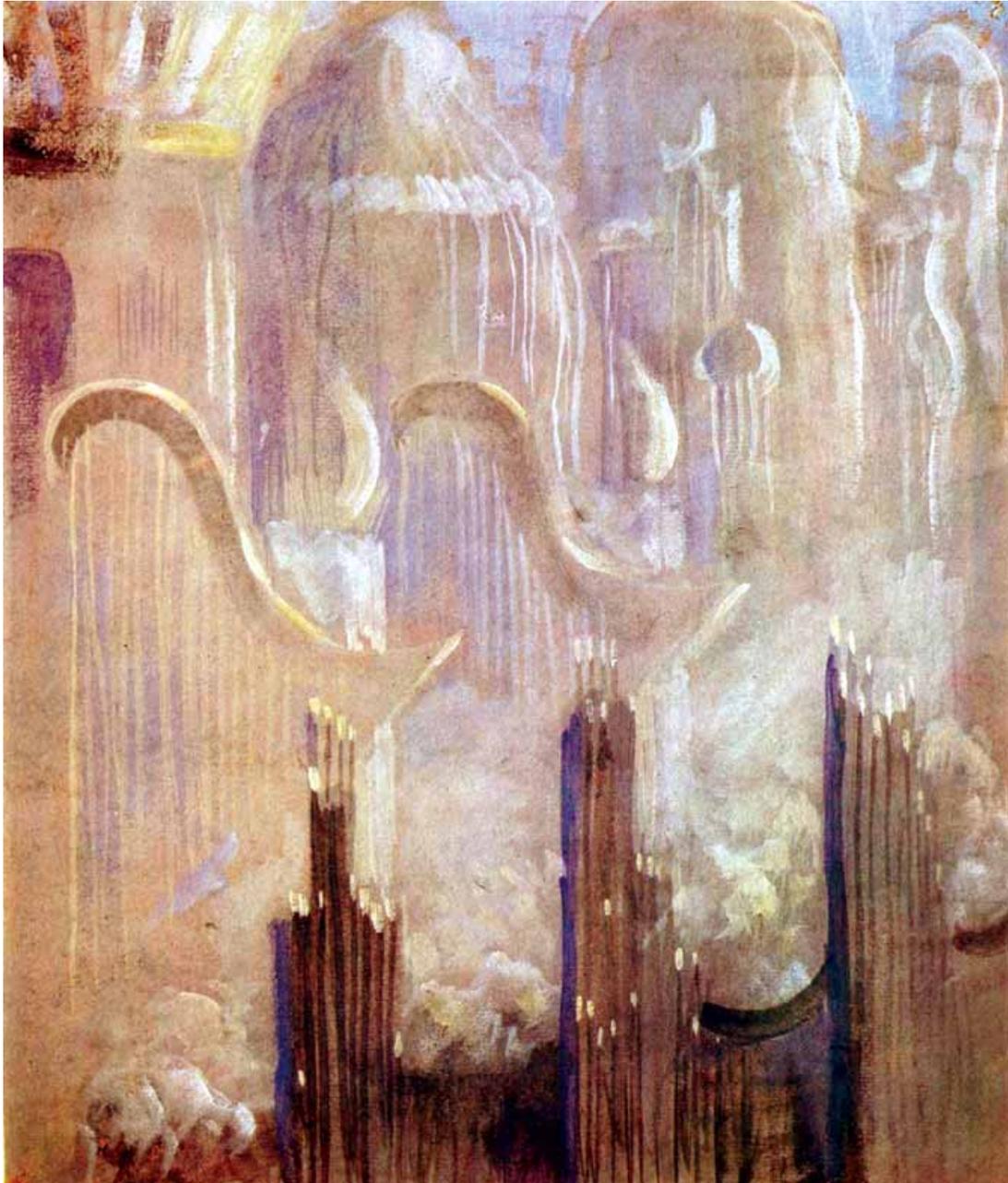


MIKKO NISULA
Sonata no. 2 – *Emanations*
for accordion solo



M187

ISMN 979-0-55003-214-9

Modus
Musiikki



MIKKO NISULA

Sonata no. 2 – *Emanations*
for accordion solo, op. 22
2006 (revised 2013)

