

VORWORT

Der Fantasie meines Freundes Badura-Skoda ist die Idee entsprungen, mich um die Komposition einer Fantasie für Klavier zu bitten. Badura-Skodas Vorliebe für dieses Genre der klassischen und romantischen Musik liegt in der Spontaneität dieser Werke begründet, welche durch die formale Ungebundenheit des Komponisten bedingt ist. Ich habe diesem Wunsche entsprochen, da es eine Verlockung war, ein Stück mit dem intimen, verträumten und dramatischen Charakter eines romantischen Werkes zu schreiben.

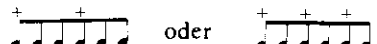
Seit mehreren Jahren übten außerdem die kraftvollen und vielfältigen Rhythmen des Flamenco auf mich eine starke Anziehungskraft aus. Die intime Bekanntschaft mit dem Flamenco verdanke ich meiner Tochter Teresa, die sich ihm verschrieben hatte. Mehr noch als Vielfalt und Reichtum der rhythmischen Formen interessierte mich der Ausdruck des Flamenco, gemischt aus Tragik, Schicksalsfügung und Fröhlichkeit. Als ich im Sommer 1973 meine Tochter mit einer Flamencogruppe in Mallorca neuerlich als Interpretin dieses leidenschaftlichen Tanzes sah, bekam ich Lust, einmal etwas zu schreiben, das sie tanzen könnte. Schwankend zwischen den beiden so unterschiedlichen Welten, wußte ich vorerst nicht, welchen Weg ich einschlagen sollte. Eines Tages fand ich eine Akkordfolge, die die träumerische Gedankenwelt der Romantik hinreichend heraufbeschwor und sich im übrigen sofort als langsamer Rumba-Rhythmus artikuliert. Dieser Anfang ist von besonderem Charakter und zieht den gesamten ersten Teil der Fantasie nach sich. Die sich allmählich steigenden Rhythmen entladen sich in einem frenetischen Flamenco-Rumba. Dieser bricht auf seinem Höhepunkt abrupt ab. Nach längerer Stille setzt eine andere Tanzform ein, eine

„Soleares“, die wie die meisten Flamenco-Tänze auf einem Ostinatorhythmus beruht. Der Rhythmus wird in voller Länge zu Beginn des Tanzes vorgestellt. Das Wort „Soleares“ bedeutet Einsamkeit, eine Einsamkeit, die gleicherweise Sehnsucht, Aufbegehren und Fügung in das Schicksal ist. Das Werk endet mit einer „Petenera“, einem Tanz mit ebenfalls traditionellem, unerschütterlichem Rhythmus. Die „Petenera“ ist ein altes Gedicht epischen Charakters, das zu einem erstarrten Grundrhythmus gesungen wird. Es erzählt das tragische Los einer Frau (la Petenera), die von ihrem Geliebten verlassen wurde.

Teresa hat für dieses Werk eine Choreographie geschaffen, die sich stark dem Geist und der Atmosphäre des Flamenco annähert, jedoch frei von genau fixierten und geregelten technischen Formen. So übernimmt auch die Musik den Charakter und die traditionellen Rhythmen, ohne jedoch dieselbe musikalische Sprache zu sprechen.

Diese Fantasie soll rhythmisch mit unbeugsamer Strenge gespielt werden, indem die Dauer jeder Note exakt ausgehalten wird. Diese Strenge sollte jedoch unbemerkbar sein und die Aufführung den Eindruck von großer expressiver Freiheit erwecken.

Das Zeichen + , das hier von mir eingeführt wurde, bedeutet eine rhythmische (oder metrische) Unterstützung ohne Akzentuierung im eigentlichen Sinn,

z. B.  . Es geht

hier um die Unterteilung eines Taktes und nicht um die Akzentuierung der Note, die das Zeichen trägt.

Frank Martin

PREFACE


It was a whim of my friend Paul Badura-Skoda that led him to ask me to write a piano fantasia for him. He is particularly fond of this genre, both in classicism and in romanticism, owing to the less constrained and more direct mode of expression allowed the composer in the absence of a prescribed musical form. Tempted by the idea of writing a piece infused with the intimate, dreamy and dramatic atmosphere of certain works of the romantic era, I agreed to his request.


