# Tongues 

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## PERFORMANCE NOTES

## General Performance Note

Accidentals apply only to the notes they precede with the exception of tied or consecutively repeated notes.

The metronome markings are approximate and may be adjusted to facilitate the articulation of local details. Tempi are consistent throughout the meter changes (i.e., $\delta=\delta, \lambda=A$, etc.).

Grace notes are always to be played as fast as possible. Grace notes curtail the previous measured note's duration with an exception noted below.

All instruments sound as notated in the score except guitar, which sounds one octave lowe than written; piccolo, which sounds one octave higher than written; xylophone, which sounds one octave higher than written; and crotales, which sound two octaves higher than written.

Sections III and V may be performed independently under the titles Equilibrium and Dithyramb, respectively. If more than one section is performed, all should be performed in he order in which they appear in the score

Approximate duration: 28 minutes

## Special Markings:

Quarter-tone sharp, three quarter-tones sharp, one quarter-tone flat, three quarter-tones flat. All quarter-tones are tempered and, in woodwind parts, should be produced using specific fingerings whenever possible.
$s m f z, s f z$, Progressively louder accented attacks, independent of preceding dynamics.

Glissando with re-attack on arrival note.

Glissando without re-attack on arrival note

Molto vibrato. Wide and fast vibrato. Changes in vibrato are to be articulated to the point of near exaggeration; unstable intonation (up to an eighth tone) is acceptable when this marking is used.
s.v. Senza vibrato
f. Begin grace note figure from the beginning of the measured note's position within a figure
$\longrightarrow \quad$ Indicates one mode of articulation in transition to another (i.e. sul ponticello to sul tasto, senza vibrato to molto vibrato, etc.)
suddenly and mechanically curtail sound, without diminuendo, as if being unexpectedly cut offSustain sound until the rhythm with the staccato marking, producing an overlap without any gap in sound with some other instrument's attack at that same rhythmic point

## Flute Performance Notes

F Flutter-tongue.
$\times \quad$ Lip pizzicato.
$\uparrow$
Breathy timbre.

Tongue during glissando to produce breaks in sound on indeterminate pitches
(1) (2) (3)

Alternate fingerings. The higher the number, the more distorted the resulting timbre.

Multiphonic fingering, corresponding to the letter indicated in the score (from Pierre-Yves Artaud, "Flûtes au Présent"):
a: $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & & 2 & & \\ & & \end{array}$
(1b) 1
Main gauche
Main droite
Right hand
Top line of numbers represents keys depressed by left hand, bottom line represents keys depressed by right hand. Bold numbers indicate fully depressed and covered key, plain italic number represents partially open key hole

## Clarinet Performance Notes

事 Flutter-tongue. If a conventional flutter-tongue cannot be executed, an artificial flutter-tongue may be substituted by producing a gargling action in the throat, approximating the timbral flutter-tongue effect

* Slap tongue.

Tongue during glissando to produce breaks in sound on indeterminate pitches.

Multiphonic fingerings, corresponding to letters indicated in the score (from Phillip Rehfeldt, "New Directions for Clarinet," Revised Edition):

(4x-x+x
Sing unvoiced consonants (high to low). The symbols used in the vocal part of VI are taken from the International Phonetic Alphabet, which should be used as a guide for pronunciation.

## Percussion Performance Notes

Percussion Instruments
Movement I:
Wood Block, Hard Beate
Bongos, Wooden Sticks
Suspended Tambourines
Xylophone, Hard Beaters

## Movement II:

Finger Cymbals (in Clarinet Part)
Crotales, Metal Beaters
Triangles, Triangle Beaters
Tublar, Bell Hammer
Movement III:
TACET
Movement IV:
Metal Sheet
Medium Cymbal
Large Cymbal
Sizzle Cymbal
Movement V:
TACET
Movement VI:
**See Notes Below
**Sing unvoiced consonants (high to low). The symbols used in the vocal part of VI are taken from the International Phonetic Alphabet, which should be used as a guide for pronunciation.
Guitar Performance Notes

A metal plectrum is required for this work. If one cannot be obtained, a thin coin may be substituted.
The guitar should be amplified during performance. A microphone, not a pickup should be used.

## Viola Performance Notes

S.to, S.p. Sul tasto, sul ponticello.
p "Snap" or "Bartók" pizzicato.
$1 / 2$ c.l.t.t.
Half col legno tratto. Bow on string with half wood, half hair.

Excessive bow pressure (greatly distorted tone).
$\cdots$
Thrown bow. Bow is forcefully "thrown" into string to produce an indeterminate number of rebounds.

## Soprano Performance Notes

* Sprechstimme: half-spoken, half-sung articulation
$D$
$\stackrel{\downarrow}{ }$
(Gargle)
(t.c.)
(1/2 t.c.)
Cough. Exhaling action should be rapid and percussive.

Gargle using saliva should be a deep, percussive click

Unvoiced consonants from high to low. Effort should be made to distinguish consonants that are consecutive but separate (more detached in sound) from complex consonants (more continuous in sound).

Spoken. Sound should be in the lower register of the voice and without inflection

Tongue click. Arch tongue into roof of mouth and, with mouth open, forcefully push tongue forward and down towards the teeth resulting in an opening snap in the jaw. The resultant sound
$1 / 2$ tongue click. Arch tongue into roof of mouth and, with mouth open, push tongue forward, but not down (not as much force as tongue click, and no jaw snap). The resultant sound should be higher in pitch and slightly lower in amplitude than the tongue click.

The sounds of the vocal part are taken from the International Phonetic Alphabet, which should be used as a guide for pronunciation.

TONGUES











sop $[\oint$


sop [乌




24



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52
$$




Sop $\left[\begin{array}{l}\varliminf_{8} \\ 8\end{array}\right.$













以



m [138]




Sop $\emptyset$
[ [3]






Sop 0
w [13]

" [13



"[ [13






Sop $\left[6_{8}^{3}\right.$
va $[153$


い[ [3]










102




## III






76














va












98





$\square$










th



