

# **UCLA**

## **Contemporary Music Score Collection**

**Title**

Tinnitus

**Permalink**

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/4x43s0fb>

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**Publication Date**

2020

# ARASH MAJD

## Tinnitus for string quartet

**Written for Lyris Quartet**

**Premiered by Lyris Quartet on  
June 06, 2019, during the Lyris  
Quartet residency at the  
University of California, Los  
Angeles.**

### **Program Notes:**

Tinnitus is the medical term for noises heard within the brain or head, such as hissing, roaring, ringing, or “crickets,” when there are no external physical sounds present. It is estimated that 50 million American adults currently experience some degree of tinnitus.

For the majority of these 50 million, tinnitus is no more than an occasional nuisance. However, the volatility of tinnitus means the condition can change from day to day—even hour to hour—as the noises can vary in location, pitch, and volume, turning suddenly from a low roar to a high squeal or whine. In more mild manifestations, these noises can be annoying or distracting, and when they become severe, may cause serious disruptions, such as anxiety, loss of concentration, and sleep interruption.

In March 2018, I was diagnosed with tinnitus. In my head, I hear an indefinite pedal consisting of very high-pitched textures. These textures shift to higher pitches when I consume caffeine or sweets. The noises also become louder and more dissonant when I experience stress. Sometimes, the noises in my head wake me up in the middle of the night do not allow me to go back to sleep for quite a while. I have asked for counsel from multiple doctors, but they are helpless to help me. In the darkest of these times, I accepted tinnitus as a parasite to my existence.

About six months after my diagnosis, and tired of feeling like a victim of my own brain, I decided to use my tinnitus as inspiration and foundation for composition. I found the instruments closest to the noises in my head were string instruments, particularly violin, viola, and the high-pitch registers of cello.

In my piece *Tinnitus*, I decided to use the indefinite pedal in my brain as a fluctuating background, fading in and out and layered beneath dynamic elements of resonance, volume, colors, textures, and timbre as alternating middle and foreground materials. My composition uses the sound of my indefinite pedal as a subject which transforms into other materials before morphing back to itself. In this way, *Tinnitus* is formed by a series of timbral transformational variations, and the presence of resonance, silence, and volume supports the function of timbre in this piece. Essentially, *Tinnitus* is a timbre-based composition that uses timber as the primary element of form.

I believe that if I remain passionate, committed, and curious about a goal, there is a power in the universe that will ultimately support me in achieving that goal. I believe in perseverance, and making the best of seemingly unpleasant events and hopeless situations. As a composer, I am committed to compositions that are both high quality and organic and authentic musical expressions. I have come to accept tinnitus as a gift, as part of my destiny, in building authentic sonic worlds in my compositions. I will use my symptoms as a source of inspiration to compose emotionally and intellectually engaging pieces for my listeners.

# Performance Notes

## Performance Notes for 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Violin:

s.p.3: sul ponticello, bow on the bridge.

s.p.2: sul ponticello, bow right before the bridge.

s.p.1: sul ponticello, bow right before s.p.2.

To see a video of different types of sul ponticello, click on the link below.

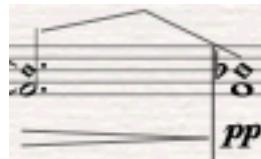
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHPy0ecSav0&list=PL0\\_riGVA\\_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnHoaTeX&index=10](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHPy0ecSav0&list=PL0_riGVA_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnHoaTeX&index=10)



: Tremolo with right hand and trill with left hand. Start in s.p.2 and move the bow all the way up to the indicated pitch over the fingerboard.

**Sea gull effect:** Please see the blew link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6l4SYXISBCc>



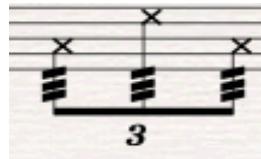
: Artificial harmonic. Slide up then slide down.



