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Title

Dans av Hjerter fra Nord

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Dans av Hjerter fra Nord

- for Saxophone Quartet

Matías Homar 2019

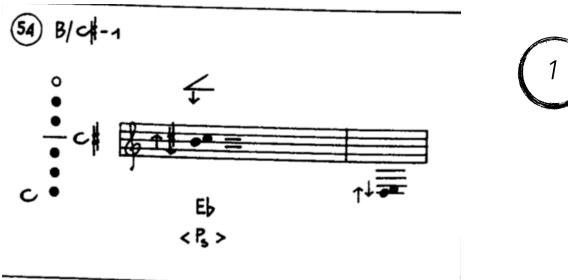
Dans av Hjerter fra Nord - saxophone quartet

Soprano Saxophone Alto Saxophone Tenor Saxophone Baritone Saxophone

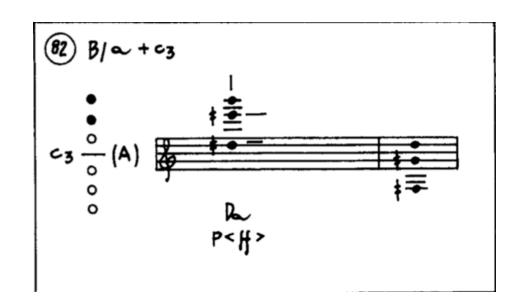
This piece is based on the structure of a traditional folkloric dance and music from the northern region of Argentina called "Chacarera." It is a symbolic re interpretation of its melodic, rhythmic, formal and body movement schemes. In this piece, I derived melodic and harmonic components from the song "Corazón que te sucede" (Heart, What's happening with you?), from Gustavo Leguizamón. This genre is characterized by its vivid rhythm patterns and its polyrhythmic development.

"The eyes of a poet discover in each person a unique and irreplaceable humanity. While arrogant intellect seeks to control and manipulate the world, the poetic spirit bows with reverence before its mysteries." Daisaku Ikeda

Multiphonics - Baritone Saxophone







Noteheads references

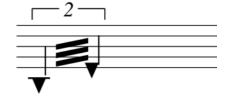
- Slap tongue
- Start with air before producing the pitch
- Blowing air thru the tube (this implies no pitch and the fingering is to be disregarded)
- Inhale thru the tube (this implies no pitch and the fingering is to be disregarded)
- Slap tongue + key slap
- $\overset{oldsymbol{\otimes}}{\mathsf{Keyslap}}$ (the fingering on the score is to be replaced by the most sounding and easier one)

Other references

completely close the tube but gradually. Generating an air glissandi.

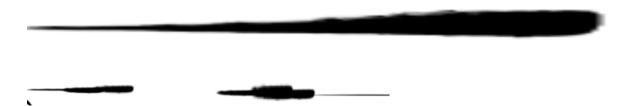


Blowing air into the tube gradually closing the tube



Blowing air into the tube while alternating between to different fingerings

Reed pressure is indicated by any of the following graphics. The intention is to do an approximate representation of the evolution of the pressure given a certain time period. While a thin line represents a normal pressure, the thickness of that lines means the increment in pressure.



Circular Breathing this indications are only suggested as are the 'check marks' breath indications. The main idea is to barely notice if there is a new attack on the note being articulated at that time. For example, bar 70 in baritone sax's part.

Whistle at the last bars of the piece refers to actually whistling the melody written. This is done by 3 out of the 4 saxophone players. The accuracy on the intonation, as the octave in which it is whistled, does not have to be a concern for the performers. But its dynamic should be loud enough to sound along with the baritone saxophone's multiphonics.

Glissandi indications over a distance of a step or half step should be produced by changing the intonation with the embouchure if possible.

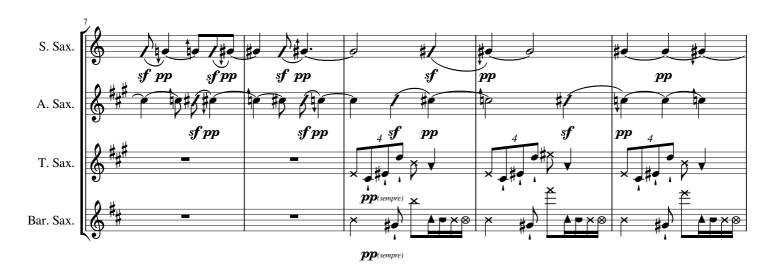
Glissandi like mm 161 - 164 in soprano sax's part will ideally produced, if possible, by a combination of fingerings and altering the intonation with the reed pressure (specially to reach the last note in the glissando).

