

HAUTBOIS

2. L'INSTRUMENT / THE INSTRUMENT

Le hautbois d'amour / The oboe d'amore

- Liza LIM, *The Tailor of Time*, Ed. Ricordi, 2023.

Extrait de U à la fin
Extract from U to the end

U $\text{♩} = 66$ rit. $\text{♩} = 56$
(Oboe d'amore)

281 mp p p pp

285 mp mf

289 f mp

$\text{♩} = 50$

292 pp mp mf

296 p mf

V $\text{♩} = 66$

299 mp mf ff 302-311 10

remove reed
air sound

312 mf f p 315-316 2

W

317 f mp

321 mf f 323-331 9

- Lionel BORD, *Folia*, Ed. Babel Scores, 2017.

Extrait p. 12 à 14

Extract p. 12 to 14

BORD - Folia / Hautbois

12

[♩ = 52]

Hautbois d'amour

588 *p* *pp* *accel.* *accel.* *p* *rall.*

591 *p* *pp* *poco* *p* *pp* *poco*

595 *p* *mp*

599 *p* *pp* *accel.* *accel.* *p* *rall.* *mp*

602 [♩ = 58] *p* *poco* *mp* *mp* *p* *poco* *mp*

607 *p* *poco* *mp*

611 *mp* *mp* *mp*

A₃ (tr)

615 *(bisbigliando)* *mp* *mf* *mf* *p*

619 *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *poco*

623 *mf* *f* *mf*

627 *mf* *mf*

630 [♩ = 76] *f* *f*

633 *f* *f*

637 *Stabile* [♩ = 88] *f* *f* *f*

Fingering charts shown above the staves:

- Staff 1: 1. position (C, E-flat, G, B-flat, D, F, A-flat, C)
- Staff 2: 1. position (E-flat, G, B-flat, D, F, A-flat, C, E-flat)
- Staff 3: 1. position (A-flat, C, E-flat, G, B-flat, D, F, A-flat)
- Staff 4: 1. position (C, E-flat, G, B-flat, D, F, A-flat, C)
- Staff 5: 1. position (A-flat, C, E-flat, G, B-flat, D, F, A-flat)
- Staff 6: 3. position (C, E-flat, G, B-flat, D, F, A-flat, C)

640

f *ff* *ff*

644

ff *f* *fff*

648

(MBP) *fff* *fff*

653

(MBP) *fff* *fff*

656

(MBP) *fff* *fff*

660

(MBP) *fff* *fff*

664

(MBP) *fff* G.P.

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for the Hautbois part of 'BORD - Folie'. The score is written in 3/4 time and consists of seven staves of music, numbered 640 to 664. The notation includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *fff* (fortississimo), as well as crescendos and decrescendos. There are also markings for 'MBP' (Mouth Breathing Practice) and 'G.P.' (Grand Finale). The score features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and slurs. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

- LIGETI Concerto de chambre, (Kammerkonzert), Ed. Schott, 1969-1970.

Oboe d'amore
Calmo sostenuto
(♩ = 60)

7 **B** *ppp* *dolciss. esp.* *mp sub.* *pp* *morendo al niente*

12 *ppp = pp* *dolciss.* *Più mosso* (♩ = 92) *Poco meno mosso* (♩ = 84) *Anche meno mosso* (♩ = 76) *Più mosso* (♩ = 100)

17 *Tempo primo* (♩ = 60) *Più mosso* (♩ = 80) *Tempo primo* (♩ = 60) *Poco più mosso* (♩ = 66)

24 *Meno mosso* (♩ = 54) *ten.* *pppp* *mp dolce* *Senza tempo* *M* *A tempo* (♩ = 60)

26 *Meno mosso* (♩ = 54) *ten.* *N* *Senza tempo* *ca. 13" - 15"* *A tempo* (♩ = 54) *pppp = mp dolce*

30 *mp dolce* *ten.* *Poco string...* (♩ = 54...♩ = 60) *Molto string* (♩ = 92) *molto* *pppp*

2. L'INSTRUMENT / THE INSTRUMENT

Le cor anglais / The english horn

- Pierre BOULEZ, *Dérive 2*, Universal Edition, 1988-2006.

