UCLA

Contemporary Music Score Collection

Title

Situación #1

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situación #1
for amplified trio
(Bcl, Db, Pf.)
2019

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GENERAL REMARKS

-Notation is proportional. All pages have a grid where every space between doted lines represent one second length. -Accidentals apply only to the note behind which they are placed. -Bass clarinet is in written pitch.



3 quarter tones higher.

PERFORMANCE

The whole trio must achieve a homogeneous energy: that of a demiurge rehearsing the creation of some random situation.

(&)**BASS CLARINET** Air Ľ

flz. Bass clarinet has a 3 line staff above it which represent the amount of air/tone recquired. It goes from bottom to top, from pure tone, to half tone/half air, to pure air. Diagonal lines represent transitions between these stages.

mouth. Flatterzunge

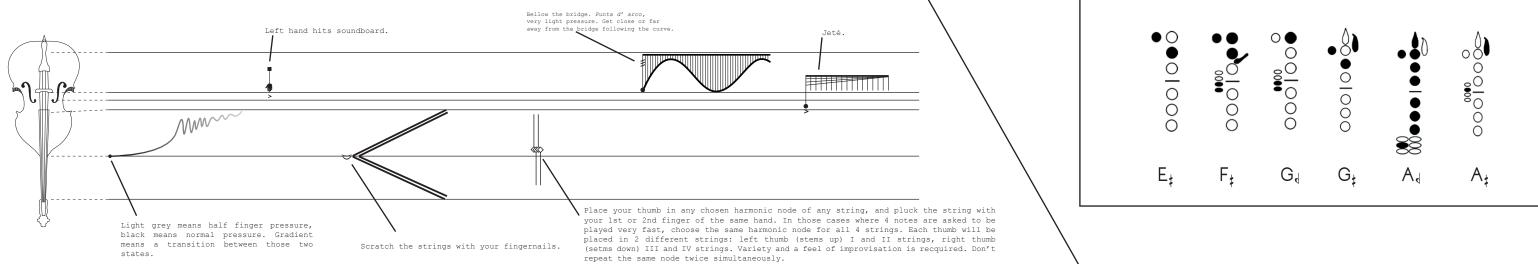
pure air.



Small fluctuations in pitch following the line. It can be achieved through embouchure or fingering changes.

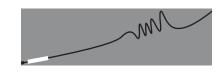
DOUBLE BASS

The instrument is graphically represented in the score, all sounds are placed related to the position in the fingerboard where they are produced, except when a conventional bass cleff is written or a hit in the soundboard is recquired. Roman numerals indicate the string or strings where sound must be produce. Right hand is written stems up when bow is used and represented by a thicker line placed in the space between fingerboard and bridge, when a bass cleff appears, which indicate changes bewtween *sul ponticello* and *sul tasto* according to the graphic.



PIANO

Events happening inside the piano are written in boxes with two different shades of grey, which indicates the place in the harp where sounds are to be produced. The darker one correspond to the lowest region of the piano, which includes all the thickest strings after the first metal bar. The lighter one correspond to the next area up to the next metal bar. Glissandi recquired (those with a glass or those with a plastic card) are to be played vertically along any desired set of strings inside the indicated area. Dynamics in the inside the piano events indicate more the energy or pressure recquired than the actual aural result.



Square headed notes indicate a glissando with a glass. Place the glass perpendicularly to the strings and gliss vertically, up or down following the graphic.



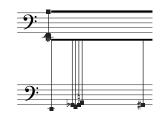
Hit the strings in the indicated area with your palm.



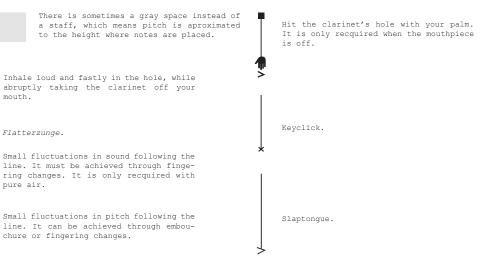
Triangle headed notes with doted lines indicate a glissando with a plastic card. Place the card perpendicularly to the strings and gliss vertically, up or down following the graphic.



Gliss the string scratching it with your fingernail.



Damp the strings with to an octave above.



