

TIME TO CHILL

Johan Nijs

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **2**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **8:00**

Recording on / Opname op / Enregistrement sur /
Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su **-**

I N S T R U M E N T A T I O N

Full score	1
Part 1 C / Ut (8va)	6
Part 1 C / Ut	1
Part 1 Bb / Sib	6
Part 1 Eb / Mib	1
Part 1 Eb / Mib low	1
Part 2 Bb / Sib	6
Part 2 Eb / Mib	2
Part 3 Bb / Sib treble clef	4
Part 3 Bb / Sib bass clef	2
Part 3 F / Fa	1
Part 3 C / Ut bass clef	2
Part 4 Bb / Sib treble clef	3
Part 4 Bb / Sib bass clef	2
Part 4 C / Ut bass clef	1
Part 4 F / Fa	1
Part 5 Eb / Mib bass clef	1
Part 5 Eb / Mib treble clef	1
Part 5 Bb / Sib bass clef	1
Part 5 Bb / Sib treble clef	1
Part 5 C / Ut	1
Part 5 C / Ut (8vb)	2
Percussion 1	1
Percussion 2	1
Timpani	1
Mallets	1

JOHAN NIJS

English:

The Belgian composer Johan Nijs was born in Louvain on June 11, 1963. At age ten he began studying music and earned degrees in clarinet, piano, accordion, solfeggio, harmony and chamber music at various music academies. He then went to the Brussels Royal Conservatory of Music where he was awarded several prizes for solfeggio, harmony, counterpoint, wind band conducting, history of music, transposition, clarinet and piano. He has composed since age sixteen and has won numerous international composition prizes. Today Nijs is not only active as a composer and arranger, but also as guest-conductor and adjudicator. He is also a clarinetist with the Royal Band of the Belgian Air Force. His principal teachers and mentors were André Waignein and Jean Segers.



Nederlands:

De Belgische componist Johan Nijs werd geboren op 11 juni 1963 in Leuven. Vanaf zijn 10^{de} levensjaar vingen zijn studies aan de verschillende muziekacademies aan. Hij haalde diploma's voor de instrumenten klarinet, piano en accordeon, maar ook voor harmonie, notenleer en kamermuziek. Haast vanzelfsprekend volgde een studie aan het Koninklijk Muziekconservatorium van Brussel waar hij diploma's haalde voor notenleer, praktische harmonie, harmonie, contrapunt, harmonie- en fanfaredirectie, muziekgeschiedenis, transpositie, klarinet en piano. Vanaf zijn 16^e begon hij te componeren en won hij verschillende (internationale) compositiewedstrijden. Momenteel is Johan Nijs actief als componist en arrangeur, en treedt hij op als jurylid en gastdirigent. Daarnaast is hij klarinettist bij de Koninklijke Muziekkapel van de Belgische Luchtmacht. Zijn belangrijkste leraren en voorbeelden zijn André Waignein en Jan Segers.

Français :

Compositeur belge, Johan Nijs est né le 11 juin 1963 à Louvain. Dès l'âge de dix ans, il étudie successivement à plusieurs académies de musique et obtient des diplômes de clarinette, piano, accordéon, solfège, harmonie et musique de chambre. Il poursuit ses études au Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles où il reçoit des prix de solfège, harmonie pratique, harmonie, contrepoint, direction d'orchestre à vent, histoire de la musique, transposition, clarinette et piano. Il compose dès l'âge de seize ans et obtient plusieurs prix internationaux de composition. Actuellement, Johan Nijs est actif comme compositeur et arrangeur, mais aussi comme chef invité et membre de nombreux jurys. Il est également clarinettiste à la Musique Royale de la Force Aérienne Belge. Ses principaux professeurs et exemples sont André Waignein et Jean Segers.