: Vibrato



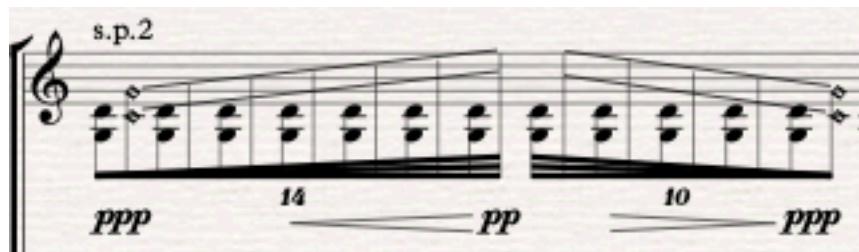
: Wide Vibrato



: Play beneath the bridge



: Snap Pizzicato



: Click on the link below to see the video of this motive.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OBmiiPejcMM>



: Please click on the link below to see a video of this technique.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pLVZjwRslQ&index=2&list=PL0\\_riGVa\\_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnHoabTeX](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pLVZjwRslQ&index=2&list=PL0_riGVa_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnHoabTeX)

## Performance Notes for Viola:

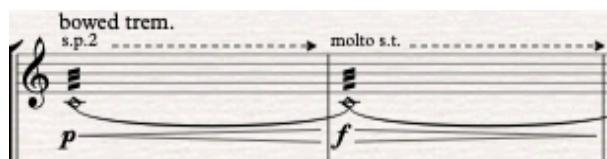
s.p.3: sul ponticello, bow on the bridge.

s.p.2: sul ponticello, bow right before the bridge.

s.p.1: sul ponticello, bow right before s.p.2.

To see a video of different types of sul ponticello, click on the link below.

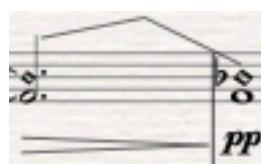
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHPy0ecSav0&list=PL0\\_riGVA\\_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnHoaTeX&index=10](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHPy0ecSav0&list=PL0_riGVA_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnHoaTeX&index=10)



: Tremolo with right hand and trill with left hand. Start in s.p.2 and move the bow all the way up to the indicated pitch over the fingerboard.

**Sea gull effect:** Please see the blew link

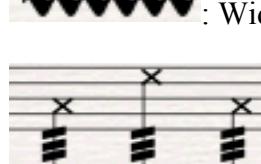
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6l4SYXISBCc>



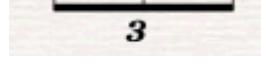
: Artificial harmonic. Slide up then slide down.



: Vibrato



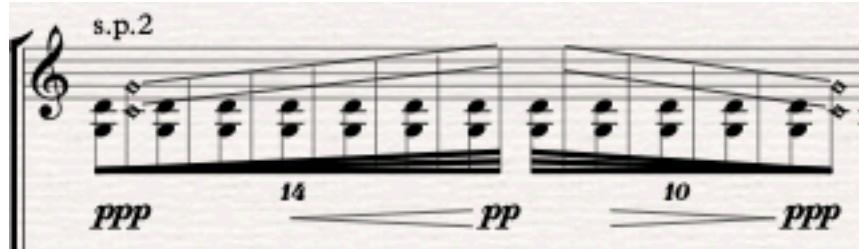
: Wide Vibrato



: Play beneath the bridge

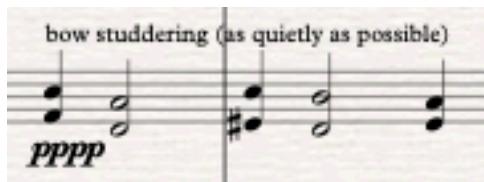


: Snap Pizzicato



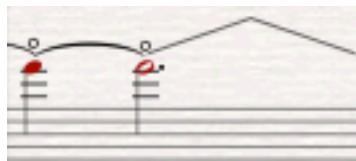
: Click on the link below to see the video of this motive.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OBmiiPejcMM>



: Please click on the link below to see a video of this technique. Forward the video to 3':54"

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LepZQu2tEZw&index=3&list=PL0\\_riGVa\\_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnbHoabTeX](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LepZQu2tEZw&index=3&list=PL0_riGVa_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnbHoabTeX)



: Slide up and then down.

