

Mathieu Corajod

LAZZI DE BOUCHE

For bass clarinet

Notes on notation



Breath in

♦ Half air half sounding pitch

■ Air sound

◊ Audible key clicks

□ Blow on the mouthpiece from a certain distance while producing sounds with the voice

■ This symbol is used to indicate that the performer puts the mouthpiece in his/her mouth while producing sounds with his/her voice. The produced sounds (for example in the fry register) resonate in the bass clarinet.

◊ play the given pitch while blowing on the clarinet with a certain distance (□)

⊙ high, prolonged attack of a kissing sound

✗ smacking sound

⊗ open slaps

+ slap tongue

z teeth-on-reed

✗ this symbol is used in this piece for different sounds mainly produced with the voice and directly indicated in the score: growling, swallowing, before vomiting etc....

flz. indicates a flatterzunge (where the tremolo signs stay also for flatterzunge)

~~~~~ move the clarinet back and forth in the mouth.

○ for the voice, refers to unvoiced sounds, whispered.

● for the voice, refers to normal, voiced sound (ordinario)

Consonants, vowels and vocal clicks are written in International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Refer to the IPA chart. Vowels in parenthesis are given for voiced consonants, (like : "g(ə)"), but the musical accent should be given on the consonant

For sounding illustrations visit: <https://web.uvic.ca/ling/resources/ipa/charts/IPAlab/IPAlab.htm>

## Approximate pitch on 3 lines staves:

- head voice register (falsetto)
- high chest voice
- medium chest voice
- low chest voice
- fry register

# Lazzi de bouche

$\text{♩} = 56$

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"being stopped while trying to speak"

Bass clarinet in B

Bass clarinet player

Voice (also in B)

glottal click  
swallow  
deflate  
*puff out the cheeks on all "β(u)"*

f b(a) ff pf pp β(u)

8

( $8^{\text{va}}$  for women)

1)

(Try to) say "my mouth is stuck" with closed lips. It should not be intelligible

use all your breath

→ ord. *mp*

breath

→ *ff*

gloss.

β(u) —

β(u) —

β(u) — "my mouth is stuck" h

$\text{♩} = 90$

"moaning" "sobbing"

11

*mp* *f*

*p* *mp* *pp* *mp* *p* *mf* *mf*

*p* *p* *pp* *mp*

*f*

"laughing"

15 ( $8^{\text{va}}$  women!)

*flz.*

"hold vomit back"

*p* - *mp*

u ts

pst! h

N (or sim.)

*(few notes emerging from "mumbling")*

(few notes emerging from "mumbling")

23

*fz.*

*mp*      *mf*      *mp p*

*mp*

*f*      *mp*

*g(θ)*

*f*

Musical score for piano, page 25, measures 25-26. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, 3/4 time, dynamic f, and a circled X above the first note. The bottom staff shows a treble clef, 3/4 time, dynamic p, and a circled 8 below the first note. Measure 25 ends with a fermata over the last note. Measure 26 begins with a bass clef, 4/4 time, dynamic p mf, followed by a measure with dynamic p, a fermata, and a grace note. The next measure starts with a bass clef, 4/4 time, dynamic p, and a grace note. Measure 26 ends with a bass clef, 2/4 time, dynamic ff, and a grace note. Various performance instructions are scattered throughout the measures, such as "dumb", "missing air", and "flz.". Measure 26 concludes with a dynamic p no p and a fermata.

*(don't loose  
the tension,  
as if still  
wanting to speak)*

"coughing"