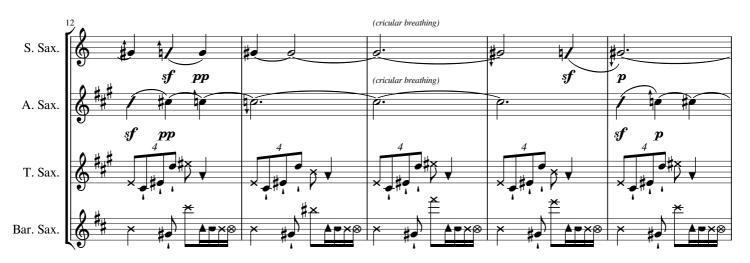
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Matías Homar

1st Movement - Softly



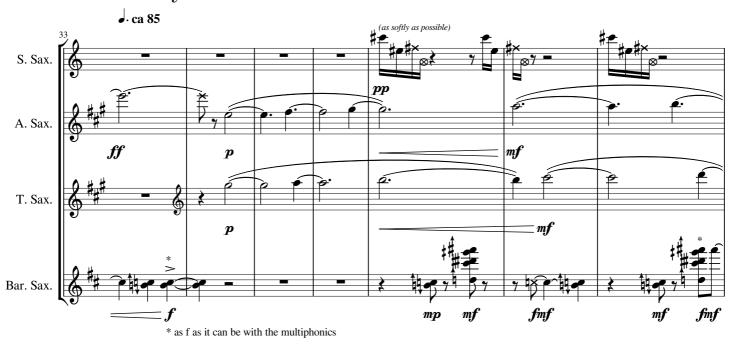






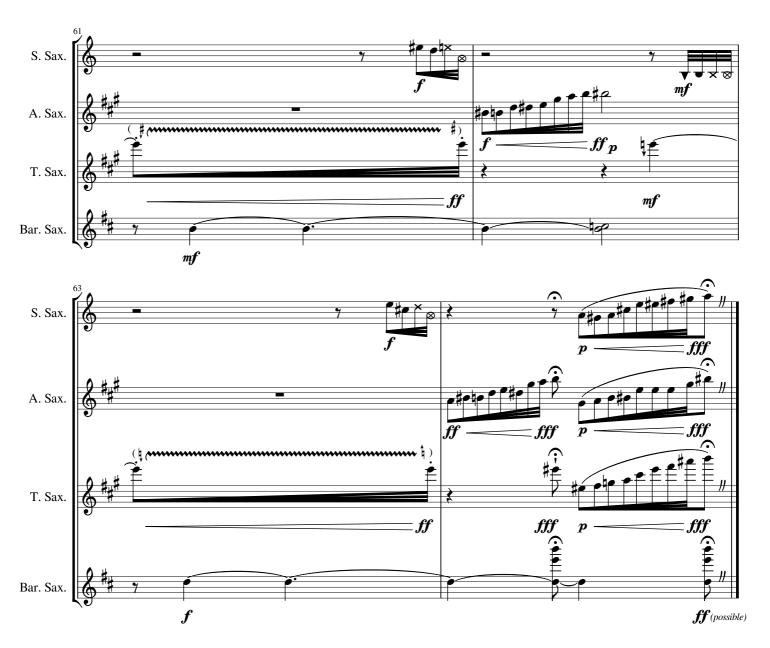


2nd Movement - Rhythmic

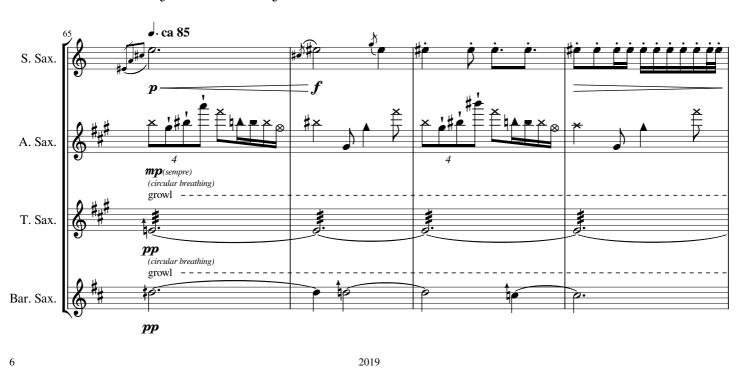








