

I for organ and tape
II for sinfonietta
III for quintet

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\left(45^{\prime}\right)
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## Martin Nygård Haug

2016-17

Ly is a work consisting of three pieces (which can all be played seperately), with different instrumentation. In this reading score, the scores from the pieces are joined together to make a readable score for the full work. The pieces are cut into sections (sometimes overlapping) as follows:


## Instrumentation

Ly I: Three manual organ (of which two in swell) and soundtracks. Four weights are also required.
Ly II: Piccolo flute/alto flute, oboe, bass clarinet in Bb , bassoon, horn in F , trumpet in Bb (cup mute available), trombone (bucket mute available), percussion I (bass drum (soft mallet), marimba (soft mallet), sand paper, tubular bells), percussion II (vibraphone (soft mallet, bow), crotales (high and low set, bow), bongos, gong (soft mallet)), piano, harp, violin I, violin II, violin III, viola, violoncello, contrabass (to low c).
Ly III: Viola, piano, accordion, percussion (vibraphone (soft mallets, bow), sand paper, bass drum, marimba (medium mallets)), cello.

## Performance

The piece may be performed with only I and III actually being performed live. Ly II will then be a part of the soundtracks.
The soundtracks are (in any case) seven, of which:
1 starts together with Ia
2 starts (if Ly II on soundtrack) at rehearsal mark U of IIIa, or (if else) at the end of IIb and IIIa.
$3,4,5,6$, and 7 plays back during the five first sections of Ib .
The organist must be able to know the progression of the soundtrack during performance.
Ly II must be conducted (if played live), and Ly III may be conducted.

## General playing instructions

(see start of Ly I for instructions regarding the organ)
All instruments non-vibrato throughout, unless vibrato is notated.
X note heads on winds $=$ air sound (unless otherwise noted)
X note heads on strings = bow on bridge, producing a whispery sound (unless otherwise noted)
Z (on stem) on winds = flutter
Z (on stem) on strings = tremolo
Dynamics in parentheses = placed at the end of crescendo or diminuendo to indicate the ending dynamic
Dynamics in quotation marks = intended dynamic, but not necessarily the resulting dynamic

* after note = stop air stream by rapidly moving the tongue to the palate, similar to the movement before articulating " t " (applies to brass instruments)

Crescendo from or diminuendo to ${ }^{\circ}=$ from/to niente or as soft as possible
Accidentals with arrow $=30$ cent higher or lower
Inverted $b=$ quarter tone lower
\# with only one vertical line = quarter tone higher

## Tempo in Ly II

The bars are either $4 / 4$ in 92 BPM or $3 / 4$ in 69 BPM
This means that all bars have an equal duration and that a quarter note in a $4 / 4$ bar equals a dotted eight note in a $3 / 4$ bar.
Similarly a quarter note in a $3 / 4$ bar equals a quarter note and a triplet eight note in a $4 / 4$ bar.

## Acknowledgements

This work was written as the master thesis in composition at The Norwegian Academy of Music, and I would like to thank my supervisor Prof. Henrik Hellstenius for advices and guidance in the composition process.

## Martin Nygård Haug

Suldal/ Oslo/Gent, July 2016 - April 2017

## Ly I

for oryan and soundrack

| INITIAL REGISTRATION <br> Svelveck: Tacet <br> Positive Tuti <br> Hovedrk Tuti <br> Peddl: Tuti <br> Koppel: Hv + Positiv, Ped + Hv/Positiv |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

SOUNDTRACK 1 STARTS





s. $\{9$ :
pad
ๆ:
 + $\qquad$
$46 \|!$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$














$10^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime}$









Ly III
a)







b)








































$\because$




$\%$

b)







ped 9:






$\because$









 1'11"



128"











pad 9:
$\%$

$\%$