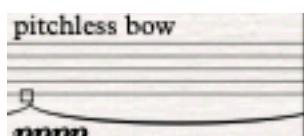


: Please click on the link below to see a video of this technique.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pLVZjwRslQ&index=2&list=PL0\\_riGVa\\_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnbHoabTeX](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pLVZjwRslQ&index=2&list=PL0_riGVa_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnbHoabTeX)

**Bar 71:** Please click on the link below to see a video of the desired sound.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2GPTY\\_MYkM&index=4&list=PL0\\_riGVa\\_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnbHoabTeX](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2GPTY_MYkM&index=4&list=PL0_riGVa_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnbHoabTeX)



: Please click on the link below to see a video of this technique. Forward the video to 3':00

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2GPTY\\_MYkM&index=4&list=PL0\\_riGVa\\_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnbHoabTeX](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2GPTY_MYkM&index=4&list=PL0_riGVa_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnbHoabTeX)



: Please click on the link below to see a video of this technique.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VVz6B4\\_Ug1U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VVz6B4_Ug1U)

## Performance notes for Cello:

s.p.3: sul ponticello, bow on the bridge.

s.p.2: sul ponticello, bow right before the bridge.

s.p.1: sul ponticello, bow right before s.p.2.

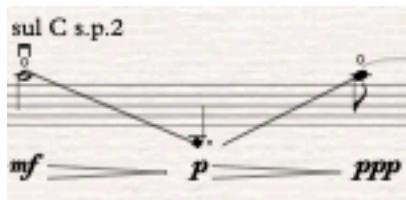
To see a video of different types of sul ponticello, click on the link below.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHPy0ecSav0&list=PL0\\_riGVA\\_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnH\\_oabTeX&index=10](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHPy0ecSav0&list=PL0_riGVA_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnH_oabTeX&index=10)



: Tremolo with right hand and trill with left hand.

Start in s.p.2 and move the bow all the way up to the indicated pitch over the fingerboard.



: Please click on the link below to see a video of this technique.

Forward the video to 1:00

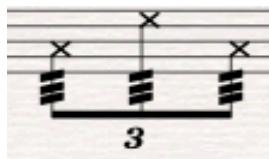
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=awQBh9ADp98>



: Vibrato



: Wide Vibrato



: Play beneath the bridge



: Snap Pizzicato



: Please click on the link below to see a video of this technique.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pLVZjwRslQ&index=2&list=PL0\\_riGVA\\_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnH\\_oabTeX](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pLVZjwRslQ&index=2&list=PL0_riGVA_iQgKQLb1yZ4xj4vnH_oabTeX)

Tinnitus

Arash Majd  
2019

2019

*= ca.60 clouds*

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

s.p.2 bowed trem.

pp

molto s.t.

p

s.p.2 bowed trem.

pp

molto s.t.

n

mf

p

mf

s.p.2 bowed trem. → molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t.

molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

p f p f p f p f

f pp f pp f pp f pp

f p f p f p f p

s.p.2 molto s.t. s.p.2 molto s.t. s.p.2 molto s.t.

p f p f p f p f

ff ff ff ff ff ff

s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

**sea gull effect**

**s.p.2 sul C**

**sim.**

**mf** → **p**

s.p.2 → molto s.t. → **f** → **mf** → **p**

**sul D sea gull effect**

**sim.**

**s.p.3**

**s.p.1**

**s.p.2** → **s.p.3**

**1-2**

**sul G sea gull effect**

**simile.**

**sul C s.p.2**

**s.p.2** → **s.p.3**

**s.p.1** → **s.p.2** → **s.p.3**

**ppp**

**s.p.2** → **s.p.3**

**s.p.1** → **s.p.2** → **s.p.3**

**ppp**

**sea gull effect**

**mf** → **p**

**mf** → **p**

**simile.**

**sul C s.p.2**

**ppp**

**A**

3

s.p.1

ord.

