

à Berta Rojas
La obstinada *

Roland Dyens

Tempo di milonga ♩ = 46

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Tempo di milonga' and a tempo of 46 beats per minute. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass line features a mix of chords and single notes, providing a steady accompaniment. The score includes various dynamic markings: *p* (piano) at the beginning, *mf* (mezzo-forte) around measure 9, and *mp* (mezzo-piano) around measure 11. There are also articulation marks such as slurs and staccato. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece is marked with a double asterisk (**) in measure 12, indicating a staccato effect. The score ends with a final chord marked with a 'B' and a *poco* marking.

* L'important ici est de ne jamais accélérer, ceci afin de mettre en évidence le caractère lancinant de cette milonga. En parallèle à cette stabilité de pulsation, lente au demeurant, vous veillerez à construire un long crescendo général qui devrait censément aboutir au climax des mesures 37 et 44. Soyez donc économes de vos forces d'ici là et n'oubliez pas que la guitare, malheureusement ET heureusement n'est jamais qu'une guitare.

** Effet de staccato obtenu en soulevant le doigt immédiatement après avoir effectué la liaison.

B) Reposer immédiatement le pouce sur la corde qui vient d'être jouée de sorte d'en éteindre tout aussi immédiatement la résonance (effet *staccato*).

* It is important here never to accelerate, so as to point out the throbbing character of this milonga. In parallel to this ever so slow stability of the beat, you will make sure to build a long, general crescendo that will eventually lead to the climax of bars 37 and 44. Save your strength until then, and do not forget that the guitar, unfortunately AND fortunately is never only a guitar.

** Staccato effect obtained by lifting the finger immediately after having played the slur.

B) Place immediately the thumb on the string that has just been played, so that it will as immediately dampen its resonance (*staccato* effect).

17 *a m i* *mp* *p* *mf* *H)*

21 *quasi f*

25 *vib.* *gliss.* *sfz* *mp dolce* *poco*

29 *a m i* *a m i* *a* *m i p* *p* *poco* *poco*

33 *p* *mp* *mf* *f* *M)* *T)* *(1)*

H) Laissez sonner la note liée dans le vide au-delà de la durée écrite.

D) Soulever le doigt à la verticale et au tout dernier moment afin d'éviter tout *squeak* (prononcer *scouic*) sur la corde grave (*squeak* : terme utilisé par les guitaristes anglophones signifiant crissement, bruit parasite en l'occurrence).

M) Sauf indication de signe d'arpège tous les accords ou doubles notes rencontrés ici seront plaqués.

T) Alternative au doigté «officiel».

H) Let the note tied to nothing ring beyond the written duration.

D) Lift the finger vertically at the very last moment to avoid any squeaks on the low string.

M) Except when specified with an arpeggio sign, all chords or double notes are to be plucked together.

T) Alternative to the "official" fingering.

37 *ff* *a* *i* *m* *sim.* *p* *sfz*

41 *p* *f* *gliss.* *m* *i* *a*

45 *pp sub.* *p*

49 *allarg. poco a poco* *rall. molto* *pp* *quasi niente* L)

L) Liaison technique facultative.

L) Optional technical slur.