M187
ISMN 979-0-55003-214-9



to Veli Kujala
Sonata no. 2
for accordion solo
"Emanations"

Mikko Nisula
op. 22 (2006)
(revised version 2013)

I. The Mystery (Suuri mysteeri)

Tranquillo (♩ = ca. 60)

Allegretto, molto libero (♩ = ca. 76)

The first system of the musical score is divided into two parts. The left part, marked 'Tranquillo' (♩ = ca. 60), features a 'misterioso' mood and a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The right part, marked 'Allegretto, molto libero' (♩ = ca. 76), includes 'scherzando' and 'loco' markings, with dynamics ranging from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf). The score is written for accordion with three staves: m.d. (middle register), B.B. (bass register), and S.B. (super-bass register). The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first part consists of three measures of chords in the m.d. register, while the second part begins with a melodic line in the m.d. register.

The second system continues the 'Allegretto, molto libero' section. It features a melodic line in the m.d. register with dynamics of piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and mezzo-piano (mp). The 'loco' marking is present. The system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The B.B. and S.B. staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes.

Tranquillo (♩ = ca. 60)

Come prima (Allegretto, ♩ = ca. 76)

The third system is divided into two parts. The left part, marked 'Tranquillo' (♩ = ca. 60), features a forte (f) dynamic and a 'misterioso' mood. The right part, marked 'Come prima (Allegretto, ♩ = ca. 76)', features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score is written for accordion with three staves: m.d., B.B., and S.B. The key signature has three sharps and the time signature is 4/4. The first part consists of chords in the m.d. register, while the second part begins with a melodic line in the m.d. register.

The fourth system continues the 'Come prima' section. It features a melodic line in the m.d. register with dynamics of piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf). The system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The B.B. and S.B. staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes.

*) Please, select here a register with an octave duplication, but not with two octaves.

Tranquillo, poco rubato (♩ = ca. 60) *passionato*

8 (concertina)

p con energia sospesa

mf

rit.

11 *a tempo* *più passionato*

brillante

22

(S.B.)

(B.B.)

12 *Sostenuto*

Allegro volando (♩ = ca. 126)

sempre veloce e leggero

f

sub. p

ff secco

f sf

p

m.d.

B.B.

S.B.

16

eroico e espansivo

B.B.

5:4

21

poco a poco cresc.

5:4

26

mf

31

mp

5:4

come prima

36

poco a poco cresc.

5:4

41

45

(♩ = ♩)

m.d.

B.B.

scherzando

f

S.B.

riten.

p



Mikko Nisula (s. 1974) on opiskellut musiikkitiedettä Helsingin yliopistossa, sävellystä Pietarin Rimski-Korsakov-konservatoriossa professori Boris Tistshenkon johdolla, sekä täydentänyt opintojaan muun muassa belgialaisen säveltäjän Philippe Boesmansin mestarikurssilla. Hän on toimittanut vuodesta 2007 lähtien Fredrik Paciuksen (1809–91) koottujen näyttämöteosten lähdekriittistä julkaisua.

Säveltäjänä Nisulaa voidaan luonnehtia lähinnä uusromantikoksi, joka on kuitenkin omaksunut tyyliinsä mitä erilaisempia muitakin vaikutteita, aina kulloisenkin sävellyksen ja sen aihepiirin mukaan. Hänen keskeisiä teoksiaan ovat *Sinfonia concertante* (2007–9), orkesterilaulusarja *Salaperäisiä unia* (2005), kolme kamarikonserttoa (2001–2008), sekä persialaisaiheiset sävellykset *Mithras* (2011) ja *Ishtar* (2012).

