

Processing #1

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for flute, classical guitar and accordion

Translation of the Dutch notes

Flute

0' - 1'19": Try to play as much as possible in one breath. The changes in fingerings cause changes in color, but also slight changes in pitch. Don't try to correct those. Overtones can sound strongly.

1'10" – 2'44": Multiphonics.

Both pitches should be equally strong. Other tones can sound along but less strong.
The detuned octaves cause audible beatings.

2'45" – 3'18": Irregular microtonal trills.

Change freely between the given fingerings. The order in which they are used is free, and also the normal fingering for this note can be used. Each fingering can be used several times.

3'25" - 4' 08": M.M. = 60

Notes indicated with a x sound along, but less strong and often hiss-like.
The trill at 3'57" should be quite slow, so the effect is clearly audible.

4'10" – 4'45": Irregular trills.

Move the keys independently. Each combination (8) of keys should occur.

Guitar

The tablature is also used as a general depiction of the 6 strings.

0' – 36": Fast, irregular arpeggio's on the given chord.

Follow the graphics on the tablature. (start on the 5th and 6th string, gradually go to the 1st and 2nd etc..). There should not be a pause between the arpeggio's and the chord at 36".

40" - 1'18": Percussive sounds, mute strings indicated with x

- hit the strings with your thumb, hard enough so they hit the fretboard.
- hit the bridge
- Tambora

1'25" – 2'55": Using the indicated fingerings, move one finger up and down over the strings, gradually changing between 2 to 5 strings according to the tablature. The fingering at 1'29" is the same as on 1'25", but with less pressure, so either the string sounds muted or you get a harmonic.

2.56":



3 harmonics at the same time

- Below the staff: 4th, 5th and 6th string, 5th 4th and 3th fret.
- Between 2nd and 3rd line: 3th, 4th and 5th string, 5th 4th and 3rd fret.
- Between 3th and 4th line: 2nd, 3rd and 5th string, 7th, 7th and 9th fret.
- Over the staff: 3rd, 4th and 6th string, 12th (use your thumb), 19th and 16th fret.

4'55": Play the complete chord, then continue like on 1'25"

Accordion

- A vertical bar indicates a chord. (The chord is given in between square brackets)
- An x note-head stands for an extremely short note with a slight accent
- a note followed by a horizontal stripe stands for a heald note.
- A horizontal stripe without note head stands for a heald chord. Stripes on the same height in the staff stand for the same chord.
- Also a note with a square head stands for a chord.