*fff*

ord.

*sfp*

*pp*

*mf*

*p*

*ppp*

*fff*

*ord.*

*s.p.2*

*ord.*

*sfp*

*ppp*

*mp*

*pp*

*fff*

*ord.*

*s.p.3 sul G*

*s.p.3 sul G bowed trem.*

*molto s.t.*

*n*

*ppp*

*fff*

*pp*

*mf*

*p*

*s.p.2*

*ord. sul G vibr. wide vib.*

*ord.*

*s.p.1*

*ord. sul A vibrato*

*wide vib.*

*ff*

*pp*

*ord. sul C*

*vibrato*

*wide vib.*

*ff*

*pp*

*sff p*

*3*

*sff ppp*

*ord. Sul D*

*vibrato*

*wide vib.*

*ff*

*pp*

*s.p.3*

*ppp*

**B**

s.p.1

pp

s.p.3 → ord.

bring out

sul C

pp → mf

s.p.1 → s.p.3

p

s.p.2 sul C

mf → p → s.p.1 → s.p.3 → ppp

**Note for viola :** use natural harmonics on the C strings only, at the end of the finger board and beyond if necessary. use one finger for the melody, sliding between pitches. the melody need not to be executed precisely. extraneous harmonics, particularly in passing between the notated pitches, are desirable "dirt" in the sound is also desirable, and can be used for expressive effect, particularly at the climax. This applies to bars 29, 71, and 84 as well.

s.p.3 → s.p.2 → ord.3 → sfp

pp → pp → pp → ord.3 → sfp

s.p.3 → s.p.2 → ord.3 → sfp

s.p.1 → mp → ord. → s.p.2 → s.p.2 → sfp

**C**

This musical score page contains five staves of music. The top staff uses soprano clef and has dynamics *fff* and *pp*. The second staff uses soprano clef and has dynamics *p*, *s.p.1*, *ord. bring out*, *sul G*, *fff*, *pp*, and *mp*. The third staff uses bass clef and has dynamics *p*, *s.p.2 sul C*, *s.p.1*, *mf*, *p*, *fff*, *pp*, *s.p.2*, *ff*, *pp*, and a measure ending with a bracket labeled '3'. The fourth staff uses soprano clef and has dynamics *mf*, *mp*, and a measure ending with a bracket labeled '3'. The bottom staff uses bass clef and has dynamics *pp*, *p*, *s.p.1*, *s.p.2*, *p*, *s.p.3*, *pp*, *p*, *s.p.1*, *s.p.2*, *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*.

This musical score page contains five staves of music. The top staff uses soprano clef and has dynamics *sul D*, *ppp*, *mf*, and *pp*. The second staff uses soprano clef and has dynamics *s.p.1*, *p*, *s.p.2*, *s.p.1*, *s.p.2*, *p*, *s.p.3*, *s.p.1*, *s.p.2*, *s.p.1*, and *pp*. The third staff uses bass clef and has dynamics *pp*, *s.p.1*, *s.p.2*, *s.p.3*, *s.p.2 sul G*, *molto s.t.*, and *s.p.3*. The bottom staff uses bass clef and has dynamics *p*, *ppp*, *p*, *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*.

D

 $\bullet$  = ca. 40 sustaining decays

s.p.2 → s.p.1 → ord. sul G  
 s.p.2 → s.p.1 → ord. sul G  
 s.p.2 → s.p.1 → s.p.1 sul G → ord.  
 s.p.2 sul C  
 ord. sul C

s.p.2

ppp 14 pp 10 ppp 14 pp 10 ppp 14 pp 10 ppp 14 pp 10 ppp

s.p.2

ppp 14 pp 10 ppp 14 pp 10 ppp 14 pp 10 ppp 14 pp 10 ppp

s.p.2

ppp → molto s.t. →

p



F

8

*s.p.1*

beneath the bridge

$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 110$

*s.p.2*

$\text{fff}$  *sea gull effect*

*s.p.2 sul C*

$\text{f}$  *scratch III I*

$\text{f}$  *snap pizz.*

$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 60$

*arco s.p.3*

*ord.*

*arco s.p.3*

*mf*

*ord.*

*arco s.p.3*

*ord. V*

*fff*

*mf*

*fff*

*fff*

*sul D sea gull effect*

s.p.2

4/4 time signature. Four staves for strings (Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass). Various dynamics and performance instructions:

