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Violín solo no. 1, op. 1

[2011-12]

para violín amplificado

dedicada a Germán Romero

Abraham Ortiz

Requerimientos del instrumento

1. Para un fácil deslizamiento del arco sobre cuerdas hacia el cordal, se debe usar un cordal sin microafinadores.
2. Se requiere el uso de 2 arcos, uno de ellos de contrabajo.
3. Para las secciones 1 a 3 se sugiere al instrumentista colocar el violín en posición de chelo, sujetado entre sus piernas y barbilla. Finalmente en la sección 4 el instrumentista debe dar una vuelta de 90 grados al violín, es decir sin dejar la postura anterior pero con las clavijas hacia el piso y el cuerpo sujetado con las piernas.

interpretación

La dinámica es usada más como indicador de fuerza que como una equivalencia de balance de intensidad. En cuanto al cambio de secciones el intérprete debe tomarse el tiempo requerido para ajustarse a las necesidades de cada una.

sección 1

Debe usarse un arco de contrabajo. En esta sección se pide una arcada durante los 9 min. Véase las indicaciones de "dirección-posición de arco" de las secciones 3.

sección 2*

Debe usarse arco de violín. Se toca con arco pegadísimo al puente y la línea negra marca la posición de la digitación (como se observa, la digitación esta afuera del tasto) y la cuerda debe ser digitada con la uña.

sección 3

Esta sección se encuentra dividida en 2 partes: mano de arco y mano de digitación:

Indicaciones mano digitación

presionando cuerda

altura de la cuerda: significa la posición en la que será presionada, que va desde "cuerdas al aire" hasta al "límite del tasto".

ampliación-ritmo de vibrato: significa vibración de la cuerda, que va desde "0" vibración, hasta una 5ta como máximo aproximadamente.

presión de digitación: va desde "fuerte" u "ordinaria" (en este punto la cuerda está pegando al tasto) hasta "suave" (lo sonidos resultantes son básicamente armónicos); en la parte intermedia se produce una mezcla de sonido apagado con interacción de algunos armónicos.

pizz. dedo medio: significa pizzicato con dedo "medio" (de la mano de la digitación), esto independientemente de la presión de las cuerdas con el dedo "índice".

golpe de cuerda sobre tasto: es el ritmo que debe llevar el golpe de la cuerda sobre el tasto.

Indicaciones mano arco

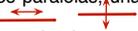
ritmo o ataque de arco: la línea vertical indica el ataque y la horizontal la duración del mismo.

dirección-posición de arco: indica tanto la dirección como la posición que debe tener el arco, así como la zona aproximada sobre la cual debe colocarse el arco.

Se usan 3 zonas:

1. que va desde tasto a puente;
2. después del puente hasta cordal; y
3. la zona del cordal.

La línea sin flechas es la indicadora de la posición e inclinación de arco, siendo una línea horizontal [una especie de guión largo] la colocación ordinaria del arco; sin embargo esta línea no tiene que ver con la dirección que se tome.

La línea con flechas es la dirección hacia donde se va a dirigir el arco, independientemente de la posición adoptada. La dirección ordinaria de arco son 2 líneas horizontales paralelas, una con flechas y otra sin ellas. 

En las zonas donde se encuentra el arco en posición horizontal y las flechas con dirección entre horizontal y vertical, como formando una especie de cruz, significa que el arco debe adoptar esa posición con una dirección entre horizontal y vertical, no hacia punta y talón.

cantidad de arco: se refiere a la cantidad aproximada a usar de arco, ya sea hacia la punta o hacia el talón.

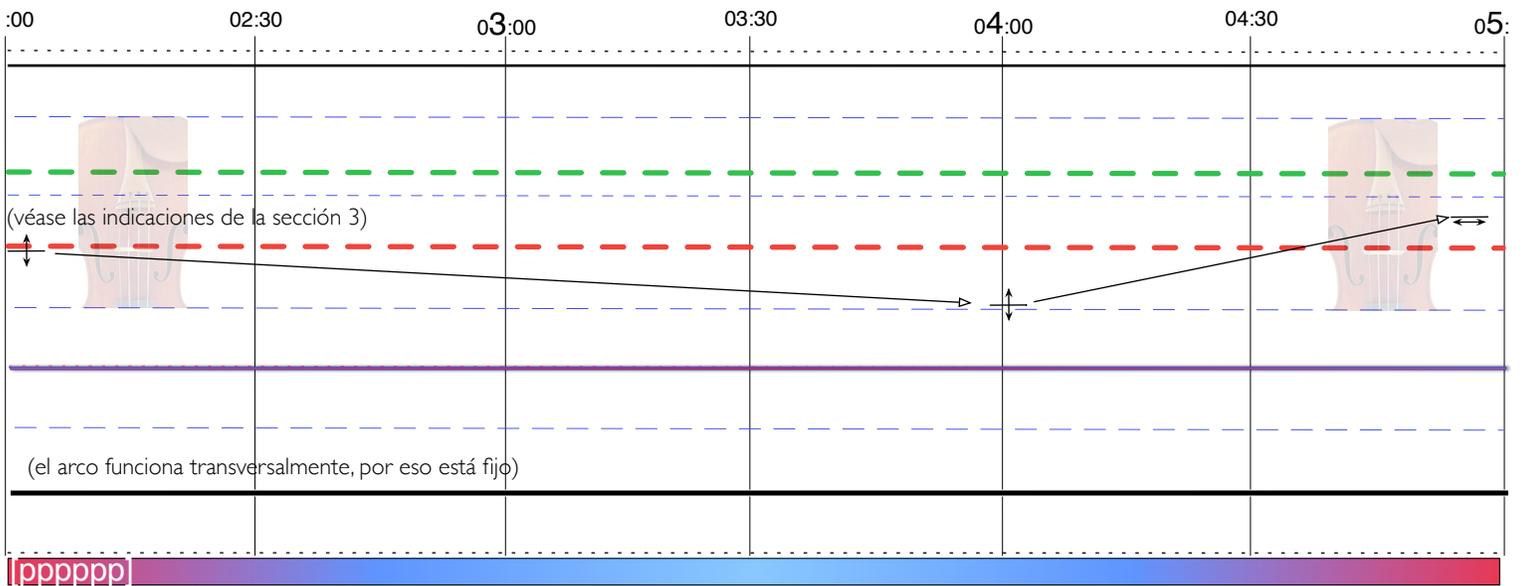
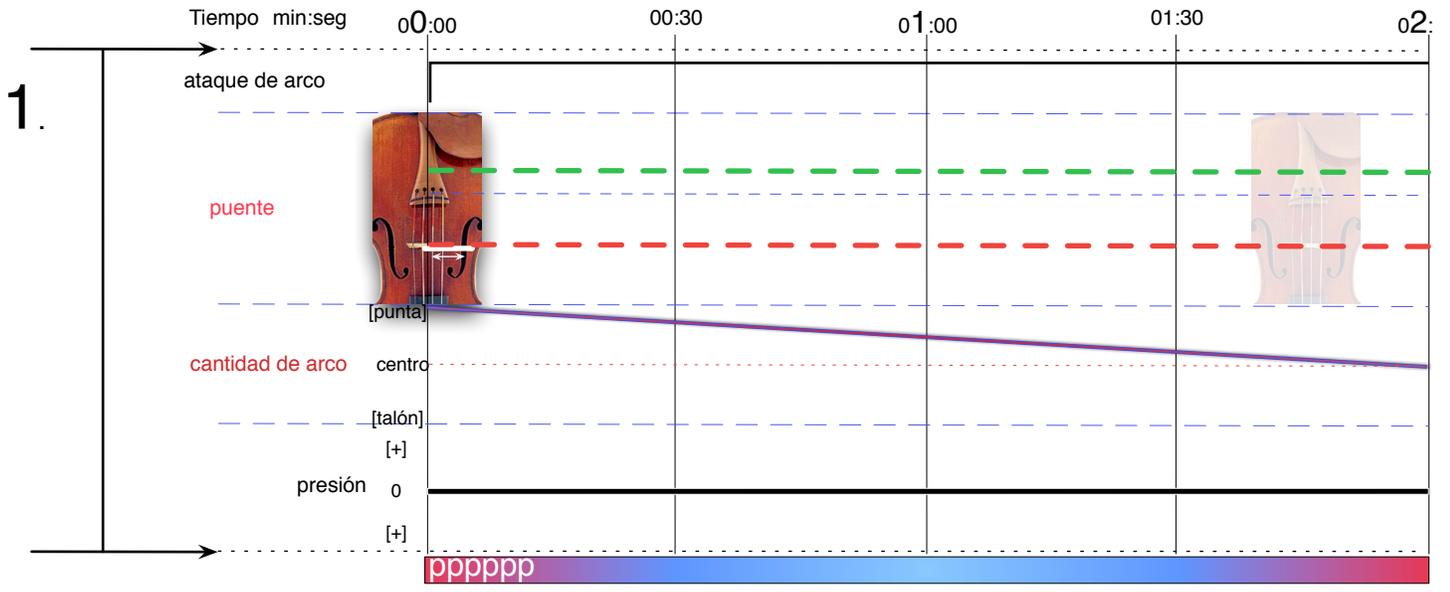
presión de arco: se refiere a la presión que se ejerce sobre el arco; hacia la zona del "+" empiezan a dominar sonidos graves y ya en la zona del mismo, los sonidos en su totalidad son ásperos; hacia la zona del "0" los sonidos son en su mayoría armónicos, y ya en la zona del mismo, los sonidos son parecidos al ruido blanco del desliz del arco convolucionado con la resonancia del cuerpo del violín.

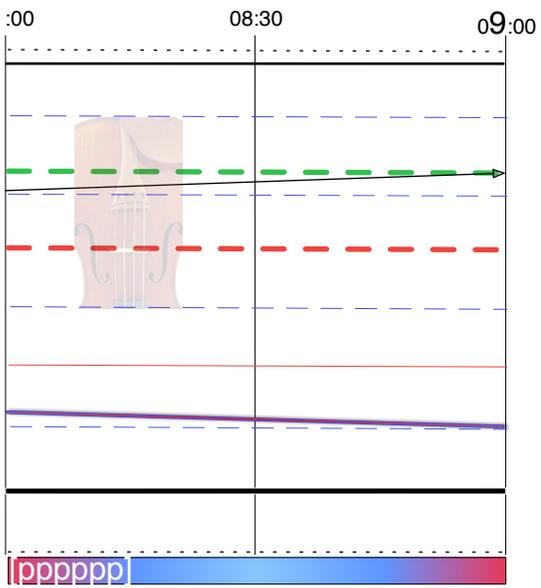
sección 4

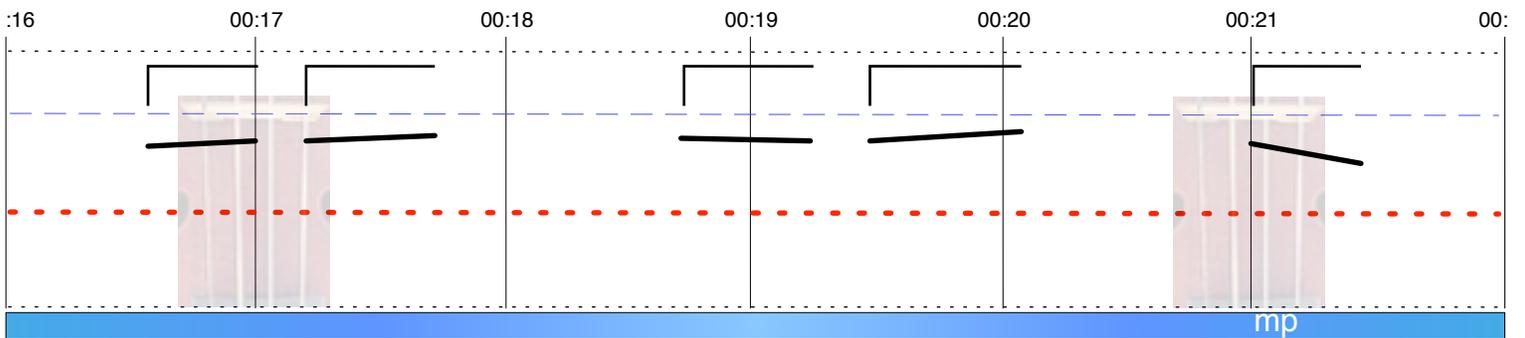
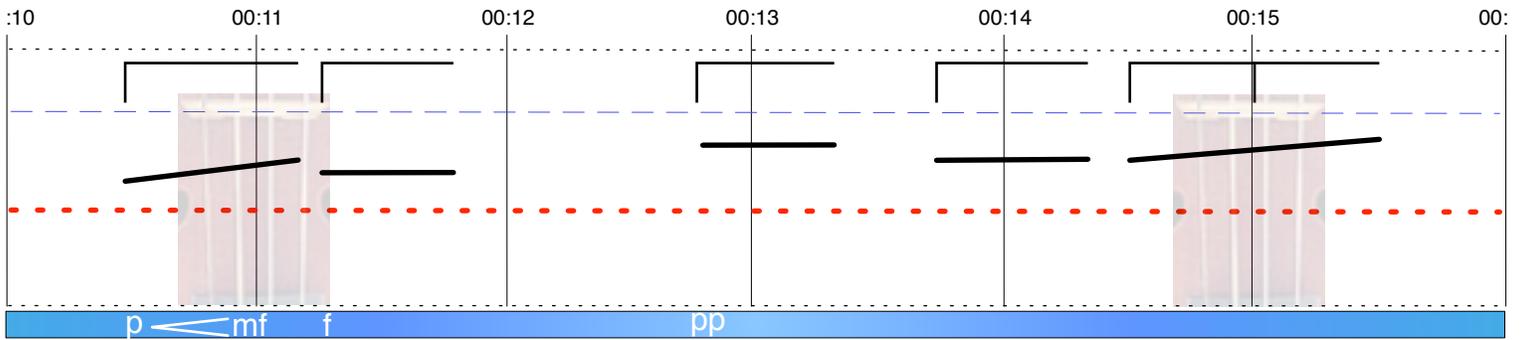
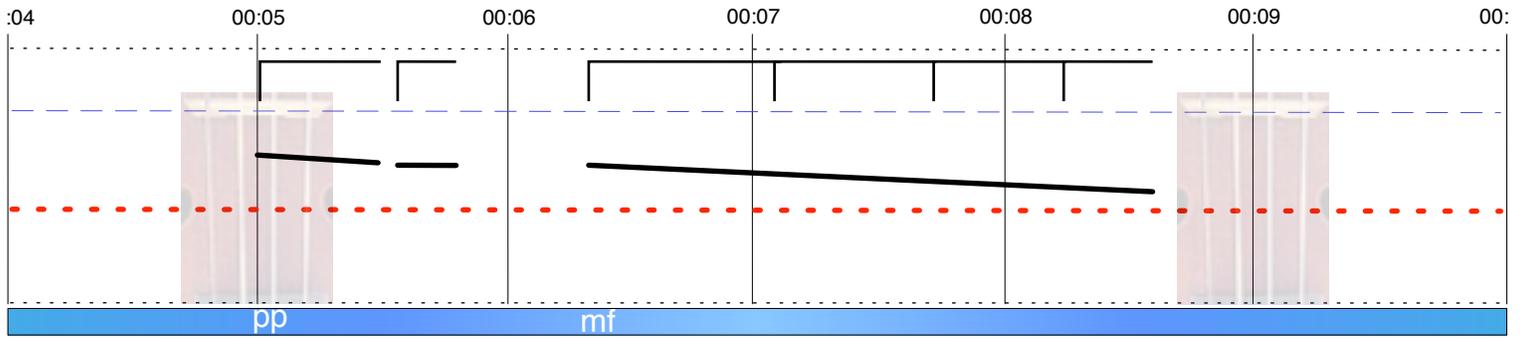
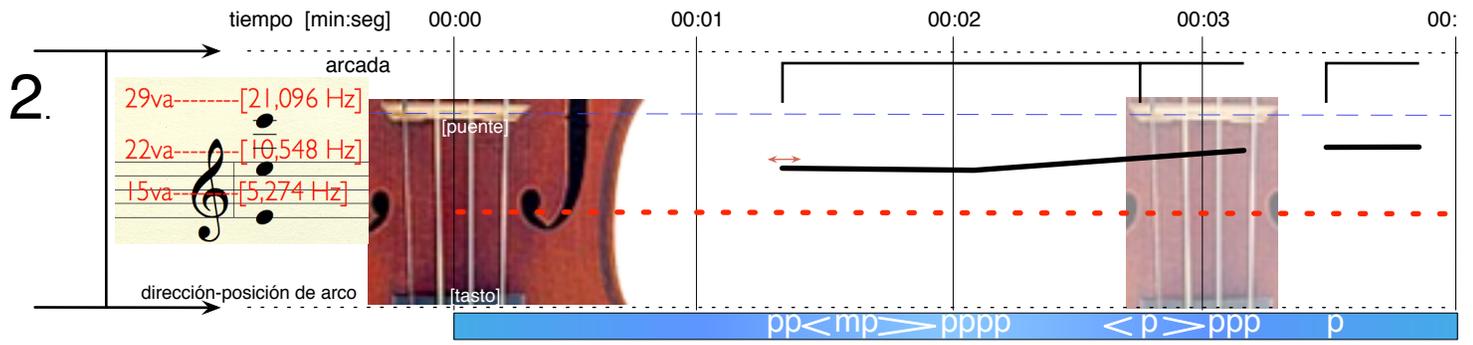
En este punto de la obra el violinista debe abrazar las cuerdas con dos arcos con la parte de la crín. Para conseguir esto, es necesario tomar los arcos abrazados por los extremos y empujarlos con fuerza.

