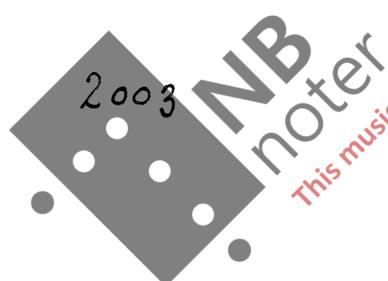


TALKING  
TO  
MYSELF

for Solo Oboe.

Written for Arnulf Johansen



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double-tongue as fast as possible.



flutter-tongue.



tremolando as fast as possible.



put entire reed in mouth; like shawm.



revert to normal reed position.

*vvr* extremely wide vibrato; bend pitch up and down as much as possible.



any multiphonic.



*gliss* *gliss* glissando up or down circa a semitone.



*trun* unison trill or microtonal trill. Also known as timbral trill.

Accidentals apply only to note to which affixed and any immediate repetition of same note.

They do not apply to octaves. Bar lines cancel all accidentals.



This monologue is, not surprisingly, interested in the detailed organization of the single line, both melodically and timbrally. The basic melodic material is constantly recycled, varied and interrupted by material derived from other sources. This basic melodic material and "foreign" material are strung together to create layers of variation.

An imitation of a motif from Scriabin's tenth piano sonata will be easily recognizable to those of us lucky enough to know the original.

The oboist is, at times, asked to play the instrument as if it were a shawm, putting the entire reed into the mouth. This gives the loud, relatively uncontrolled and coarse sound which will remind listeners of the mediaeval instrument. This contributes to the series of stylistic modulations which I enjoy working with and which creates yet another layer of variation.

The title reflects the autobiographical nature of my music and is related to the title of my oboe concerto, "Still Talking to Myself". This title, in turn, is borrowed from the name of an exhibition of paintings by Maureen Baird. She, in turn, also found this title somewhere else and adapted it for her own use. Good title.

Talking to Myself is written for Arnulf Johan sen.



32 6 trum  
 ff  
 36 ff  
 ff  
 41 sec  
 ff  
 pp  
 ff  
 ff  
 44 pp  
 ff  
 ff  
 ff  
 49 pp  
 ff  
 ff  
 ff  
 52 pp  
 ff  
 ff  
 ff  
 56 gliss  
 f  
 f  
 f  
 f  
 59 trum  
 ff  
 ff  
 ff

62 *secco*  
 ff  
 f p f

66 *sfz* 6

70 *secco* *gliss*  
 sfz 3:6 p ff

73 6 f 9:d 9:d

77 *f* *p* *tum*

80 *f* 3:6 3:6

83 *f* *p* 6 *f* *p*

86 *f* *p*

This image shows a handwritten musical score for a string quartet (two violins, viola, cello) on page 10. The score consists of ten staves of music, numbered 90 through 119. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *ff*, and performance instructions like *secco* and *tempo*. Measure 90 features sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic *f* and *p*. Measure 95 shows eighth-note patterns with dynamics *mf*, *p*, *f*, and *p*. Measure 98 includes a dynamic *ff*. Measure 102 contains a measure of rests followed by eighth-note patterns with dynamics *f* and *ff*. Measure 105 features sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics *p*, *ff*, *f*, and *pp*. Measure 110 includes eighth-note patterns with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *ff*. Measure 115 shows eighth-note patterns with dynamics *p* and *f*. Measure 119 concludes with eighth-note patterns and dynamics *pp*, *ff*, *p*, and *pp*.

122 
  
 126

129

132 
  
 diminuendo

136

141

144

148

151 *staccato e marcato*  
 $\text{♩} = 88$

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