For the rest, I had for several years been attracted by the rich and complex rhythms of flamenco, into which I had been initiated by my daughter Teresa, a fervent devotee of the art. But more than the complexity and richness of the rhythms I was fascinated by the mixture of tragedy, dignity in the face of Fate, and joy, which the art expresses. Having again seen my daughter perform this passionate dance in the summer of 1973, with a flamenco group in Majorca, I was seized with the desire to write something to which she might one day dance. Hovering between two such different worlds I hardly knew which direction to choose, when one day I stumbled on a series of chords which evoked sufficiently well the dreamy spirit of the romantics and immediately took on the slow rhythm of the rumba. The special character of this beginning informs the whole of the first part of the fantasia. The rhythm gets progressively faster until it bursts into the frenzy of a flamenco rumba. At its climax it breaks off abruptly. After a prolonged silence a different dance form appears — a “Soleares”. Like most of the flamenco dances the “Soleares” is based on an

ostinato rhythm which has its complete exposition at the beginning of the dance. The word “Soleares” as such denotes solitude, a solitude which expresses at the same time nostalgia, revolt and acceptance of Fate. The work ends with another dance, called the “Petenera”, which is similarly based on a completely traditional, impeturbable rhythm. The “Petenera” is an old poem of epic character, sung to this rigid ground rhythm. The poem tells of the tragic fate of a woman (Petenera) abandoned by her lover.

For this work Teresa has devised a choreography which reflects very closely the spirit and atmosphere of flamenco, but which freely deviates from the precisely fixed and regulated technical forms of this type of dance. In the same way the music, based on its traditional rhythms, expresses the character of flamenco without speaking the same musical language.

This fantasia should be played in absolutely strict rhythm, each note being given its exact value. However this strictness should in no way be apparent in performance and the impression of great expressive freedom should be given.

The sign + , which I have introduced here, indicates a rhythmic (or metric) stress without an accent in the literal sense: for example 

or  . One is concerned here with conveying the character of the whole bar and not with accentuating the note which bears the sign.

Frank Martin

AVANT-PROPOS

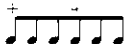
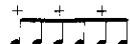
C'est la fantaisie de mon ami Paul Badura-Skoda qui l'a poussé à me demander de lui écrire une fantaisie pour piano. Il aime particulièrement ce genre de pièces chez les classiques et les romantiques parce que la liberté de cette forme permet à l'auteur de s'exprimer plus spontanément et plus directement selon sa poussée intérieure que ce n'est le cas en présence d'une forme prédéterminée. J'ai accepté sa demande parce que l'idée me paraissait tentante d'écrire une pièce inspirée de l'ambiance intime, rêveuse et dramatique de certaines œuvres de l'époque romantique.

Par ailleurs j'étais attiré depuis plusieurs années par les rythmes riches et complexes de l'art flamenco, auxquels j'ai été initié par ma fille Teresa qui s'est vouée à cet art. Plus encore que par la complexité et la richesse de ces rythmes, j'ai été fasciné par l'esprit mêlé de tragique, de fierté face au destin et de gaîté que cet art exprime. Ayant revu, en été 1973, ma fille danser cette danse passionnée avec un groupe flamenco à Majorque, l'envie me prit d'écrire une fois quelque chose qu'elle pût danser à l'occasion. Balancé entre ces deux mondes si divers, je ne savais trop où aller, lorsqu'un jour je trouvai un enchaînement d'accords qui évoquait assez bien l'esprit rêveur des romantiques et qui par ailleurs se trouvait immédiatement rythmé en rumba lente. Ce début d'un caractère assez particulier entraîna toute la première partie de la fantaisie. Le rythme s'accélère progressivement jusqu'à éclater dans le frénétisme d'une rumba flamenco. Arrivée à son paroxysme elle s'arrête brusquement. Après un silence prolongé une autre forme de danse intervient, c'est à dire une "Soleares", qui,

comme la plupart des danses flamenco, est basée sur un rythme obstiné, exposé tout au long au début de la danse. Le terme même de Soleares implique la solitude, une solitude qui est en même temps nostalgie, révolte et acceptation du destin. L'œuvre se termine par une autre danse, dite "Petenera", basée également sur un rythme tout-à-fait traditionnel, imperturbable. La "Petenera" est un vieux poème, de caractère épique, qu'on chante sur ce rythme obstiné, qui sert de trame. Le poème raconte le destin tragique d'une femme (la Petenera) abandonnée par son amant.