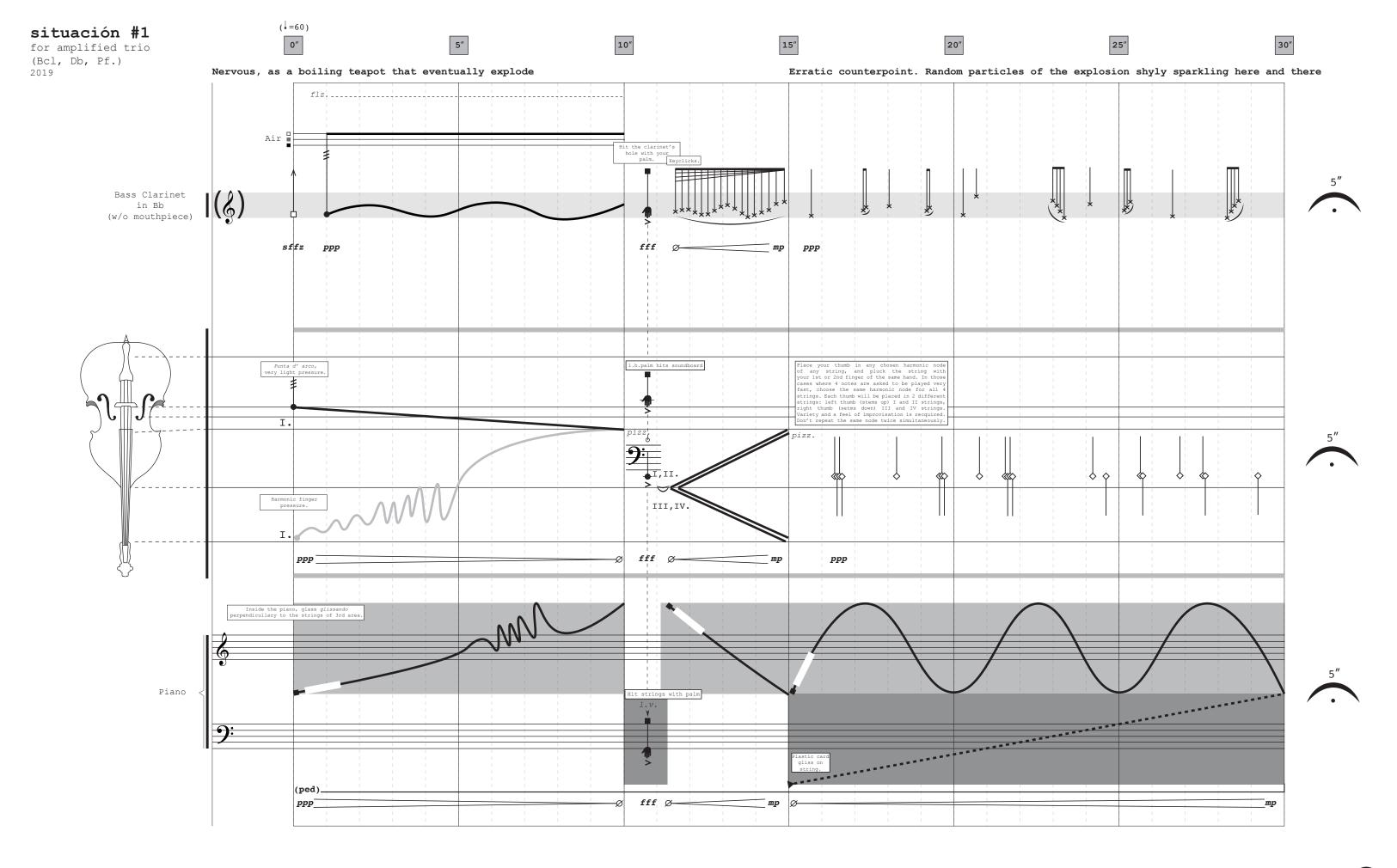
SUGGESTED MICROTONAL FINGERINGS

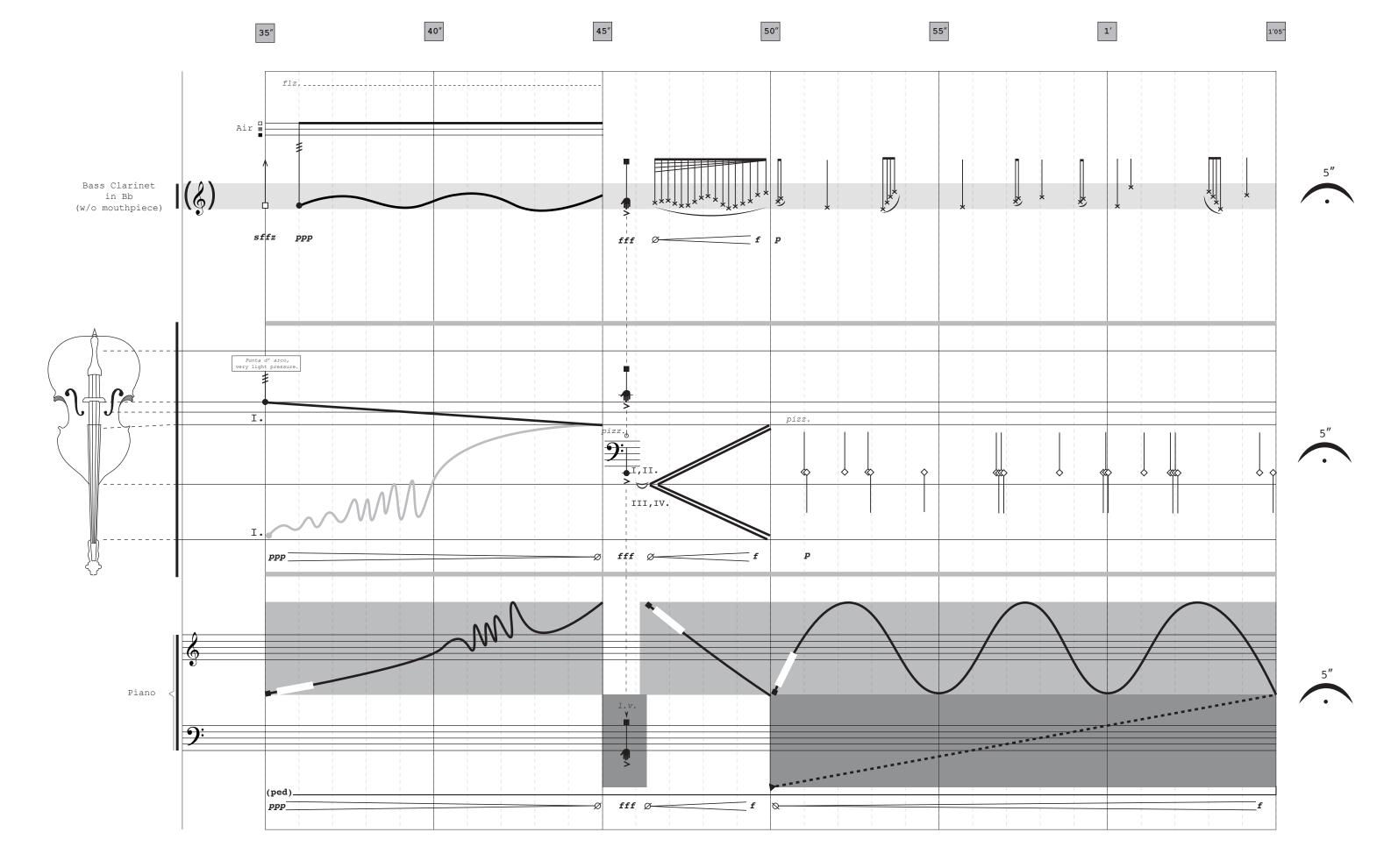
The next fingering suggestions where taken from Jason Alder's Bass Clarinet-Quarter Tone Fingering Chart, which was made using a Buffet 1192 bass clarinet, and thus fingerings notated are based on the buffet system. Because the bass clarinet keywork is not standardized, particularly between different manufacturers, it is important to note how this system correlates to your own instrument.

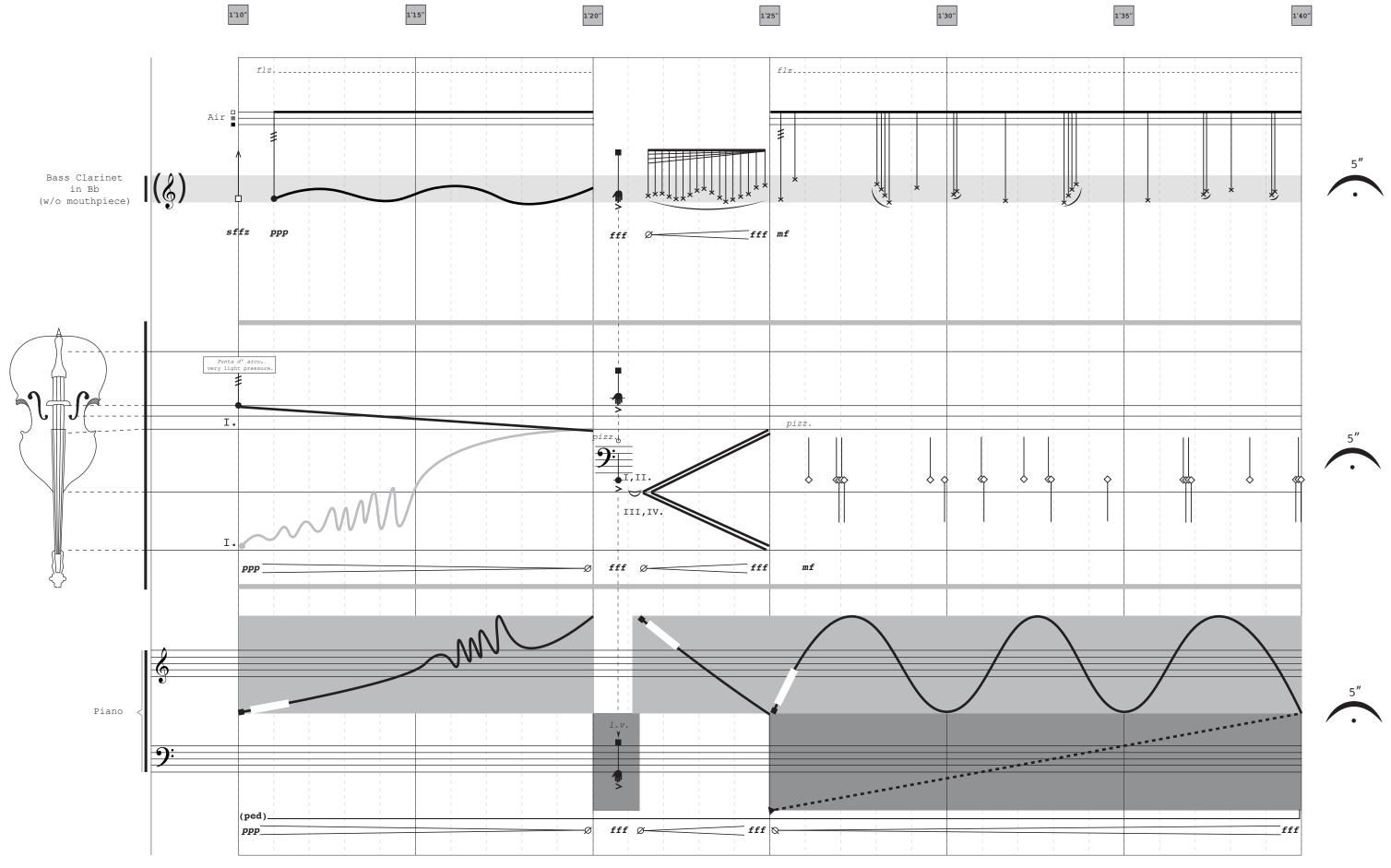
your right hand from the bottom line E where the palm head note is placed