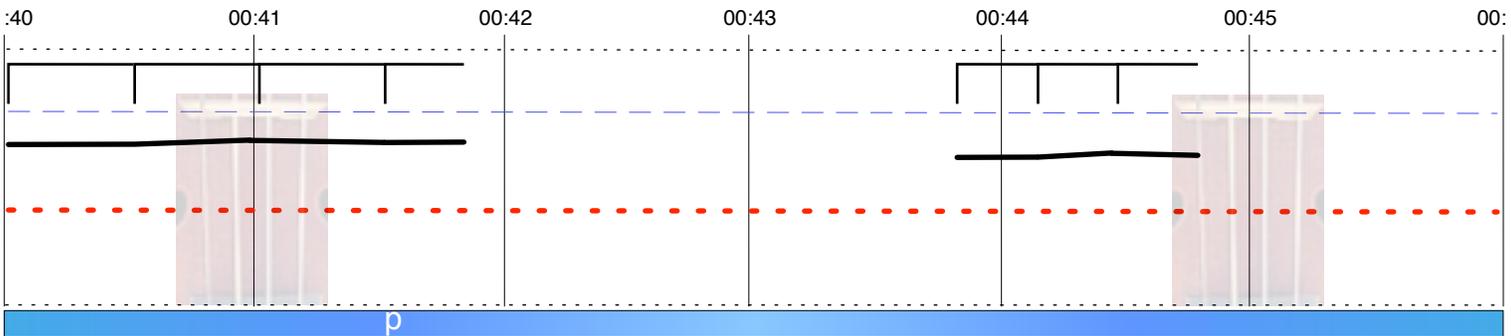
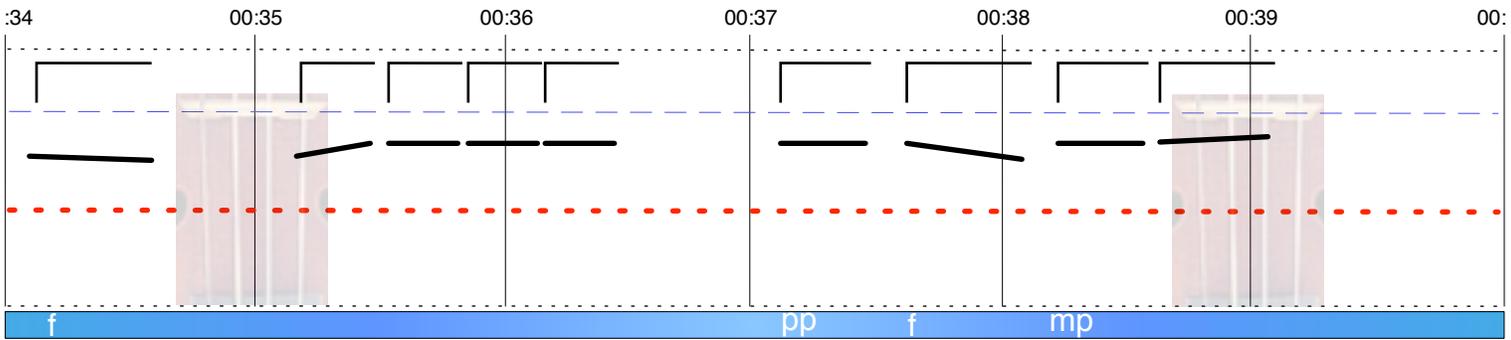
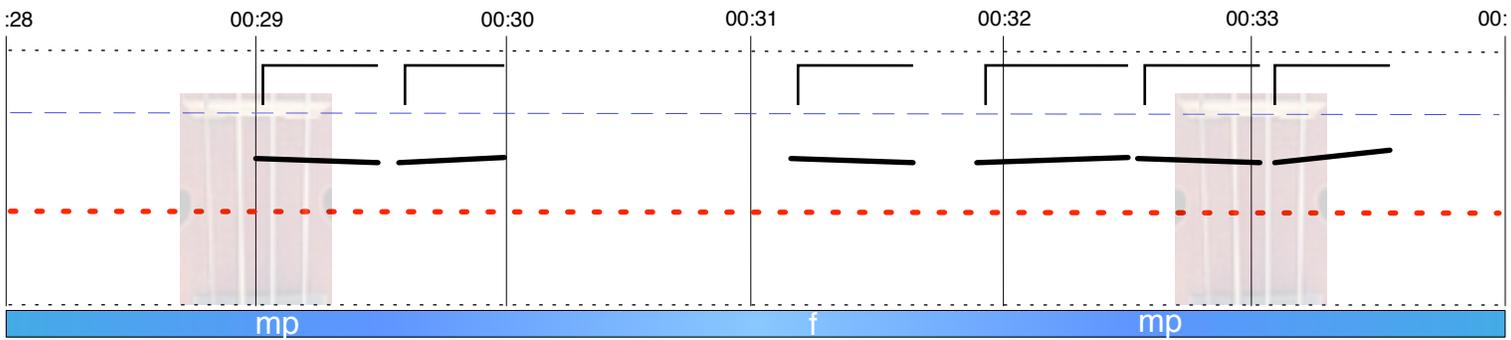
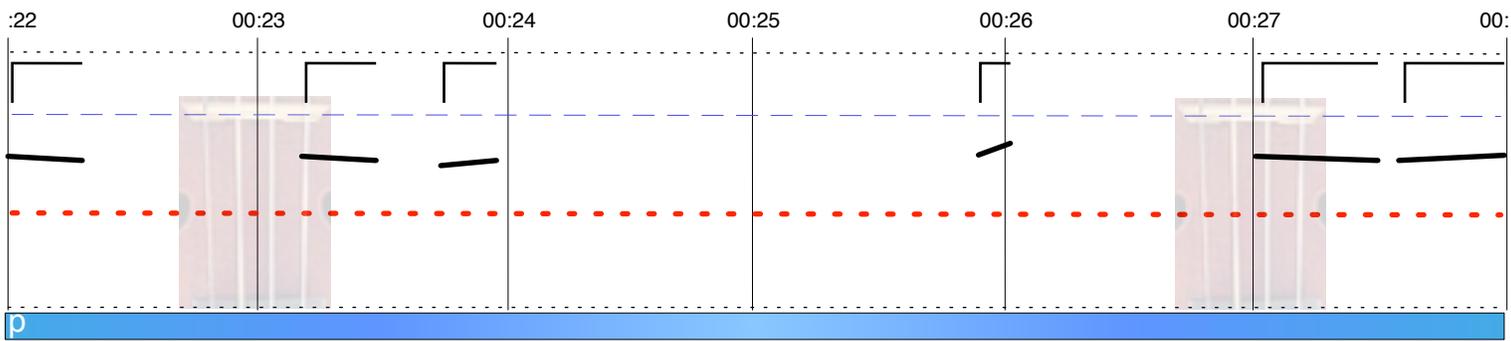
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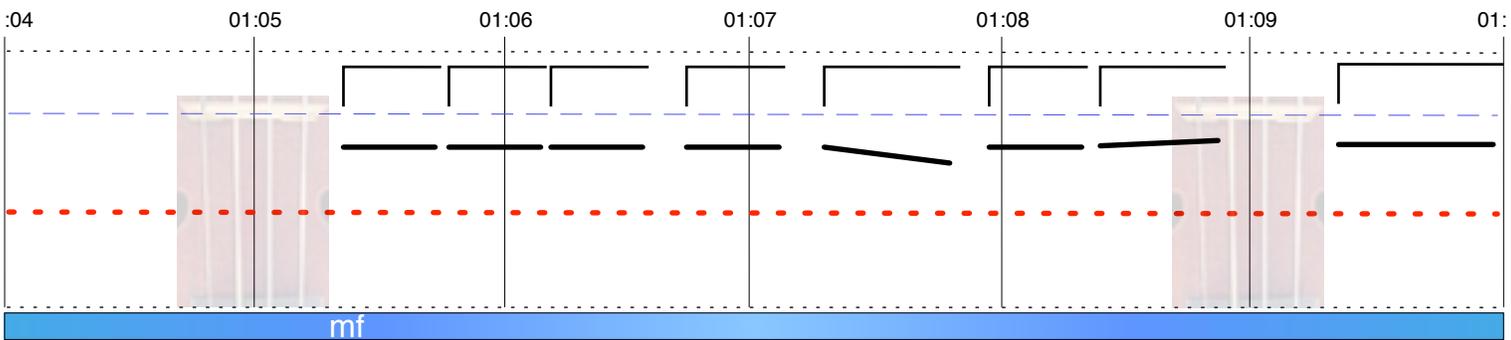
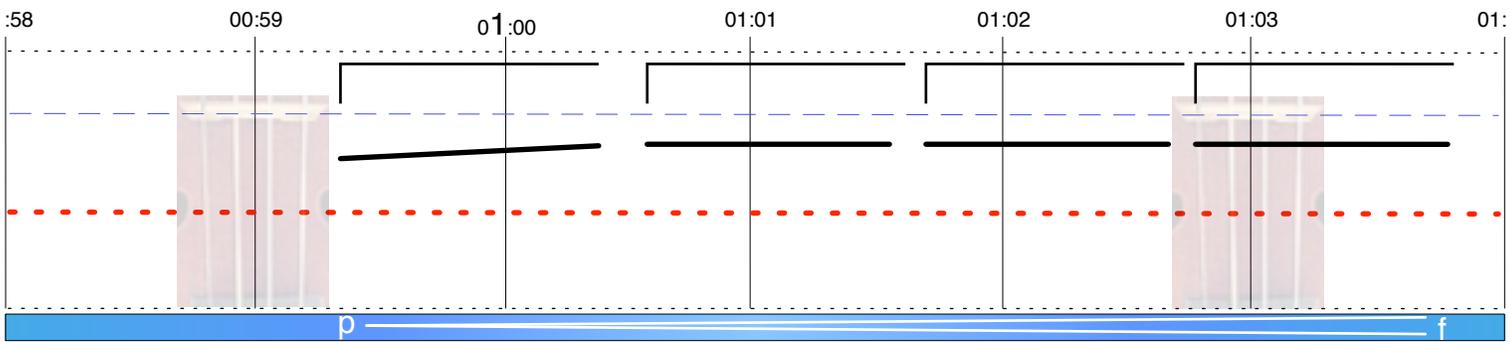
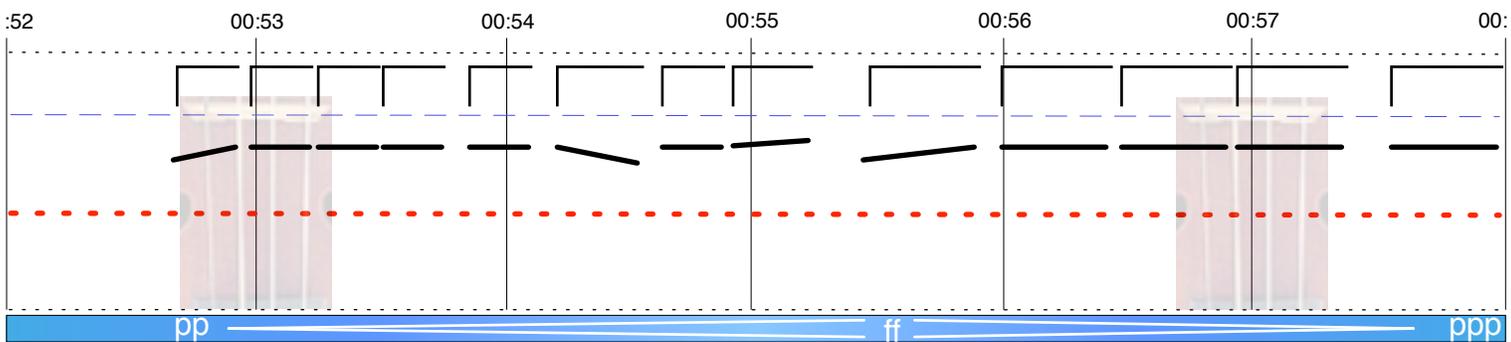
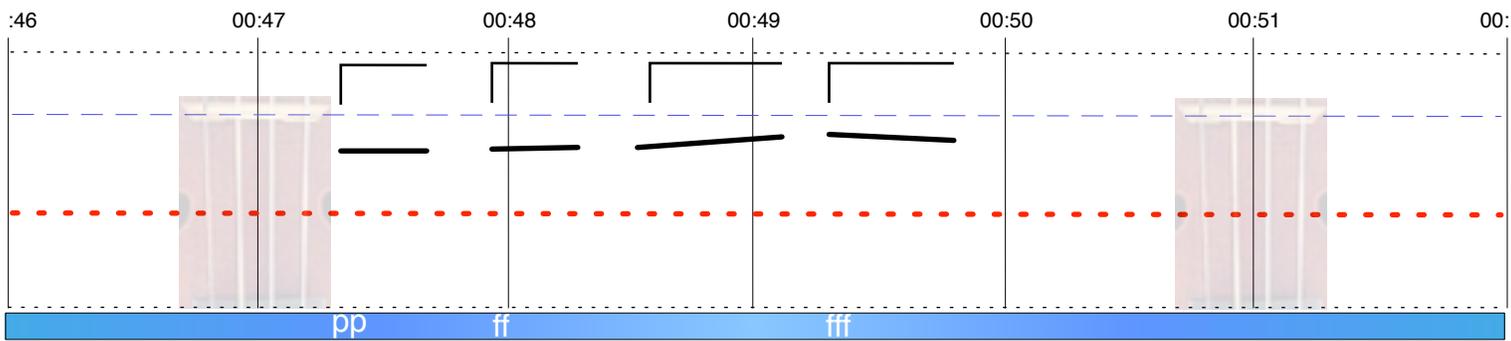
*Sección 2. La escucha humana llega hasta los 18 y 20 KHz, sin embargo, la lógica de las alturas siguen el orden de una nota MI temperado transpuesto a la 15va, 22va y 29va, los cuales equivalen a 5274 Hz, 10548 Hz y 21096 Hz respectivamente. Poner el 21096 Hz es meramente como un límite al cual no se llega (por una cuestión física y de percepción) y por tener una relación con el temperamento, como ya se mencionó. El transcurso de la pieza ocurre en la mayoría de esta entre los 10 KHz y 17 KHz.

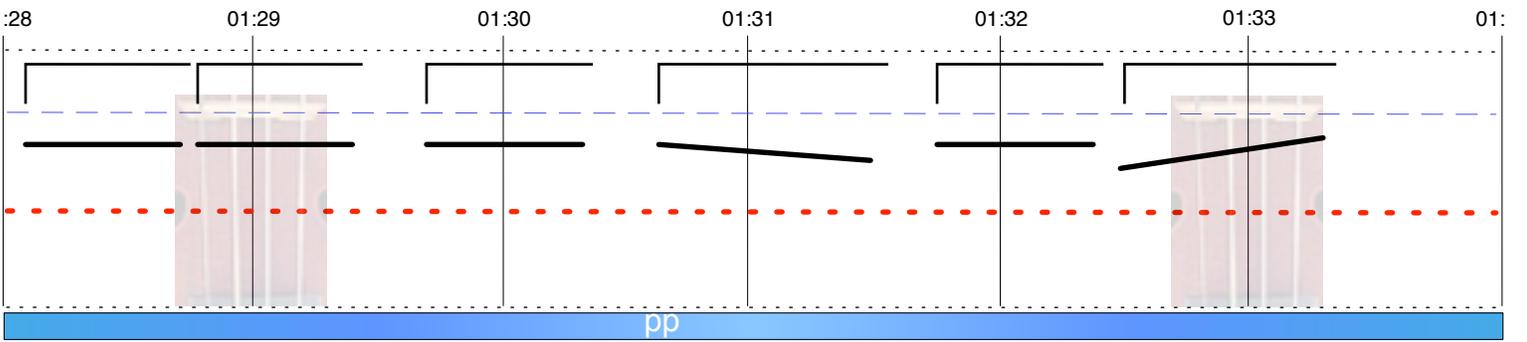
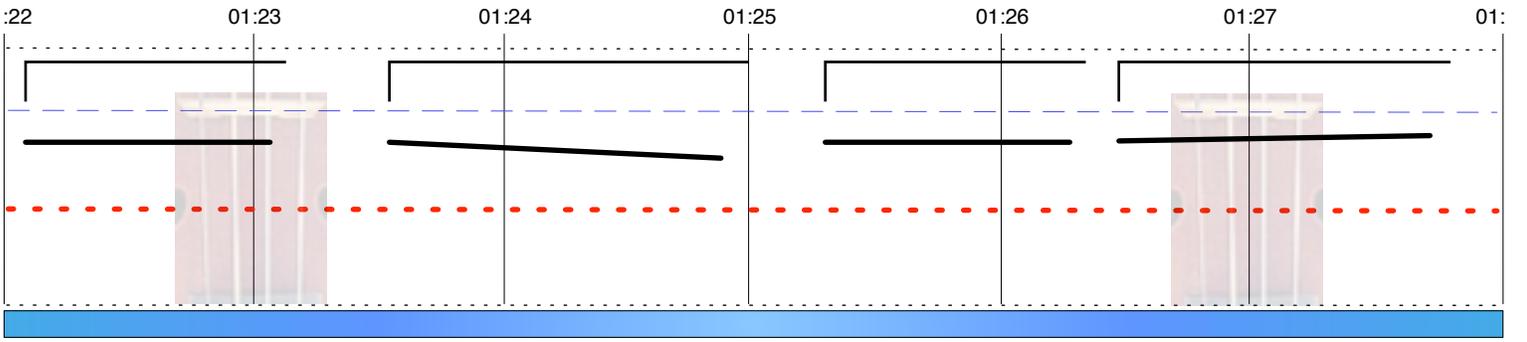
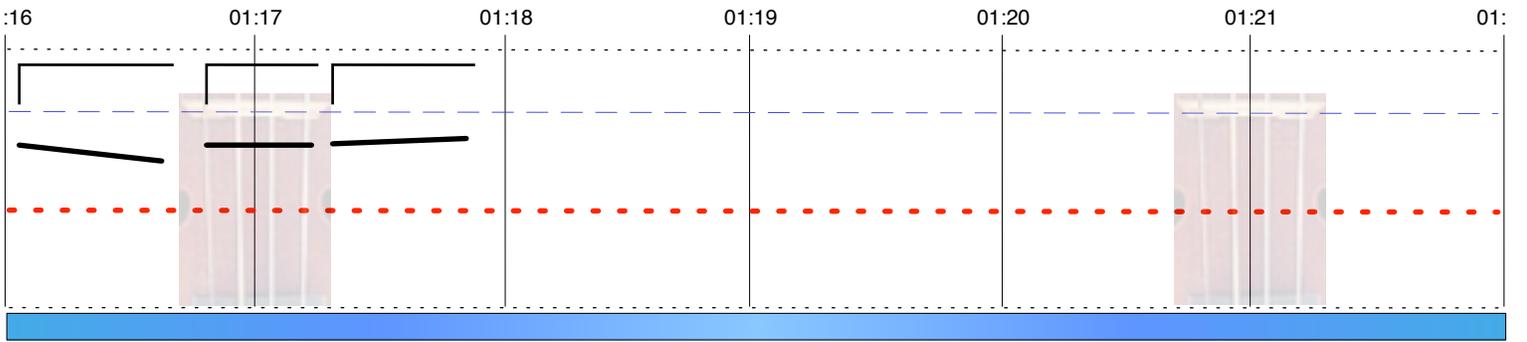
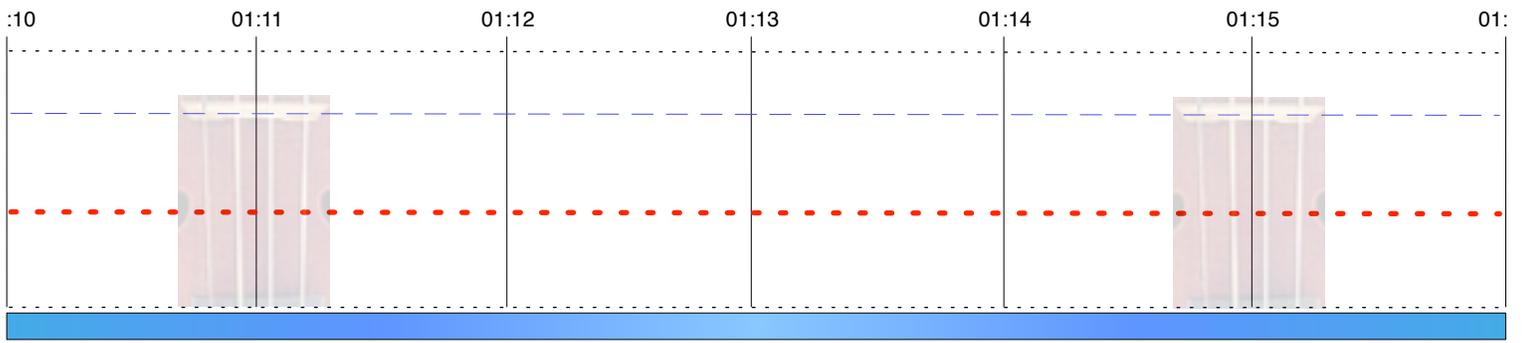


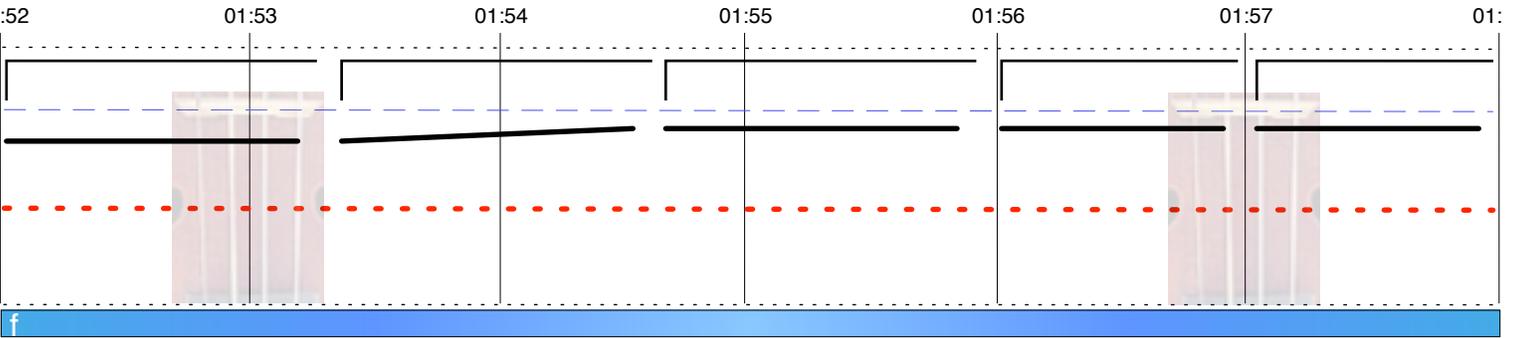
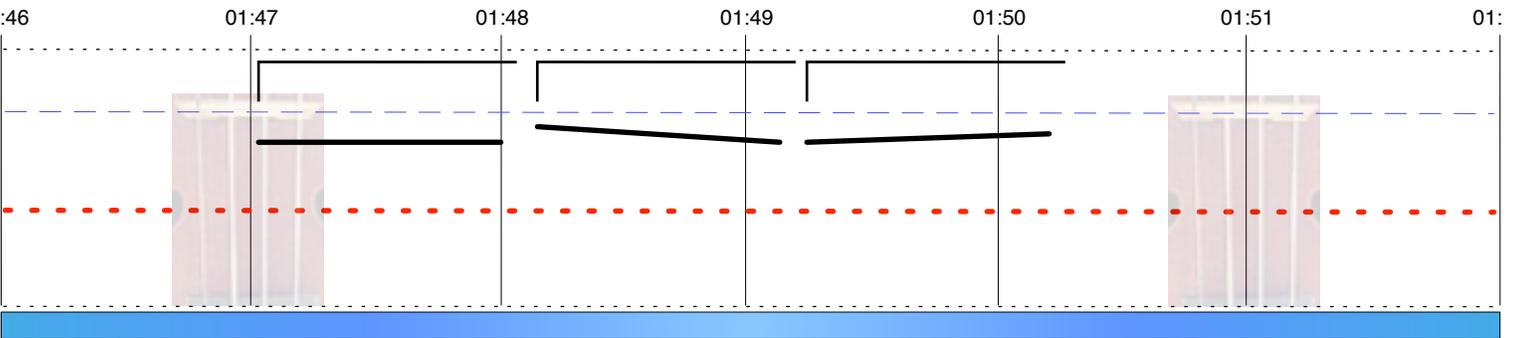
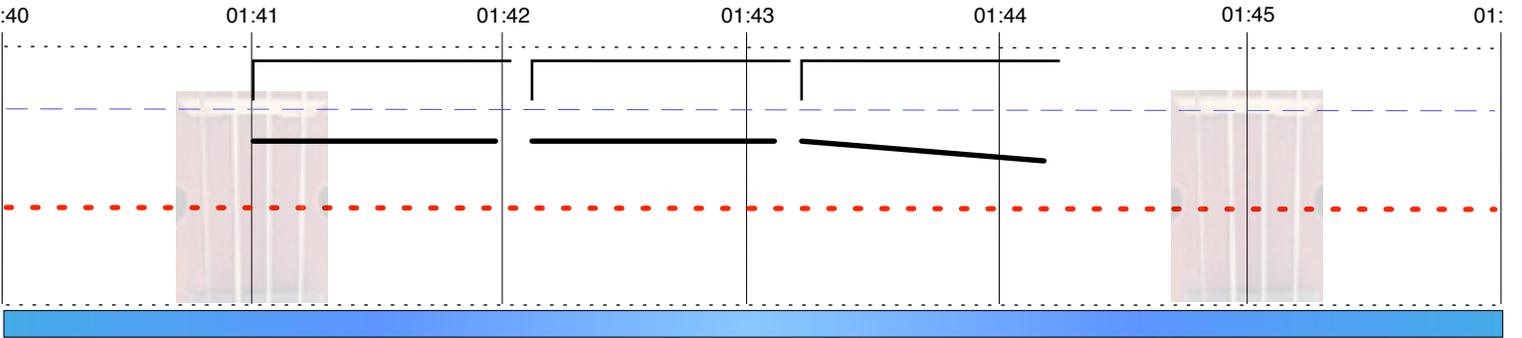
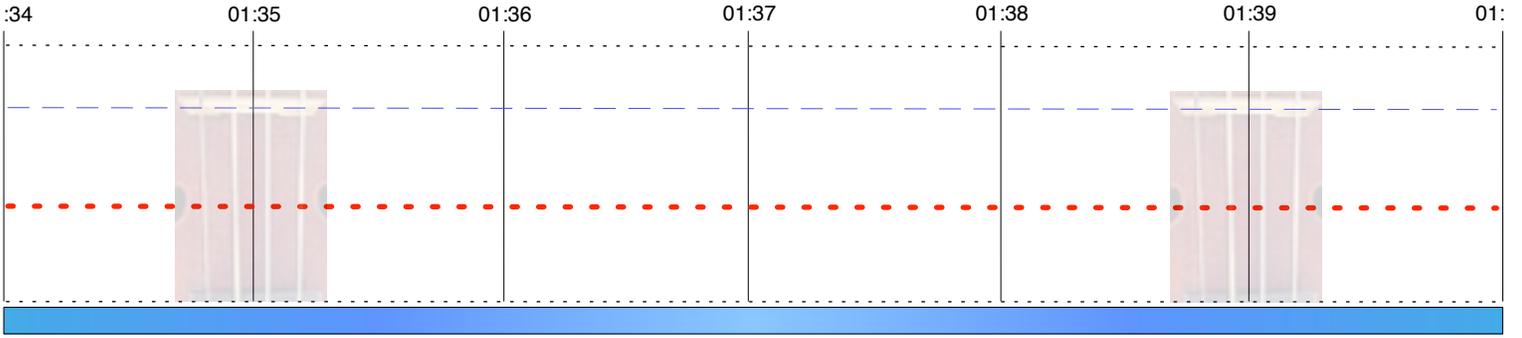


