

UCLA

Contemporary Music Score Collection

Title

Shift

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/6bn2x3ff>

Author

Burke, Andrew

Publication Date

2020

ANDREW BURKE

S H I F T

FOR PIANO, TRUMPET, and ALTO SAXOPHONE

FULL SCORE

NOTES ON THE PIECE

Shift explores the nature of change and adjustment in a social context. Throughout the piece, rhythmic patterns are shifted forward through the insertion of extra notes or lengthening of rhythmic durations, putting the various instruments in and out of alignment. The subtle resultant changes in pulse intend to reflect the instability but also the sense of excitement and renewal that can accompany change.

NOTES ON PERFORMANCE

Piano

Cross note heads indicate that the player should mute the string(s) with their free hand. Mid-range pitches should sound as written but with a softer, more muffled sound. Higher pitches will have a less distinct pitch and produce a primarily percussive sound.

Diamond note heads indicate a silent pressing of the key so that the sostenuto pedal can catch the dampeners for the specified notes.



Indicates a piano harmonic with the sounding pitch in parentheses above the stricken note. The player should maintain the harmonic until the end of the bracket above the staff.



Indicates glissandi up or down strings from one sounding pitch to the next, activating various harmonics in between as performer glides their fingers.

Preparation

- The performer must place a small amount of blue tack about the size of a dollop of toothpaste on the Bb3 and Bb4 strings. The tack should be placed near the node that generally produces a sounding pitch one octave higher so that the resulting sound produces a somewhat unclear pitch. I have found that it tends to sound like a mixture of an octave higher and half or whole step lower.
- The performer must place a larger amount of blue tack on the C#1 and D1 strings. The placement of the tack on these strings is less important, but the sounding pitch should be the same as written with a much more muted and rumbling sound.

Trumpet

Diamond note heads indicate a pitch-less air sound. Specific recommendations for the type of air sound are made in parentheses above the note.

Cross note heads indicate a tongue stop, whereby the player quickly thrusts their tongue forward, hitting the mouthpiece and blocking the air from leaving their mouth. This should produce a pitch-less, percussive sound.

→ Denotes a gradual transition from open to covered mute or vice versa.

Alto saxophone

Diamond note heads indicate a pitch-less air sound. Specific recommendations for the type of air sound are made in parentheses above the note.

Alto saxophone (cont.)

Cross note heads indicate a slap tongue.

T.R. indicates a tongue ram articulation, whereby the player quickly thrusts their tongue forward, hitting the reed while the player blows air into the instrument. This should produce a sound very similar to a tongue ram but with a slightly more breathy attack.

**This is a C score.
Approximate duration: 7'00"**

Shift

A. Burke

Trumpet in B♭

$\text{♩} = 130$
(shh)

$f \swarrow fff$ possibile

Alto Saxophone

$\text{♩} = 130$
(shh)

$f \swarrow fff$ possibile

Piano

$\text{♩} = 130$
sim.

fp

fp

without sustain

$8vb$

Sostenuto — →

harmon mute, stem in

4 1. :| 2. + + →

f

$pp = poco = p$

T.R.

f

fff possibile

1. :| 2. :| :| :|

fp

2

8

T.R.

f *ffff*

fp

fp

11

f *ffff* *ppp* *pp*

T.R.

f *ffff* *ppp* *pp*

fp

14

p *f*

pp *ppp*

f

(sos.) — — J

17

p

p

muting

ppp

Ped. →

4

21

Piano:

- Measure 21: Rests in treble and bass staves.
- Measure 22: Eighth-note pattern in treble staff; bass staff has a rest.
- Measure 23: Eighth-note pattern in treble staff; bass staff has a rest.

Voice:

- Measure 22: Dynamics: **f**, rest.
- Measure 23: Dynamics: **ff**.

Time Signature: 6/8 throughout.

24

$\text{♪} = \text{♪} (\text{♩.} = 86)$

Piano:

- Measure 24: Eighth-note pattern in treble staff; bass staff dynamics: **f**, **pp**.
- Measure 25: Eighth-note pattern in treble staff; bass staff dynamics: **fff**, **pp**.
- Measure 26: Eighth-note pattern in treble staff; bass staff dynamics: **sub. p**.
- Measure 27: Rests in both staves.

Voice:

- Measure 24: Dynamics: **f**, **pp**.
- Measure 25: Dynamics: **fff**, **pp**.
- Measure 26: Dynamics: **sub. p**.

