

Jean Guillou

Toccata

pour Orgue

opus 9

(1963)

ED 9751

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PREVIEW
Low Resolution

Avant-propos

Depuis son origine, le titre de « Toccata » se confond avec celui de « Sonata » pour désigner une œuvre pour clavier. Celle-ci, bien que s'apparentant à la forme-sonate, comporte trois sujets et se présente selon une construction classique, solidement organisée. Les thèmes de cette toccata dévoilent des visages rythmiques riches en contenu dramatiques. Nous entendrons d'abord, fortissimo, un premier thème aux éléments rythmiques et mélodiques fragmentés, impératifs et dont l'épilogue sera repris à la fin de l'œuvre. Puis un jeu soliste exposant un deuxième thème paisible, mélopéique, mais sur un accompagnement haletant qui interviendra lui-même comme un troisième sujet, cependant que le premier accomplira sa réexposition avec le soutien d'accords. Chacun des épisodes de cette œuvre affirme puissamment ces motifs en leur donnant de plus en plus de développement, de plus en plus tendu, pour aboutir enfin à une véritable proclamation du deuxième thème, un dernier retour péremptoire et décisif de la première idée. Ainsi, toutes les deux faces de l'orgue sont mis en évidence, à la fois souples et mélodiques, percutants et presque agressifs de l'orgue qui lui-même est tragique et flamboyante.

Die Begriffe „Toccata“ und „Sonate“ waren ursprünglich synonym für ein Werk für Tasteninstrument. Obwohl meine Toccata einer Sonatenform ähnelt, hat sie drei Themen und eine klassisch solide Struktur. Die Themen dieser Toccata offenbaren gesichterfüllte rhythmische und melodische Inhalte. Wir hören zuerst ein Fortissimo-Thema mit fragmentierten rhythmischem und melodischen Elementen, dessen Epilog am Ende des Werks wiederholt wird. Ein zweiter thematischer Block tritt als Solo-Spiel auf, ruhiger und melodiöser, während das dritte Thema im begleitenden Hauch-akkorden-geprägten Spiel erscheint. Jede Episode dieses Werkes bestätigt diese Motive mit zunehmendem Ausbau und Spannung, bis schließlich das zweite Thema mündet, die am Schluss eine entschiedene Rückkehr zur ersten Idee. So wird die gesamte Orgel gezeigt, sowohl ihre tragische als auch ihre leuchtende Seite.

From its origin, the name "Toccata" has often been given instead of "Sonata" as the title of a work for keyboard instrument, while it does bear some resemblance to sonata form, has three subjects and a highly classical, solidly organized structure. Its themes are rhythmical in character and rich in dramatic content. The imposing first theme is heard fortissimo, with its fragmented rhythmic and melodic elements; it reappears in the epilogue at the end of the work. A second theme then enters on a solo stop, quieter and more melodious, though with a breathing accompaniment that is to emerge as a third theme while the first theme is restated over repeated chords. Each of the episodes in this work is a powerful affirmation of these motifs, breathing life into them as they grow in complexity, at last making a ringing proclamation of the second theme which in turn leads to a final, peremptory and decisive return of the first idea. The whole work thus exemplifies the two aspects of the organ, melodic flexibility and an almost aggressive percussiveness, which combine to give the instrument its tragic and flamboyant powers of expression.

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à Louis Cognet

Toccata

opus 9

(1963)

Jean Guillou
* 1930

Allegro $\text{♩} = 84$

con forza e staccato

11 *string. molto*

5

Tempo

5

II III

13 Trompette 8' ou Cornet

molto stacc.

Fonds 16', 8'

17

21 Trompette 8'

Fonds 16', 8'

24

Anches 16th, 8th

27

(1) 16th until 16th

30 III/III-Tutti

Tutti

34

36

38

40

Cromorne
Flûte 8' ou Gambe

a placere

46

Cromorne

This musical score page shows a single melodic line for the instrument labeled 'Cromorne'. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The dynamic level is indicated by a 'p' (piano).

48

This musical score page contains two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves show eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The dynamic level is indicated by a 'p' (piano).

51

This musical score page contains two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves show eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The dynamic level is indicated by a 'p' (piano).

54

This musical score page contains two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves show eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The dynamic level is indicated by a 'p' (piano).

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56

57

59

62

64

Fonds
16', 8'

Fonds et Fagott 16'

51 532

This image shows a page from a musical score. It features five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is in common time. Measure 56 consists of six measures of complex rhythmic patterns. Measure 57 follows. Measure 59 starts with a single note followed by a measure of eighth notes. Measure 62 begins with a measure of eighth notes, followed by a measure of sixteenth-note chords labeled 'Fonds 16', 8'', and then another measure of sixteenth-note chords. Measure 64 concludes the page with a measure of eighth notes. The page number '51 532' is at the bottom right.