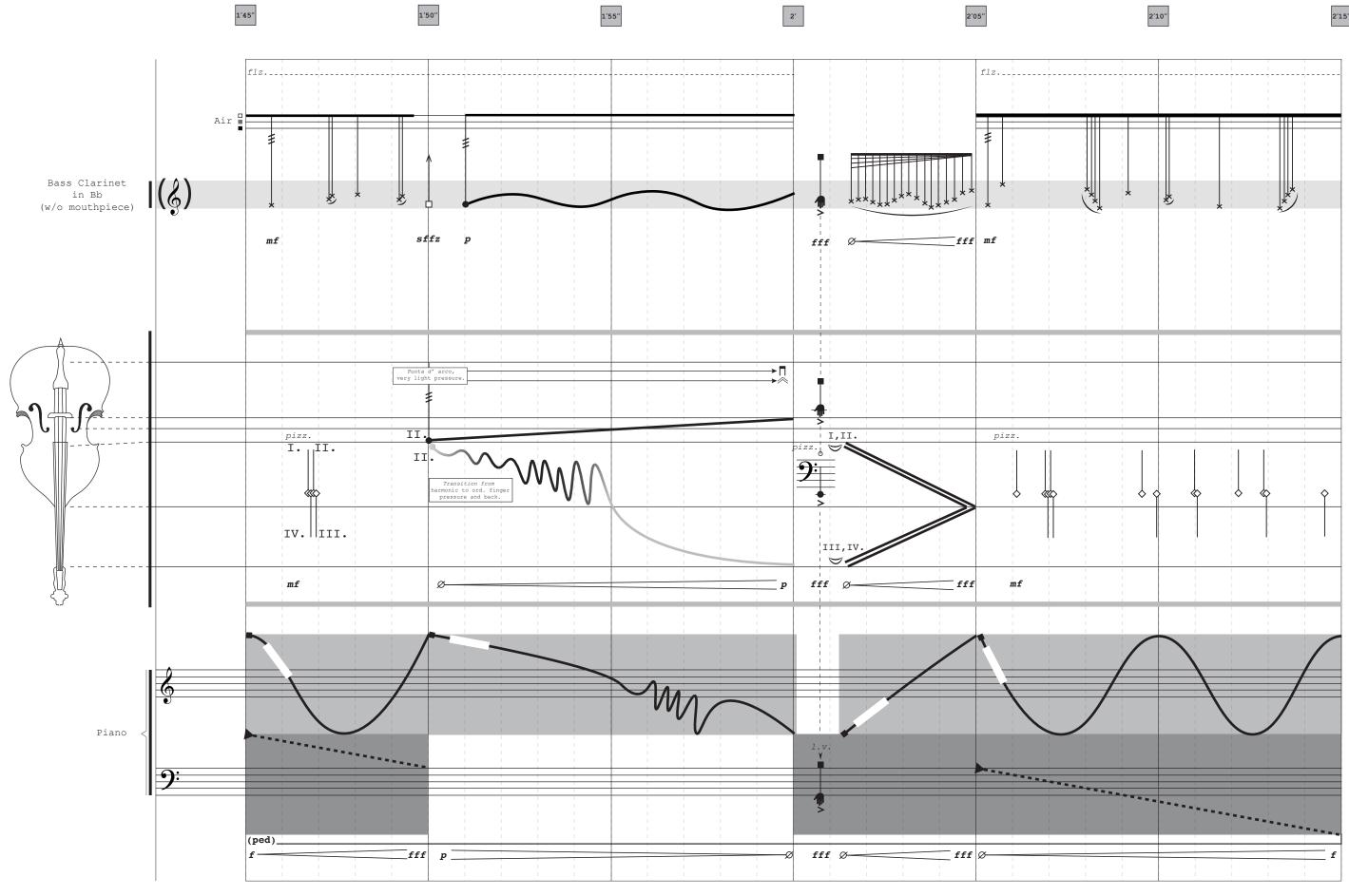
Choose any note, damp its string and play it repeatedly as notated.





