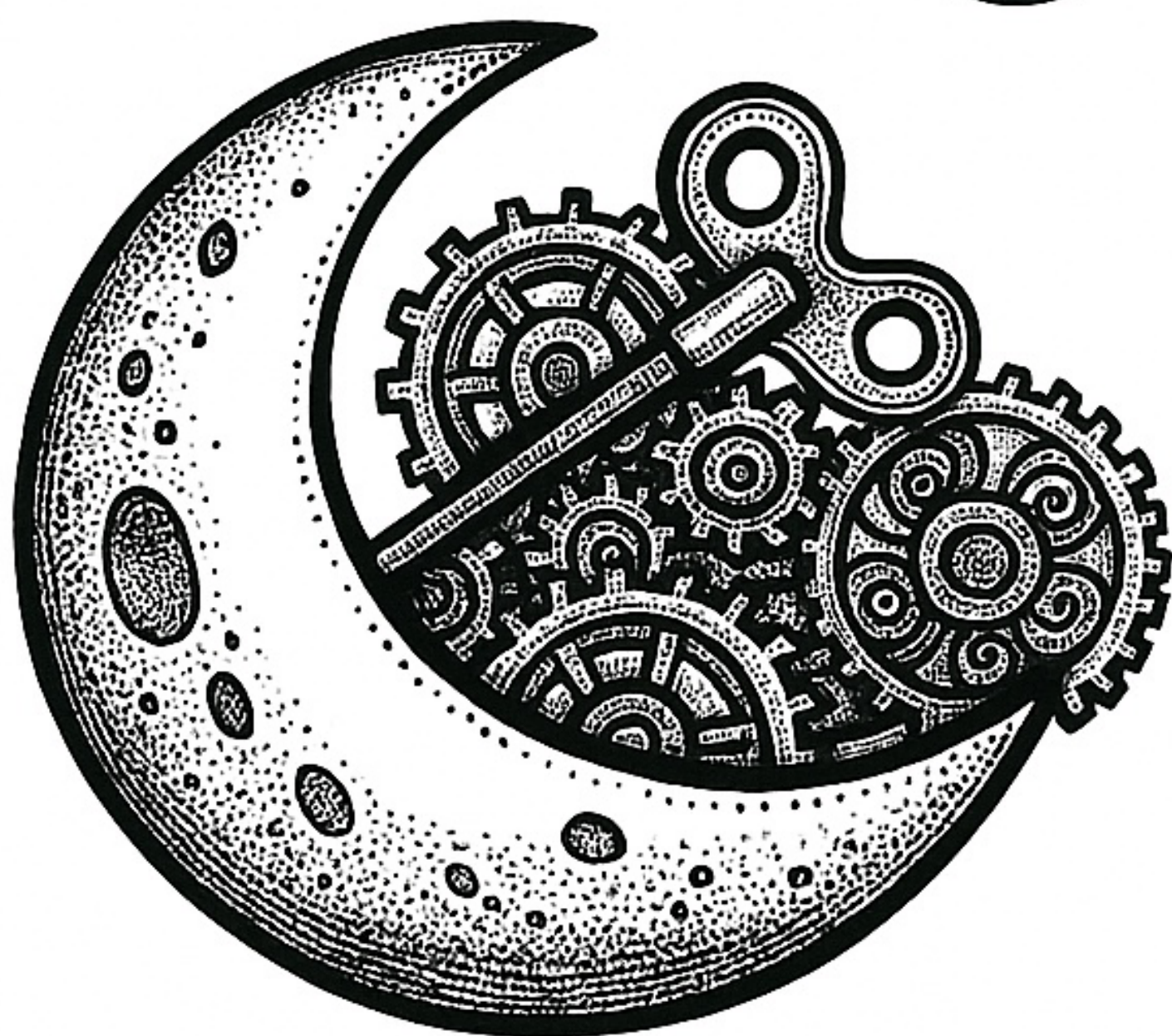


Hanna Wazna
Wind-up
Moon



for solo flute

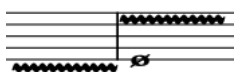
Utwór ma formę otwartą, składa się z pięciu równorzędnych części. Każda z nich trwa ok. 1 minutę i zawiera fragmenty możliwe do powtórzenia dowolną ilość razy. Należy zagrać wszystkie części w wybranej przez siebie kolejności. Całość powinna trwać nie więcej niż 5 i pół minuty. Oddechy należy dobierać w miejscach zaznaczonych, jednak w razie potrzeby dobierać w innych miejscach niż na początku lub na końcu „ramki”. Podane tempa są jedynie sugestią – podstawowym ich wyznacznikiem są oznaczenia interpretacyjne oraz interpretacja własna.

Tytuł utworu sugeruje ścieranie się dwóch rzeczywistości – mechanicznej i naturalnej. W poszczególnych częściach czynniki te zyskują nad sobą nawzajem przewagę w różnym stopniu: pierwsza jest czysto „mechaniczna”, zaś każda kolejna bardziej „naturalna”. Ostateczna dowolność w układzie części pozwala wykonawcy na przyznanie przewagi lub zwycięstwa jednej ze stron.

Legenda:



- grać frullato;



- dmuchać poza instrumentem frullato, a następnie, dmuchając dalej, przyłożyć instrument z chwytem podanego dźwięku;



- „ramka” – można powtórzyć fragment dowolną ilość razy, stosując dynamikę każdorazowo – gdy jest wewnątrz – lub globalnie – gdy jest na zewnątrz;



- dźwięki szumowe na podanych chwytach;



- możliwie najwyższy „przedmuchany” flażolet na podanych chwytach;



- rozdrobnione rytmicznie staccato;



- głośny wdech przez nos i wydech przez usta, zakończony przyłożeniem instrumentu z podanym chwytem;



- głośny wdech przez nos i wydech do instrumentu na podanych chwytach.