Extrait p. 26-27

Extract p. 26-27

141 *en dehors* Lent, avec souplesse (♩ = 68)

p *f* *mf* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* *mp*

142

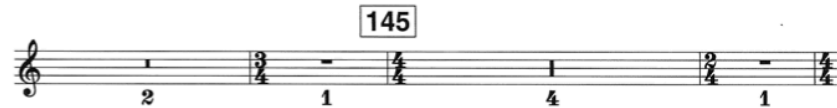
f *9*

cor anglais 27

mf *f* *f*

143

mf *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp*



Extrait p. 30-31
Extract p. 26-27

30 cor anglais

152 (♩ = 128) *acc.* (♩ = 134) *accél.* (♩ = 140) *ralentir*

p *mp* *mp*

153 Assez serré (♩ = 134) *accélérer*

mf *mp*

Tendu, sans traîner (♩ = 140) *ral.* (♩ = 128) *accélérer*

mf *mp*

154 Plus serré (♩ = 134) *ral.* Plus détendu (♩ = 128)

mp *mf* *mf*

accélérer (♩ = 140) **155** *accélérer beaucoup* (♩ = 88/92)

f > < *f*

156 *Lent, avec souplesse* (♩ = 98)

f *ffpp* < *p* *mp*

157

pp < *p* *pp*

- Heinz HOLLIGER, Scardanelli-Zyklus, Ed. Schott, 1975-1991.

1. Oboe

2. Oboe - Englischhorn

Baguette

Chœur

Bruchstücke

attaca

Heinz Holliger

The image shows a handwritten musical score for the piece "Bruchstücke" by Heinz Holliger. The score is written for Oboe and English Horn. It includes various musical notations such as staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in German provide performance instructions, including "Blasen (tactae)", "einsaugen mit viel Lippen-vibration", "direkt auf metr.", "ohne Bocal", "leere Hülse aufstecken", and "Tm | tonlos (viel Luftgeräusch)". The score is divided into sections with time signatures like 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4. There are also markings for "1.", "2.", "3.", "4.", "5." and "1.", "2.", "3.", "4.", "5." indicating different parts or measures. The overall style is that of a working manuscript with many corrections and additions.

Le hautbois baryton / The bass oboe

- Philippe MANOURY, *Grammaires du sonore*, Ed. Durand, 2022.

12

Hautbois 1

VII G
(Htb. bar.)
n. m. $\text{♩}^3 = \text{♩} = 64$

526 p mf p mf p f mf

VII H

529 f mf ff 3

VII I
n. m. $\text{♩} = 114$ (Groupe F)

534 p f

538 p mf

541 ff

Légèrement plus vif $\text{♩} = 120$
prendre le Hautbois **VIII A** (à 2)

543 f ff 1 2 1

3. AIR ET SOUFFLE / AIR AND BREATH

- Heinz HOLLIGER, *Scardanelli-Zyklus*, Ed. Schott, 1975-1991.
« Vogelgesang » et « alla tromba » :

Handwritten musical score for Tromba (T) and Basson (B) parts, featuring various performance techniques and dynamics.

Section 1 (Measures 45-50):

- Tromba (T):** *alla tromba* (saugen (Lippenvibration)), *Gliss (kontinuierlich)*. Dynamics: *ff*, *f*.
- Basson (B):** *bläseri* (zitterige Intonation), *blasen* (zitterige Intonation). Dynamics: *ff*, *f*. Includes a note: *(Dynamik: synchron mit 1. Oboe)*.

Section 2 (Measures 51-58):

- Tromba (T):** *sehr hoch (quasi „Vogelgesang“)*, *sehr tief (quasi „Vogelgesang“)*, *sehr Atemdruck (Backenatmung)*, *sehr Atemdruck (Backenatmung)*. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*.
- Basson (B):** *ohne Hülse direkt auf Instr. (T)*. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*.

