

31 ④ vib. poco ⑥ ⑤ vib. poco ④ vib. poco

34 ⑤ vib. poco ④ vib. poco cf. lexique 4a
T.R. *sforzando*

37 cf. lexique 4b

40 vib. poco

43 vib. poco T.R. (cf. lexique 4a) pp plp. sempre

Swinging

46 VI IV

48 III II III IV

50 II IV IX IV

Ossia

III

52

54

57

60

63

66

This image shows a musical score for guitar, consisting of six staves of music. The score includes numerous performance instructions such as *sfz*, *ff secco*, *mp*, *p*, *molto articolato*, *port. 4*, *molto*, *gliss.*, *lento*, *l.v. sempre*, *ungh.*, and *cf. ossia*. The music is marked with various dynamics like *più f*, *pp*, and *a m i*, and includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) and string indications (e.g., $\text{I}^{\#}$, $\text{II}^{\#}$, $\text{III}^{\#}$, $\text{IV}^{\#}$, $\text{V}^{\#}$, $\text{VI}^{\#}$, $\text{VII}^{\#}$). The score also features glissando markings (*gliss.*) and specific fingering patterns indicated by numbers above the notes.

86 II
 bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
mp dolce

88 cf. ossia mes. 80-81
 bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
mp dolce

90 ①
 bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
port. 4 bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
sforzando

92 VII l.v.
 bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
molto bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
pp bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
roulement / roll. bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
p a bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
IV bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
m i bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
p bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
mp dolce bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
sforzando

95 III
 bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
mf bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
* bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon

97 m i
 bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
pp sub. bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
sforzando sub. bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
pp sub. bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon

99 II
 bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
mf bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
sforzando bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
p i m a bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
mp bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon bassoon
secco

101 *con spirito*
poco metal.