Teresa a créé pour cette œuvre une chorégraphie qui reflète de très près l'esprit et l'atmosphère flamenco, mais qui s'écarte librement des formes techniques très exactement fixées et réglées de ce type de danse, tout comme la musique, qui en exprime le caractère et se base sur ses rythmes traditionnels, sans en parler le langage musical.

Cette fantaisie doit être jouée avec une grande rigueur rythmique, donnant à chaque note sa durée exacte. Mais cette rigueur ne doit aucunement apparaître et l'exécution doit donner l'impression d'une grande liberté expressive.

Le signe + , que j'introduis ici, signifie un appui rythmique (ou métrique) sans attaque proprement dite: par exemple  ou .

Il s'agit de faire sentir le caractère de la mesure et non pas d'accentuer la note qui porte ce signe.

Frank Martin

23

8va

27

un poco animando

cresc.

8va

8va

8va

30

Più mosso

♩ = 111 ♩ = 74

f

dim.

36 *

misterioso

p

molto secco

8va

pp

41

un poco cresc.

8va

46

poco f

8va

*) Frank Martin spielte ab Takt 36 *poco più mosso*, ♩ ca. 123, die Akkorde *molto tenuto, quasi legato* (P. Badura-Skoda)

50

mf *mp* *p*

gna

54

cresc. *gna*

58

accel. *gna*

62

Più mosso

fassai *ff* *trm*

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 80$

65

trm

71

ritardando *molto dim.* *pp*

trm *dolciss.*

Molto tranquillo

77 ♩ = 75 ♩ = 50

Musical score for measures 77-79. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The right hand (treble clef) features a wavy line labeled *tr_b* and a series of chords. The left hand (bass clef) has a wavy line labeled *secco* and a series of chords. A dotted line labeled *8^{va}* is positioned below the bass line.

Musical score for measures 80-81. The system consists of a grand staff. The right hand (treble clef) has a wavy line labeled *tr_b* and a series of chords. The left hand (bass clef) has a wavy line labeled *8^{va}* and a series of chords. A dotted line labeled *8^{va}* is positioned below the bass line. Measure 80 contains a 9-measure phrase and a 6-measure phrase. Measure 81 contains a 3-measure phrase and a *mp* dynamic marking.

Musical score for measures 82-84. The system consists of a grand staff. The right hand (treble clef) has a wavy line labeled *tr_b* and a series of chords. The left hand (bass clef) has a wavy line labeled *8^{va}* and a series of chords. A dotted line labeled *8^{va}* is positioned below the bass line.

Musical score for measures 85-87. The system consists of a grand staff. The right hand (treble clef) has a wavy line labeled *tr_b* and a series of chords. The left hand (bass clef) has a wavy line labeled *8^{va}* and a series of chords. A dotted line labeled *8^{va}* is positioned below the bass line. Measure 85 contains a *meno p* dynamic marking. Measure 87 contains a *crescendo* dynamic marking and a *tr_b* wavy line.

Musical score for measures 88-89. The system consists of a grand staff. The right hand (treble clef) has a wavy line labeled *tr_b* and a series of chords. The left hand (bass clef) has a wavy line labeled *8^{va}* and a series of chords. A dotted line labeled *8^{va}* is positioned below the bass line. Measure 88 contains a *tr_b* wavy line. Measure 89 contains a 9-measure phrase and a 6-measure phrase.

8va.....