Section 3 (Measures 59-64):

- Tromba (T):** *alla tromba* (einsaugen (Lippenvibration)), *Gliss (schwankend)*. Dynamics: *p*.
- Basson (B):** *alla tromba* (einsaugen (Lippenvibration)), *Gliss (schwankend)*. Dynamics: *p*.

Section 4 (Measures 65-70):

- Tromba (T):** *tonlos (Luft)*, *aus*, *tonlos (Luft)*, *aus*. Dynamics: *p*.
- Basson (B):** *tonlos (Luft)*, *aus*, *tonlos (Luft)*, *aus*. Dynamics: *p*.

- Francesco FILIDEI, *Ballata n°2*, Ed. Rai Trade, 2013.

Anche seule et pression des lèvres :
Single reed and lip pressure:

Oboe

And : Bubble Wrap (for popping sound, mute playing behind cloth), Gelinotte soufflé (Grouse or other very high blowed bird call), Reed alone



Bisbigliando, trill with right hand on the high keys of the trill, while the left hand change pitches.



Tremolo on the same note with different fundamentals (sort of bisbigliando using the indicated position).



Reed alone, with small glissando up or down starting from different pitches as indicated.



Tongue ram.

Oboe
Mosso

4

142 **Reed only**

147 **mf**

152 **mf** **f** **ff**

157 **mf** **mf**

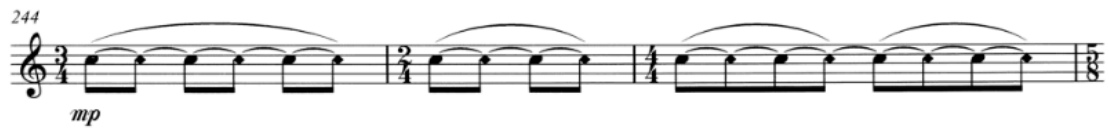
Muovendo ancora

162 **Oboe** **8va** **ff** **ff**

- Francesco FILIDEI, *Requiem* Ed. Ricordi, 2020.

Pression et dépression de l'air (p. 12 et 13) :

Air pressure and vacuum (p. 12 and 13):





Et toujours dans le *Requiem* de Filidei, pour l'anche seule (mesure 164) :
 And again in Filidei's *Requiem*, for the reed alone (bar 164):



- Pour instrument seul sans anche :
For solo instrument without reed:

[illegible]

- Hèctor PARRA, *L'Étoile matinale*, Ed. Durand, 2020.

HAUTOIS L'Étoile matinale (d'après la 6ème Constellation de Joan Miró)
Commande de l'Ensemble Intercontemporain pour Philippe, Clément, Hidéki et Nicolas

Hector Parra (2020)

1 = 96

1. Aggressif, violent —

Htb

2. (multiphonique opaque)

3. (P. pm.)

4. (smorg.)

