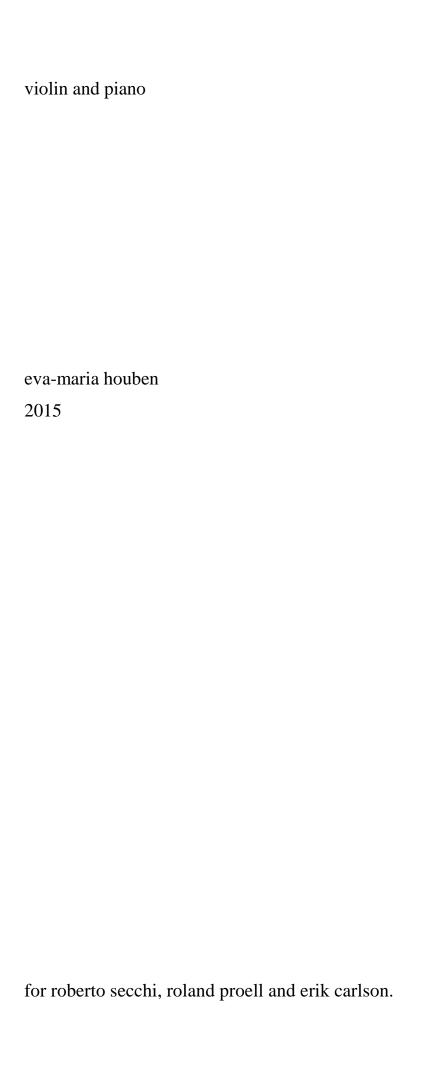
violin and piano

violin, piano

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violin and piano:

• : a rather short sound.

• : a rather long sound.

: while a sound is maintained, the sound, which is connected with the maintained one by a dotted line, appears (or ends) freely.

: the two sounds appear / end simultaneously.

: the next sound continues the nearly vanished one, connected by the dotted line.

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violin:

: a long and very long sound; changes of the bow happen nearly imperceptibly.

such a melody with natural harmonics (improv.); for a long time.

such a melody always begins with the given tonic keynote. scale sul
g, sul d, sul a, sul e.

: glissando.

: glissando with fluctuations.

piano:

: allow the sound to fade away completely.

• : free repetitions; repeat as often as you like.

free use of the right pedal – apart from the pizzicato-sounds, where the right pedal is required.

dynamics (violin and piano):

depend – to a great extent – on the communication between the violin and piano player. the length of a decay (piano: ________) or of a sustained sound (violin: _________) is not indicated in proportional notation. the notation is very free. the players listen to one another and decide rather freely to enter. in general it can be said that the low piano sounds are rather mezzopiano / mezzoforte / (forte) (with or without right pedal, which also changes the duration of the sound), while the higher piano sounds and the violin sounds are softer, perhaps mezzopiano / piano / pianissimo.

the piece is soft and calm.

some violin sounds may be very soft (ppp), but this decision depends on the special possibilities in each case.

key signatures refer to the single note.