90

f *mf* *dim.*

93

quasif *p*

96

99

102

105 *poco a poco cresc.*

108

111 *più cresc.*

Rumba rapide

Vivace

(respiration très courte)
environ la durée d'une ♩

$$\text{♩} = \frac{3}{16} \left(\frac{8}{16} \right) = 50-52$$

114 *f assai*

119

123

128 *dim.*

gva
senza ped.

gva *gva* *gva* *gva*

133 *mp* *meno p*

gva *gva* *gva* *gva* *gva*

138 *cresc.* *mf*

gva *gva* *gva* *gva* *gva*

143 *f* *tr* *mp* *f* *senza ped.*

Ped. *secco*

senza ped.

147

Musical score for measures 147-151. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are several dynamic markings, including accents and hairpins, throughout the passage.

152

Musical score for measures 152-156. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings.

157 *poco meno f*

Musical score for measures 157-160. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The tempo and dynamics are marked *poco meno f*. The music features a steady rhythmic pattern with dynamic markings.

161 *f*

Musical score for measures 161-164. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is marked *f* (forte). The lower staff has a *ff* (fortissimo) marking and the instruction *(con ped.)* (con pedal). The music features a steady rhythmic pattern with dynamic markings.

165

Musical score for measures 165-169. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music features a steady rhythmic pattern with dynamic markings.

170

175

180

185

190

195 *gva*

200 *gva* *gliss. sur les touches blanches* *gva* *molto lungo*
gliss. sur les touches noires *fff* *4 à 5 secondes*
(secco)

Soleares
Grave ♩ = 63

205 *pp*
p gva molto secco: *gva* *gva*
Ped.

212 *mp* *mp* *pp* *3*
gva *gva*

219 ♩ = 58-60 *menop* *3* *3*
gva *gva*

225

cresc.

8^{va}.....

8^{va}.....

230

8^{va}.....

235

pocof un pochiss. riten.

pp

f mf

8^{va}.....

8^{va}.....

8^{va}.....

inquiétant (♩ = 63)

240

menop

8^{va}.....

244

mf mp

248 *cresc.*

252 *animando*

pocof *cresc.*

8va

256 *un poco riten.*

ff

recitativo
con moto ♩ = 84-88

8va

260

264

Più lento

accel.

268

mf *cresc.* 6 6 6 6

ritard.

273

ff *p* > 8^{va} 8^{va}

280

pp *sf* *m.g.* *senza ped.* 8^{va}

Petenera

quasi lento $\text{♩} = 96$

288

mf cantabile + + + +

293

Musical score for measures 293-295. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. Measure 293 features a complex melodic line in the treble clef with many accidentals and a '+' sign above it, and a bass line with chords and accidentals. Measure 294 continues the melodic line with a '+' sign below it. Measure 295 shows a continuation of the melodic line with a '+' sign above it and a more active bass line.

296

Musical score for measures 296-298. The system consists of three staves. Measure 296 has the instruction *più f* in the first staff. The melodic line in the first staff is highly active with many accidentals. The bass line in the second and third staves provides harmonic support with chords and accidentals.

300

Musical score for measures 300-302. The system consists of three staves. Measure 300 features a complex melodic line in the first staff with many accidentals and a '+' sign above it. The bass line in the second and third staves provides harmonic support with chords and accidentals.

303

Musical score for measures 303-305. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. Measure 303 features a complex chordal texture in the Treble staff with a forte dynamic marking (f) and a slur over the first two measures. The Bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. Measure 304 continues the texture with various dynamics including piano (p) and forte (f). Measure 305 concludes the system with a final chord in the Treble staff.

306

Musical score for measures 306-308. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. Measure 306 begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a slur. Measure 307 includes a *crese.* (crescendo) marking and a triplet of eighth notes in the Treble staff. Measure 308 ends with a final chord in the Treble staff.

309

Musical score for measures 309-311. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. Measure 309 features a complex chordal texture in the Treble staff with a forte dynamic (f). Measure 310 continues the texture with various dynamics including piano (p) and forte (f). Measure 311 concludes the system with a final chord in the Treble staff.

312 *8va* *ff*

8va

315 *menof*

8va *8va*

318 *mf* *dim.* *p*

8va

322 *pp* *ff* *mf cresc.* *fff* *accel.*

8va

ossia: *pp* *ff* *p secco*

8va