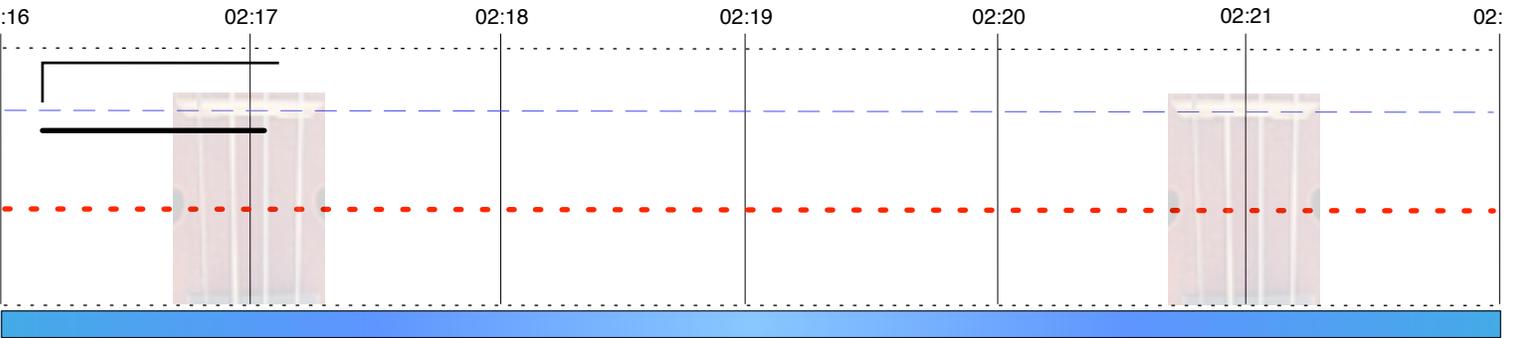
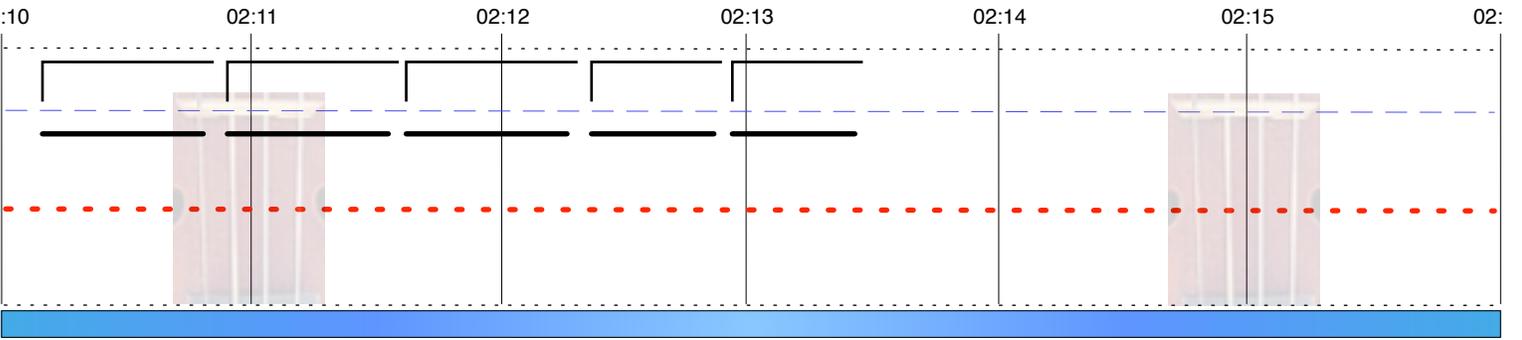
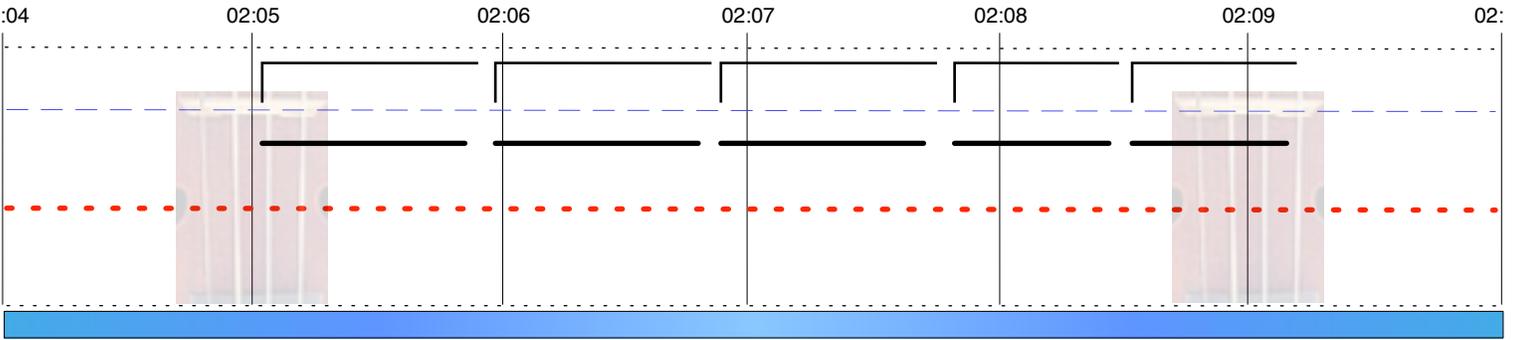
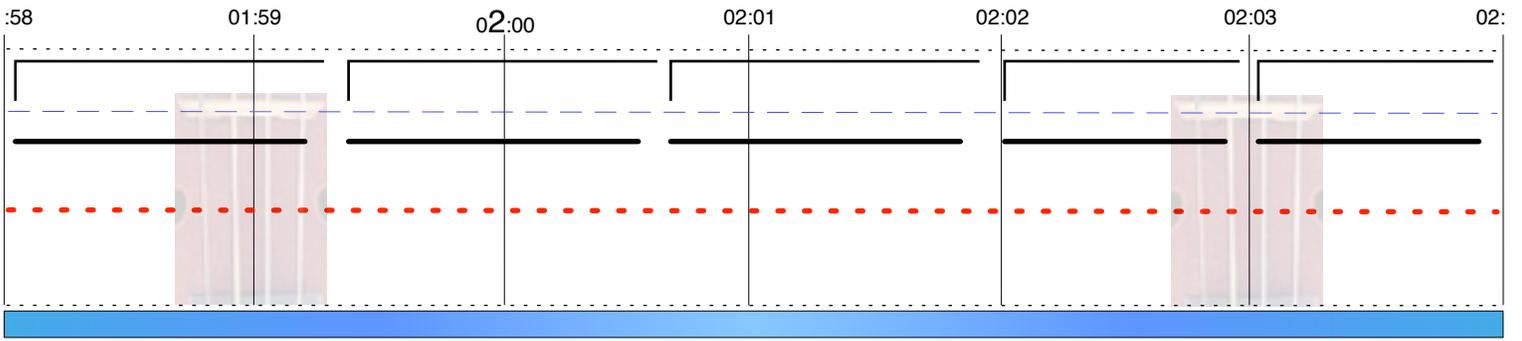


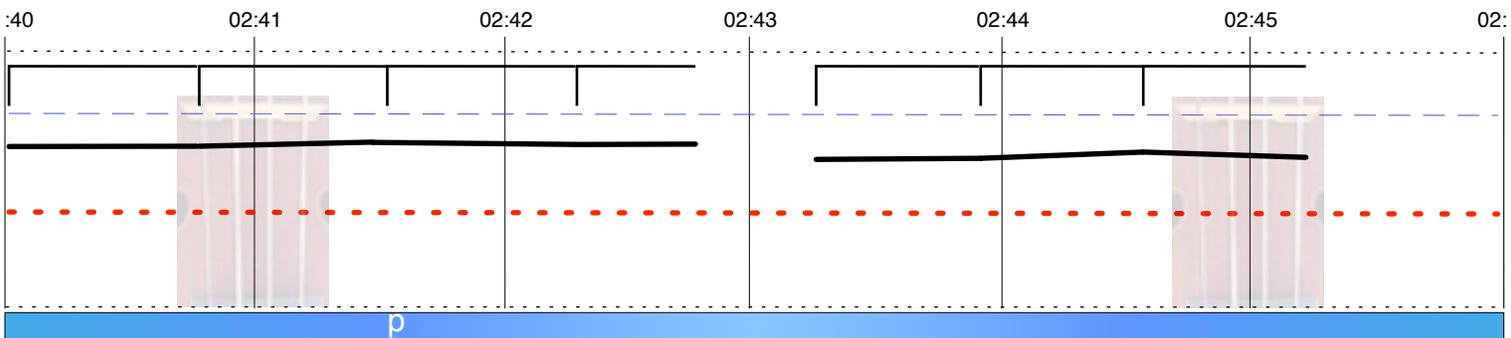
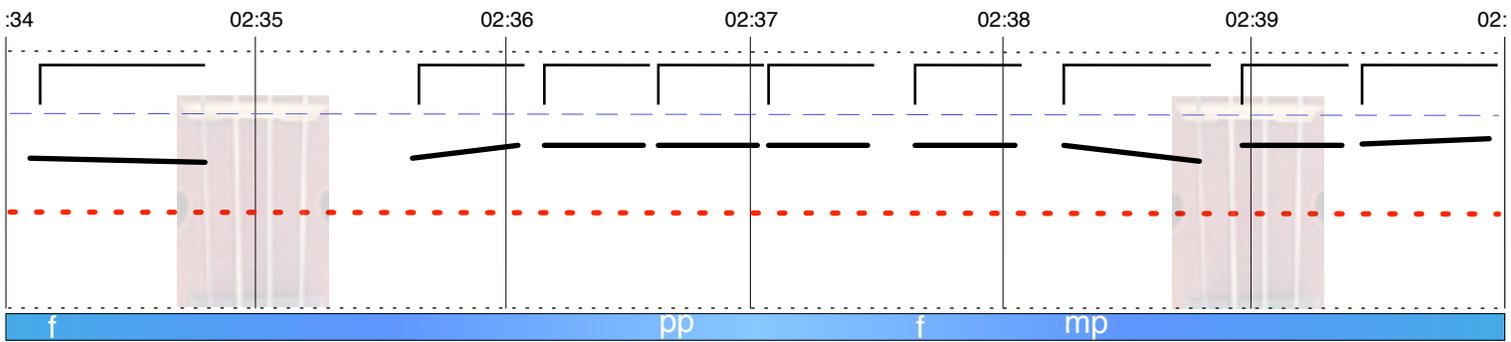
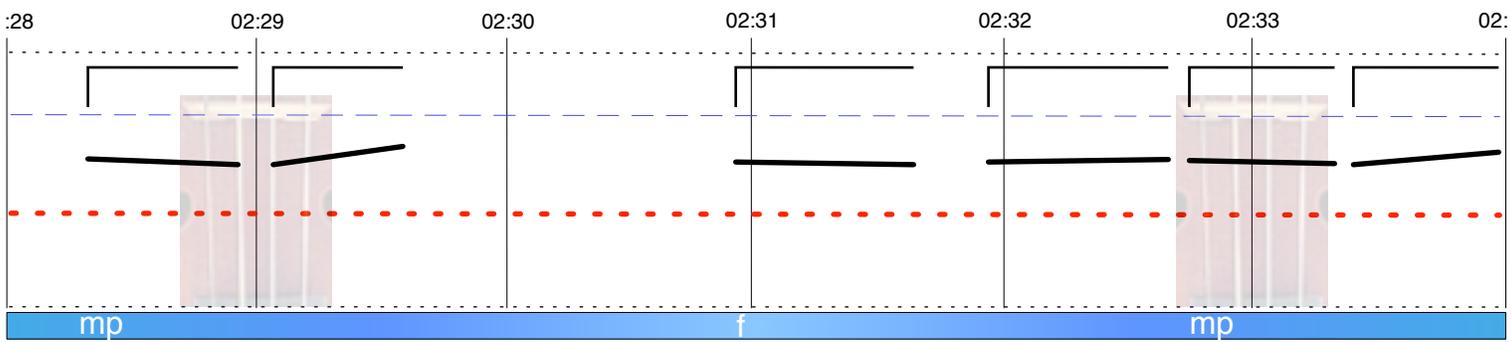
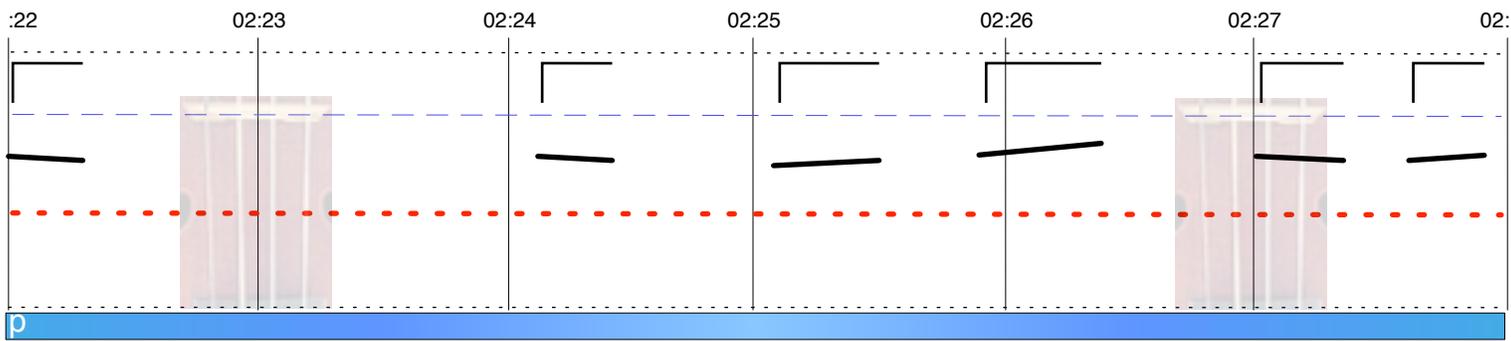


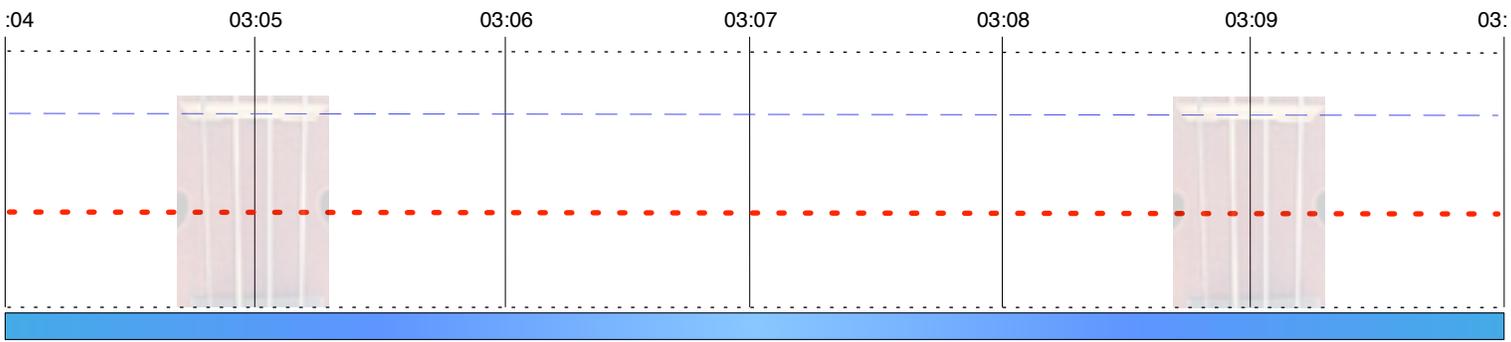
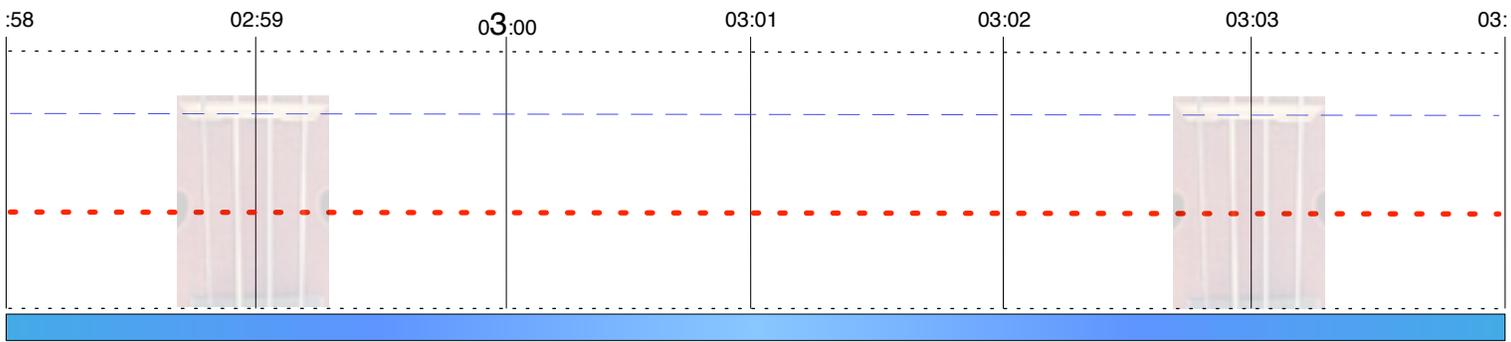
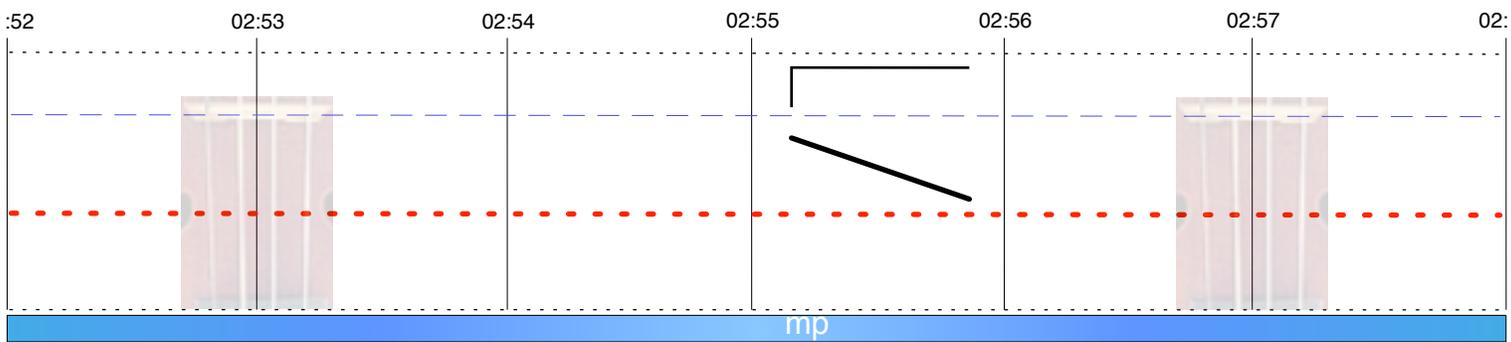
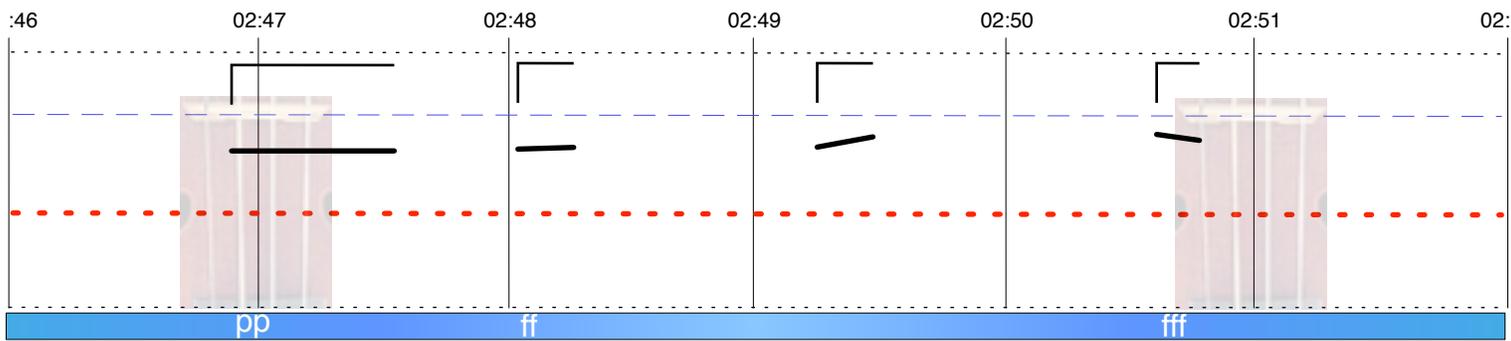