5. (h) 9:8

6. (h) 5:4

7. (h) 3:2

8. (h) 3:2

9. (h) 3:2

10. (h) 3:2

11. (h) 3:2

12. (h) 3:2

13. (h) 3:2

14. (h) 3:2

15. (h) 3:2

16. (h) 3:2

17. (h) 3:2

18. (h) 3:2

19. (h) 3:2

20. (h) 3:2

21. (h) 3:2

22. (h) 3:2

23. (h) 3:2

24. (h) 3:2

25. (h) 3:2

26. (h) 3:2

27. (h) 3:2

28. (h) 3:2

29. (h) 3:2

30. (h) 3:2

31. (h) 3:2

32. (h) 3:2

33. (h) 3:2

34. (h) 3:2

35. (h) 3:2

36. (h) 3:2

37. (h) 3:2

38. (h) 3:2

39. (h) 3:2

40. (h) 3:2

41. (h) 3:2

42. (h) 3:2

43. (h) 3:2

44. (h) 3:2

45. (h) 3:2

46. (h) 3:2

47. (h) 3:2

48. (h) 3:2

49. (h) 3:2

50. (h) 3:2

51. (h) 3:2

52. (h) 3:2

53. (h) 3:2

54. (h) 3:2

55. (h) 3:2

56. (h) 3:2

57. (h) 3:2

58. (h) 3:2

59. (h) 3:2

60. (h) 3:2

61. (h) 3:2

62. (h) 3:2

63. (h) 3:2

64. (h) 3:2

65. (h) 3:2

66. (h) 3:2

67. (h) 3:2

68. (h) 3:2

69. (h) 3:2

70. (h) 3:2

71. (h) 3:2

72. (h) 3:2

73. (h) 3:2

74. (h) 3:2

75. (h) 3:2

76. (h) 3:2

77. (h) 3:2

78. (h) 3:2

79. (h) 3:2

80. (h) 3:2

81. (h) 3:2

82. (h) 3:2

83. (h) 3:2

84. (h) 3:2

85. (h) 3:2

86. (h) 3:2

87. (h) 3:2

88. (h) 3:2

89. (h) 3:2

90. (h) 3:2

91. (h) 3:2

92. (h) 3:2

93. (h) 3:2

94. (h) 3:2

95. (h) 3:2

96. (h) 3:2

Handwritten musical score for Htb, measures 27-30. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sfz*, *mp*, *f*, and *p*. Above the staff, there are handwritten notes: "SENZA MISURA" and "disperato - (prestissimo e irregolare)". The score is marked with a circled 3 in the top right corner.

Handwritten musical score for Htb, measures 30-31. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *mf*, and *f*. Above the staff, there are handwritten notes: "disperato - (prestissimo e irregolare)" and "civr.".

Handwritten musical score for Htb, measures 31-34. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *mf*, *f*, and *sfz*. Above the staff, there are handwritten notes: "senza misura", "osc. civr.", "acc. poco a poco", and "10:18". The score is marked with a circled 3 in the top right corner.

Handwritten musical score for Htb, measures 34-35. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *f*, and *sfz*. Above the staff, there are handwritten notes: "osc. civr." and "10:18".

Handwritten musical score for Htb, measures 36-37. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, *p*, and *pp*. Above the staff, there are handwritten notes: "1 = 76" and "(softly multiphonized)". The score is marked with a circled 4 in the top right corner.

Handwritten musical score for Htb, measures 38-39. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *pp*, *f*, and *p*. Above the staff, there are handwritten notes: "(soft multiph.)" and "10:18".

Handwritten musical score for Htb, measures 40-41. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *f*, and *sfz*. Above the staff, there are handwritten notes: "osc.", "bob.", "5:4", "7:4", "3", "5", and "disperato".

Handwritten musical score for Htb, measures 42-43. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *sfz*, *mf*, *f*, and *mp*. Above the staff, there are handwritten notes: "osc. grottesco!" and "10:18".

- George BENJAMIN, *Three Inventions*, Faber Music, 1993-1995.

4. LES LÈVRES / LIPS

- Antal DORÁTI, *La cigale et la fourmi*, Ed. Boosey & Hawkes, 1981.

Le vibrato de lèvres :

Lip vibrato :

3

- Heinz HOLLIGER, *Scardanelli-Zyklus*, Ed. Schott, 1975-1991.
« Vogelgesang » et « alla tromba » :

Handwritten musical score for Heinz Holliger's *Scardanelli-Zyklus*, measures 45-58. The score is in 4/4 time and features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. The tempo changes from 'Tempo I' to 'Tempo II' at measure 51. The dynamics range from 'f' (forte) to 'p' (piano) and 'p dolente' (piano, doleful). The score includes various performance instructions such as 'rit.' (ritardando), 'molto rit.' (molto ritardando), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'dim.' (diminuendo), 'vibr. delle labbie' (lip vibration), and 'Moderato (♩ = 126)'. The score is written for a single melodic line.