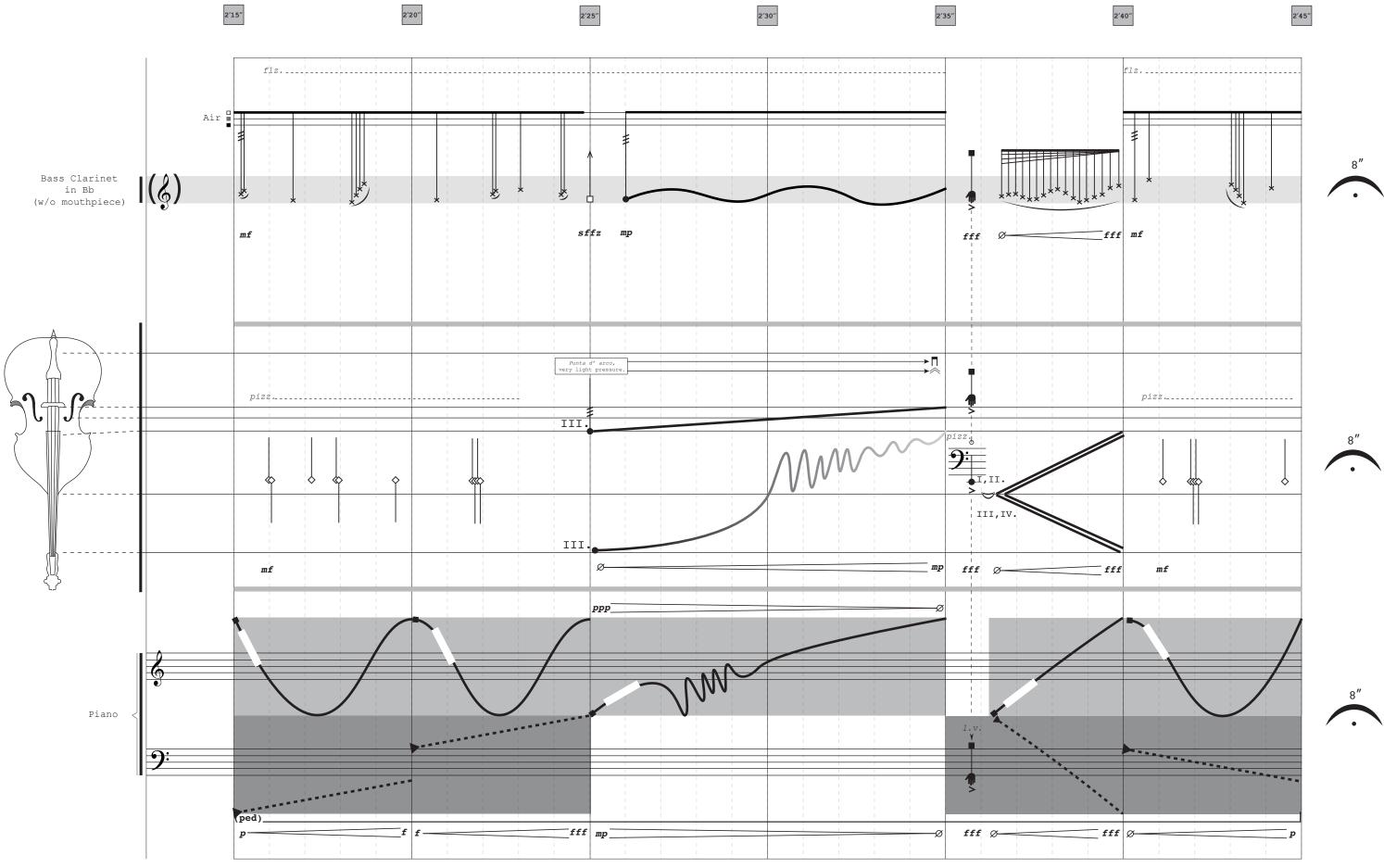






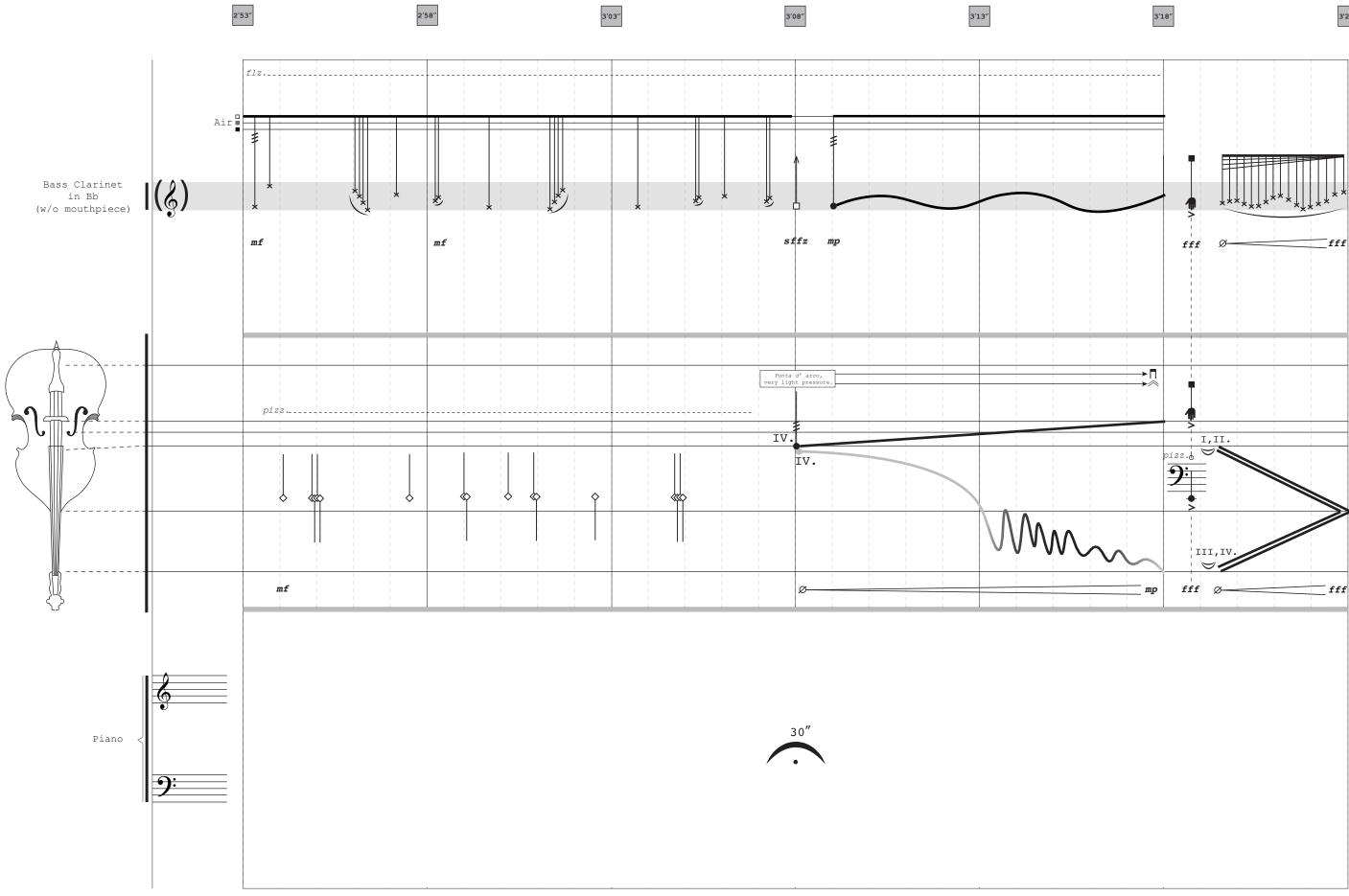
2'10"

2′15″



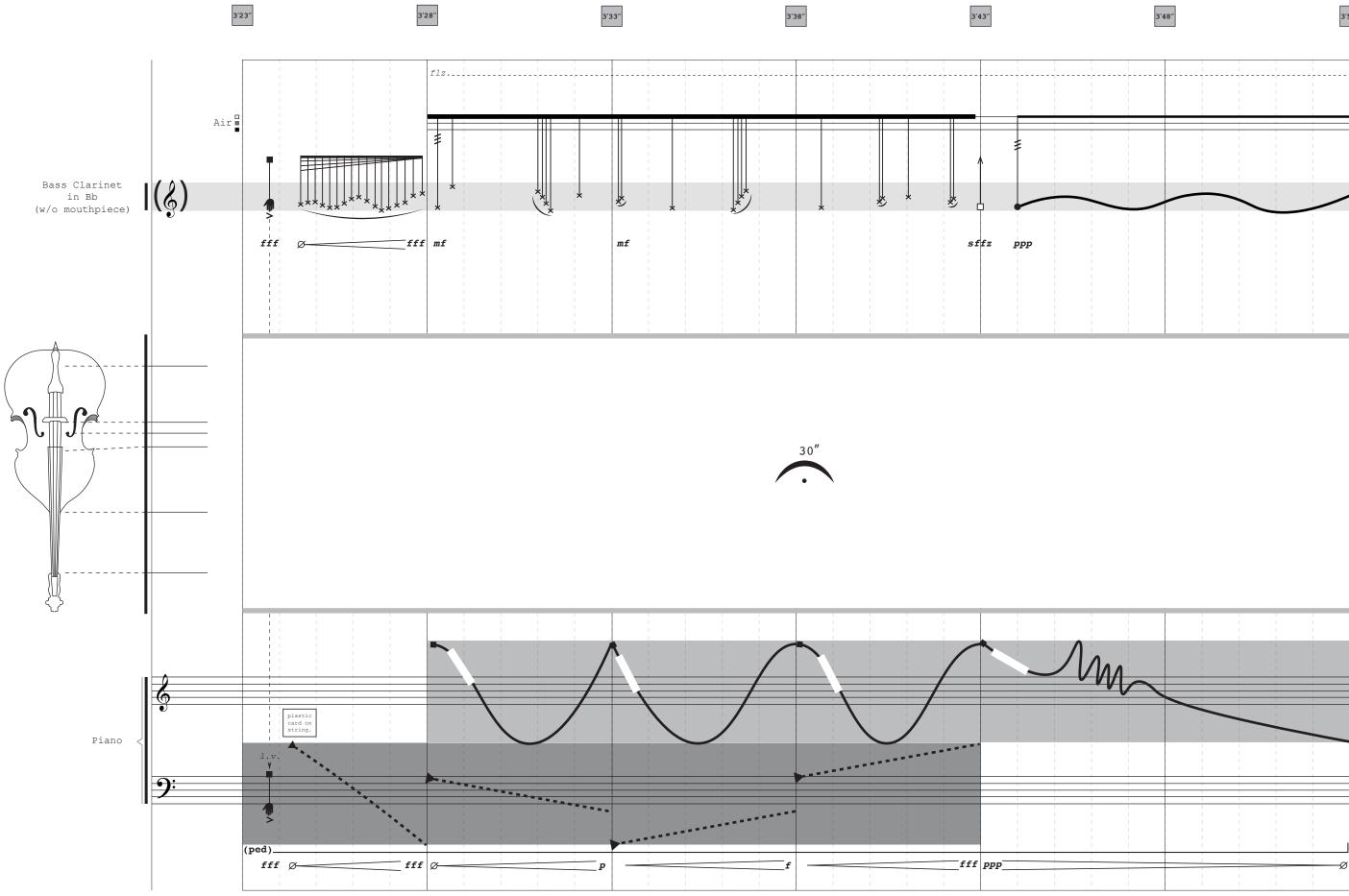
2'40"

