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Title

Écosophy

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ECOSOPHY

FOR SOLO SCORDATURA HARP
in 3 movements

C.(10' 20")

SHOWAN TAVAKOL

PERFORMING DIRECTION

Scordatura; Change these notes into the notes in brackets beforehand; these four strings should be tuned as follows

1/4 tone lower ↓ ←
1/4 tone higher → ↗

tuning pin ----->
bridge pin ----->

ord. ----->
b.d.1.c ----->
p.d.1.t ----->
soundboard ----->

bas dans les cordes or low in the strings
pres de la table or near the soundboard

vibrated sound; playing a note and causing it to vibrate by putting pressure on the string between the tuning pin and bridge pin.

Left hand different color;
right hand(R) and left hand(L)
have been designed for different colors of
right and left hand retrieved from qanun instrument
which in the registre does not determine
left and right hand (for this goal, play left
hand with plectrum or nail
near the soundboard)

Muffle with the back of 2nd string;
while placing onto the next string(first line)

Damp by rapid
replacement the fingers some or
all notes of the chord(second line),

Damp by thumb in right hand
(plectrum chakma in
qanun instrument)

Xylo sounds; created by placing a finger on the base of
the string and playing it (sounds like balafon).

Arpeggiated chords; roll up and down, the chords without arpeggiated signs are flat chords.

Reez(rapid left,right's sweeping like motion fingernail or plectrum, on one note), metal plectrums are prefered like qanun's plectrum.

Plucked sound or koto sound; pulling the string after taking it between forefinger and the thumb.

Whistling effect; to obtain the sound the palm of the hand must slide vertically along the wire strings, top to down or inversely.

Metal rod gliss; with metal tuning key press a metal rod against a string and slide it upward or downward after plucking the string. in this example the portandos are on A string with only one pluck on the A.

Pedal glissando; chromaticism is made possible by using pedal while the string is vibrating. short portando from one note to another can be heard.

Gliss with nail (first line)

The different forms of fermata are generally used for augmenting the capability of harpist while changing the pedals and different extended techniques which usually need time to return to the proper situation. but generally are divided to 1. short 2.short between two measures 3. long

ÉCOSOPHY

(for scordatura harp)

first movement

SHOWAN TAVAKOL

♩=100 monotonous without rush

Harp

p.d.l.t. → b.d.l.c → ord.

3 p.d.l.t. → b.d.l.c → ord. p.d.l.t. → b.d.l.c

5 b.d.l.c ord. b.d.l.c ord.

7 b.d.l.c ord. b.d.l.c ord. pp mfp pp mfp

b.d.l.c → ord.

9 p.d.l.t.   sf  sf  

11          

13          

16          

19          

21

sempre

sfz sempre

pp

ped. gliss
(sol \sharp \rightarrow solb)

23

fp

mf

fp

mf

f

25

ppsibito

mp

mp

mp

mp

ped. gliss
(solb \rightarrow sol)

28

f

mf sempre

36

ped. gliss (sol-solb)

p

sf

sempre sf

42

gliss.

f

do \sharp do \sharp

poco accel.

49

mf

57

agitated, lyric

ff

subito mp — *fp* *mp* — *fp* *sempre*

64

mf sempre

71

p

f

79

87

89

92

poco rall.

95

Tempo primo

monotonous without rush

98

fp *fp* *fp* *pp*

100

fp *fp*

102

pp *fp*

104

p

sol#-sol#

106

xylo sounds

v *fp* *v*

109 Do not reduce the tempo while fading out

Musical score for piano, page 7, measures 109-111. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. Measure 109 starts with a dynamic of \tilde{ppp} and a instruction "sempre". Measures 110 and 111 are blank. Measure 112 begins with a dynamic of \tilde{p} .

Musical score for piano, page 7, measures 112-114. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. Measure 112 continues from measure 112. Measures 113 and 114 are blank.

Musical score for piano, page 7, measures 115-117. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. Measures 115, 116, and 117 show eighth-note patterns in the bass staff, starting with a dynamic of \tilde{p} .

Musical score for piano, page 7, measures 118-120. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. Measures 118, 119, and 120 show eighth-note patterns in the bass staff, continuing from measure 117.

ECOSOPHY

second movement

Freely with exaggerated accents

♩=C.90-105 rubato

Harp

1. *smf* — *ff*

2. *smf* — *ff* 1.v
do♯→do♯

3. *mf* *p* *ff*

4. *mf* — *ff* > *mf*
b.d.l.c

R L R
ff *p* *mf* >

la♯→la♯
do♯→do♯

Detailed description: The musical score for the Harp consists of four staves of music. Staff 1 starts with a dynamic of *smf*, followed by a crescendo to *ff*. Staff 2 begins with a dynamic of *smf*, followed by a crescendo to *ff*, with a performance instruction '1.v' and a key change from do♯ to do♯ indicated. Staff 3 shows a dynamic of *mf*, followed by *p*, and then *ff*. Staff 4 starts with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by a crescendo to *ff*, then a decrescendo back to *mf*, with a performance instruction 'b.d.l.c'. The final section of staff 4 begins with a dynamic of *ff*, followed by *p*, and then *mf*. The score concludes with a dynamic of *ff*, followed by *p*, and then *mf*. Various slurs, grace notes, and accidentals such as si♯, si♭, and la♯ are present throughout the score.