- Violin: **ppp**, **sul D sea gull effect s.p.3**, **mf**, **bow studdering (as quietly as possible)**, **fff**, **ffff**.
- Viola: **mf**, **ppp**, **arco s.p.3**.
- Cello: **mf**, **snap pizz.**
- Double Bass: **mf**, **ord. sul C**.

**G** *throat singing in distance*

s.p.3

→

ord.  
2  
4

4/4 time signature. Four staves for strings (Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass). Various dynamics and performance instructions:

- Violin: **ppp**, **p**, **s.p.1**, **3**.
- Viola: **ppp**, **s.p.3**.
- Cello: **sul C**, **n**.
- Double Bass: **mp**, **ffff**, **pp**.

A dashed horizontal line connects the Cello and Double Bass staves.

fff

ord.

fff

ord.

fff

ppp

s.p.2

ppp

s.p.3

s.p.2

s.p.3

pp

ppp

s.p.2

s.p.3

s.p.3 → s.p.2

n pp

s.p.3 → s.p.2

s.p.2 → s.p.3

ppp

s.p.3 → s.p.2 → s.p.1 → s.p.2 → s.p.3

p ppp

s.p.2 → s.p.1 → s.p.2 → s.p.3

pitchless bow dampen multiple fingers

ppp

s.p.2 → s.p.1

IV

pp

pppp

s.p.2 → s.p.1 → s.p.2 → s.p.3

ppp

p ppp

**H** molto flautando molto sul tasto      ord.      s.p.1 → s.p.2 → s.p.3

molto flautando molto sul tasto      ord. → s.p.1 → s.p.2 → s.p.3

molto flautando molto sul tasto      *p*

molto flautando molto sul tasto      *ppp* sul C

molto flautando molto sul tasto      *ppp* molto s.t.

Musical score for three voices and basso continuo. The score consists of four systems of music. The top three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) are in treble clef, and the basso continuo is in bass clef. Measure 1: Soprano has a sustained note with a fermata. Alto has a sustained note with a fermata. Tenor has a sustained note with a fermata. Basso continuo starts with a dynamic of ***pp***. Measure 2: All voices have sustained notes with fermatas. Measure 3: All voices have sustained notes with fermatas. Measure 4: Soprano has a dynamic of ***pp*** and a grace note. Alto has a dynamic of ***mp*** and a grace note. Tenor has a dynamic of ***ord.*** and a grace note. Basso continuo has a dynamic of ***pp***. Measure 5: Soprano has a dynamic of ***pp*** and a grace note. Alto has a dynamic of ***ad lib.*** and a grace note. Tenor has a dynamic of ***pp*** and a grace note. Basso continuo has a dynamic of ***mp*** and a grace note. Measure 6: Soprano has a dynamic of ***mf***. Alto has a dynamic of ***pp***. Tenor has a dynamic of ***pp***. Basso continuo has a dynamic of ***pp***. Measure 7: Soprano has a dynamic of ***s.p.3***. Alto has a dynamic of ***pp***. Tenor has a dynamic of ***pp***. Basso continuo has a dynamic of ***pp***.