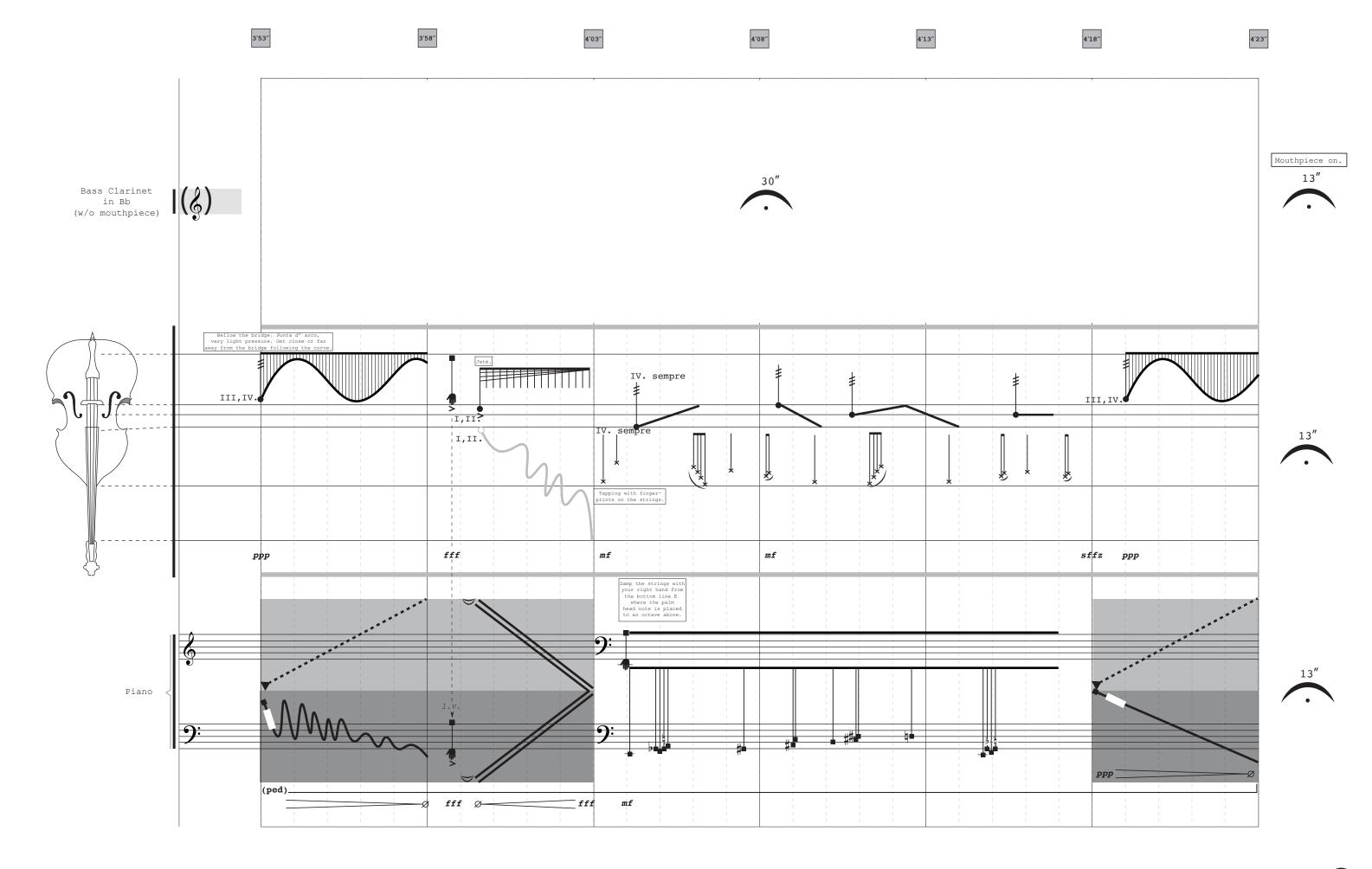
2'45"

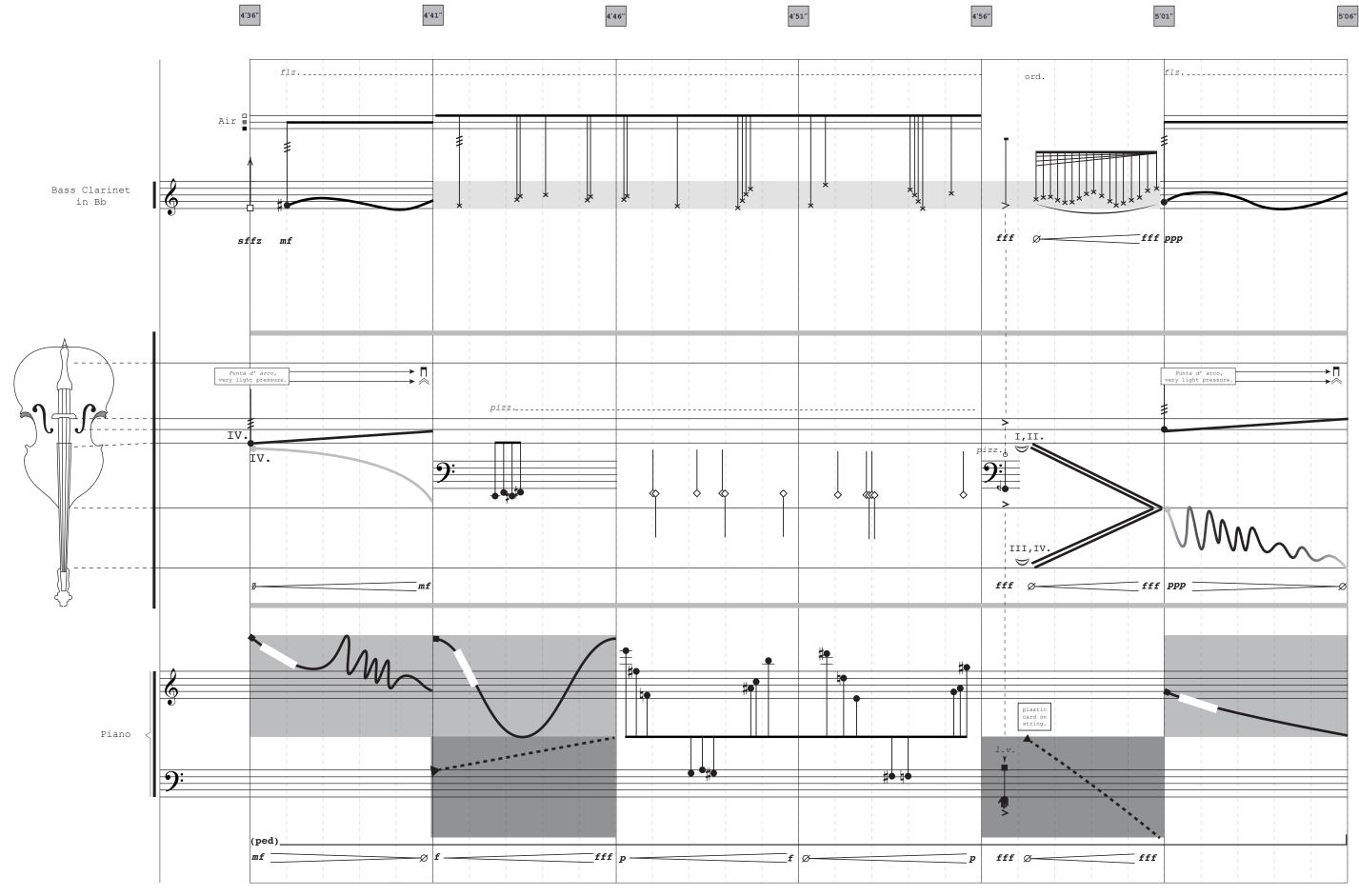


3'18"