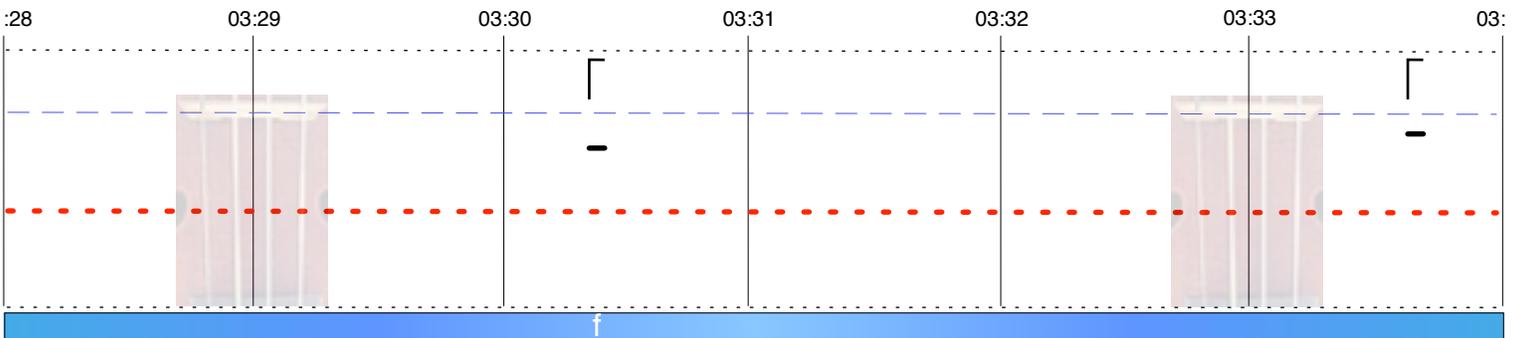
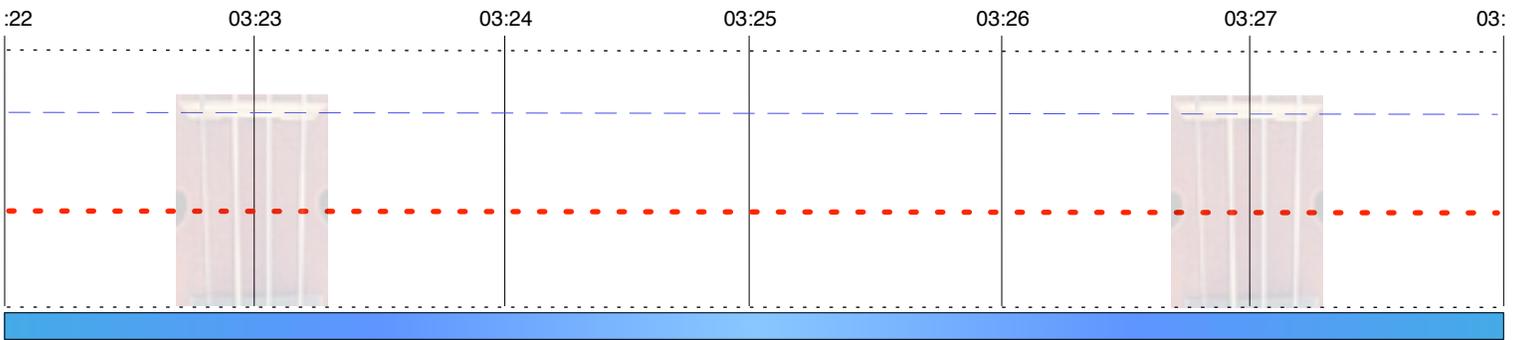
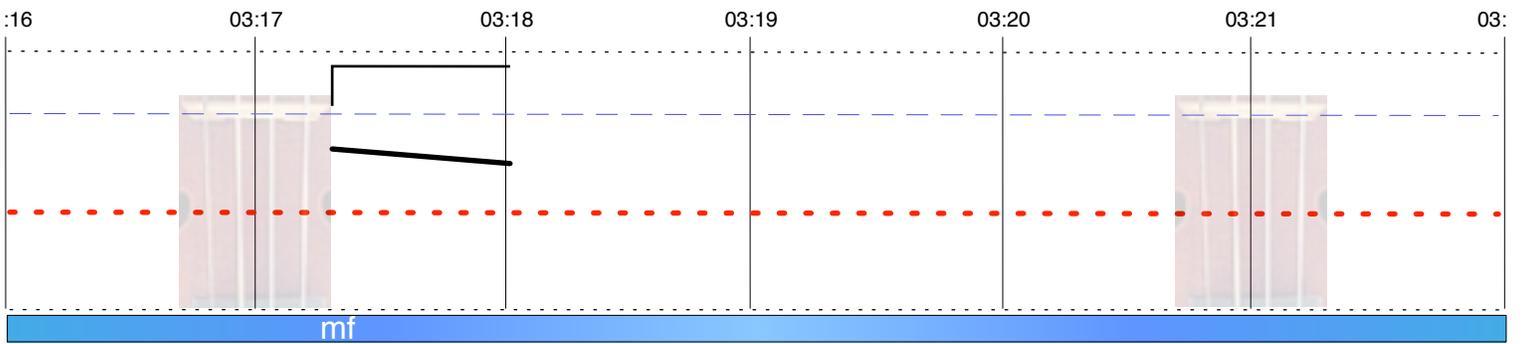
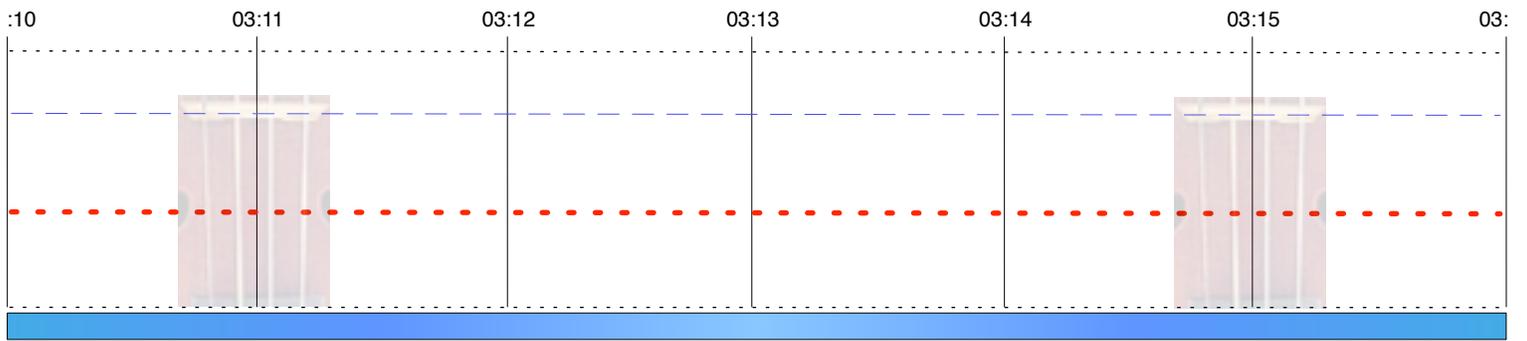


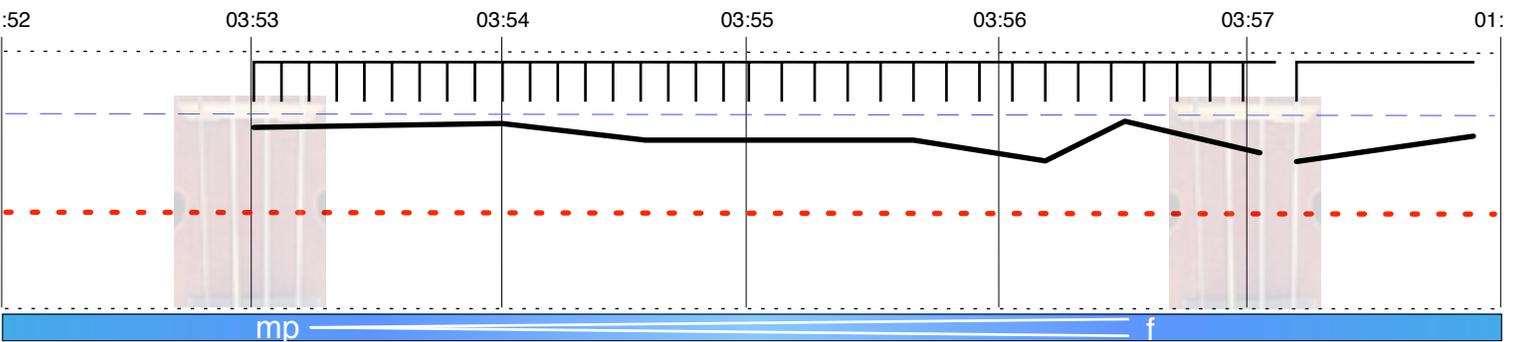
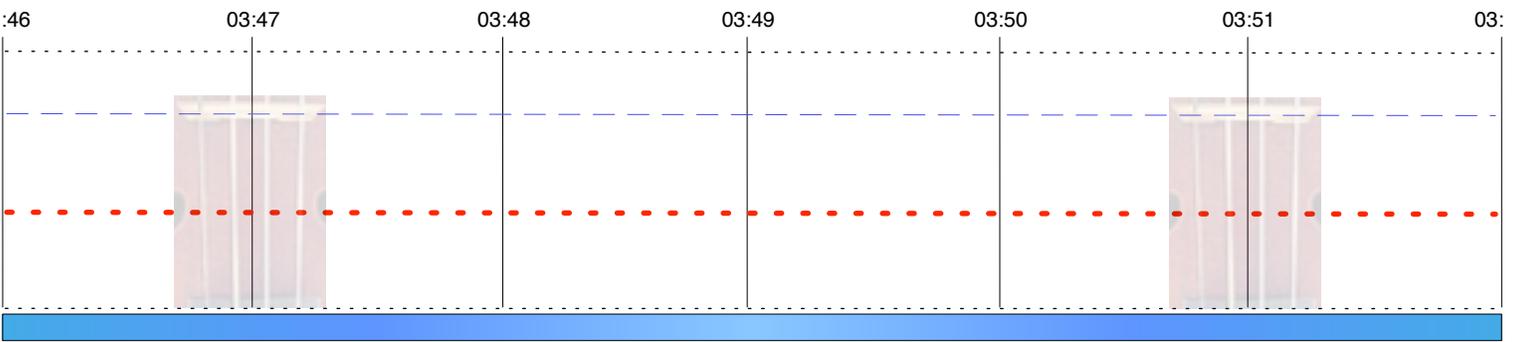
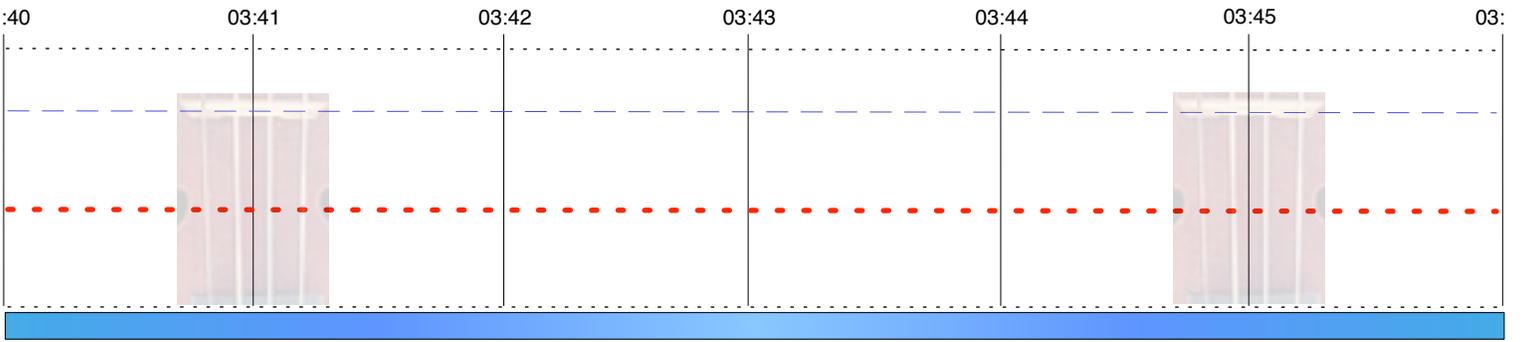
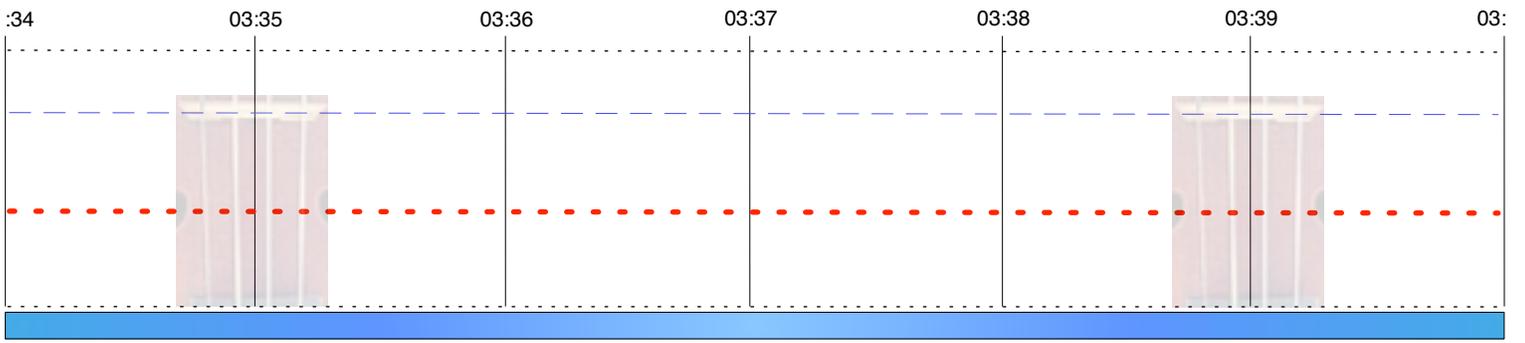












03:58 03:59 04:00 04:01 04:02 04:03 04:

This system covers the time interval from 03:58 to 04:03. It features a piano (p) dynamic marking at the beginning of the first staff. The first staff contains a melodic line with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff contains a piano accompaniment consisting of two eighth notes per beat. The staff is divided into measures by vertical lines, with time markers at the top. A blue bar is located at the bottom of the system.

04:04 04:05 04:06 04:07 04:08 04:09 04:

This system covers the time interval from 04:04 to 04:09. It features a piano (p) dynamic marking at the beginning of the first staff. The first staff contains a melodic line with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff contains a piano accompaniment consisting of two eighth notes per beat. The staff is divided into measures by vertical lines, with time markers at the top. A blue bar is located at the bottom of the system.

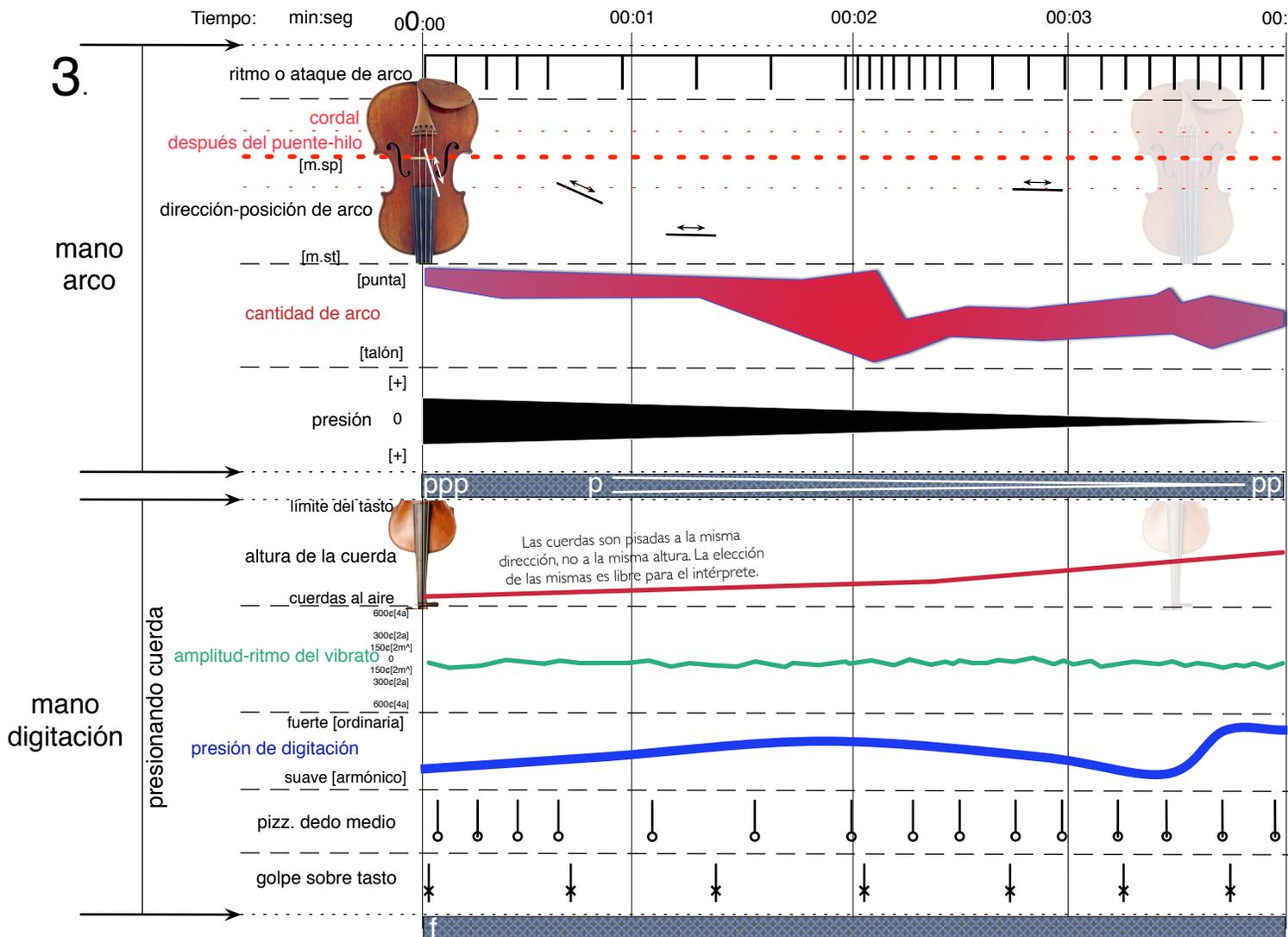
04:10 04:11 04:12 04:13 04:14 04:15 04:

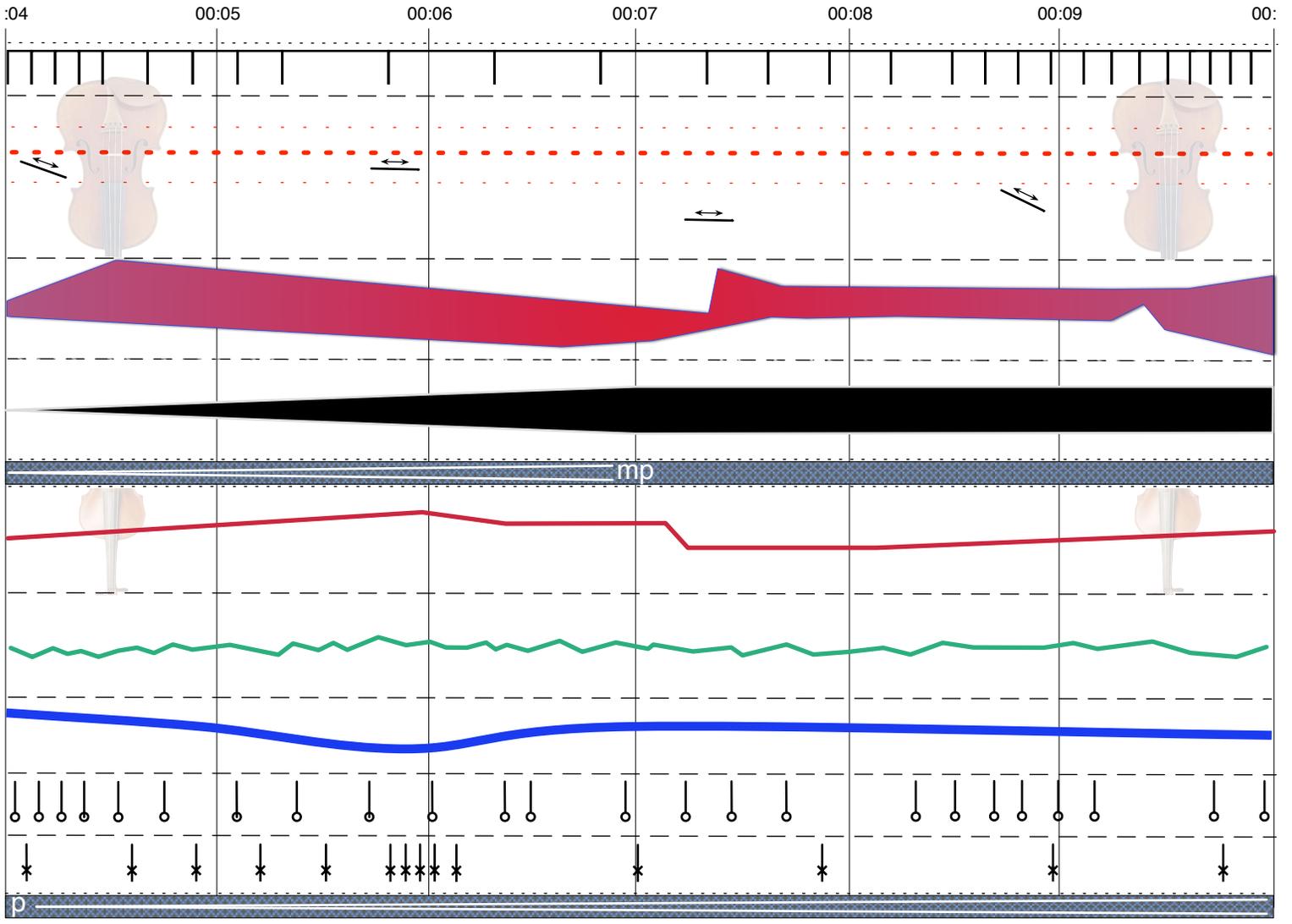
This system covers the time interval from 04:10 to 04:15. It features a piano (p) dynamic marking at the beginning of the first staff. The first staff contains a melodic line with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff contains a piano accompaniment consisting of two eighth notes per beat. The staff is divided into measures by vertical lines, with time markers at the top. A blue bar is located at the bottom of the system.