7

ped.
gliss

ped.
gliss

bisb.
semi enharmonics

fp

mf

fp

fp

la \sharp → la \sharp

mi \sharp → mi \sharp

do \sharp → do \flat

10

5

fp

fp

mf

mi \sharp → mi \sharp

do \flat → do \sharp

si \sharp → si \flat

do \sharp → si \flat

ff

13

p

mf

p

mf

p

sempre

ff

p sempre

do \sharp → do \sharp

15

più mp

mf

ff

mf

triste

do \sharp

b.d.l.c

18

ff

mi \natural → mi \sharp

24

ord.

sur re

gliss.

ord.

mf p p ff

do \natural → do \sharp si \natural → si \flat si \natural → si \flat

28

mf p ff p ff più mp

mf ff

30

poco accel.

ff mf subito f più mp

ff

si \flat → si \natural

33

36

38

40

glissez

1.v

la#>la#

mf

Tempo primo

41

p f p f p f p

la#>la#

42

sempre

mf

do#>do# do#>do# do#>do#

46

fp *f* *mp* *p* *sff*

do#>do#

52

mf sempre

5 6 6 7 7

54

b.d.l.c

do#>do#

56

57 ord.

Più mosso

58

glissez

f

glissez

la → la♯

59

ff

l.v

ECOSOPHY

THIRD MOVEMENT

$\text{♪. } =120$ playful

rall. **A tempo**

Harp

8 **A tempo**

$\text{♪. } =170$ subito

f

mf sempre

sfz

15

sfz

sfz

22

f

tr.

tr.

C. 100

rubato, espressivo

sol# → sol#

29

f

mp

f

mf

fp

33

fp

mf sempre

5

5

5

si \natural → si \flat
do \sharp → do \natural

35

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

37

5

6

7

5

6

16

6

sfz

=170 *subito*

sol \sharp → sol \natural
do \sharp → do \natural

40

sfz

gliss.

fp

gliss.

f

3

si \flat → si \natural

46

fp

f

mp

sforz.

sfz

52

f

sfz

mp

f

sforz.

rubato, espressivo
♩ = 100-120

58

mp

ff

mp

63

sur la et re

f

mp

f

ff > *p*

mf

ord.

do ↗ do[#]
sol[♯] ↗ sol[♯]

68

ff

mf subito

5/4

subito ♩. =180

71

<*f*> >*mp* *f* *mp* *f* *sempre*

sol#>*sol*#
do#>*do*#

74

gliss. *sfz* *gliss.* *sfz* *la*#>*la*#

81

mp *f*

♩=80 - 100 rubato

88

ff >*p* *f* *ped. gliss. (do#-do#)*

sol#>*sol*#
do#>*do*#

94

mp *f* *mp* *f* *mp* *ped. gliss. (do#-do#)*

ped. gliss. (do#-do#) *ped. gliss. (do#-do#)*

97 do# → do → do# ped. gliss. *sempre*

mf *ff*

gliss. gliss. gliss. gliss.

sol# → sol → sol# do# → do → do# *sempre*

p

sol# → sol#

100 *molto rall.*

mf sempre

gliss. gliss. gliss. do#

do# → do# do# → do# do# → do#

sol# → sol# do# → do#

105 =160

f

108 **Più mosso**

più mp

la# → la#

rubato, espressivo =100-120

116 *f* 6 16 6 16 2 4

più mp

ff

sol# → sol# la# → la#

123

f *mf* *f* *mf*

si → *sib*
do → *do*#

126

p *mf sempre* 5 5 5

sol# → *sol*#

128

5 5 5 *rall.*
6 7 5

sol# → *sol*#

130

5 6 7 *ped.gliss.*
3 4 3 6
6 16 *sfz*
sol# → *sol*#
sib → *sib*
do → *do*#

♪. = 170

133

sff *mf* *sfz*
sff *mf* *sfz*

141

sff *mf* *f*

lab -> la#

149

155

162

piùmp

do# -> do#

169

do# -> do#

Più mosso

177

più f

sfz

più mp

la#->la#
sol#->sol#

185

sfz

più f

mp

più mp

sol#->sol#

192

ff

la#->la#

198

f

subito

mps subito

vib

la#->la#

subito

$\text{♪. } =180$

ff

vib

sfff

vib

203