

წრე

The Circle

ნათელა სვანიძე Natela Svanidze

I მომზადებული ფორტეპიანო (ჩემბალოს ტემბრი)

Prepared piano (harpsichord-like timbre)

♩ = 72

(*)1 (3) (4) (5) (3) (3) (3) (5)

mf *f* *con pugno* *mf* *f* *con pugno*

mp *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p*

(3) (3) (2) (3) (5)

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

(1) (3) (1) (5) (6) (6)

mf *p* *mp* *ff* *mf* *p* *mp* *ff*

a tempo (♩ = 72)

(7) (7) (6)

mf *mp* *ff* *mp* *p* *mp* *ff*

The musical score for 'L'Espresso' by Luciano Berio is presented in a multi-system format. It features a piano part (bottom staff) and a voice part (top staff). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves for different instruments or voices. The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *ff* (fortissimo), and the articulation includes accents (^) and slurs. The tempo is marked *Stretto* in the final section. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature.

II Ordinare piano

♩ = 72

(12●)

ff

Ped.

ff

Ped.

(16●)

(11●) (9●) (7●) (5●) (3●) (4●) (1●)

ff con pugno

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

The image shows a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. It is a piano and vocal solo piece. The score is written for piano and voice. The piano part features a prominent sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The vocal part is a solo melody. The score is marked with 'ff' (fortissimo) and includes a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction.

Musical score for "The Swan" by Maurice Strakosky. The score is in G major and 4/4 time, with a tempo marking of quarter note = 72. The piano part is in G major and 4/4 time, and the voice part is in G major and 4/4 time. The score is divided into two systems, each with a piano and voice part. The piano part includes a pedal section at the end.

I

(Cembalo oder Synthesizer mit der Cembalotinbre)

Measures 1-15 of the musical score for Cembalo or Synthesizer with Cembalotinbre. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *f*, and *pp*. There are also markings for *rit.* (ritardando) and *all.* (allegro). The tempo is marked *tempo (♩ = 72)*. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple staves.

II (Ordinare piano)

Measures 1-15 of the musical score for Ordinare piano. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *f*, and *pp*. There are also markings for *rit.* (ritardando) and *all.* (allegro). The tempo is marked *tempo (♩ = 72)*. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple staves.

II

Measures 16-30 of the musical score for Ordinare piano. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *f*, and *pp*. There are also markings for *rit.* (ritardando) and *all.* (allegro). The tempo is marked *tempo (♩ = 72)*. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple staves.

განმარტებები:

Explanations:

(*1) ძლიერი მახვილი;
Strong accent;



(*2) სუსტი მახვილი;
Soft accent;



(*3) აღნიშნავს მონაკვეთის მასშტაბს, რომელიც პაუზის სახით აგრძელებს სრულ ნაგებობას. პაუზის ზუსტად შესრულებისთვის სასურველია ნაჩვენები მელოდირი სურათის გუნებაში წამღერება.



Indicates the size of the section that continues entire construction as a pause;
for the exact performance of the pause, it is desirable to sing the indicated tune inwardly.

(*4) კლასტერი შეიძლება შეიცვალოს კლავიატურის სახურავის დავარდნის ხმით.
Cluster can be replaced with the sound of the keyboard lid fall.