5. LA LANGUE / THE TONGUE

- Gioacchino ROSSINI, *L'échelle de soie (La scala di seta)*, 1812.

Pour le double staccato (mesures 37 à 53) :

For the double staccato (bars 37 to 53):



- György LIGETI, *Concerto de chambre (Kammerkonzert)*, Ed. Schott, 1969-1970.

Limitations physiques du double staccato : l'extrait montré ici souligne la grande difficulté du double staccato sur une séquence trop longue.

Physical limitations of the double staccato: the extract shown here highlights the great difficulty of the double staccato in a sequence that is too long.

Oboe

Movimento preciso e meccanico ($\text{♩} = 60$)

sfp sfpp staccatissimo leggiero sempre sfpp sfpp

A

B

tallentando al $\text{♩} = 40$

C senza tempo ca. 7"

simile, sempre staccatissimo
(so schnell wie möglich) $\frac{1}{4}$

I (Finger)

ca. 2" ca. A. 5" ca. A. 4" ca. A. 4" ca. A. 5" ca. 2" ca. A. 4" ca. A. 5" ca. A. 5"

Clar. I Pas., Viol. I Comb.; Viol. II Pas.; Viol. Clar. II Cor.; Viol. I, Vla. Viol. I, Vla. Clar. I, Vla. Cor.; Viol. I, Vla.

II ca. A. 1" ca. 2" ca. A. 5" ca. A. 1" ca. 2" ca. A. 1" ca. 2" ca. A. 5" ca. A. 1"

Clar. I, Viol. I, Vla. Cor.; Viol. I, Vla. Comb.; Pas. Viol. I Clar. II Cor.; Comb. Cor.; Comb. Clar. I, Comb. Ft., Clar. I, Pas.

E (senza tempo, colla parte)

F (più mosso $\text{♩} = 72$) (meno mosso $\text{♩} = 56$) C.p. Tempo primo $\text{♩} = 60$

diminuendo poco a poco

G (Poco più mosso $\text{♩} = 66$) authören finish collaparte Tutti a tempo (poco più mosso) H senza tempo ca. 9"

morendo al niente archi

I Tempo primo ($\text{♩} = 60$)

- Francesco FILIDEI, *Ballata n°2*, Ed. Rai Trade, 2013.

Exemple de triple staccato : cette longueur rend déjà sa faisabilité problématique.
 Example of a triple staccato: this length already makes its feasibility problematic.

Oboe

5

Allegro con fuoco

The musical score for Oboe, measures 191-211, is presented in a single system. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro con fuoco'. The score consists of six staves of music, each containing a measure number in a box at the beginning. The measures are 191, 195, 199, 203, 207, and 211. Each measure contains a triple staccato passage, indicated by a '3' below the notes and a staccato symbol above. The notes are eighth notes. The dynamic markings are 'fff' (fortissimo) for measures 191, 195, 199, and 203, and 'sfz' (sforzando) for measures 207 and 211. The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4 and back to 4/4 throughout the passage. The score is written for Oboe, as indicated by the instrument name at the top.

6. LES DOIGTÉS / FINGERINGS

- Lionel BORD, *Folia*, Ed. Babel Scores, 2017.

Les micro-intervalles par les doigts :

Micro-intervals through fingering :

Var. XII
(♩ = 120)

Hautbois

715

fp *ff*

721

Come prima

fp *ff* *fp* *ff*

726

Come prima

fp *ff*

The musical score for Var. XII is written for a Hautbois. It begins at measure 715 with a dynamic marking of *fp* (fortissimo piano) and a crescendo leading to *ff* (fortissimo). The music is in 2/4 time and features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Above the staff, there are two rows of rhythmic notation: the first row shows groups of notes with stems, and the second row shows groups of notes with stems and flags. The score includes several measures of rests, indicated by a double slash (/). The piece concludes at measure 726 with a dynamic marking of *fp* and a crescendo leading to *ff*. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 120.