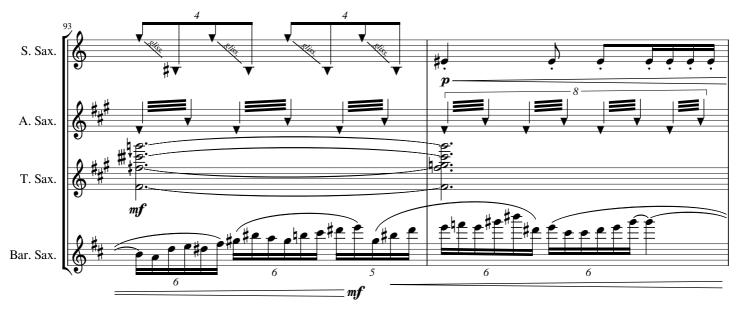
3rd Movement - Lyrical and Rhythmic

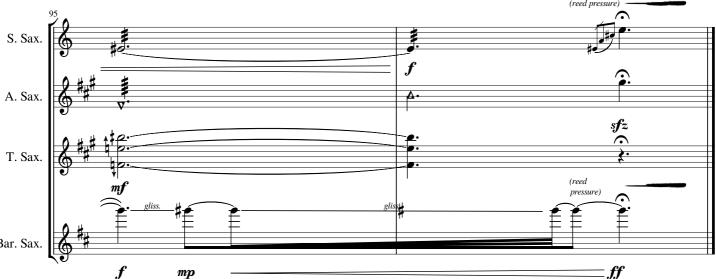




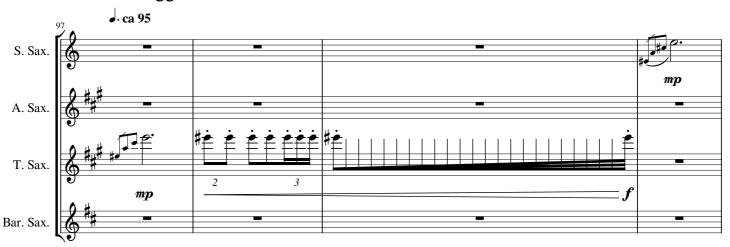


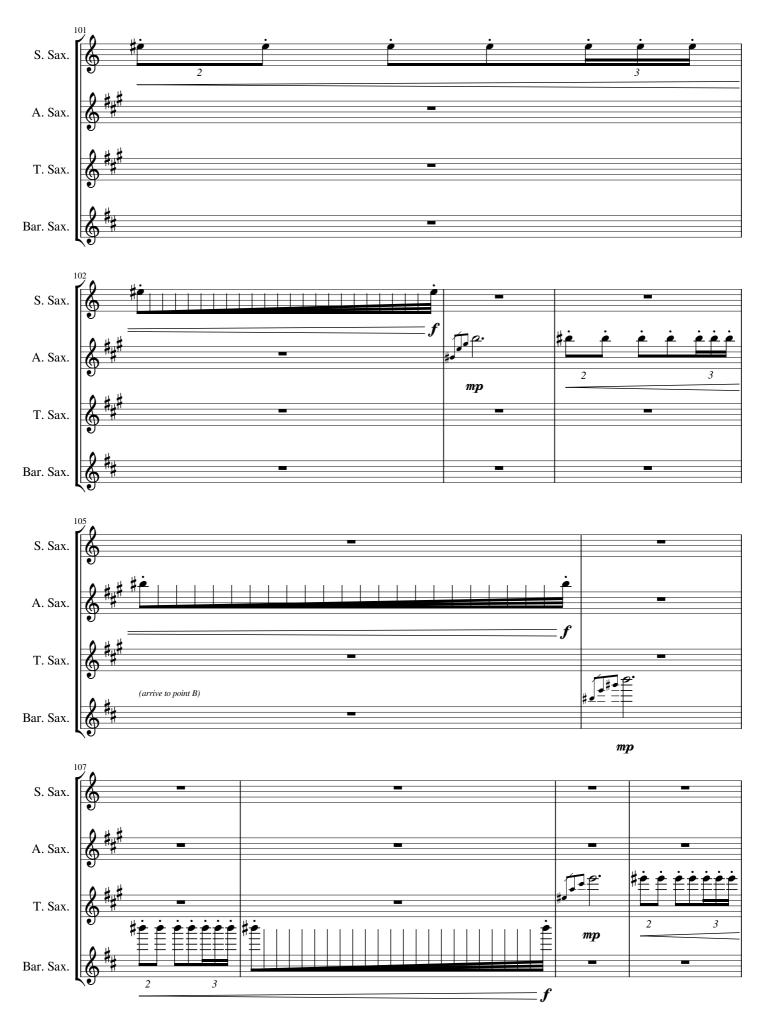




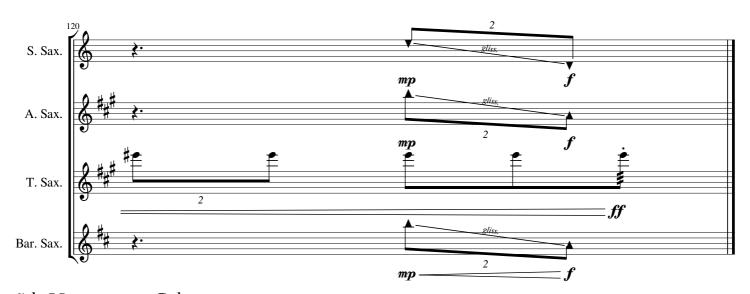


4th Movement - Aggressive

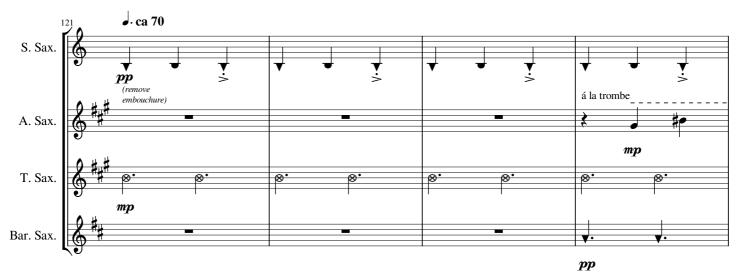