Utwór został napisany jako utwór obowiązkowy na III Międzynarodowy Konkurs Fletowy dla studentów im. Eugeniusza Towarnickiego w 2025r.

The piece has an open form, consisting of five equivalent sections. Each lasts about one minute and contains fragments that may be repeated any number of times. All sections must be performed, but in an order chosen freely by the performer. The entire piece should not exceed five and a half minutes. Breaths should be taken in the marked places, but if necessary, they may also be taken elsewhere than at the beginning or end of a “frame.” The indicated tempi are only suggestions – the primary determinants are the interpretative markings and the performer’s own interpretation.

The title of the work suggests a clash between two realities – mechanical and natural. In the individual sections these factors gain the upper hand over each other to varying degrees: the first is purely “mechanical,” while each subsequent one becomes increasingly “natural.” The ultimate freedom in arranging the sections allows the performer to grant dominance or victory to one of the sides.

Notation:



- play frullato;



- blow outside the instrument with frullato, and then, while still blowing, place the instrument with the indicated fingering;



- “frame” – a fragment may be repeated any number of times, applying dynamics each time when inside the frame, or globally when outside it;



- wind sounds on the indicated fingerings;



- the highest possible “overblown” harmonic on the indicated fingerings;



- double staccato;



- loud breath in through the nose and breath out through the mouth, ending with placing the instrument with the indicated fingering;



- loud breath in through the nose and breath out into the instrument on the indicated fingerings.

The piece was written as the compulsory piece for the 3rd International Flute Competition for Students named after Eugeniusz Towarnicki in 2025.

Wind-up moon

for fute solo

H. Ważna

1. Raggio di luna

♩ = 220

calando

con brio

sfz *p*

animando

mf *f*

accelerando

presto possibile

ff

rallentando

p

furioso

ff

5

The musical score for '1. Raggio di luna' is written for a single flute. It begins with a tempo of 220 beats per minute. The first staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs, marked with *sfz* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). The second staff continues with more sixteenth-note runs, marked with *calando* (ritardando) and *con brio* (with spirit). The third staff shows a transition to eighth notes, marked with *animando* (increasing speed) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The fourth staff continues with eighth notes, marked with *f* (forte). The fifth staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs, marked with *accelerando* (increasing speed). The sixth staff shows a transition to eighth notes, marked with *presto possibile* (as fast as possible) and *ff* (fortissimo). The seventh staff continues with eighth notes, marked with *rallentando* (decelerando). The eighth staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs, marked with *p* (piano). The ninth staff shows a transition to eighth notes, marked with *furioso* (furious) and *ff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a final flourish, marked with a *tr* (trill) and a *5* (finger number).

2. Luce lunare

♩ = 240

presto con tumulto

ff

The musical score for '2. Luce lunare' is written for a single flute. It begins with a tempo of 240 beats per minute. The first staff features a series of eighth-note runs, marked with *ff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a final flourish, marked with a *tr* (trill) and a *5* (finger number).

velato
p sub. *dolce* *presto con rabbia*
mf *ff*
calando *pp* *ff* *sfz* *sfz* *sffz* *feroce*

3. Chiarore lunare

$\text{♩} = 240$
con tensione *p*
 $\text{♩} = 60$
dolce, tranquillo
marcato rit. *f* *p sub.*
agitato *f*
sotovoce *p*
morendo *pp*

4. Bagliore della luna

soave
pp *p* *f*
5 *5* *6*
♪ = 280 con brio
dolente *acc.* *a tempo, con tensione*
f *mp*
morendo *con voce lontana*
f *mp*
f *f* *p*

The musical score for 'Bagliore della luna' is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a box containing a five-note ascending scale (D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4) marked 'soave', followed by a five-note descending scale (A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4) marked 'p', and then a six-note ascending scale (D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4) marked 'f'. Above the first scale is a tempo marking '♪ = 280 con brio'. The score continues with a series of ascending and descending scales, some marked 'dolente' and 'acc.' (accelerando), and others marked 'a tempo, con tensione'. A box highlights a section marked 'morendo' (ritardando) and 'con voce lontana' (distant voice), which includes a five-note ascending scale marked 'f' and a five-note descending scale marked 'mp'. The piece concludes with a five-note ascending scale marked 'f' and a five-note descending scale marked 'p'.

5. Raggio d'argento notturno

misterioso
p *5* *13*
mp
sotovoce *pp* *f*
dolente *velato*
f *p*
25

The musical score for 'Raggio d'argento notturno' is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a box containing a five-note ascending scale (D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4) marked 'misterioso', followed by a five-note descending scale (A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4) marked 'p'. Above the first scale is a tempo marking '5' and above the second is '13'. The score continues with a series of ascending and descending scales, some marked 'mp' (mezzo piano), others 'sotovoce' (pianissimo), and others 'dolente' (piano) and 'velato' (piano). A box highlights a section marked 'sotovoce' and 'f' (forte), which includes a five-note ascending scale marked 'pp' and a five-note descending scale marked 'f'. The piece concludes with a five-note ascending scale marked 'f' and a five-note descending scale marked 'p'. A box at the bottom left contains a five-note ascending scale marked '25'.