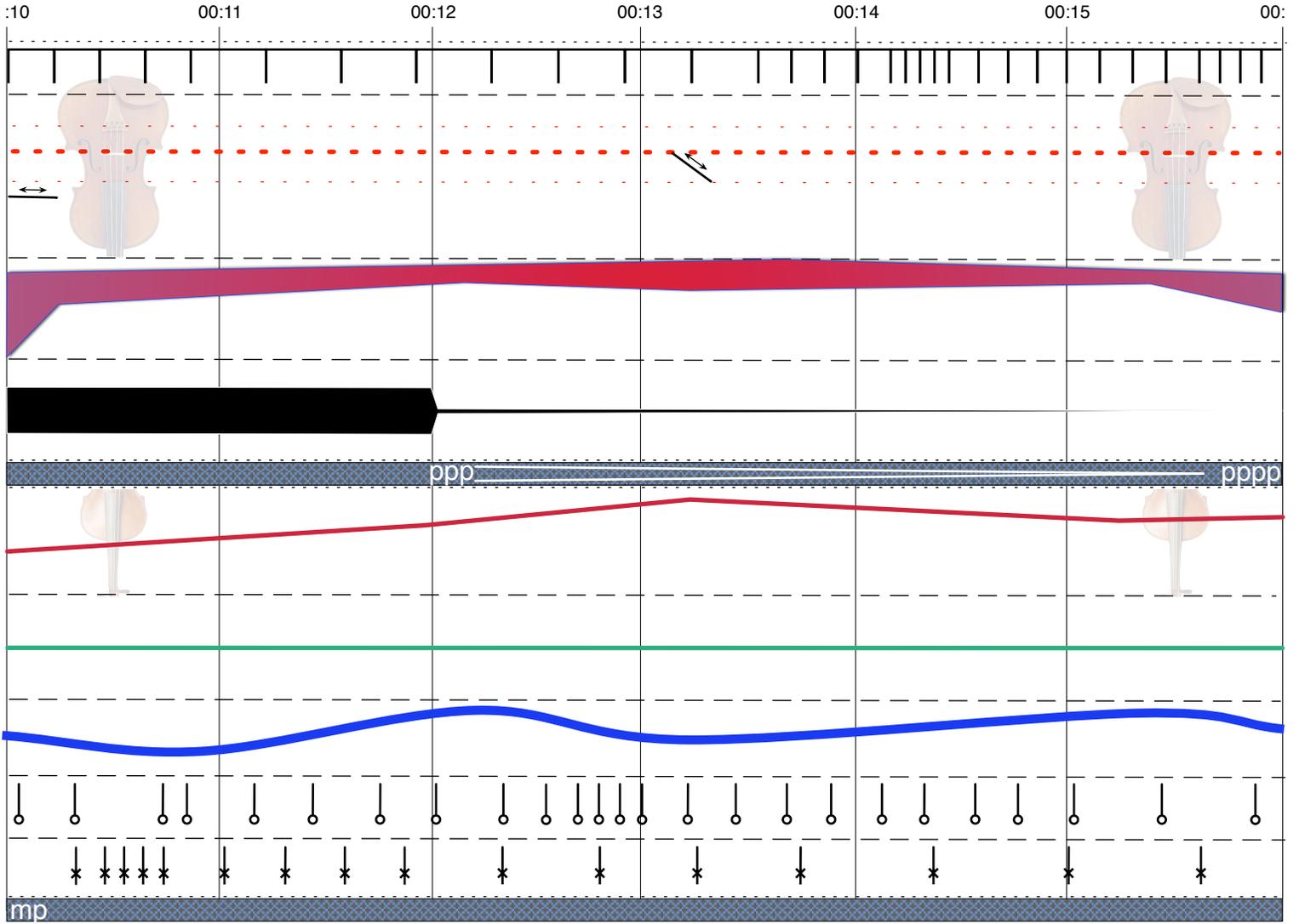
04:16 04:17 04:18 04:19 04:20 04:21 04:

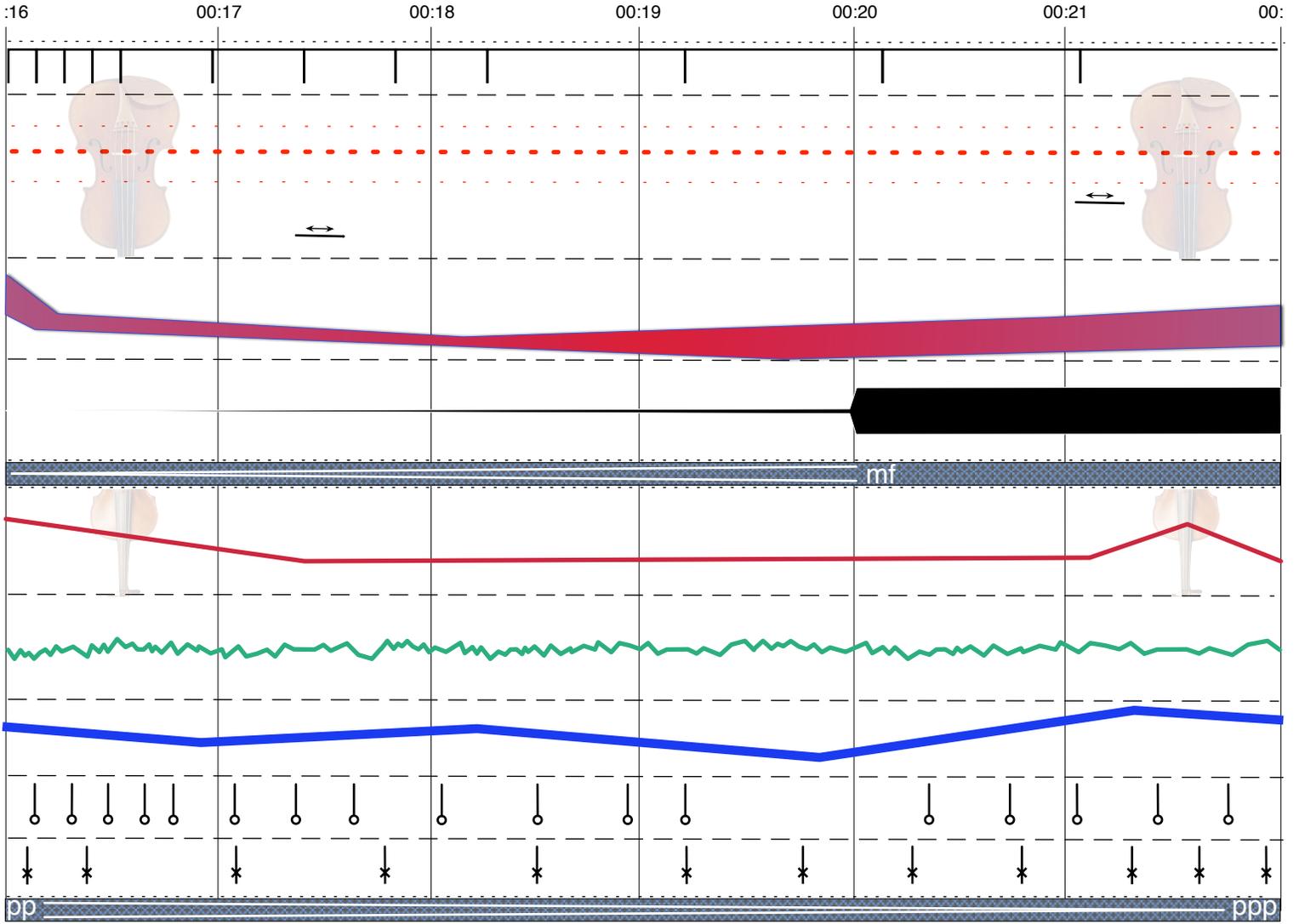
This system covers the time interval from 04:16 to 04:21. It features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking at the beginning of the first staff. The first staff contains a melodic line with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff contains a piano accompaniment consisting of two eighth notes per beat. The staff is divided into measures by vertical lines, with time markers at the top. A blue bar is located at the bottom of the system.

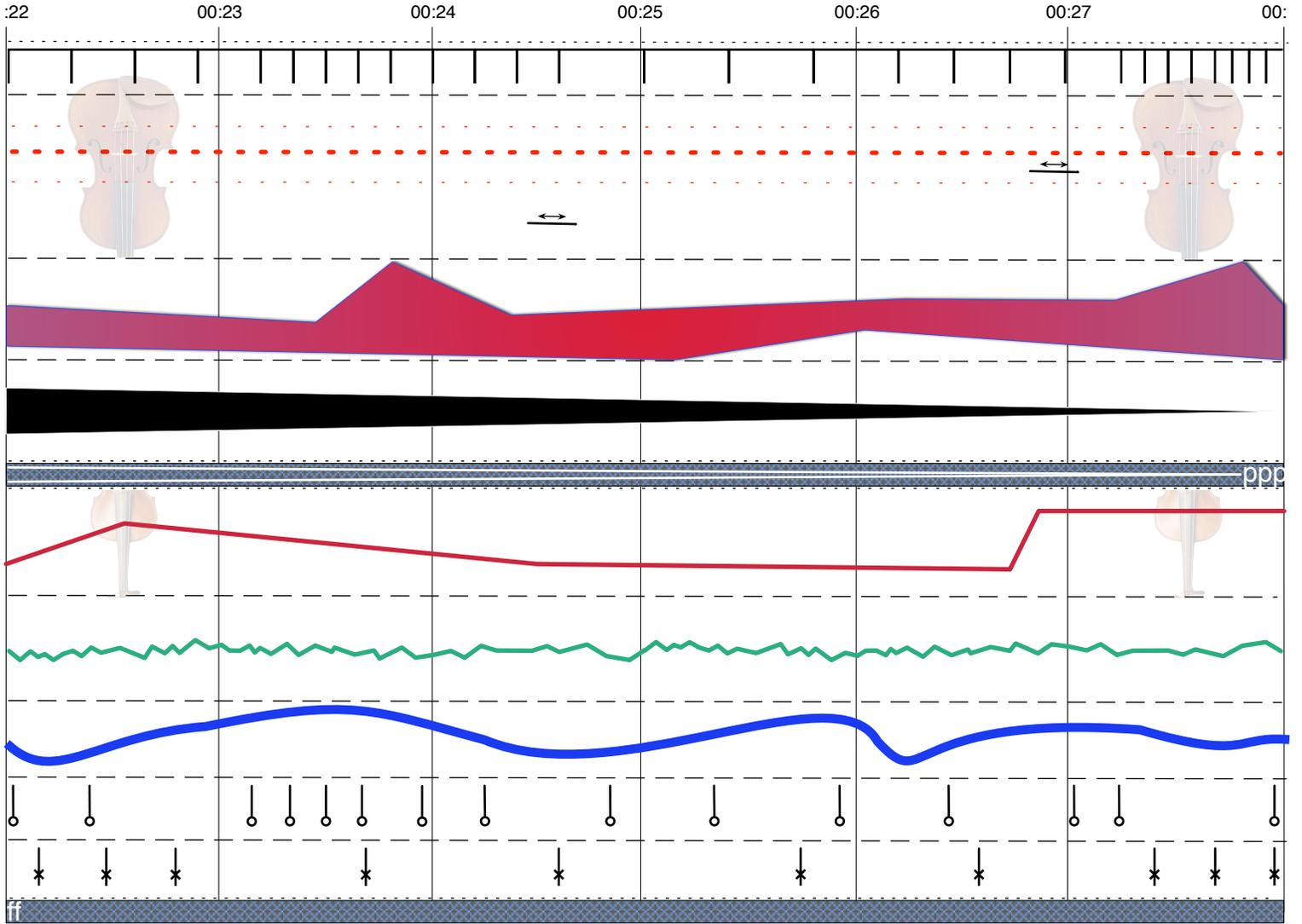
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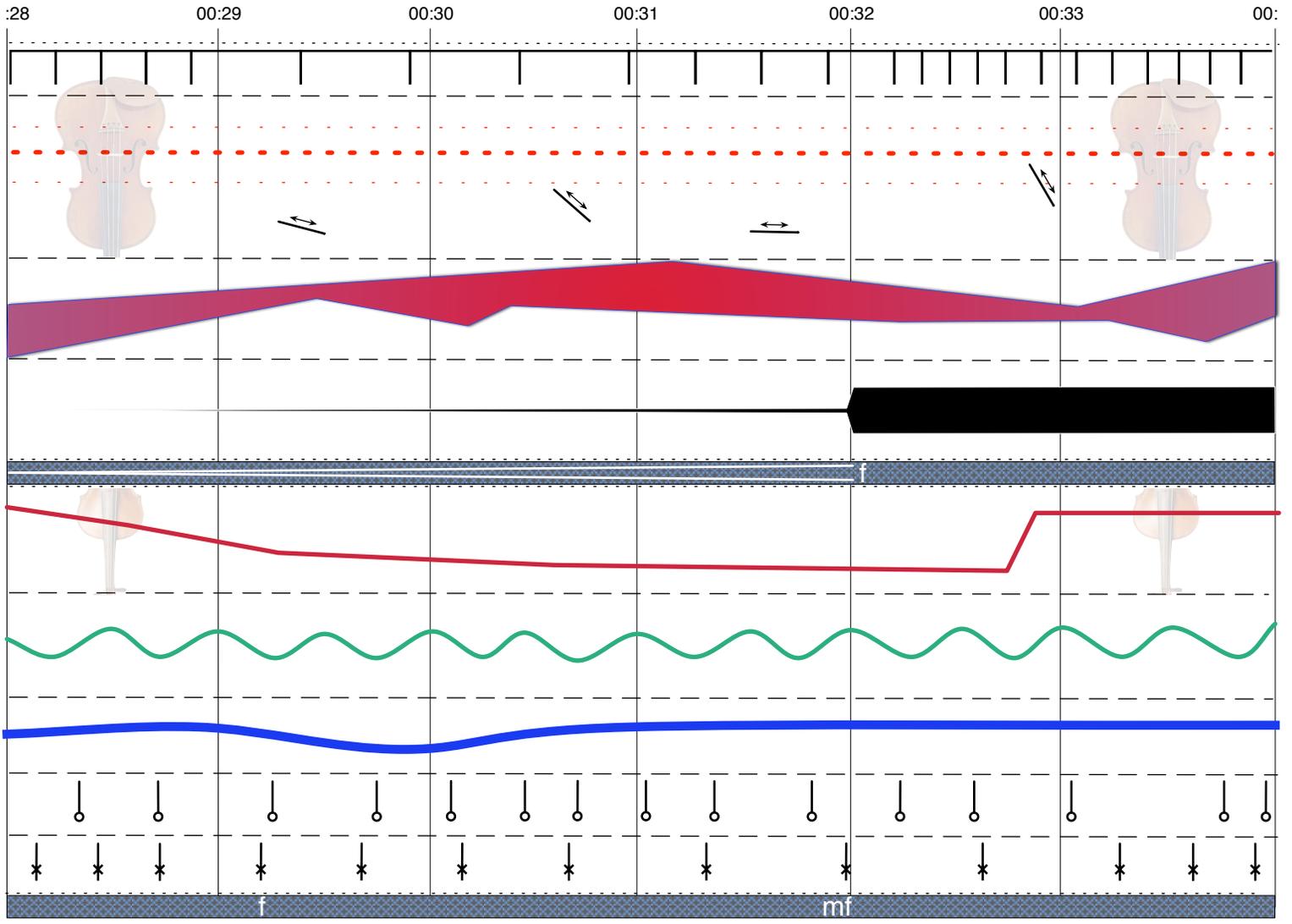