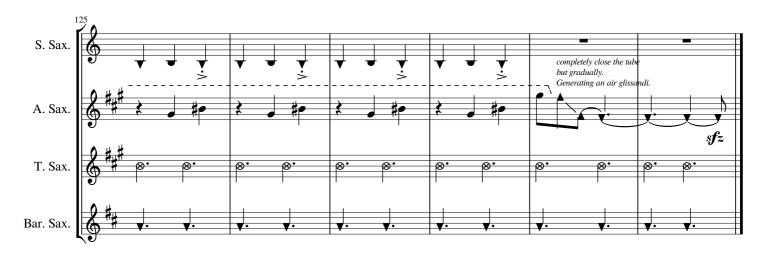






5th Movement - Calm



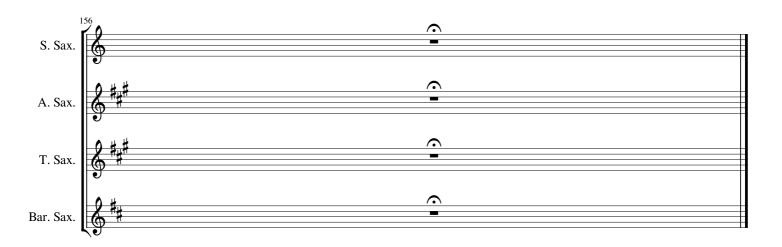


6th Movement - Frenetic

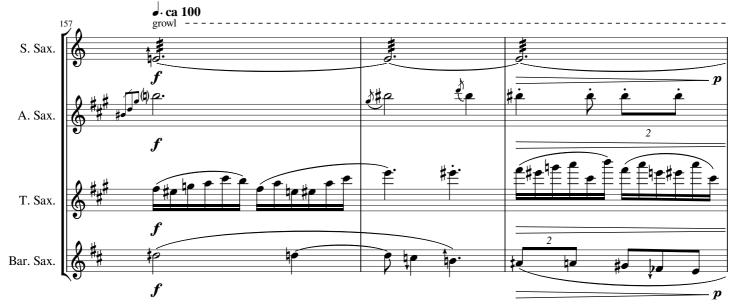


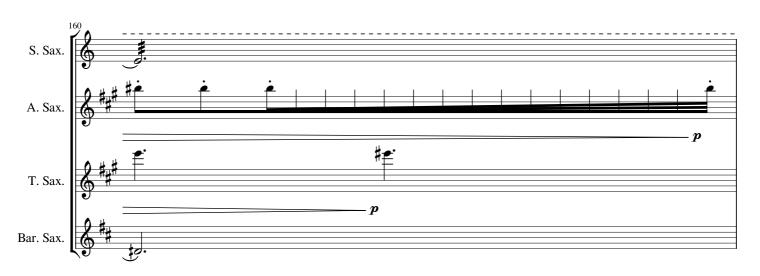






7th Movement - Exhausted







* as pp as possible