

Ann-Elise Hannikainen

CHÁCHARA  
for flute and piano

(1980)



FENNICA GEHRMAN

**ANN-ELISE HANNIKAINEN (1946–2012)** syntyi Hangossa diplomaattiperheeseen ja vietti lapsuus- ja kouluvuotensa pääosin ulkomailla. Hänen isoisänsä oli Hannikaisten musiikkisuvun päämiehen P. J. Hannikaisen vanhin lapsi, ja viisivuotiaan Ann-Elisen musiikilliset lahjat kävivät ilmi perheen hankittua Varsovan kotiin flyygelin. Hannikainen aloitti 21-vuotiaana pianonsoiton opinnot Sibelius-Akatemiassa tavoitteenaan konserttipianiston ura. Sairastuminen nivelreumaan lopetti pianistin uran, ja Hannikainen aloitti sävellysopinnot vuonna 1972 Ernesto Halffter Escrichen oppilaana Madridissa. Ura eteni nopeasti, ja Hannikaisen piano-konsertto kantaesitettiin vuonna 1976 Helsingin Juhlaviikoilla. Hannikaisen sävelkielen tunnusmerkeiksi muotoutuivat selkeä melodisuus, vapaatonaalinen harmonia ja improvisatorinen muodon käsitteily.

*Cháchara* (1980) on Hannikaisen ensimmäinen sooloosoittimelle ja pianolle sävelletty teos ja se jäi viimeiseksi hänen elinaikanaan kantaesityksi teokseksi. Pääosassa on huilu, jolle kirjottettu tekstuuri vaihtelee virtuoosisesta bel cantoon. Hannikainen sisällytti useaan teokseensa tonaalisesti harmonisen ja laulavan melodisen ”rakkauden ikkunan”. *Chácharassa* tämä rakkaudentunnustus soi Molto moderato -taitteessa teoksen keskivaiheilla. Tammikuussa 1981 *Cháchara* palkittiin jaetulla ensimmäisellä sijalla barcelonalaisessa nuorten säveltäjien kilpailussa.

**ANN-ELISE HANNIKAINEN (1946–2012)** was born in Hanko, Southern Finland, but lived mainly abroad, her father working as diplomat. Her grandfather's father was P.J. Hannikainen, the head of a prominent Finnish musical family. Ann-Elise's attraction to music was first found at age of five, when her family, then living in Warsaw, bought a grand piano. Hannikainen started to study piano playing at the Sibelius Academy in 1967, but rheumatoid arthritis prevented her from pursuing a career as a concert pianist. In 1972 she moved to Madrid and started to study composition with Ernesto Halffter Ercriche, a student of Manuel de Falla. Hannikainen advanced quickly in her career, and her piano concerto was premiered in Helsinki Festival in 1976. Her composing style evolved into luminous melodies, free atonal harmonies and improvisatory forms.

*Cháchara* (1980) is her first composition for solo instrument and piano, and it was also Hannikainen's last work to be premiered during her lifetime. The flute has the main role shifting between virtuosic and bel canto modes. “The window of love”, a distinct section of tonal harmony and singing melody was typical in many of Hannikainen's compositions. In *Cháchara* this confession of love is heard in the middle of the piece (Molto moderato). In January 1981 *Cháchara* was recognized in Barcelona with the first prize in the competition for young composers.

1er Premi del 2<sup>on</sup> Concurs de  
Joves Compositors de J.J.M.M. de  
BARCELONA  
1980

FLAUTA

1st Prize of the 2nd Contest of  
Young Composers of J.J.M.M. of  
BARCELONA  
1980

# Cháchara

para Flauta y Piano

In tempo moderato

Ann-Elise Hannikainen

The musical score for "Cháchara" by Ann-Elise Hannikainen is composed for Flute and Piano. The score is divided into ten staves of music. The flute part is primarily on the top staff, with piano accompaniment consisting of rests and dynamic markings. The music includes various dynamics such as *mf*, *meno f*, *ff*, *dolce*, *Vibrante*, *dolce e molto espressivo*, *cresc. molto*, *f*, *p*, *breve*, *mf scherzando*, and *tr*. Performance instructions like "come un eco" and "9" are also present. The score is annotated with "In sections without bar lines and measure the sharps and flats affect only the notes coming immediately after."

*In sections without bar lines and measure the sharps and flats affect only the notes coming immediately after.*  
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1er Premi del 20n Concurs de  
Joves Compositors de J.J.M.M. de  
BARCELONA  
1980

1st Prize of the 2nd Contest of  
Young Composers of J.J.M.M. of  
BARCELONA  
1980

# Cháchara

para Flauta y Piano

In tempo moderato

Ann-Elise Hannikainen

The musical score consists of six staves of music for Flute and Piano. The Flute part is primarily on the top staff, while the Piano part is on the bottom staff. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *crescendo*, *meno f*, *ff secco*, *dolce*, *Vibrante*, *pp non arpeggiare*, *dolce e molto espressivo*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *pp*. The piano part features several bass staves at the bottom. The score is divided into sections by bar lines, and a note about performance instructions is provided at the bottom.

*In sections without bar lines and measure the sharps and flats affect only the notes coming immediately after.*

*cresc. molto*

*f*

This page shows the beginning of the score. The top staff starts with a forte dynamic (f) and a grace note. The instruction "cresc. molto" is written above the staff. The bottom staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) followed by a forte dynamic (f).

*ff secco*

*pp*

*6*

*Lev.*

The top staff features a forte dynamic (ff secco). The bottom staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and then moves to a forte dynamic (pp). A tempo marking "6" is placed above the bottom staff. The instruction "Lev." is written below the bottom staff.

*3*

*come un eco*

The top staff has a dynamic marking "3". The bottom staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and then moves to a forte dynamic (f). The instruction "come un eco" is written below the bottom staff.

This page contains two staves of music. The top staff starts with a forte dynamic (f). The bottom staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and then moves to a forte dynamic (f).

*p e cresc.*

*f*

The top staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and then moves to a forte dynamic (f). The instruction "e cresc." is written below the staff. The bottom staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and then moves to a forte dynamic (f).

*6*

*f*

*Lev.*

The top staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and then moves to a forte dynamic (f). The instruction "6" is written below the staff. The bottom staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and then moves to a forte dynamic (f). The instruction "Lev." is written below the bottom staff.