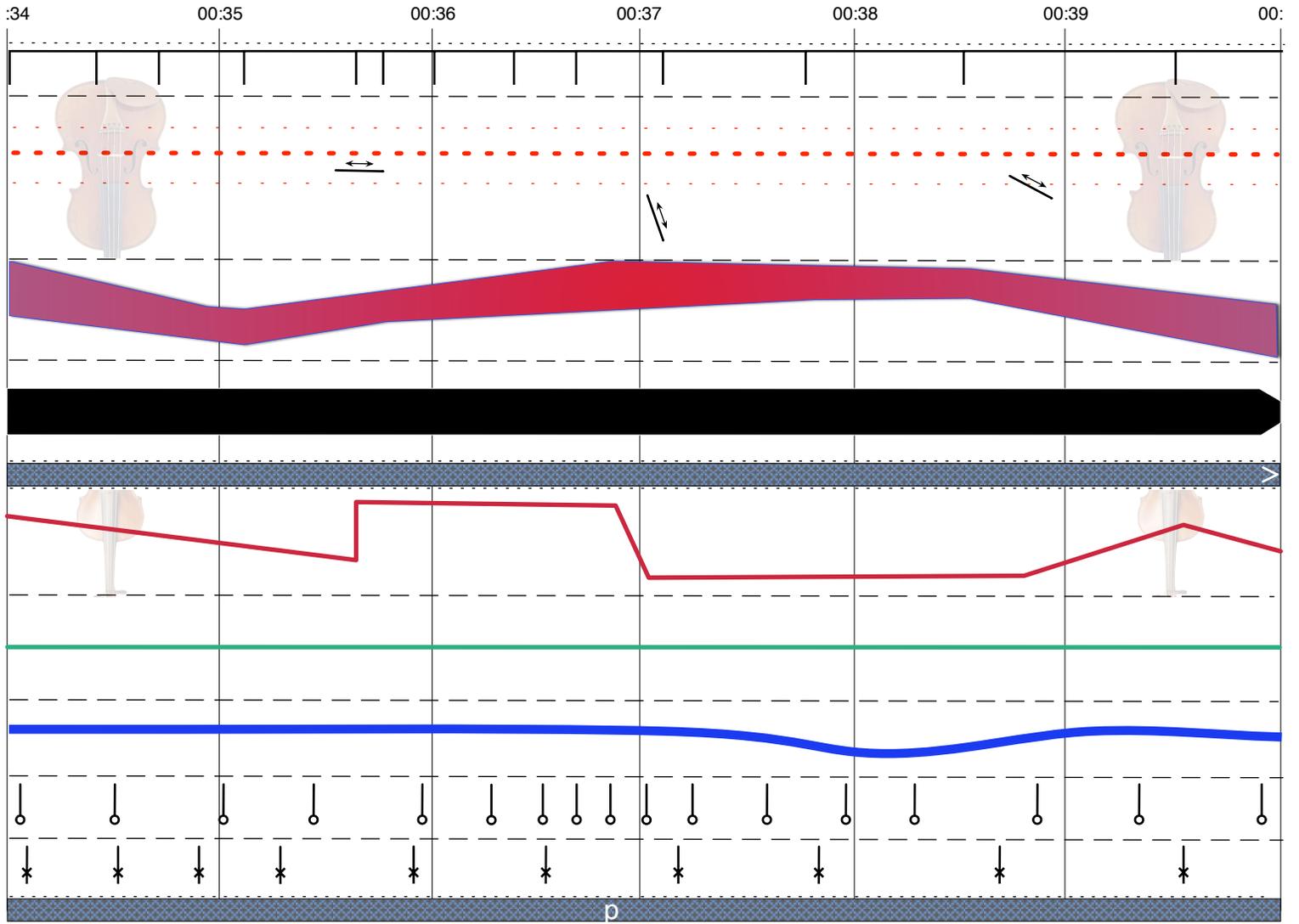


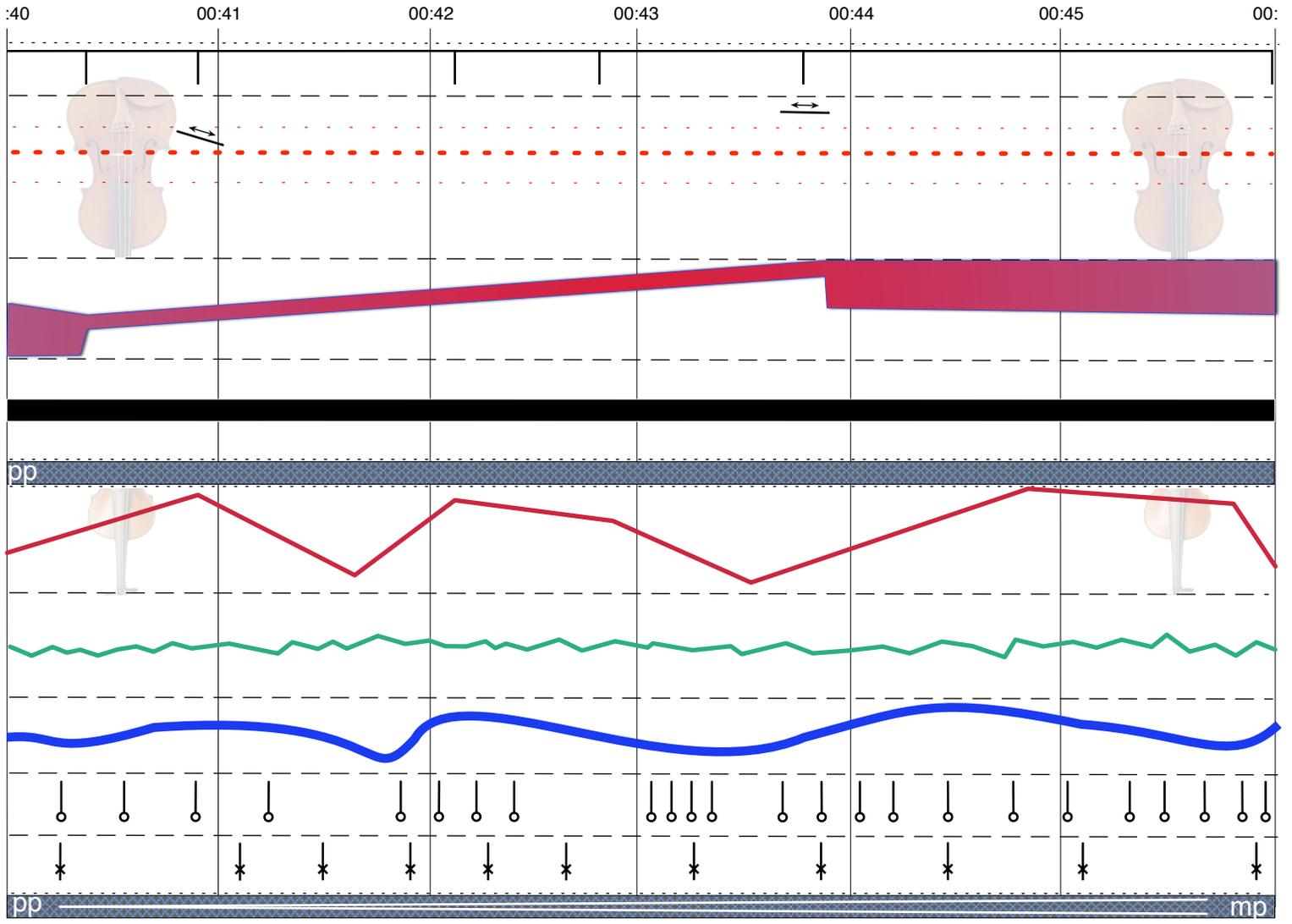


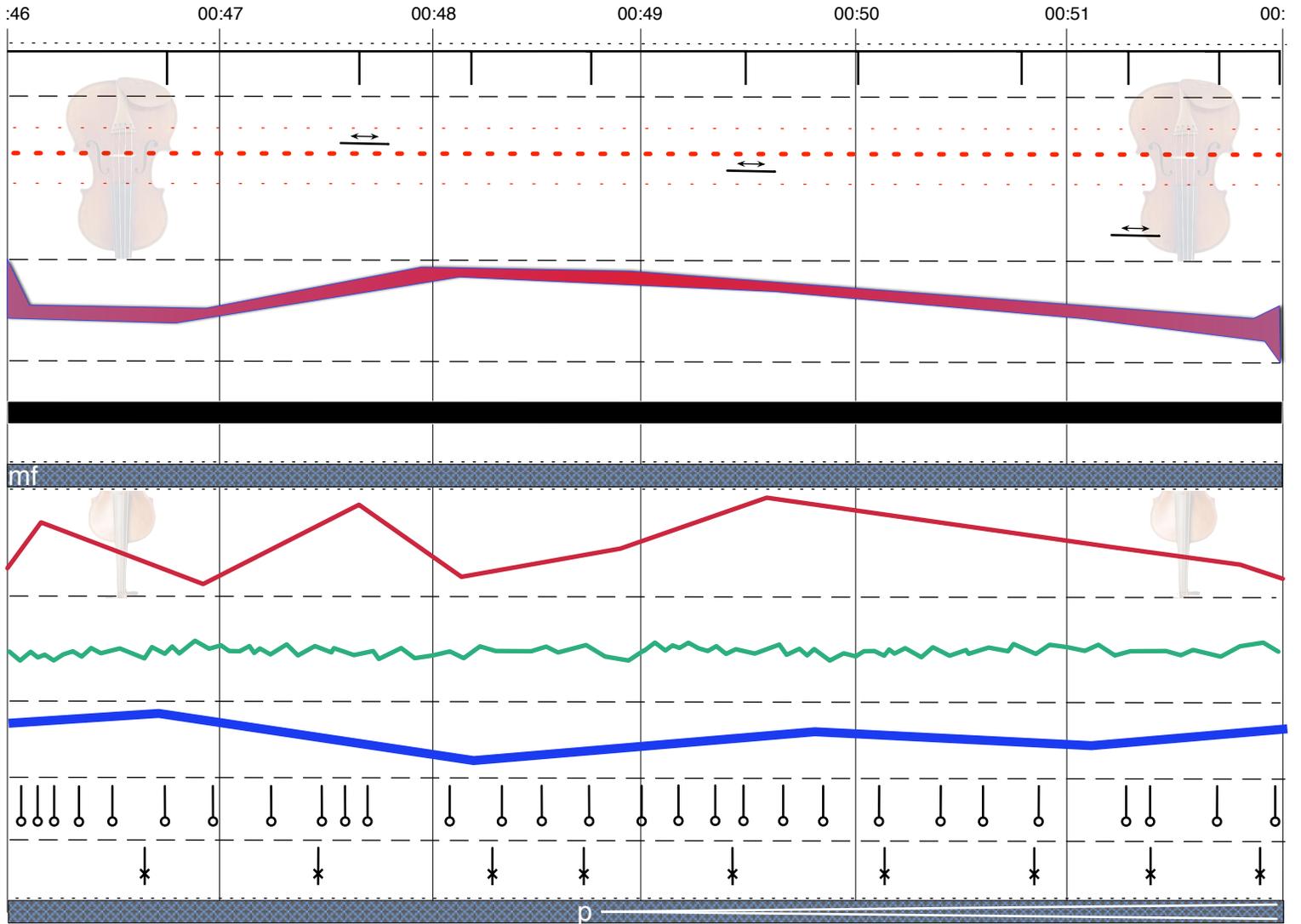




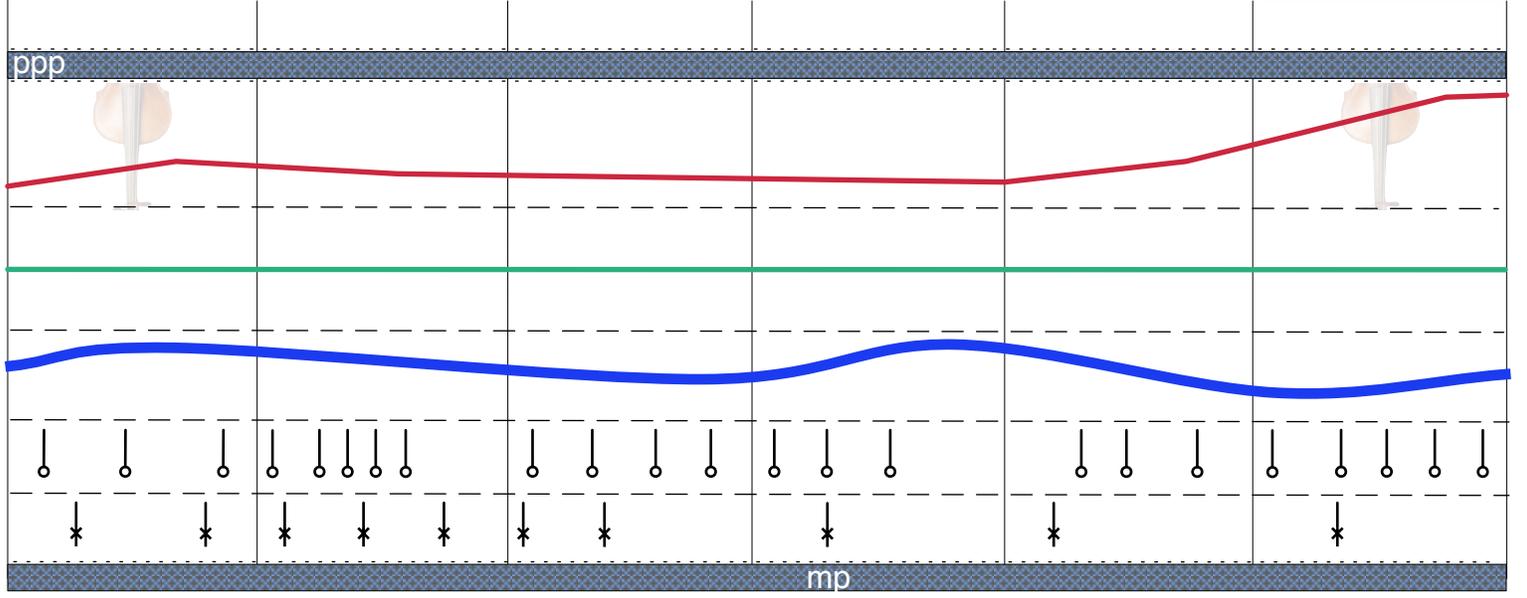
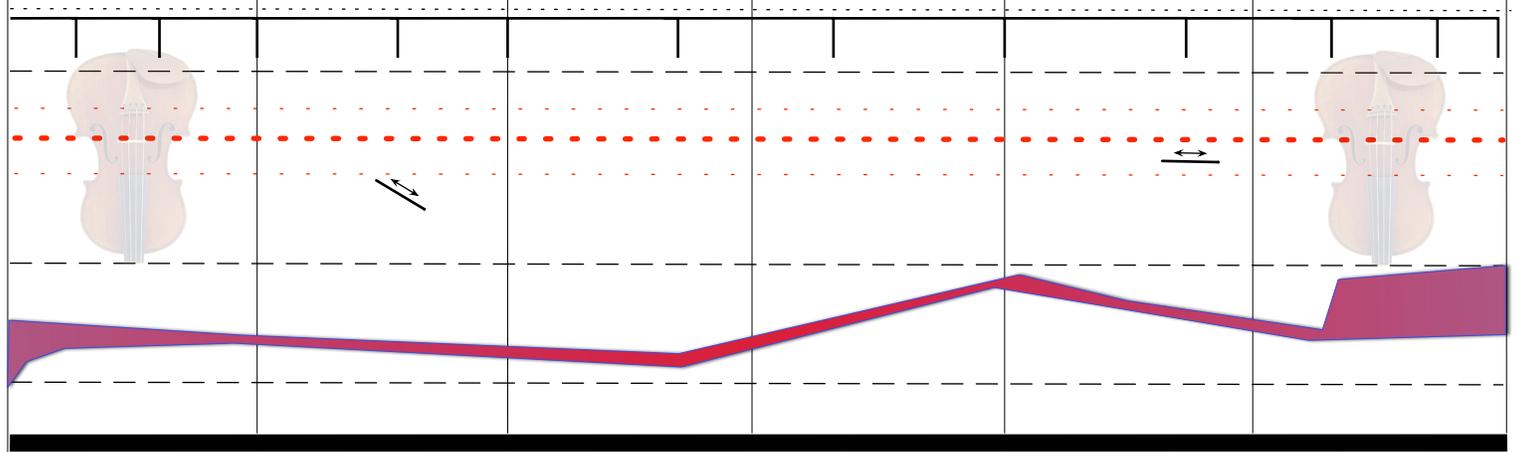




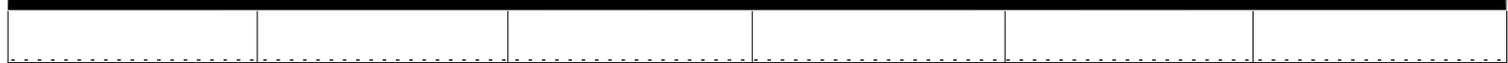
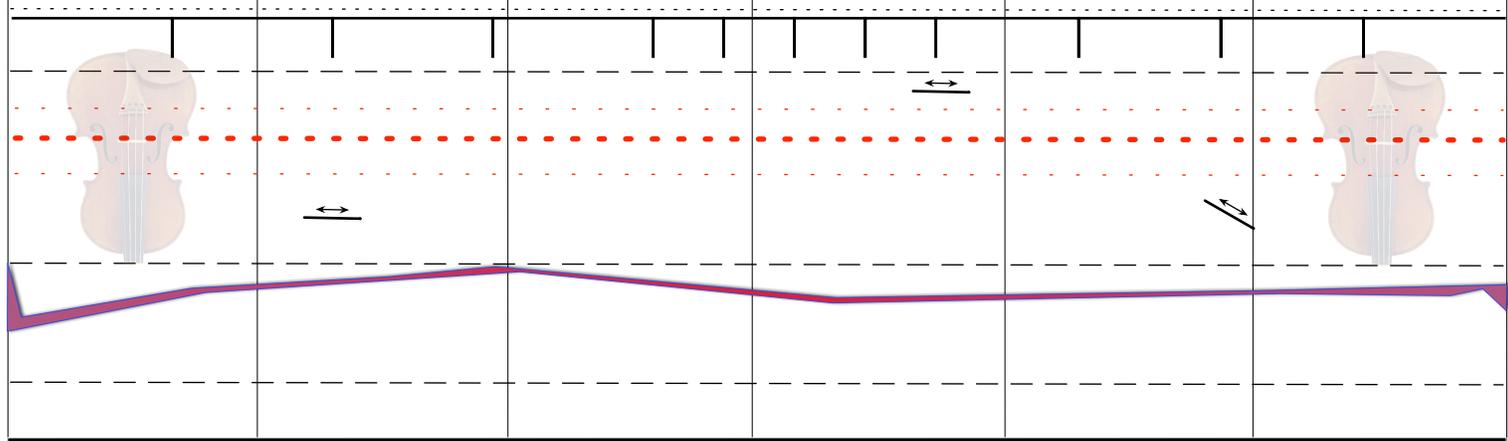




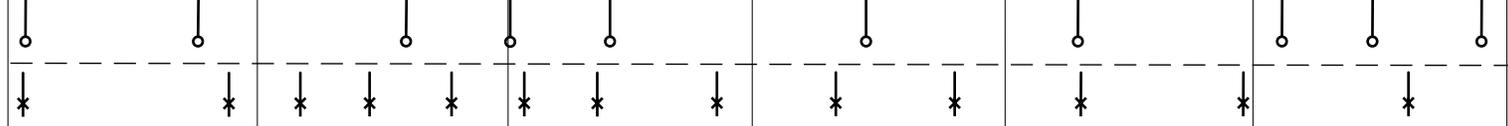
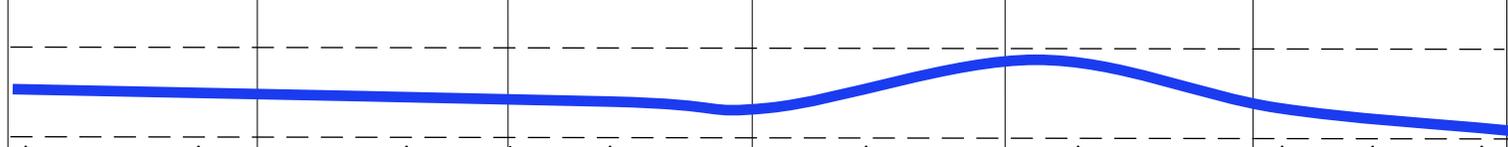
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:58 00:59 01:00 01:01 01:02 01:03 01:

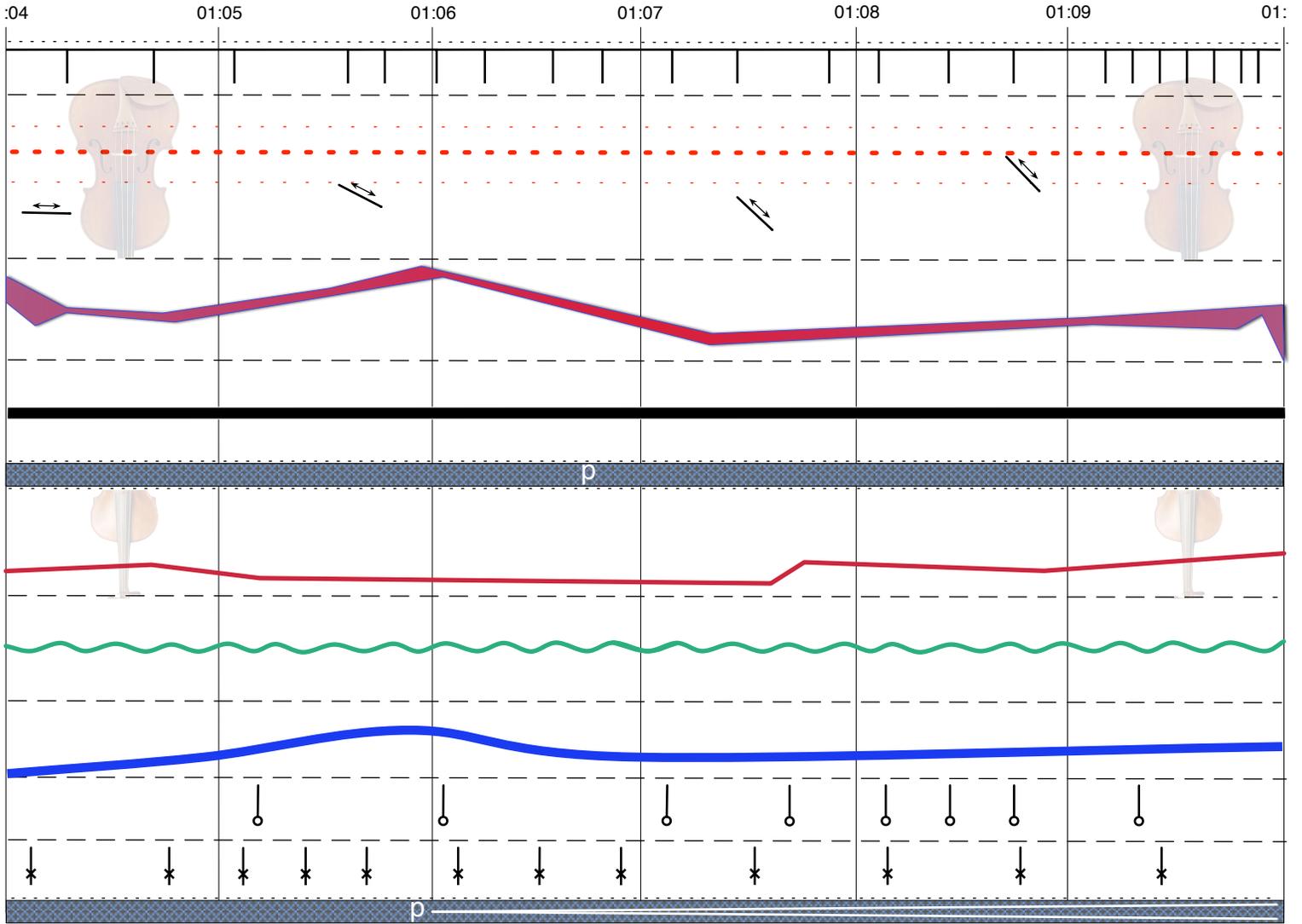


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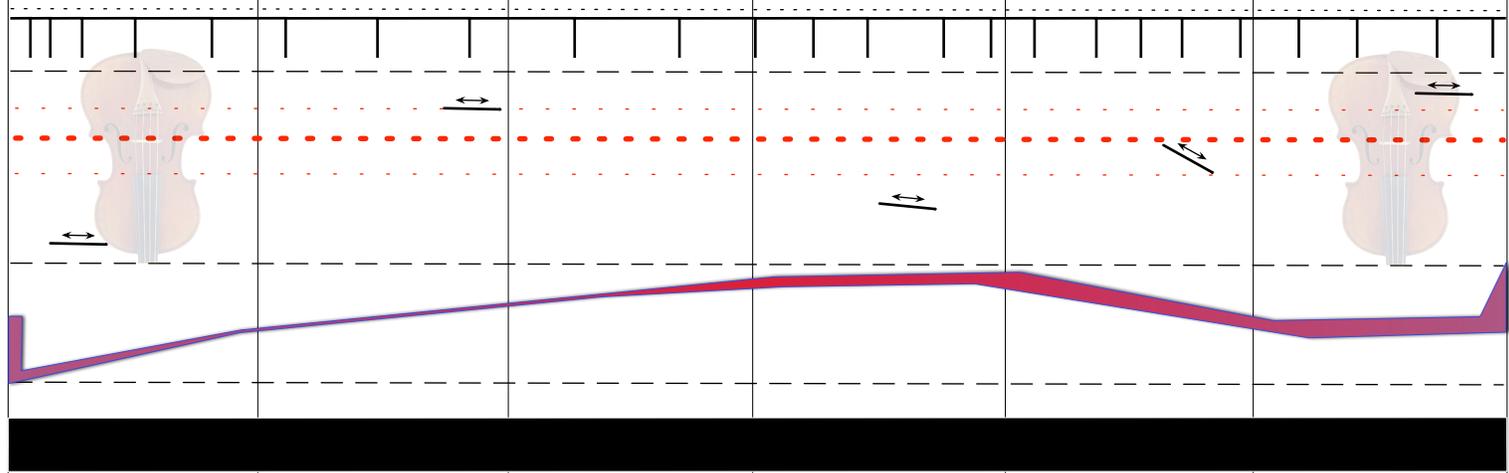


p mp

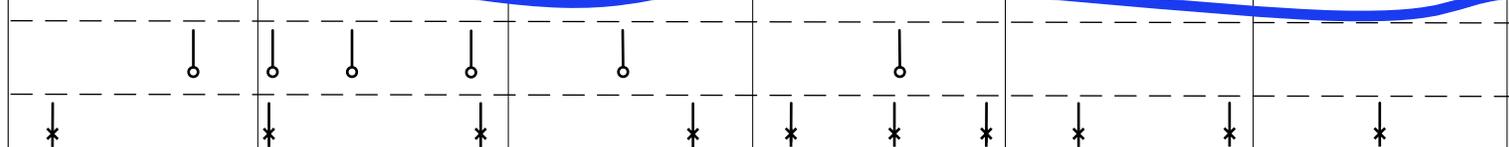
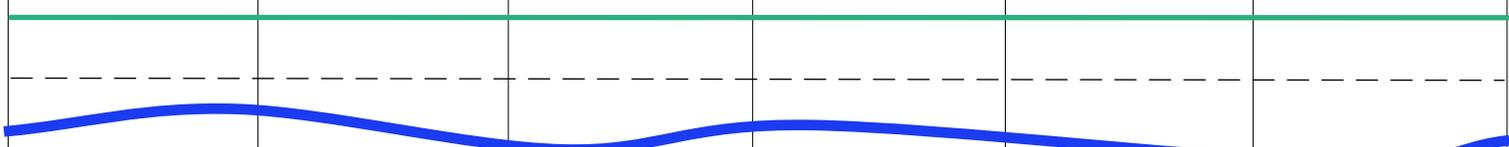