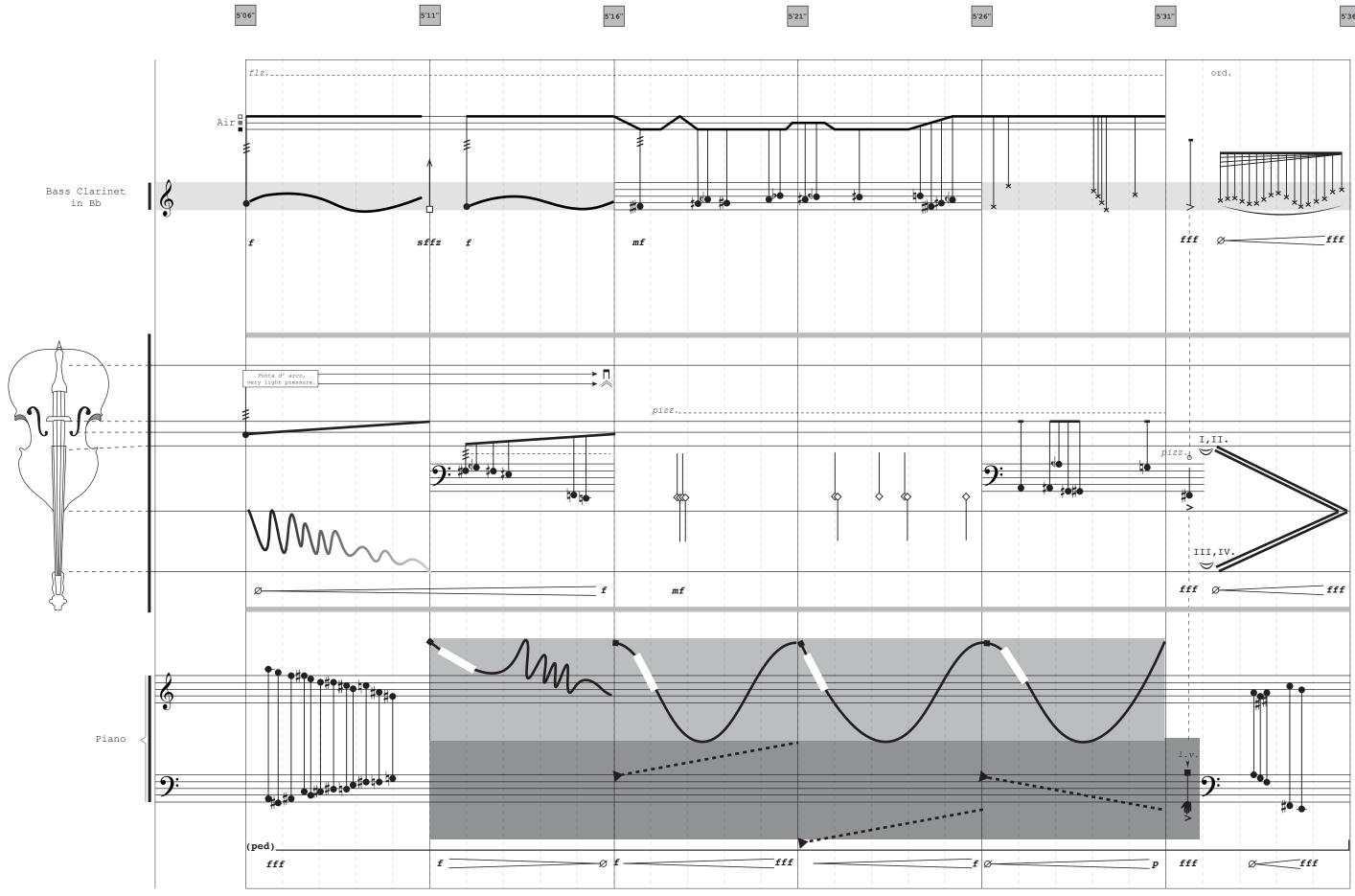






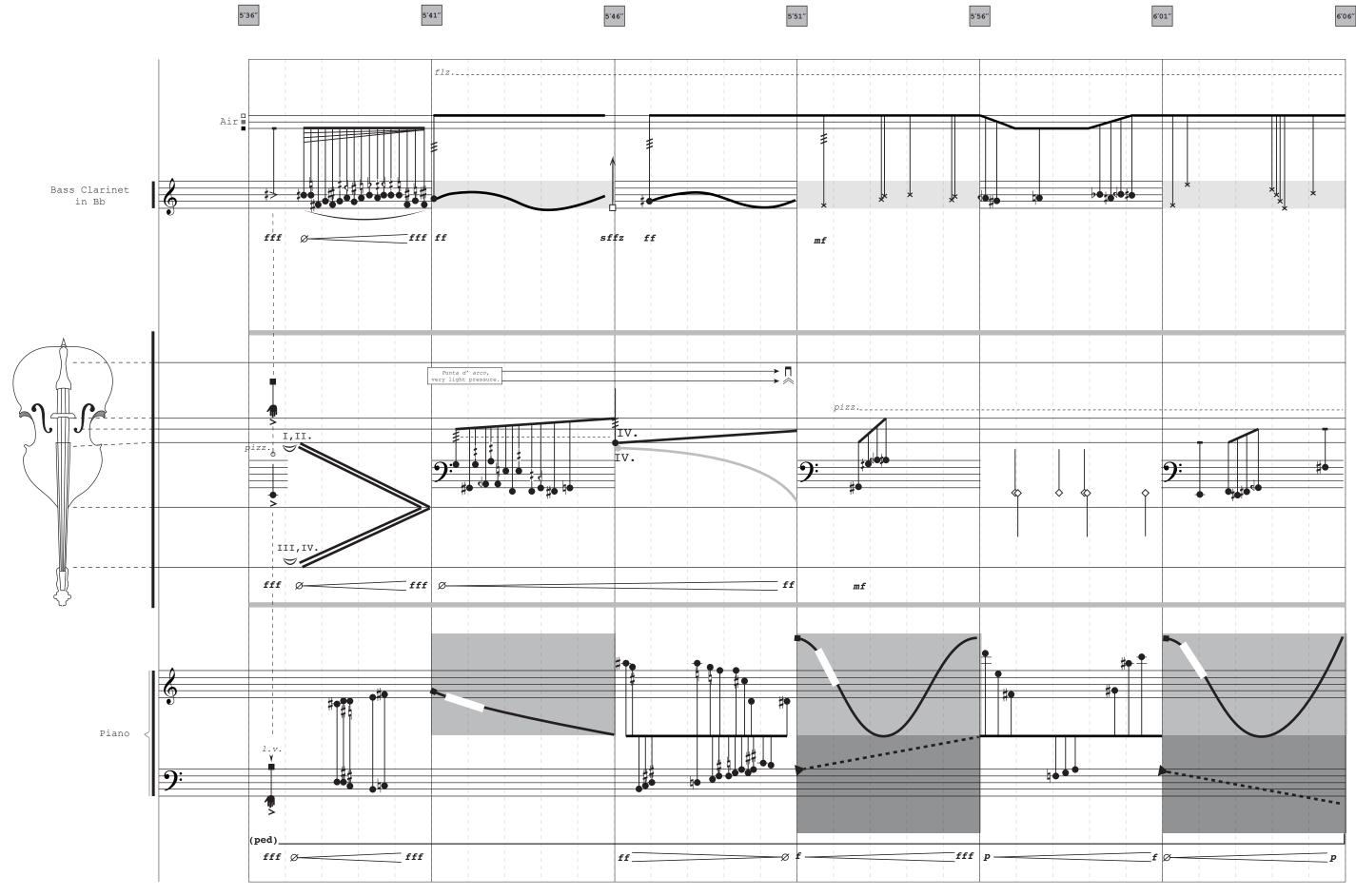
5'01"