Deutsch:

Der belgische Komponist Johan Nijs wurde am 11. Juni 1963 in Löwen geboren. Seine erste musikalische Ausbildung erhielt er im Alter von zehn Jahren in den Fächern Klarinette, Klavier, Akkordeon, Solfeggio, Tonsatz und Kammermusik. Am königlichen Konservatorium in Brüssel absolvierte er anschließend Studien in Solfeggio, Harmonielehre, Kontrapunkt, Blasorchesterdirigieren, Musikgeschichte, Transposition, Klarinette und Klavier. Mit dem Komponieren begann Nijs, als er 16 Jahre alt war und erhielt für sein Schaffen zahlreiche nationale und internationale Preise. Johan Nijs ist derzeit als Klarinettist beim Königlichen Musikkorps der Belgischen Luftwaffe tätig und wirkt zudem als Arrangeur, Komponist, Dirigent und Juror. Zu seinen wichtigsten Lehrern und Vorbildern zählen André Waignein und Jean Segers.

TIME TO CHILL

1. A day off

Johan Nijs

Giocoso ♩ = 120

4

Part 1 *f* *mf*

Part 2 *f* *mf*

Part 3 *f* *mf*

Part 4 *f* *mf*

Part 5 *f* *mf*

Timpani *f* *mf* *mf*

Mallets *f*

Percussion 1 *f* *mf*
on closed HiHat

Percussion 2 *f* *mf*
Beating

1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10 11 12

f *mf*

Xylophone

Musical score for measures 13 through 18. The score is written for a piano and includes five staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. Measure 13 starts with a first ending bracket. Measure 18 ends with a first ending bracket. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests.

13 14 15 16 17 18

Musical score for measures 19 through 24. The score is written for a piano and includes five staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 19 starts with a second ending bracket. Measure 22 has a box around the number 22. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

19 20 21 22 23 24

2. Holidays

Ballad ♩ = 72

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Timpani

Mallets Glockenspiel

Percussion 1

Percussion 2 Tambourine

Crash Cym.

f *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10 11 12

13

Musical score for measures 13-18. The score is written for a piano and includes parts for the right and left hands, a Glockenspiel, and a Cabasa. The tempo is marked *mf*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score consists of six systems of staves. The first system contains five staves: two treble clefs, two bass clefs, and a fifth staff. The second system contains two staves: a bass clef and a treble clef. The third system contains two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The fourth system contains two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The fifth system contains two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The sixth system contains two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The measures are numbered 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 at the bottom of the page.

Musical score for measures 19-24. The score is written for a piano and includes parts for the right and left hands, a Glockenspiel, and a Cabasa. The tempo is marked *mf*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score consists of six systems of staves. The first system contains five staves: two treble clefs, two bass clefs, and a fifth staff. The second system contains two staves: a bass clef and a treble clef. The third system contains two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The fourth system contains two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The fifth system contains two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The sixth system contains two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The measures are numbered 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 at the bottom of the page.

poco rall. -----

Musical score for measures 49-53. The score is written for five staves. The first four staves are for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The fifth staff is for the Piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo marking is 'poco rall.' with a dashed line indicating a gradual deceleration. The measures are numbered 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53 at the bottom.

3. Party time

Musical score for '3. Party time'. The score is written for seven staves: Part 1, Part 2, Part 3, Part 4, Part 5, Timpani, and Mallets. Below the Mallets staff are Percussion 1 and Percussion 2. The tempo is marked 'Giacoso' with a quarter note equal to 120 (♩ = 120). The score is divided into two sections by a double bar line. The first section consists of measures 1 and 2, and the second section consists of measures 3, 4, and 5. A box containing the number '3' is placed above the first measure of the second section. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The Percussion 1 part includes a 'Beating' instruction. The Mallets part includes a '2nd time only Xylophone' instruction. The measures are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 at the bottom.

Musical score for measures 6-11. The score consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

6

7

8

9

10

11

Musical score for measures 12-16. The score consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A first ending bracket is present over measures 13 and 14, and a second ending bracket is present over measures 15 and 16.

12

13

14

15

16

17

17 18 19 20 21 22

1^o 2^o

Crash Cym.

23 24 25 26 27