



mathias rüegg

veni, vidi, vici

für Viola und Klavier
for Viola and Piano

D 03 596
Doblinge

Aus unerfindlichen Gründen werden zwei Instrumentengruppen seit Musikergedanken „gemobbt“, wobei zahllose Witze davon zeugen. In beiden Fällen handelt es sich um Instrumente mit besonders schönem Klang, und beide haben es mir immer schon besonders angetan. Sie haben es erraten, es handelt sich um das Horn und um die Bratsche, dieses geheimnisvolle Instrument mit seinem einzigartigen und unverwechselbaren Klang, ganz besonders in der untersten Oktave. Und diese Altlage hat den Bratschisten sogar zu einem eigenen Schlüssel verholfen, den NUR sie lesen können und sonst niemand. Willkommen im Geheimbund? Allerdings kann die heutige Generation auch noch den Violin- und Bassschlüssel lesen, etwas, das in den ganzen Crossoverprojekten wohl verlangt wird, da dort der Altschlüssel gänzlich unbekannt zu sein scheint. Der Titel *Veni, Vidi, Vici* stammt von der serbischen, in Wien lebenden Bratschistin Jelena Poprzan, der das Stück auch gewidmet ist. Ein klares Statement einer jungen Wilden, die ihrem Instrument – oft auch kombiniert mit ihrer Stimme – Außergewöhnliches entlockt.

Das Stück fängt mit einem klar definierten „Shuffle“ an, wobei der 12/8-Takt hier, im Gegensatz zu sonstigen Gewohnheiten in der Klassik, als 4/4-Takt mit Triolen gesehen werden muss. Das Tempo ändert sich also im ersten Satz nie, wobei die Anfangstriolen dann ab Takt 41 zu Achteln werden. Nach dem lyrisch gehaltenen *Vidi* folgt ein rasanter dritter Satz, wobei das Tempo des ersten Satzes wieder aufgenommen wird, diesmal aber mit Sechzehnteln statt Triolen. Und von Takt 93 bis 98 werden die Zielnoten jeweils so mitgesungen/mitgesummt, dass daraus ein eigener Klang entsteht, d. h. die Stimme darf nicht zu laut sein. Am besten so, dass es optisch nicht erkennbar ist, dadurch wirkt dieser nicht erwartete Klang viel überraschender. Viel Spaß!

mathias rüegg

Wien, März 2011



For some reason two instrument groups have been mobbed as long as musicians can remember, resulting in countless jokes. In both cases the instruments in question have an especially beautiful sound, and I have loved both of them for as long as I can remember. You have guessed it: we are speaking of the French horn and the viola, that mysterious instrument with its unique and unmistakable sound, especially in its lowest octave. This alto range has given viola players even their very own clef ONLY they can read, and nobody else. Welcome to the secret society? Of course today's generation can also read treble and bass clefs, a skill which is called for in all those crossover projects where nobody seems ever to have heard of the alto clef. The title, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, is by Serbian viola player Jelena Poprzan, who lives in Vienna and to whom the piece is dedicated. A succinct statement from a young and wild musician who conjures up truly exceptional sounds from her instrument – sometimes in combination with her voice.

The piece starts with a clearly defined “shuffle”, its 12/8 time signature implying here, unlike general classical convention, simply a 4/4 with triplets. In the first movement the tempo never changes, the initial triplets become normal eighth notes from bar 41 onwards. After the lyrical *Vidi* there comes a fast third movement which uses the same tempo as the first movement, but this time with sixteenth-notes instead of triplets. In bars 93 through 98 the end notes must be sung/hummed by the player in addition to being played, resulting in a unique combined sound; i.e. for best results the voice must not be too loud. For the best effect one should also not be able to see the singing, the unexpected timbre thus arriving much more surprisingly. Enjoy!

mathias rüegg

Vienna, March 2011

Veni, Vidi, Vici

für Viola und Klavier

I. Satz: Veni

alla Corda

mathias rüegg, 2007

12

8

♩ = 152

4

pizz.

8

11

arco

3/4

3/4



15

pizz.

f

18

arco

f

22

pizz.

26

arco

mp

A musical score page featuring two staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '13') and contains a melodic line with various note heads and stems. The bottom staff is in 2/4 time and shows harmonic bass notes. The bass notes are grouped by a brace and have corresponding bass drum markings below them. The key signature changes between measures, indicated by sharps and flats.

32

6 8 12 8

p

36

p *cresc.*

mp

mf

40

Bass Clef $12/8$

f

Bass Clef $12/8$

Bass Clef $12/8$

44

Musical score page 44. The top staff is in 6/8 time, 3/8 key signature, and consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The bottom two staves are in 6/8 time, 3/8 key signature, and show sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

49

Musical score page 49. The top staff is in 3/4 time, 3/4 key signature, and features eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The bottom two staves are in 3/4 time, 3/4 key signature, and show sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

54

Musical score page 54. The top staff is in 3/4 time, 3/4 key signature, and shows eighth-note patterns. The bottom two staves are in 3/4 time, 3/4 key signature, and feature sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

59

Musical score page 59. The top staff is in 3/4 time, 3/4 key signature, and shows eighth-note patterns. The bottom two staves are in 3/4 time, 3/4 key signature, and feature sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.