5′06″



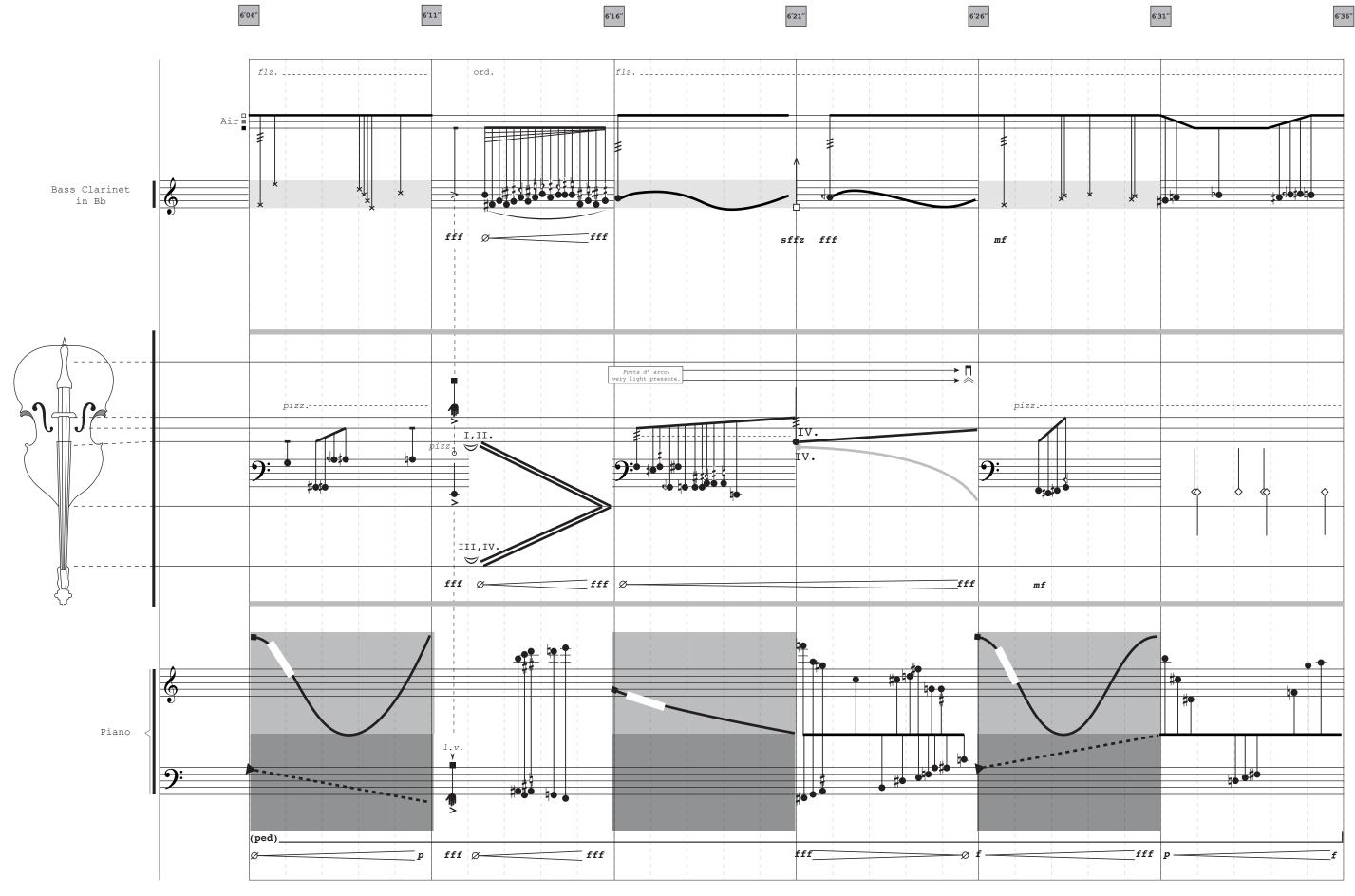
5′31″

5′36″

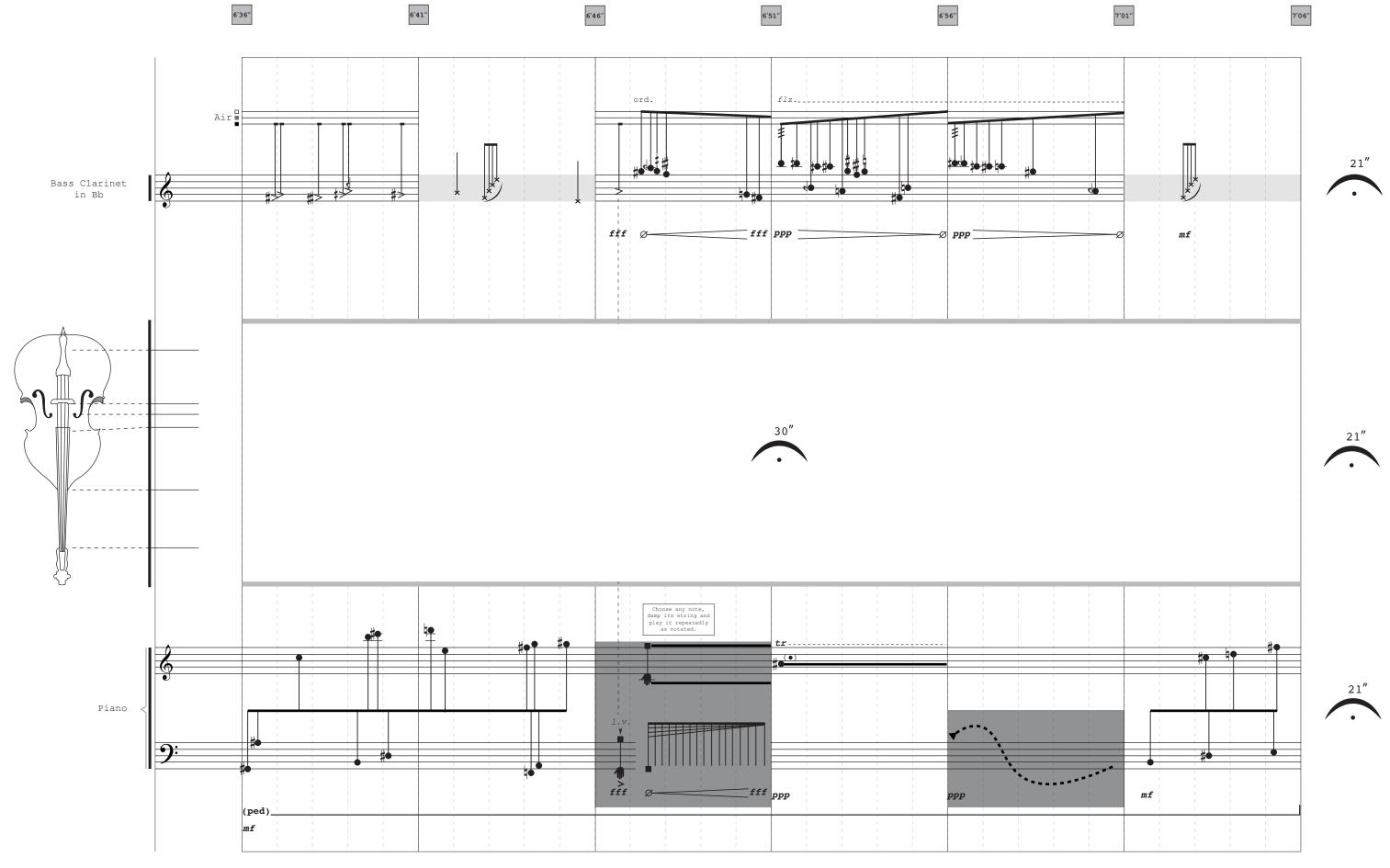


6'01"

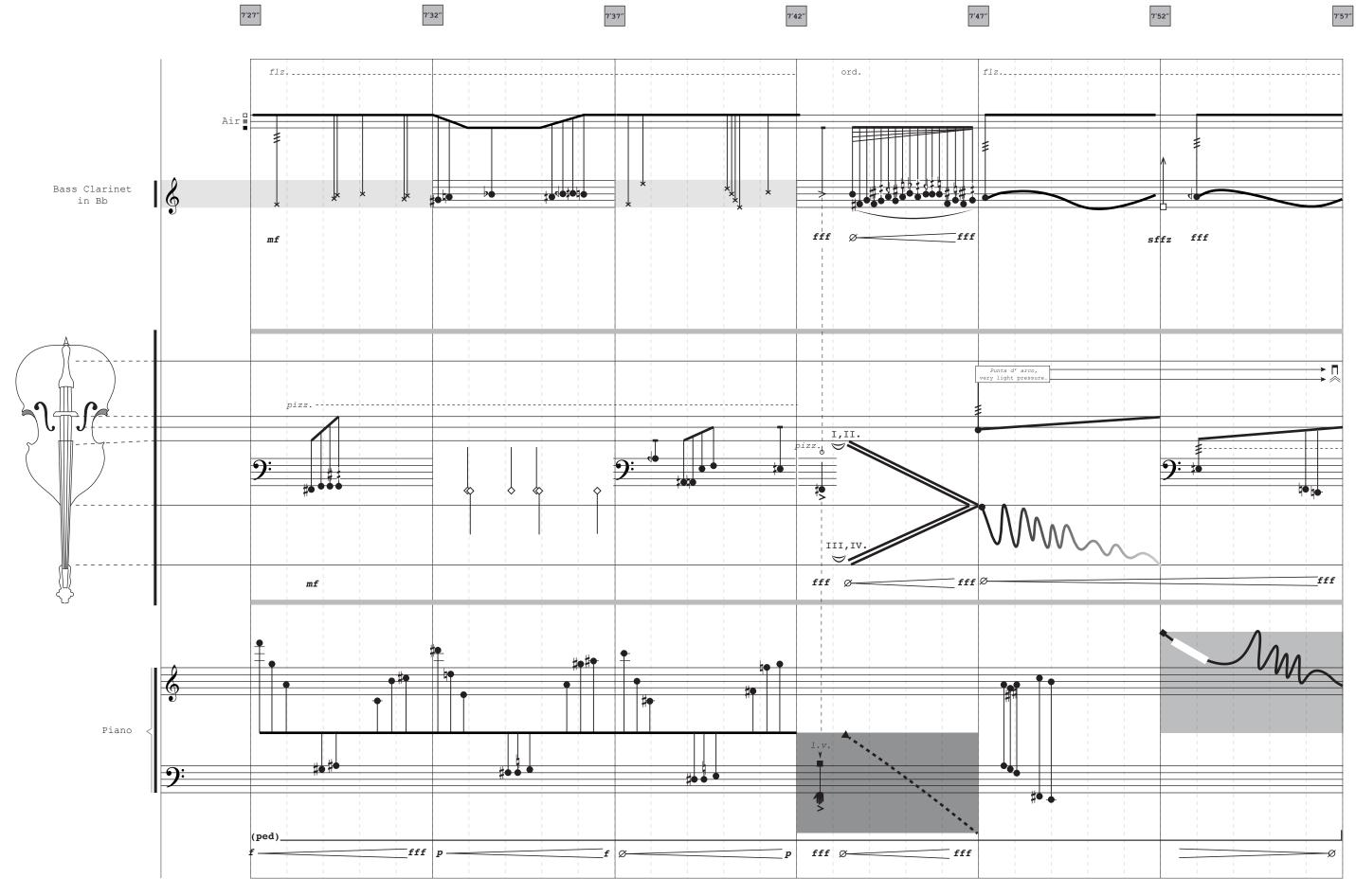
6'06''



