

Peter Ablinger

"A.W.-Memorial"

aus: "Instrumente und Rauschen"

für Klarinette in Es und Radio mit Höhen/Tiefenregler

Dauer: ca. 2'30"

Die Fermate zwischen den "Sätzen" wie Satzpausen behandeln.
Die Tempos sind nur als grobe Vorschläge gedacht.
Besonders das Tempo des letzten Satzes von den Möglichkeiten
des Radios (seiner Bedienbarkeit) abhängig machen.

Dynamik: eher **p**, jedoch kann (und muss) sie an die Dynamik des
Radios angepasst werden. Die Balance zwischen Klarinette und
Radio hat Vorrang.

Radio: ein tragbares Radio mit Höhen/Tiefen-Regler und
Laustärkenregler. Das Radio spielt nur Rauschen. Daher ist ein
analoges Radio ohne Rauschunterdrückung nötig. Verwendet wird
ein UKW-Rauschen - üblicherweise in einer der Extrempositionen
(längste oder kürzeste UKW-Wellenlänge) bei eingezogener
Antenne. Das Rauschen wird mit dem Höhen/Tiefen-Regler
verändert (tief/hoch). Daher muss der Regler auch gut
handhabbar sein und sofort reagieren.

Der Unterschied zwischen hoch und tief sollte markant
sein. Nicht alle Radios sind geeignet. Manche Radios haben
zwar einen Höhen/Tiefenregler aber der maximale Unterschied
ist zu wenig markant.

Gute Handhabbarkeit und Reaktion ist auch für den
Lautstärkenregler nötig, mit dem das Rauschen ein und
ausgeschaltet wird (jeweils als sehr rascher Fade).

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"A.W.-Memorial"

from: "Instruments and Noise"

for clarinet in Eb and radio with treble/bass control

Duration: approx. 2'30"

Treat the fermata between the "movements" as pauses between movements.

The tempos are only intended as rough suggestions.

Make the tempo of the last movement in particular dependent on the possibilities of the radio (its operability).

Dynamics: rather **p**, but can (and must) be adapted to the dynamics of the radio. The balance between clarinet and radio has priority.

Radio: a portable radio with treble/bass control and volume control. The radio only plays noise. An analog radio without noise suppression is therefore required. FM noise is used - usually in one of the extreme positions (longest or shortest FM wavelength) with the antenna retracted. The noise is changed with the treble/bass control (low/high). The control must therefore be easy to handle and react immediately. The difference between high and low should be noticeable. Not all radios are suitable. Some radios have a high/low control, but the maximum difference is not distinctive enough. Good manageability and response is also required for the volume control, which is used to switch the noise on and off (in each case as a very rapid fade).

P.A.
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1. Mäßig

♩ = 60

Musical notation for the first movement, 'Mäßig'. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a series of eighth and quarter notes with slurs and accents, ending with a double bar line.

2. Langsam

♩ = 48

Musical notation for the second movement, 'Langsam'. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a series of half notes with slurs and accents, ending with a double bar line.

Musical notation for the second movement, 'Langsam'. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a series of half notes with slurs and accents, ending with a double bar line.

Musical notation for the second movement, 'Langsam'. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a series of half notes with slurs and accents, ending with a double bar line.

Musical notation for the second movement, 'Langsam'. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a series of half notes with slurs and accents, ending with a double bar line.

3. Rasch

♩ = 96

Musical notation for the third movement, 'Rasch'. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The music features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents, ending with a double bar line.