- György LIGETI, *Concerto pour piano*, Ed. Schott, 1985-1988.

Doigtés harmoniques (remarque : à H les ré et fa aigus n'existent pas bien qu'ils soient marqués !) :

Harmonic fingerings (note: at H, high D and F do not exist, although they are marked!):

[illegible]

- Enno POPPE, *Prozession*, Ed. Ricordi, 2015-2020.

Pour les quarts de tons (p. 4 et 5) :

For quarter tones (p. 4 and 5):

4 Oboe

155 (Ob) *p espr.*

158 *mp* 23

161 *p espr.* *mp* *pp* *mp espr.*

165 *p*

168 *f*

170 24 *mp*

173 *mp*

175 *mp* *mp 4:3* *p*

177 *mp* *vibr.*

179 *poco f* 25

Oboe

183 *mp espr.* *mf espr.*

186 *f* *mf*

189 *f* *poco f*

191 *f espr.*

194 *f* *vibr.*

197 *f* *p*

200 *ff* *mf*

202 *f* *f* *f*

205 *più f* *ff*

208 *f*

211 *mf* *p* *mp* *pp*

- Frédéric DURIEUX, *In den Lüften*, Ed. Musicali Rai Com, 2016.

Quarts de tons par les doigtés (p. 1) :

Quarter tones by fingering (p. 1):

Frédéric Durieux
IN DEN LÜFTEN
pour hautbois solo
(2016)
à Heinz Holliger

Assez lent (♩ = 63 ca) Très lié et poco rubato

5 8 12 15 18 22 25

riten... // A tempo (♩ = 63)

riten... //

- Maurice OHANA, Sarc, Ed. Billaudot, 1972.

Micro intervalles par les doigtés :
Fingering micro-intervals:

The image shows a handwritten musical score for Maurice Ohana's 'Sarc', published by Billaudot in 1972. The score is written on three systems of staves. The first system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking 'Libre. sans trainer (♩ = 66/72)'. It features a series of notes with dynamic markings 'f' and 'p', and a 'Cédez' instruction. The second system continues the melodic line with 'p' and 'pp' dynamics, and includes a 'Plus doux' instruction. The third system shows a 'Souple' section with 'p doux' dynamics, followed by a 'Calme' section with 'Egal' dynamics, and ends with a 'Cédez -- //' instruction. The score is heavily annotated with handwritten notes in French, such as 'sons approximatifs + clés', 'm. ord.', 'oscillations lentes', 'guimbarde', 'lâcher un peu', '1/3 de ton au dessous du la b', and 'roulé'. There are also technical markings like 'nat.', 'harm.', and 'clés en alternance'. The piece is identified as 'G.2084.B' at the bottom.

Vif

Assez animé

Intense, calme

Cédez - - - -

f 5 *ff*

mp harm. de mi^b + 2^e clé d'octave

harm. de fa¹ + 2^e clé d'octave

f

+ 1^{re} - Souri

(roulé)

m. ord. **Serrez** - - - -

(guimbarde)

f **énergique**

Animez - - - - **et** - - - - **calmez** - - - - //

5 6

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

Son multiphonique (qu'on appelle son roulé) en tirant l'anche au maximum :
 Multiphonic sound (called rolled sound) by pulling the reed at maximum:

The musical score is written on three staves. The first staff includes a section marked 'Lent' with a wavy line indicating a slow, sustained sound. The second staff features 'nat.' (natural) and 'oscillations lentes au 1/3 inférieur' (slow oscillations at 1/3 lower). The third staff shows 'Durées variables' (variable durations) and 'roulé' (rolled sound) techniques, with notes marked with '1' and '14' indicating specific fingerings. A handwritten note in French says 'Tirer l'anche au maximum pour le roulé' (Pull the reed to the maximum for the rolled sound). The score is copyrighted by Gérard BILLAUDOT, éditeur, 14, rue de l'Echiquier, Paris (10°), G.2084.B.