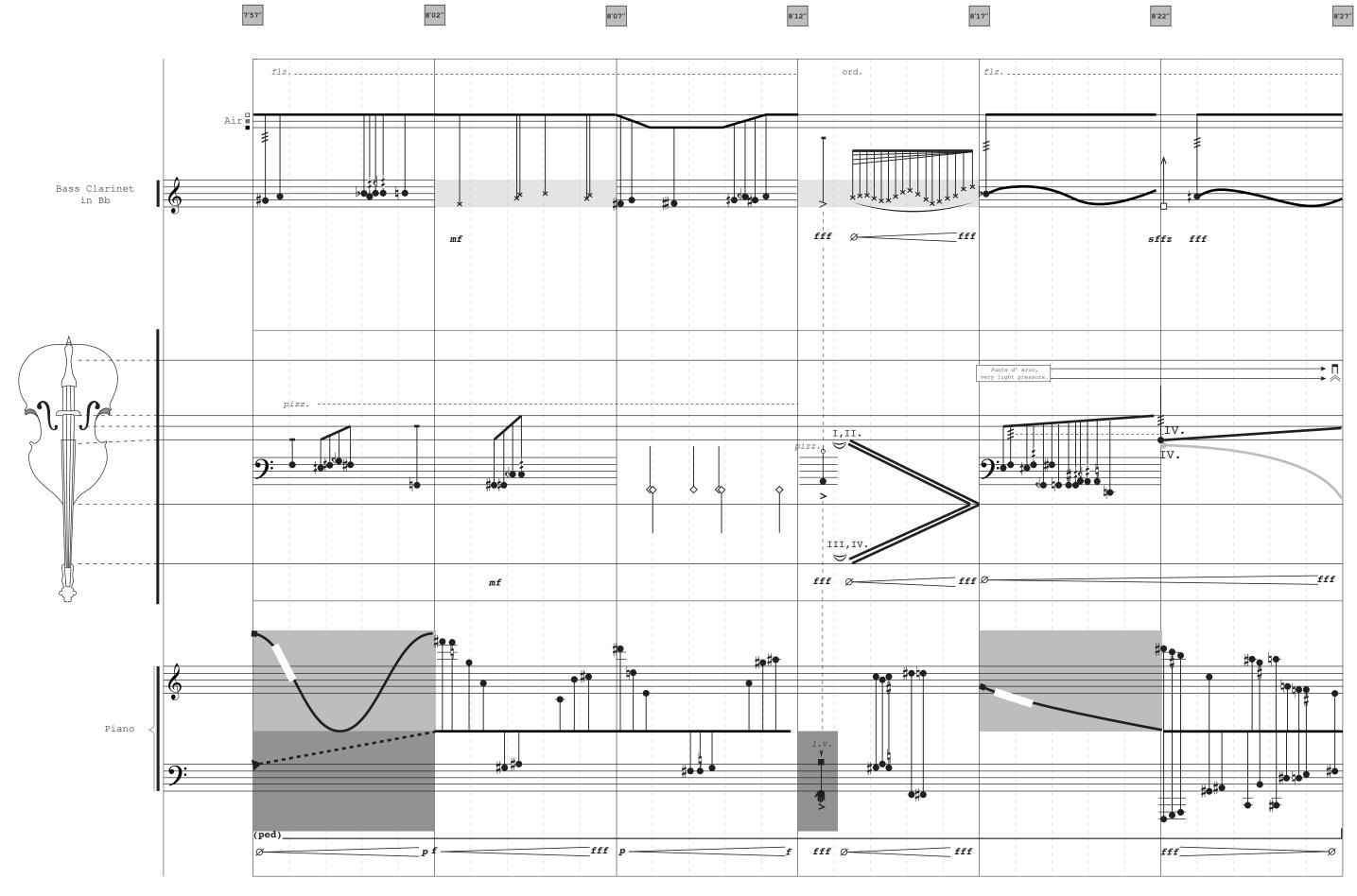




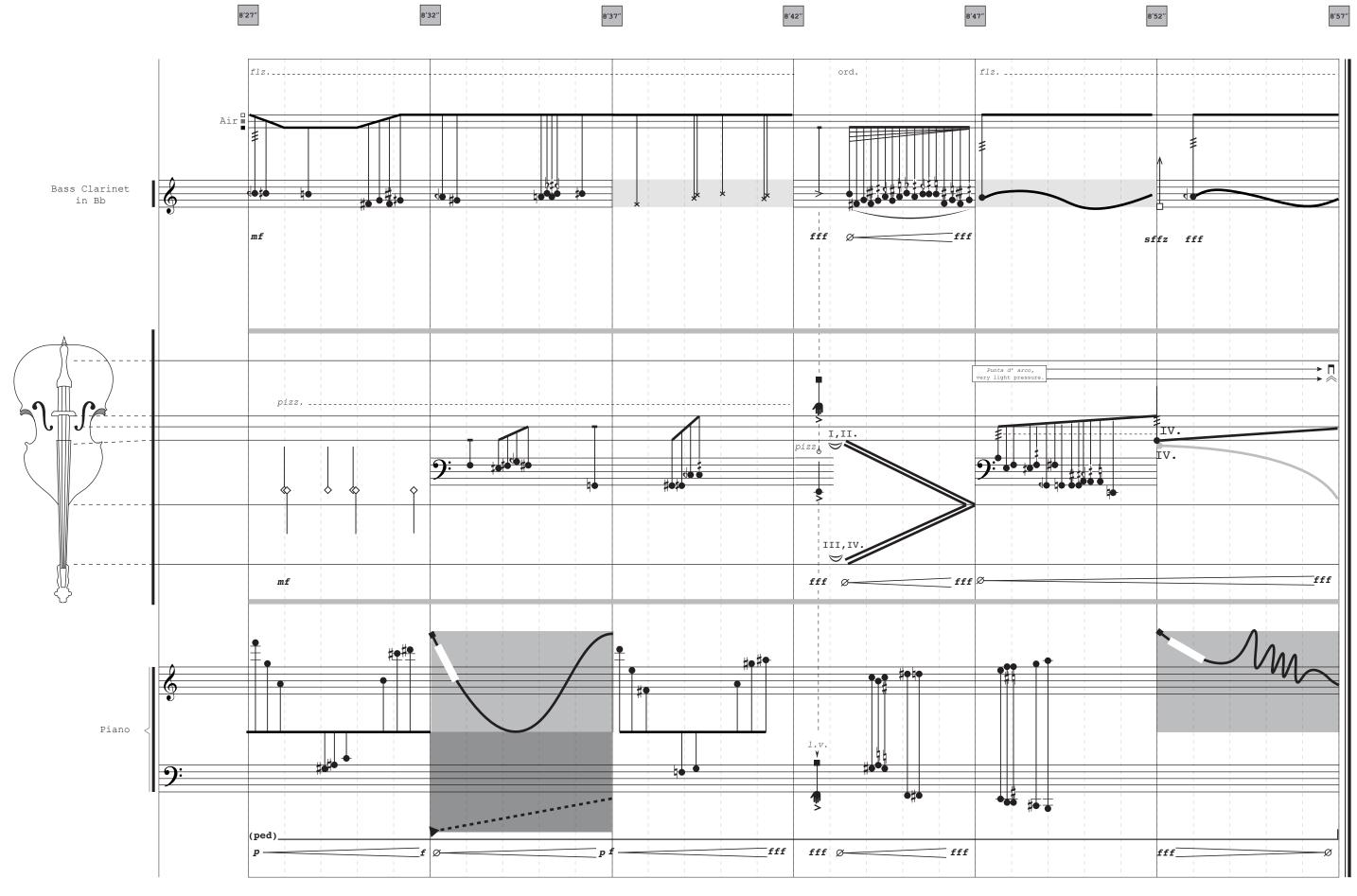




7′52″



8'22"



8'52"