Time Signature: 6/8 throughout.

28

Musical score for page 5, system 28. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music is in common time. The top staff has eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes. The bottom staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. A brace groups the treble and bass staves.

32

Musical score for page 5, system 32. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music is in common time. The top staff has eighth-note patterns with slurs. The bottom staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. A brace groups the treble and bass staves.

36

Musical score for page 5, system 36. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music is in common time. The top staff has eighth-note patterns with slurs. The bottom staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. A brace groups the treble and bass staves. Dynamic markings include "T.R.", "pp", and "ffff".

6 39

T.R.

pp

fff

42

T.R.

pp

fff

sfz p

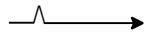
45

sfz p

48

sub. *pp*

sfz p



51

f

T.R.

fff

sfz

54

pp

molto

pp

ppp

p

molto

57

poco

p

muting

sub. p

60

63

Musical score for measures 63-65. The top two staves show melodic lines with various note heads and rests. The bottom staff shows a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs.

66

Musical score for measures 66-68. The top two staves show melodic lines with various note heads and rests. The bottom staff shows a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs.

69

Musical score for measures 69-71. The top two staves show melodic lines with various note heads and rests. The bottom staff shows a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs.

Reed. →

10

72

ord.

8vb ----->

75

cresc. - - -

cresc. - - -

78

cresc. - - -

81

+ —————

— - - - -

— - - - -

— - - - -

— - - - -

— - - - -

— - - - -

— - - - -

84 → o

take time ($\text{d} = 80$)

fff wild, slightly out of control

fff wild, slightly out of control

take time ($\text{d} = 80$)

$8^{\text{va}} - 1$

fff

8^{vb} — — — sim.

87

shake ~~~~~~

sempre fff

sfz

sempre fff

8va - 1

sempre fff

Ped. *sim.*

90

sfz

Ped.

96

rit.

no mute

Freely (ca. $\text{J} = 58$)

f *fff*

p

rit.

mf

sfz

Musical score page 14, measures 102-103. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measure 102 starts with a rest, followed by a dynamic *f* with a crescendo line leading to *fff*. Measure 103 begins with a rest, followed by a bass note with a grace note, and then a sustained note with dynamics *pp* and *p*. The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure 102 has a rest. Measure 103 starts with a bass note and a sustained note. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure 102 has a rest. Measure 103 starts with a bass note, followed by a series of eighth notes grouped by braces and dynamics *pp*, *pp*, and *pp*. The score concludes with a bass note and a dynamic *mf*.

a tempo

(8)

molto rit. $\text{♩} = 70$

pp *freely* **p** **pp** **pp**

mf

108 rit. - - - a tempo (hoo)

T.R. T.R. (4+3) rit. a tempo (4+3) 8va- | 8va- |

112

(3+4)
harmon mute, no stem
ppp

(3+4)
ppp

8va- (3+4)

116 (4+3)

(4+3)

pp freely, yet reserved

(slow trem.)

p en dehors

ppp possibile

poco

una corda

120

p

p

pp

poco

8vb

124

no mute
(shh)

(shh) T.R. T.R.

(8)~

f *ppp*

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

*o* →

130

harmon mute, no stem

T.R.

p *f* *ppp* *pp* *ppp* *pp*

p *f* *ppp* *pp* *ppp*

136

flz.

f

no mute

pp *mp*
espress.

flz.

f

pp *fp* *pp*

p

poco

pp

poco

p *mp* *f* *mf*

fp *p* *f*

p *espress.* *mf*

poco *mp* *poco* *mf*

poco cresc. - -

p

poco

mp

poco

mf

poco cresc.

mf

Musical score page 19, measures 148-150. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. Measure 148 starts with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by a crescendo to *f*. Measure 149 continues with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by a crescendo to *f*. Measure 150 begins with a dynamic of *poco rit.*. The score includes various performance markings such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic changes. The page number 19 is in the top right corner.

153 - a tempo

fff

fff

a tempo

fff rhapsodic

20

 $\text{♩} = 140$

158

$\text{♩} = 140$

sempre fff

f < fff

sempre fff

f < fff

L.H.

sempre fff

Ped.

Ped.

8vb *Ped.*

162

f < fff

f < fff

f < fff

T.R.

T.R.

f < fff

f < fff

f < fff

p molto

Ped.

Ped.