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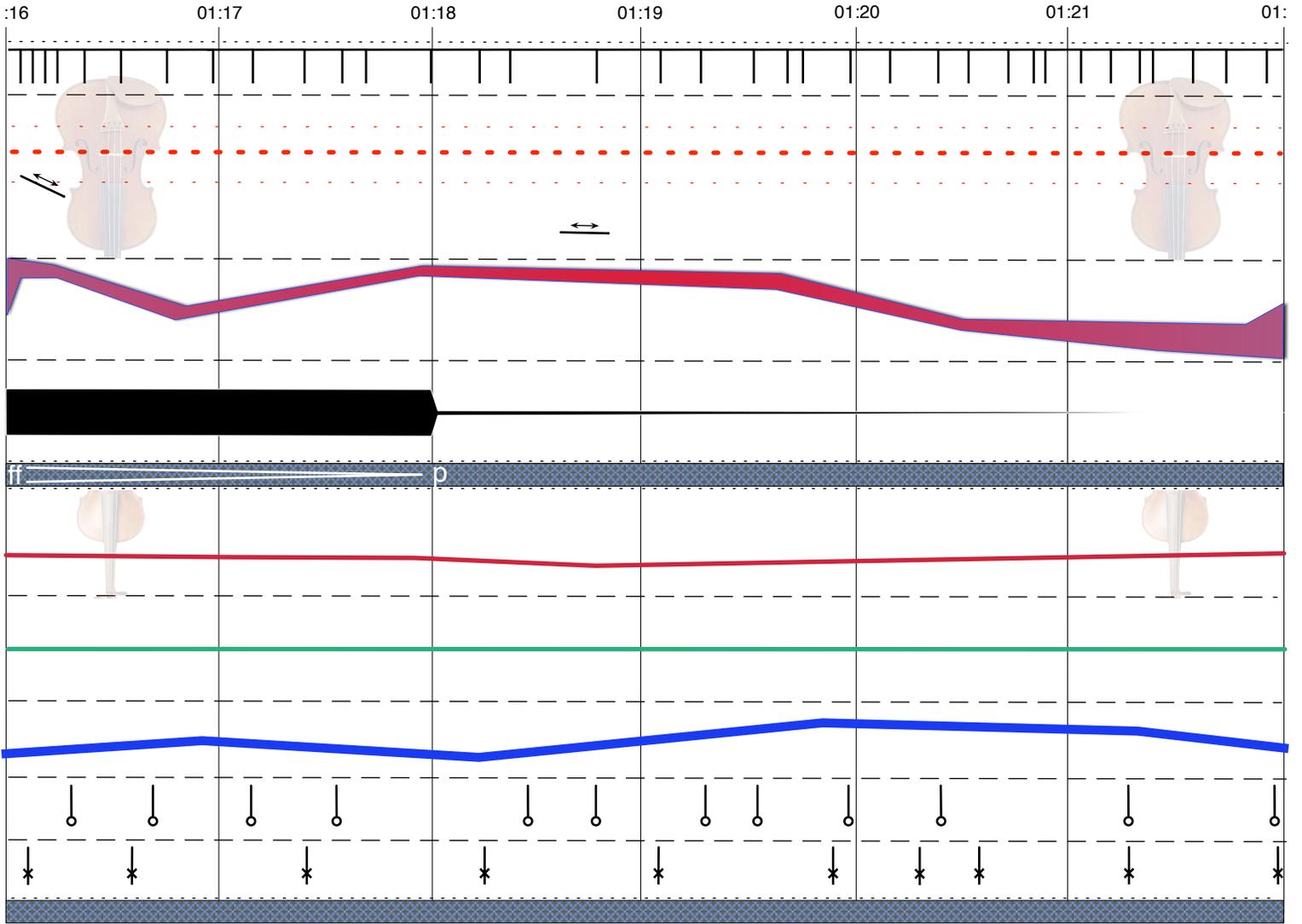


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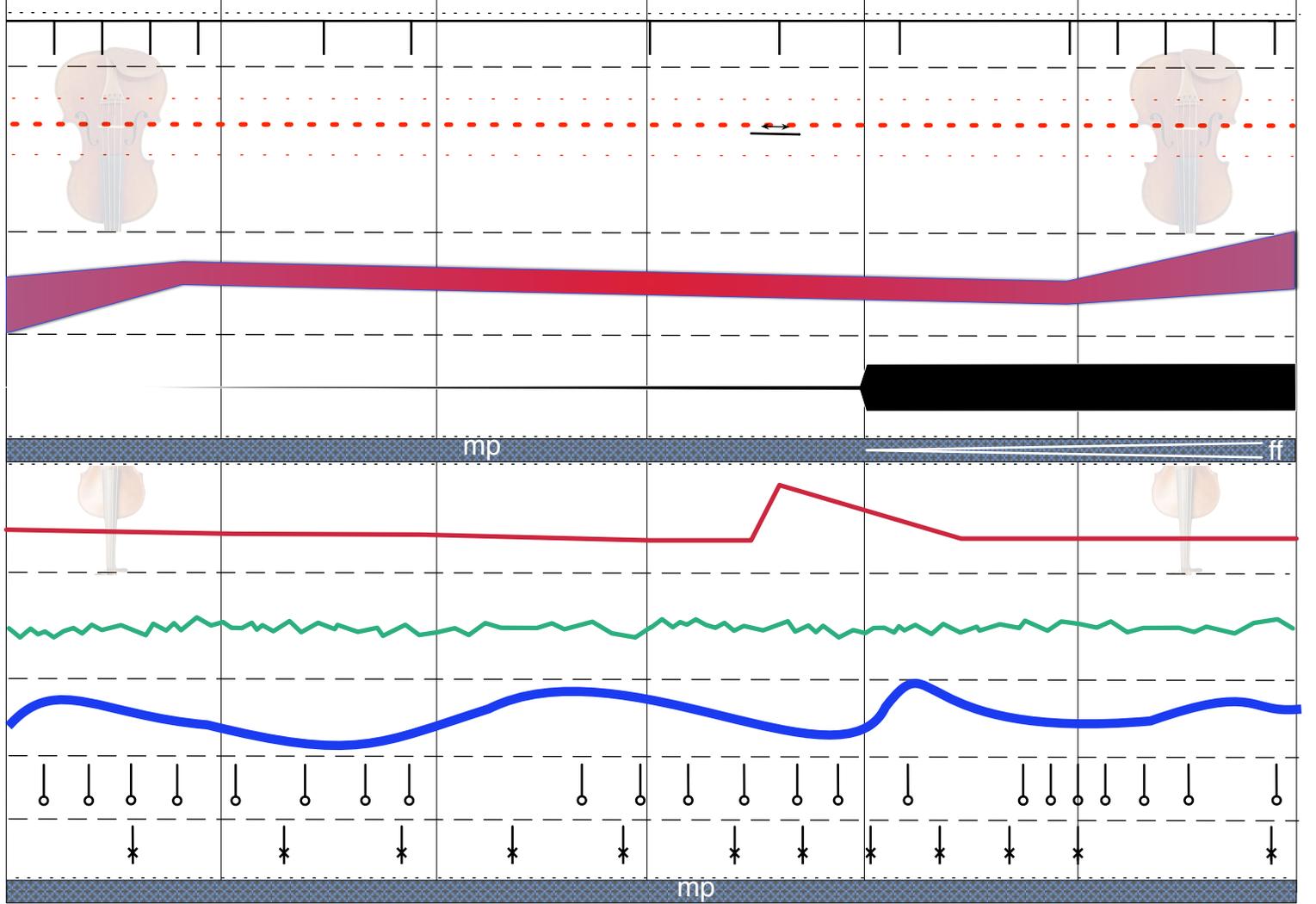


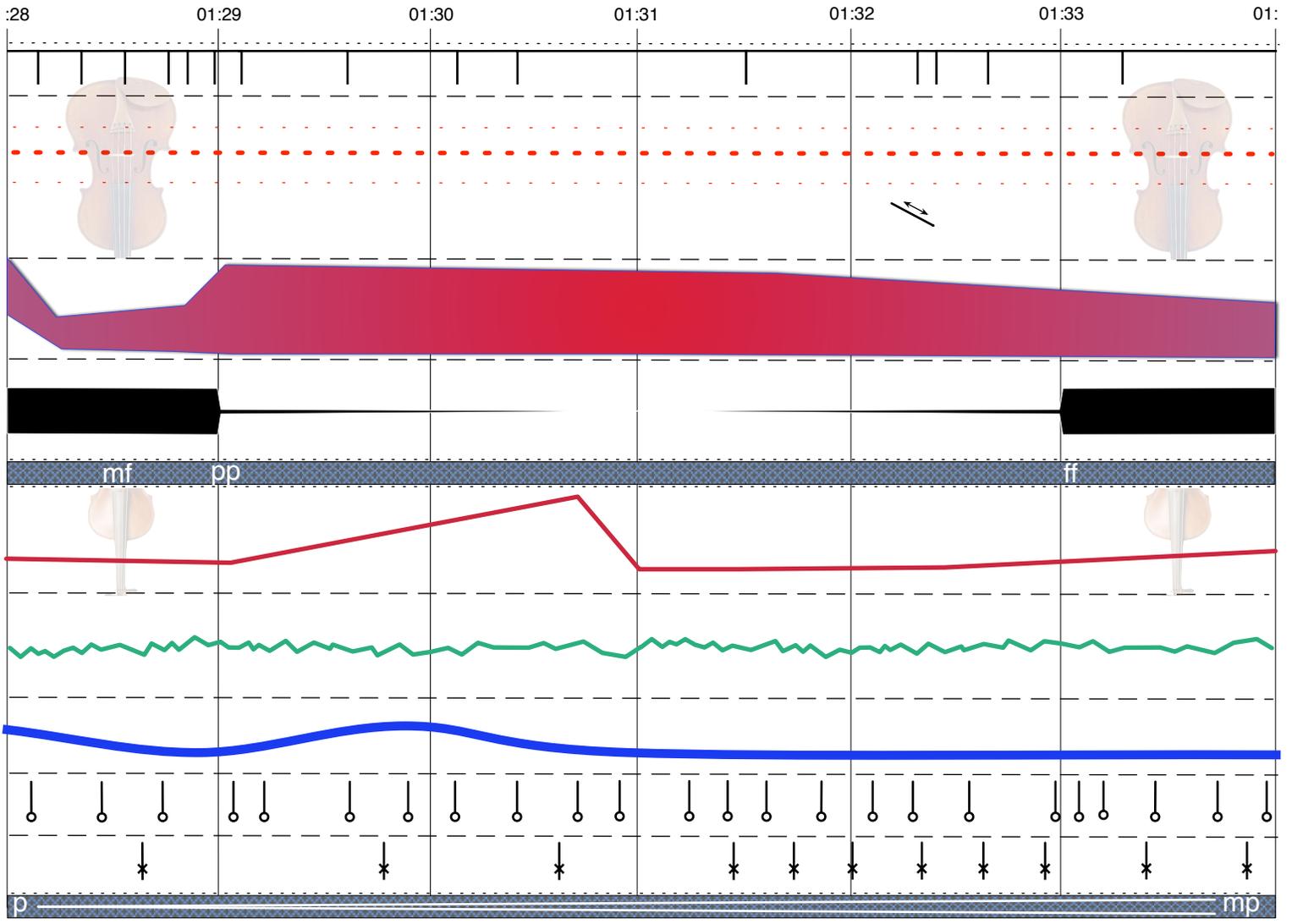
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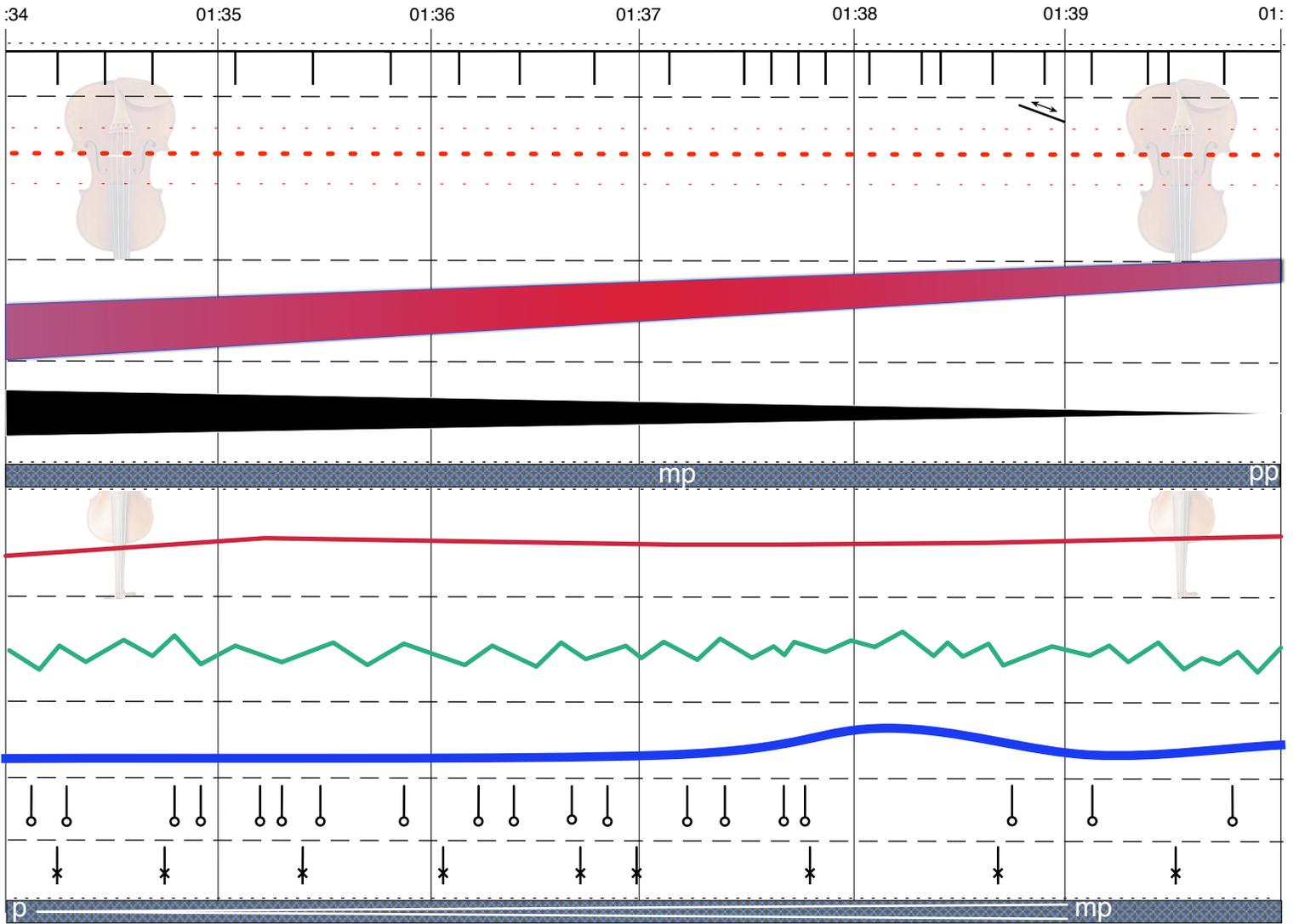