## I

s.p.3

ord.

pp

s.p.3

s.p.2

molto s.t.

s.p.2

s.p.3

14 pp

10 ppp

14 pp

10 ppp

s.p.2

14 pp

10 ppp

14 pp

10 ppp

s.p.3 sul D

p

s.p.3 → s.p.2

14 pp

10 ppp

pp

ord.

ppp

s.p.3

14 pp

10 ppp

s.p.3

**J***=ca.40 emerge from silence*

s.p.2 → s.p.3

*s.p.1*

*ppp*      *14* → *pp*      *10* → *ppp*      *14* → *pp*      *10* → *ppp*

*s.p.3*

*s.p.1*

*14* → *pp*      *10* → *ppp*      *14* → *pp*

*s.p.2* → *s.p.3*

*p* → *ppp*

*s.p.1 sul G*

*ppp*

*s.p.1*

*ppp*      *14* → *pp*      *10* → *ppp*      *ord.*

1"-2"

*s.p.2*

*ppp*      *14* → *pp*      *10* → *ppp*      *14* → *pp*      *10* → *ppp*

*s.p.2*

*14* → *pp*      *10* → *ppp*      *14* → *pp*

*s.p.2*

*14* → *pp*      *10* → *ppp*

*s.p.1 sul G*

*sul G*

*ppp*

1"-2"

ord.

14                    pp

10                    ppp

14                    pp

10                    ppp

ord.

ppp                  pp

14                    pp

10                    ppp

14                    pp

ord.

ppp                  pp

14                    pp

10                    ppp

s.p.3 sul C

pp

K

♩=ca.60 *chanting birds*

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff uses treble clef and includes dynamic markings *s.p.1*, *sfp*, *pp*, and *1"-2"*. The middle staff uses treble clef and includes dynamic markings *sfp*, *sfp*, *s.p.1*, *sfp*, *sfp*, and *pp*. The bottom staff uses bass clef and includes dynamic markings *molto s.t.*, *mp*, *pp*, and *ord. sea gull effect*.

16

## <sup>16</sup> *reconciliation*

poco accel.

beneath the bridge

## a tempo

Musical score for three staves (Treble, Bass, and a third staff) across six measures.

- Treble Staff:** Dynamics include **ppp**, **mf**, **p**, **f**, **pp**, **f**, **pp**, **f**, **p**, **f**, **p**, **f**. Performance instructions include **s.p.2**, **molto s.t.**, and **s.p.2**.
- Bass Staff:** Dynamics include **f**, **p**, **f**, **p**, **f**, **p**, **f**, **p**, **f**, **p**, **f**. Performance instructions include **s.p.2**, **molto s.t.**, and **s.p.2**.
- Third Staff:** Dynamics include **fff**, **fff**. Performance instructions include **s.p.2**, **molto s.t.**, and **s.p.2**.

s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2 → molto s.t. → s.p.2

**M**

3"-4" beneath the bridge s.p.2 3 ord. fff

beneath the bridge s.p.2 3 ord. fff

beneath the bridge mp ppp mf

beneath the bridge mp 3 mf

beneath the bridge mp 3 ord. sul G ppp fff

beneath the bridge s.p.3 3 ord. Sul D ppp fff

Musical score for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in common time, key signature of one flat. Measure 18 starts with *ppp* dynamic. The Tenor and Bass voices play sustained notes with wavy stems. The Alto voice has a sustained note with a horizontal line. The Soprano voice has a sustained note with a horizontal line. Measures 19 begin with a dynamic of *fff*. The Tenor and Bass voices continue their sustained notes with wavy stems. The Alto voice has a sustained note with a horizontal line. The Soprano voice has a sustained note with a horizontal line. The bassoon part (Bassoon 1) enters with a sustained note and a horizontal line. The bassoon part (Bassoon 2) enters with a sustained note and a horizontal line. The bassoon part (Bassoon 3) enters with a sustained note and a horizontal line.

Musical score for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in common time, key signature of one flat. Measure 19 continues with sustained notes and wavy stems. The bassoon parts (Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Bassoon 3) enter with sustained notes and horizontal lines. Measures 20 begin with a dynamic of *pp*. The Tenor and Bass voices play sustained notes with wavy stems. The Alto voice has a sustained note with a horizontal line. The Soprano voice has a sustained note with a horizontal line. The bassoon parts (Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Bassoon 3) play sustained notes with horizontal lines. The bassoon part (Bassoon 3) has a dynamic of  $\frac{5}{4}$ .