

mathias rüegg

# I. klaviertrio

für Violine, Violoncello und Klavier  
*for Violin, Cello and Piano*

D 37 229

Doblinge

Danke, dass du dich auf dieses interaktive Spiel eingelassen hast, du wirst es nicht bereuen. Es funktioniert ähnlich einem Videospiel auf mehreren Ebenen. In jeder Stimme gibt es an bestimmten Punkten mehrere Möglichkeiten weiter zu spielen, wobei immer alles zueinander passt. Nehmen wir z. B. Takt 14: Wenn du dich z.B. hier für eine Stimme entschieden hast, dann musst du sie bis zum nächsten „Level“, also bis und mit Takt 21 (Streicher) bzw. bis und mit Takt 22 (Klavier) weiterspielen, du kannst also dazwischen nicht wechseln, was eigentlich klar ist. Je nachdem, welche Möglichkeiten man nun wählt, verändert sich das musikalische Gesamtbild: mal rhythmischer, mal melodiöser, mal virtuoser. Aber trotzdem ändert sich der Charakter des Stücks nie. Du sollst alle Möglichkeiten vorbereiten, um dann spontan wählen zu können, was du genau spielen willst. Entsprechend soll/kann/darf man gegenseitig reagieren. Es gibt von diesem Stück also nie eine „gültige“ Version, sondern jedes Mal eine Uraufführung - es sei denn, man klebt sich eine Version zusammen, was aber nicht der Intention dieses Stücks und des Urhebers entspricht.

PS: Im Übrigen hast du richtig geraten. Die Anfangstöne D-Eb-C-H beziehen sich natürlich auf Dimitri Schostakowitsch, zu dessen 100. Geburtstag dieses Stück in Auftrag gegeben wurde.

mathias rüegg

Wien, Jänner 2011



Thanks for entering into the spirit of this interactive game, you won't regret it. It works, similarly to a video game, on several levels. At certain points, each part has several possibilities of continuing, everything always fitting together. Let's take, for example, bar 14: if you choose a part here, you have to continue playing it up to the next "level", i.e. up to and including bar 21 (strings) or bar 22 (piano); that is, you can't change parts in between – this, of course, should be clear anyway. According to the version one chooses to play the total musical effect changes: sometimes the result is more rhythmical, sometimes more melodious or more virtuosic – but the overall character of the piece never changes. You should practice all options in order to be spontaneously able to choose which one you want to play. One should/can/may also react to the other players' choices. Thus, there can never be such a thing as a "definitive" version of this piece; every performance is a world premiere – unless one cobbles together a performing version beforehand, which nevertheless runs contrary to the intentions of both piece and composer.

PS: Of course you have guessed correctly. The initial notes D-Eb-C-B (in German: D-Es-C-H) refer to Dmitri Shostakovich, for whose hundredth birthday this piece has been commissioned.

mathias rüegg

Vienna, January 2011

# I. Klaviertrio

*... ein Spiel auf mehreren Ebenen.*  
für Paul Gulda

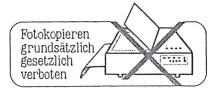
$\text{♩} = 60$  (Rubato)

mathias rüegg, 2006

Musical score for piano and two bassoon parts. The score consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a piano dynamic. The second system begins with a bassoon dynamic, followed by a forte dynamic. The third system starts with a piano dynamic, followed by a forte dynamic. The fourth system starts with a piano dynamic, followed by a forte dynamic. The score includes various musical markings such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic changes.

6

Musical score for piano and two bassoon parts, starting at measure 6. The score consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a piano dynamic. The second system begins with a bassoon dynamic, followed by a forte dynamic. The third system starts with a piano dynamic, followed by a forte dynamic. The fourth system starts with a piano dynamic, followed by a forte dynamic. The score includes various musical markings such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic changes.



11

$\text{♩} = 100$

pizz.

arco

cresc.

8ba

16

b

f

f

f

f

8ba

8ba

20

*rit.*

*p*

*p*

*8ba*

*8ba*

24  $\text{♩} = 60$

*pizz.*

*arco*

$\text{G}$   $\text{D}$   $\text{A}$   $\text{E}$   $\text{B}$   $\text{F}$   $\text{C}$   $\text{B}_{\flat}$

28

Musical score for page 6, system 28. The score is for two cellos. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music includes various bowing techniques such as 'arco' and 'pizz.'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

32

*rit.* $\text{♩} = 132$ 

Musical score for page 6, system 32. The score is for two cellos. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings like 'rit.', '(pizz.)', 'arco', and '8ba'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

37

$\text{♩} = 160$

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

41

f

sub. p

f

sub. p

σ

bσ

f

sub. p

$\text{♩} = 160$

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