Sonaatti no.2 'Emanaatioita' harmonikalle

Tähän mennessä filosofisin teokseni, *Harmonikkasonaatti no:2* ('Emanaatioita'), op.22, syntyi pääosin kesällä 2006 kiinnostuttuani venäläisen mystikkosäveltäjän, Aleksandr Skrjabinin (1872–1915) musiikista. Sana 'emanaatio' tarkoittaa energian ja luomakunnan eri olentojen 'virtaamista' Korkeimmasta Olennosta näkyväseen maailmaan. Sonaatin ensimmäisen osan, *Suuri mysteeri*, hitaassa johdannossa (t. 1–13) arvoituksellinen sointumuodostelma ja kaksitoistasävelriviin pohjautuvat nopeat pyrähdykset kuvaavat ihmisjärjelle käsittämättömiä, mutta kaiken takana olevia kosmisia voimia. Tämän jälkeen kuullaan filosofisia selitysyriytyksiä, joita edustavat *Allegro volando* (t. 14–48) ja *ironico*-musiikit (t. 49–64) ajautuvat kuitenkin osan loppuun mennessä sovittamattomaan ristiriitaan. Sonaatin toinen osa, *Tähtiyö*, kuvaa haltioitunutta luontoelämystä. Osan pisin jakso on laajoin kaarroksin kasvava *passagaglia* (t. 19–60), jonka teemana on koko teoksen alunkin materiaalina toiminut vapaasti sovellettu kaksitoistasävelrivi. Sonaatin viimeinen osa, *Karnevaali*, on virtuoosinen päätösnumero, jossa kuitenkin kuullaan vielä ensimmäisen osan johdannon 'kosmista' musiikkia, esimerkiksi laajan fugato-jakson huipennuksessa (t. 78–79).

Toinen sonaattini on omistettu harmonikkataiteilija Veli Kujalalle, joka kantaesitti sen Tampere Biennalessa 18.4.2008.

Mikko Nisula (b. 1974) studied musicology at the University of Helsinki and composition at the Rimsky-Korsakov Conservatory in Saint-Petersburg with Professor Boris Tischenko. Later he completed his studies in a master-class with the Belgian composer Philippe Boesmans. Since 2007, Nisula has been working on the critical edition of Fredrik Pacius's (1809–1891) Complete Works of Musical Drama.

As a composer, Nisula can be characterized as a neo-romantic, who has also absorbed into his music various other stylistic influences, according to the mood and subject of the each composition. Among his central works are a *Sinfonia concertante* (2007–2009), the orchestral song cycle *Salaperäisiä unia* (*Mysterious Dreams*, 2005), three chamber concertos (2001–2008), as well as the compositions on Persian subjects *Mithras* (2011) and *Ishtar* (2012).

Sonata no.2 'Emanations' for Accordion

My most philosophical work so far, the second accordion sonata ('Emanations'), op.22, was written mostly during the summer of 2006, when I became interested in the music of the Russian mystic composer Alexander Scriabin (1872–1915). The word 'emanation' means the streaming of energy and all the creatures from the Supreme Being into our visible world. In the slow introduction of the sonata's first movement, *The Mystery*, an enigmatic chord formation and the fast flutterings based on a twelve-note row depict cosmic forces incomprehensible to the human senses. After that are heard attempts at a philosophical explanation, embodied in the *Allegro volando* (bb. 14–48) and *ironico* music (bb. 49–64), which is driven into an irreconcilable conflict before the movement's end. The second movement, *Starlit Night*, depicts a spellbound experience of the beauty of nature. The longest section in this movement is a *passagaglia* (bb. 19–60), which expands gradually in large arches and which is based on the same freely applied twelve-note row as the introduction to the first movement. The sonata's last movement, *Carnival*, is a virtuosic concluding number, during which the 'cosmic' music of the introduction in the first movement is still sometimes heard. One such point is the culmination of the extensive *fugato* section (bb. 78–79).

My second sonata is dedicated to the accordion artist Veli Kujala, who gave its first performance on 18 April 2008, in Tampere, Finland, during the Tampere Biennale Festival.