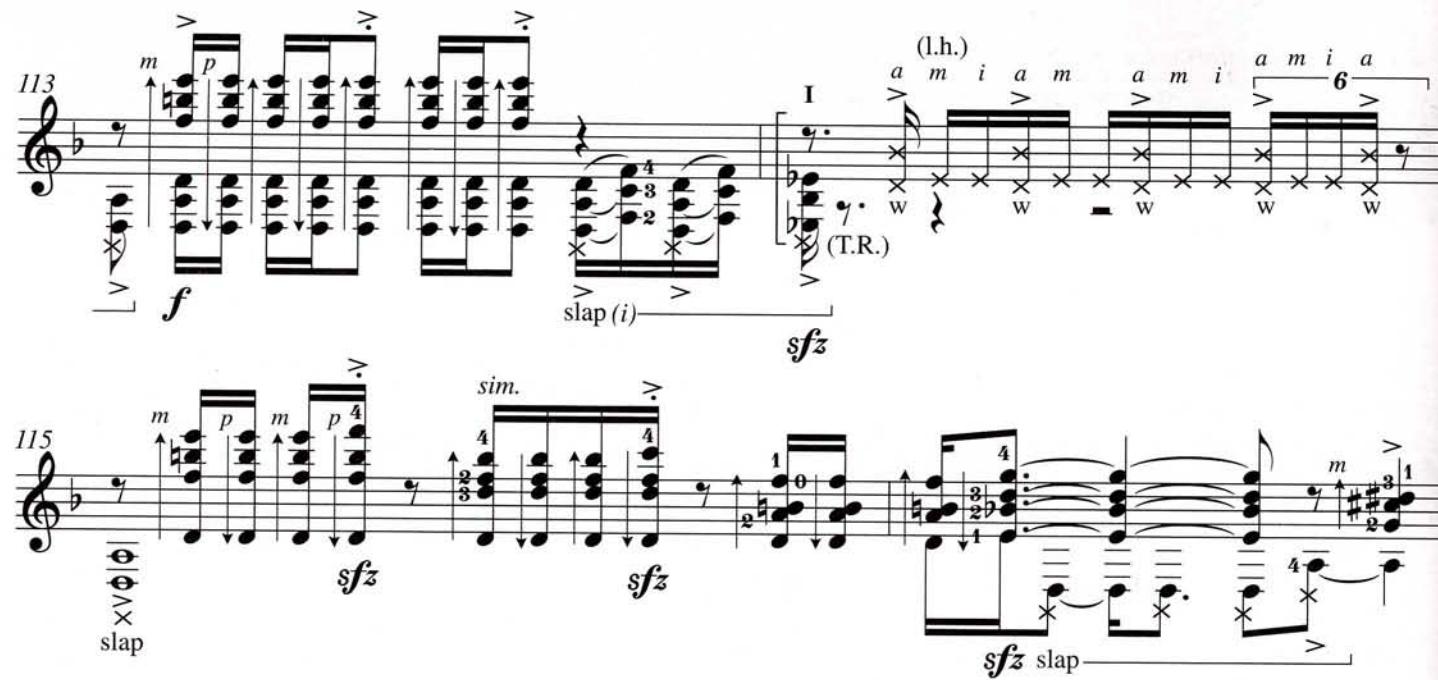
103 *sforzando*

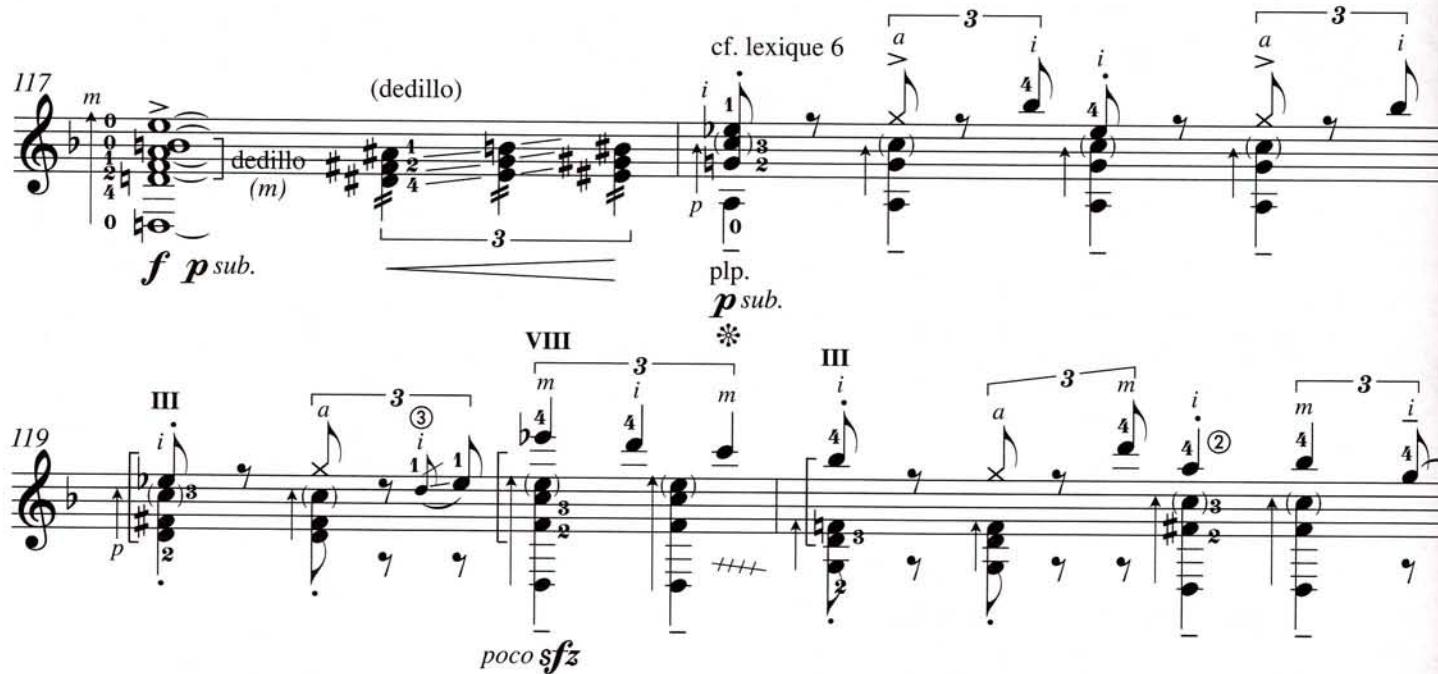
105 *secco* port. 4
molto

107 *sforzando* poco metal.
molto

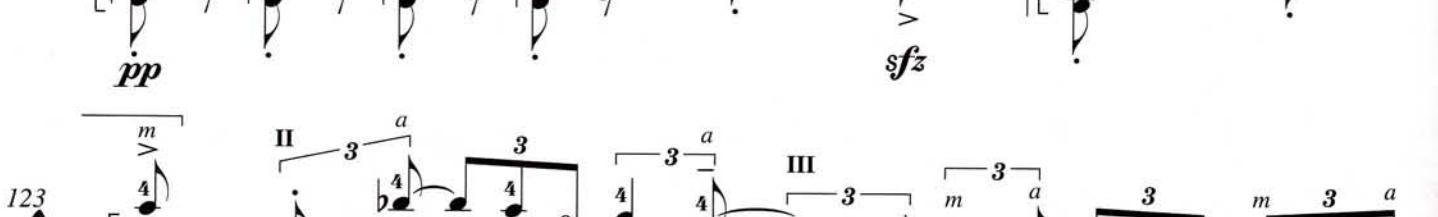
109 *ff violento*
l.h.
gliss. lento
I
slap
(a.m.i.)
1.h.
mp
T.R.
ff secco

111 *f*
p
slap
I
slap
sforzando

113 

115 

117 

119 

121 

125 XI *m* > i m
pp roulement / roll
p a sempre
sffz slap *ff* (non slap.) *mp*
roll. = *mp/mf sempre* *slap (i)*

128 *mf* *deciso* *sffz* *slap (i)*
mano sinistra sola

131 *f* *deciso* *T.R.* *pp* *plp.*
mp

134 a w
quasi niente
I *plp.* *pp lontano* *slap* *p dolcissimo*

137 *dolcissimo* *deciso* *f sub.*
slap

140 *(a m i)* *mf* *m* *(l.h.)* *w*
T.R. *plp.* *slap* *più f*

Musical score for piano and cello, page 143. The piano part consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and includes dynamics such as >, > w, >, >, >, >, >, and >. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and includes dynamics like >, >, >, >, >, >, >, and >. The cello part has one staff with a treble clef, featuring slurs and dynamics like >, >, >, >, >, >, >, and >. Performance instructions include 'w' and 'slap'.

Con rabbia

Musical score for page 158. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a melodic line with various performance markings: a grace note pair above the first measure, a dynamic *p*, a measure number *I*, a tempo marking *3*, a dynamic *m*, a grace note pair above the second measure, a dynamic *a*, and a grace note pair above the third measure. The bottom staff shows a continuous series of grace notes with dynamics *p*, *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*, *i*, and *s*. The score concludes with a dynamic *sfz*.

A musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a bowed instrument like cello or double bass. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of 160. It features a dynamic instruction *p* and a grace note pattern. The second staff starts with a bass clef and a dynamic *p*, followed by a grace note pattern. The third staff begins with a bass clef and a dynamic *m*. The fourth staff starts with a bass clef and a dynamic *sforzando* (*sforz.*). The fifth staff begins with a bass clef and a dynamic *i*, followed by a grace note pattern. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and a dynamic *m*, followed by a grace note pattern. Various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings are present throughout the score.

Musical score for piano, page 162. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a melodic line with various dynamics and performance instructions. The bottom staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and bass lines. The score includes markings such as 'I', '3', 'm', 'a', 'T.R.', 'p', 'i', 'm', and 'sfz'.

164

mf

p

(3)

(5)

I

(V)

Musical score for 'cf. lexique 8b' featuring a single melodic line on a staff. The score includes the following markings:

- Tempo:** 166
- Performance Techniques:**
 - tapping**: Indicated by a note with a vertical stroke through it and a circled 'i' below.
 - rapido**: Indicated by a wavy line under a note and a circled '0' below.
 - mp**: Indicated by a note with a vertical stroke and a circled '0' below.
 - lento**: Indicated by a wavy line under a note.
 - pp**: Indicated by a note with a vertical stroke and a circled '0' below.
 - libero**: Indicated by a wavy line under a note.
 - dolcissimo**: Indicated by a wavy line under a note.
- Dynamics:**
 - allarg.**: Indicated by a wavy line under a note.
 - p**: Indicated by a wavy line under a note.
 - pp**: Indicated by a wavy line under a note.
- Time Signature:** $\frac{2}{4}$
- Length Markings:** **lunga** (indicated by a curved line with a dot) and **ca 4'45"** (indicated by a curved line).
- Text:** **I** (indicated above the staff), **cf. lexique 8a** (indicated above the first measure), and **perdendosi** (indicated at the end of the score).