NOTES POUR L'EXÉCUTION

Les accidents placés devant les notes ne valent que pour le neume ou le groupe de notes dans lequel ils se trouvent.

Les notes sans valeur précise: seront jouées librement en valeurs légèrement variables au gré de l'interprète

GAMME EN $\frac{1}{3}$ DE TON

la note marquée + 3 comas

la note marquée + 6 comas

Ex: $Fa + \frac{1}{3}$ $Fa + \frac{2}{3}$

au dessous du $Fa^\sharp$ au dessus du $Fa^\sharp$

entre $Si^\flat$ et $La^\sharp$ entre $La^\sharp$ et $La^\flat$

Sons doubles ou triples

La notation employée correspond à des doigtés spéciaux répertoriés de manière précise. Les « truquages » de lèvres, dont les effets sont très aléatoires, ne jouent aucun rôle dans cette pièce.

N.B. La notation se fait en partant de la première clé d'octave : le 2 Bis étant la troisième clé d'octave.

- Heinz HOLLIGER, *Studie über Mehrklänge*, Ed. Breitkopf & Härtel, 1971.

Cet extrait correspond à l'extrait vidéo qui rassemble 5 modes de jeu : double staccato, flutterzunge, double trille, fluctuation de hauteur par les lèvres, respiration circulaire.

This excerpt corresponds to the video excerpt which brings together 5 playing modes: double staccato, flutterzunge, double trill, pitch fluctuation through the lips, circular breathing.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It includes various performance instructions and dynamic markings. The score is divided into several sections by horizontal lines. The first section starts with 'accelerando al tr.' and 'poco a poco rit.' and includes a 'Doppeltriller' (double trill) marked '(F#-kl. mit 2 und 3 Finger)'. The second section is marked 'Ab-Klappe (langsam accelerando)' and includes a 'Doppelzungenstöße' (double tongue stroke) marked '(parallel zu Lippendruck)'. The third section is marked 'ad lib.' and includes a 'Doppelzungenstöße' marked '(u.s.w.)'. The fourth section is marked 'Dynamik ad lib.: sehr unruhig bei Akzenten und brücken crescendi + Flutterzunge' and includes a 'Doppelzungenstöße' marked '(f-fff)'. The score also includes various dynamic markings such as 'ff', 'p', 'f', 'p', 'f-fff', 'mf', and 'mf dolce'. The tempo markings 'accelerando' and 'rit.' are used throughout. The score is written in a style that is both technical and expressive, with many slurs and accents.

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The musical score continues on a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It includes various performance instructions and dynamic markings. The first section is marked 'L. { max. min. ad lib. (Fiz.) ad lib.' and includes a 'senza Fiz.' (without circular breathing) marking. The second section is marked 'C-Klappe:' and includes a 'cresc. possibile' (possible crescendo) marking. The third section is marked 'gliss. sempre' and includes a 'mf (senza cresc.) mf dolce' marking. The score also includes various dynamic markings such as 'f-fff', 'mf', and 'mf dolce'. The tempo markings 'accelerando' and 'rit.' are used throughout. The score is written in a style that is both technical and expressive, with many slurs and accents.

- Luciano BERIO, *Sequenza VII*, Universal Edition, 1969.

Finalement, la *Sequenza VII* de Luciano Berio résume en très grande partie ce qui a été abordé, c'est en quoi cette œuvre reste emblématique. En voici un extrait (les 4 dernières lignes sur les 13 de la partition) :

In the end, Luciano Berio's *Sequenza VII* sums up a very large part of what has been discussed, which is why this work remains emblematic. Here's an extract from (the last 4 lines of the 13 in the score):

The image displays a musical score for Luciano Berio's *Sequenza VII*, specifically the final four lines of the 13th system. The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Dynamics range from fortissimo (ff) to pianissimo (ppp). The score is divided into measures by vertical dashed lines, with measure numbers 3, 27, 2, 2, 2, 2, 18, 15, 13, 13, 1, 1, and 1 marked at the bottom. The notation includes many accidentals and articulation marks.