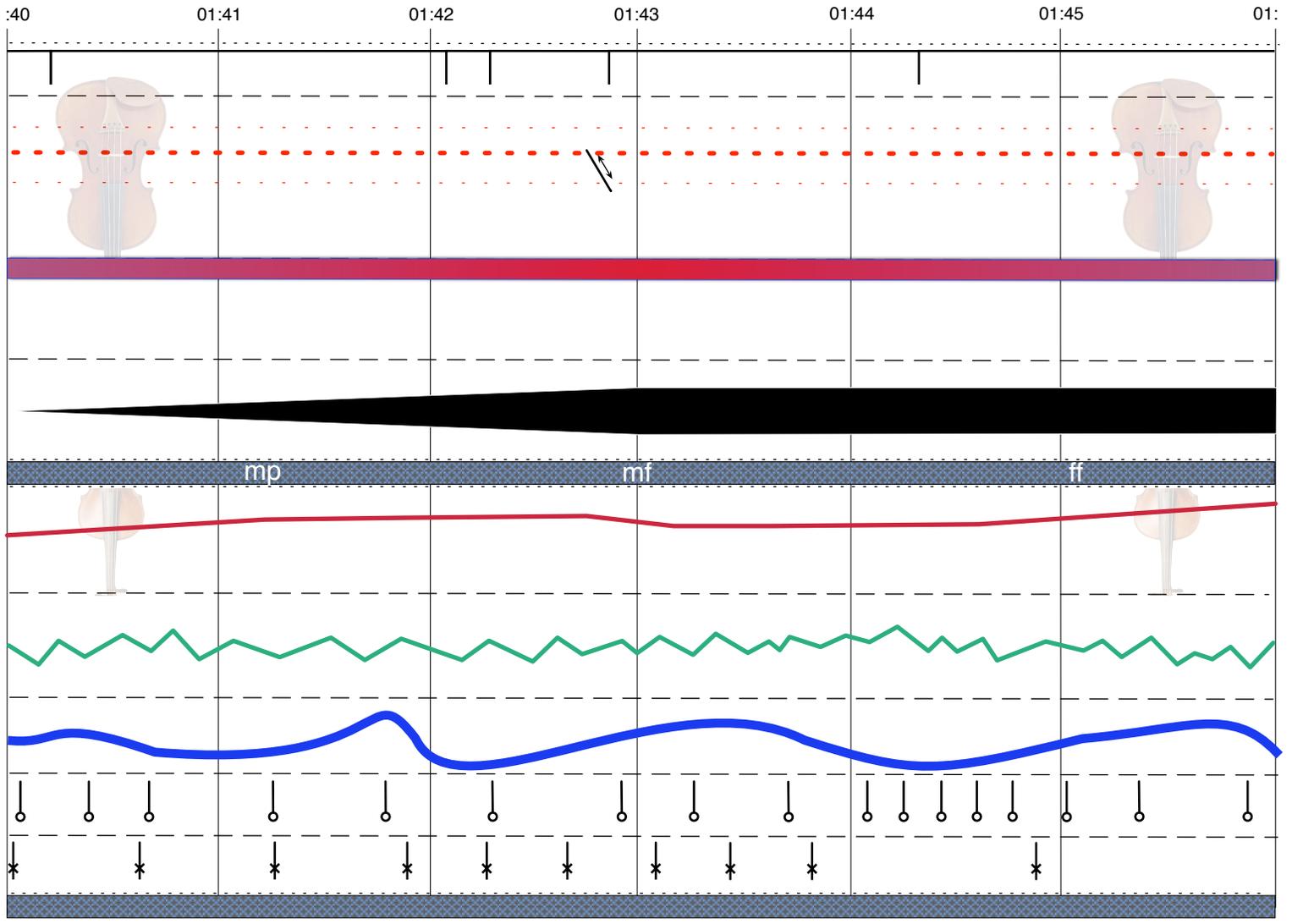


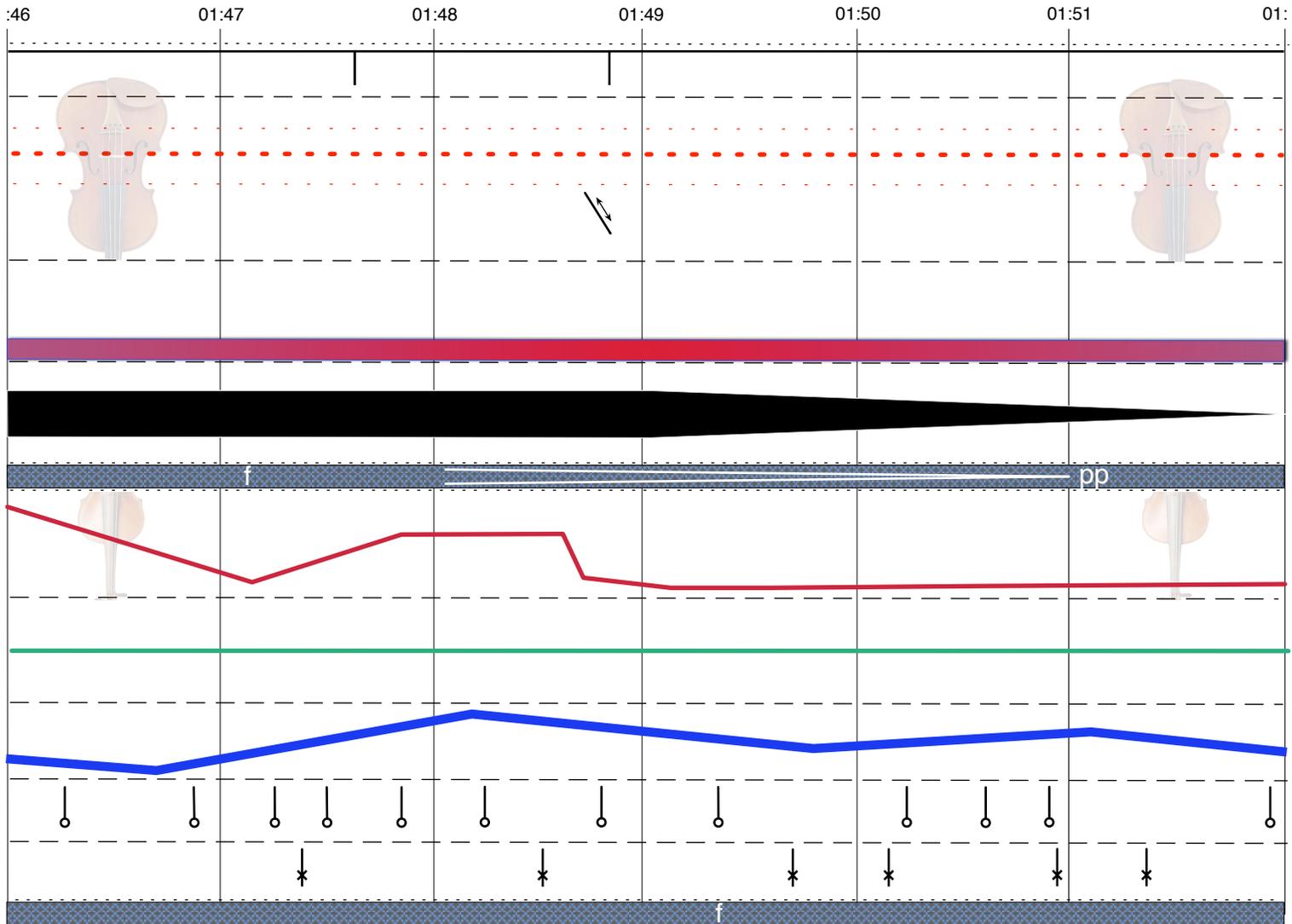
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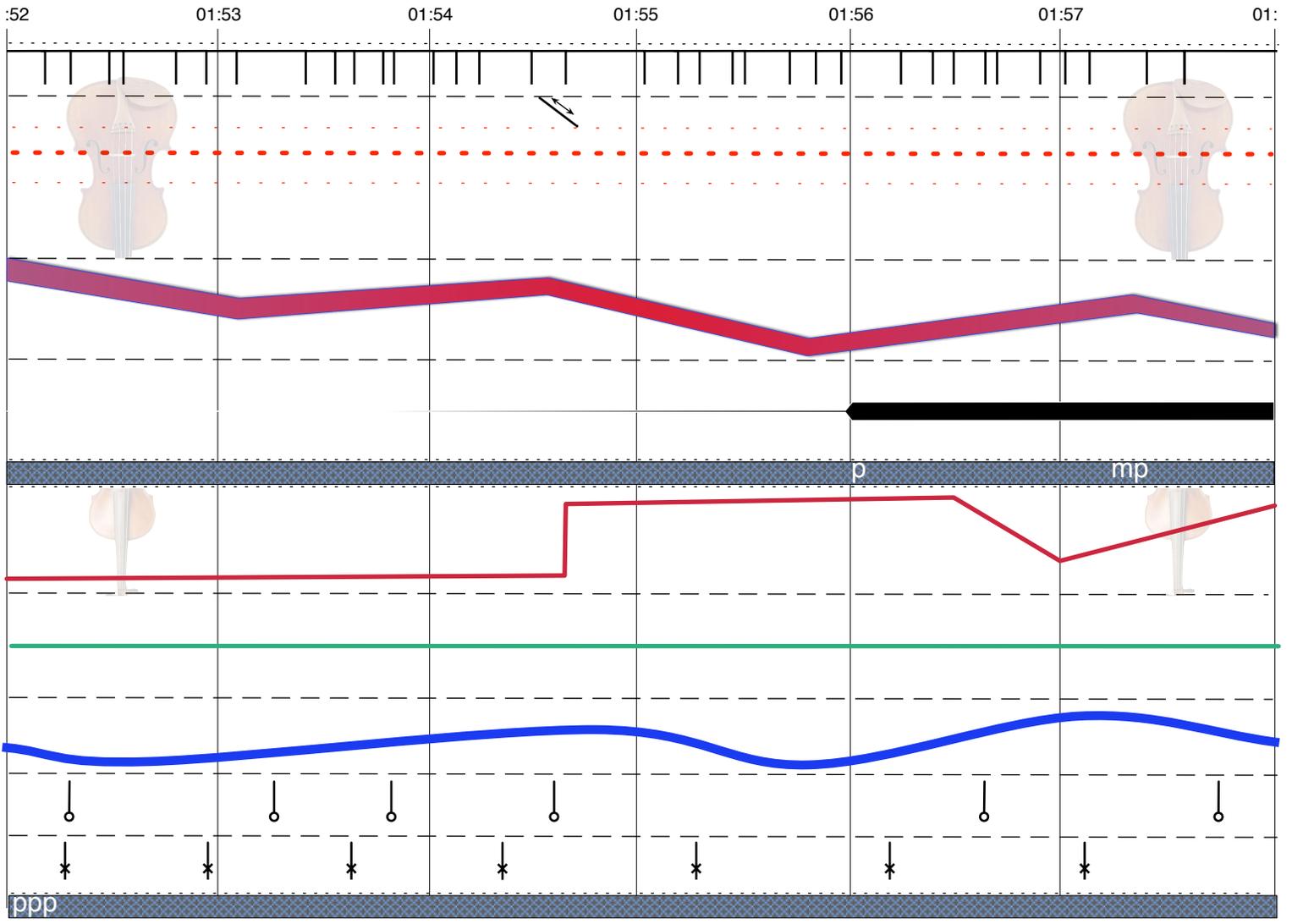


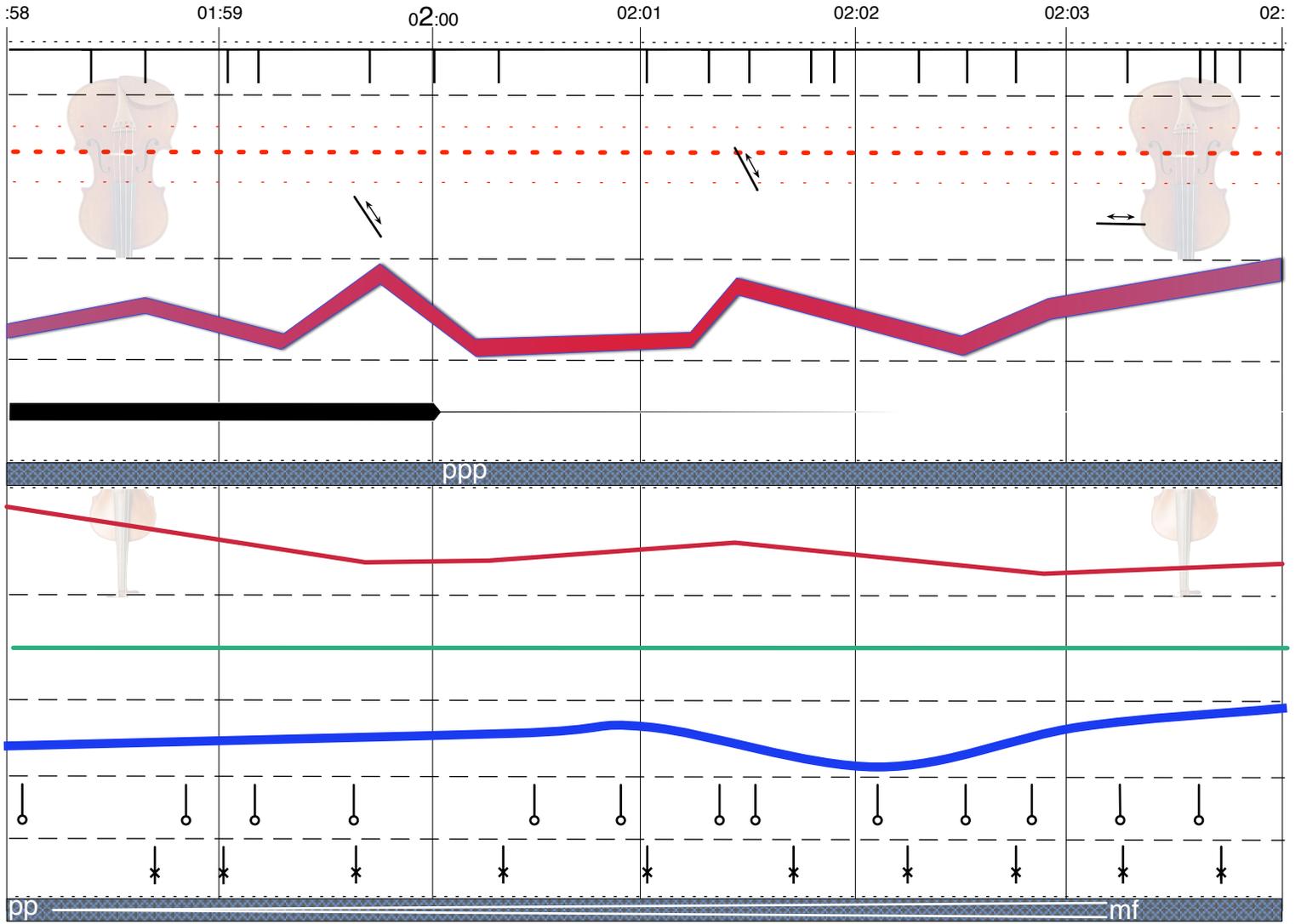


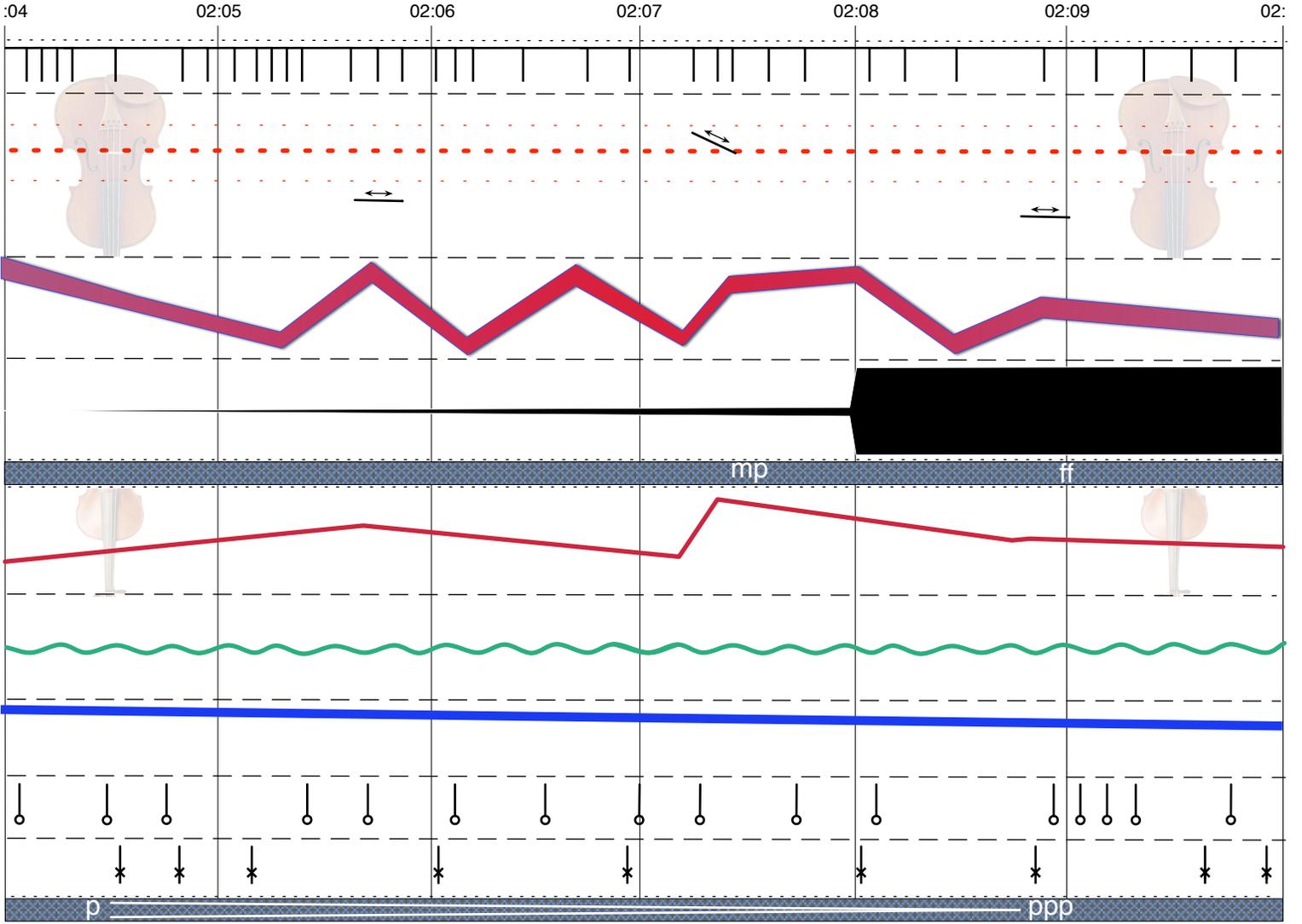




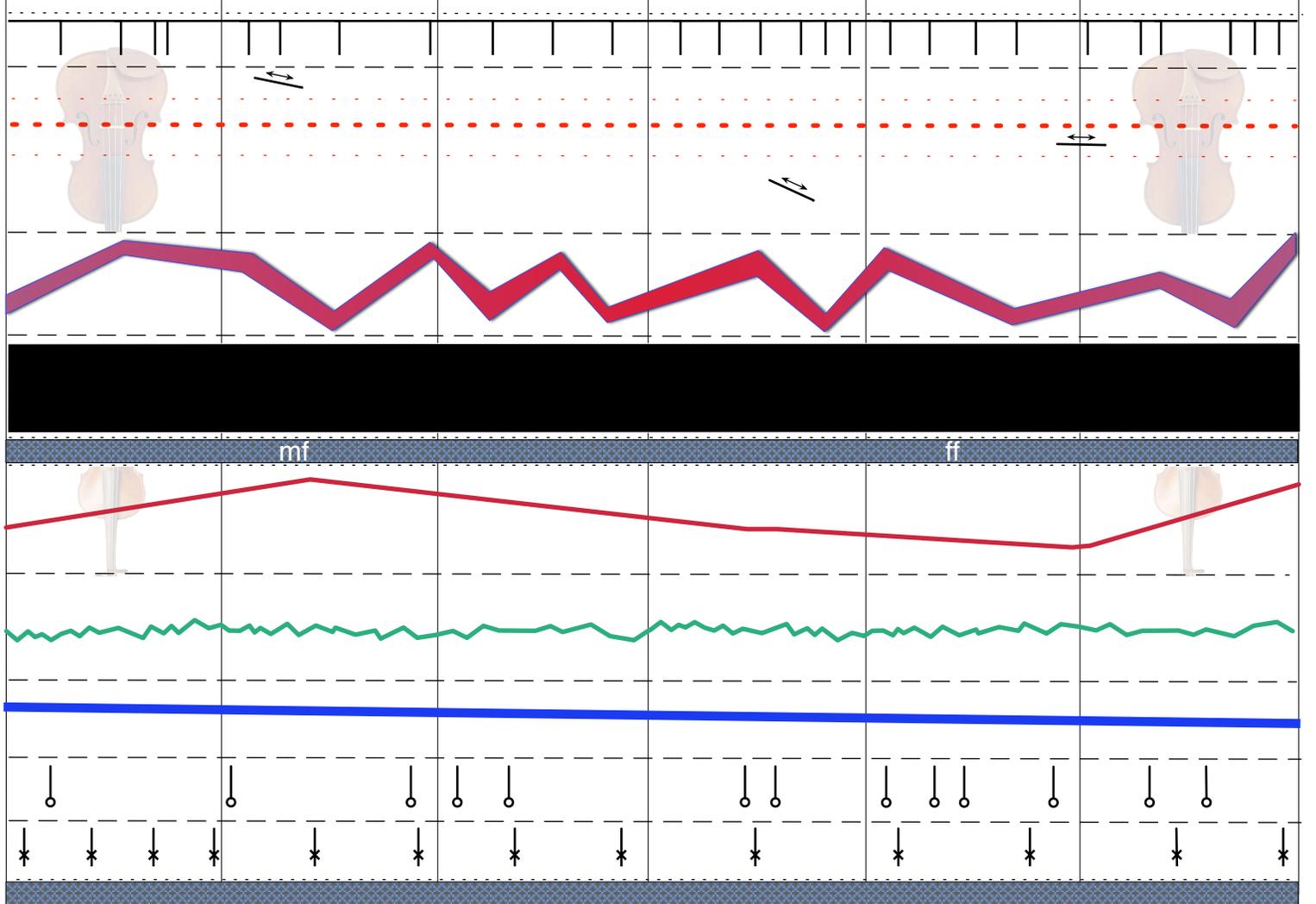


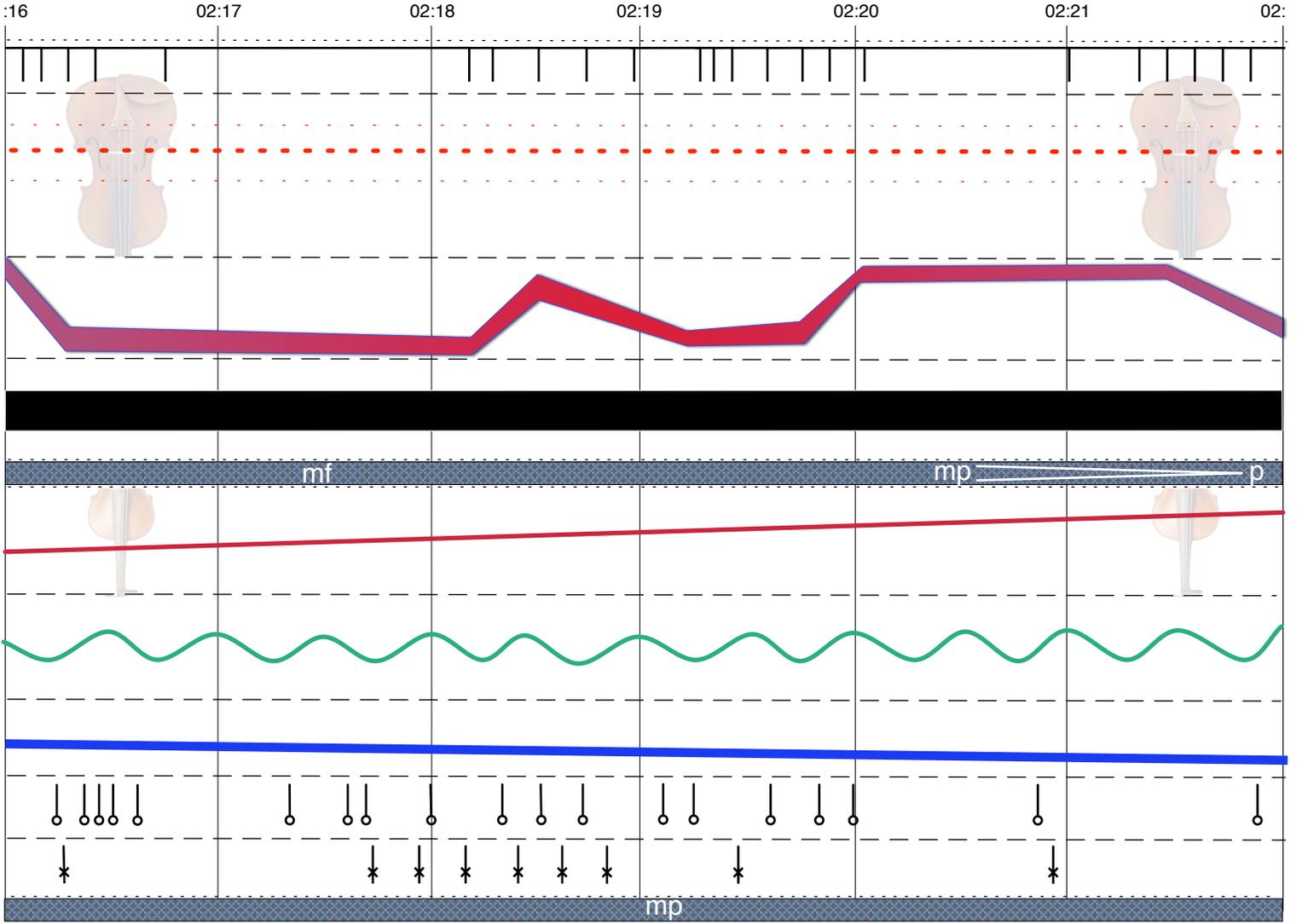






:10 02:11 02:12 02:13 02:14 02:15 02:





02:22 02:23 02:24 02:25 02:26 02:27 02:28

This system contains musical notation for the first six measures. The top staff shows rhythmic patterns with vertical stems. The middle staff features a red dashed line and a violin icon. The bottom staff has red shaded areas of varying shapes and colors (red and purple) indicating dynamics or phrasing. A black bar is present below the first system.

ff *ff*

This system contains musical notation for the second six measures. The top staff has a red line and a violin icon. The middle staff has a green line. The bottom staff shows rhythmic patterns with stems and asterisks. A blue bar is present below the second system. The system is marked with *ff* at the beginning and end.

p

02:28 02:29 02:30 02:31 02:32 02:33 02:

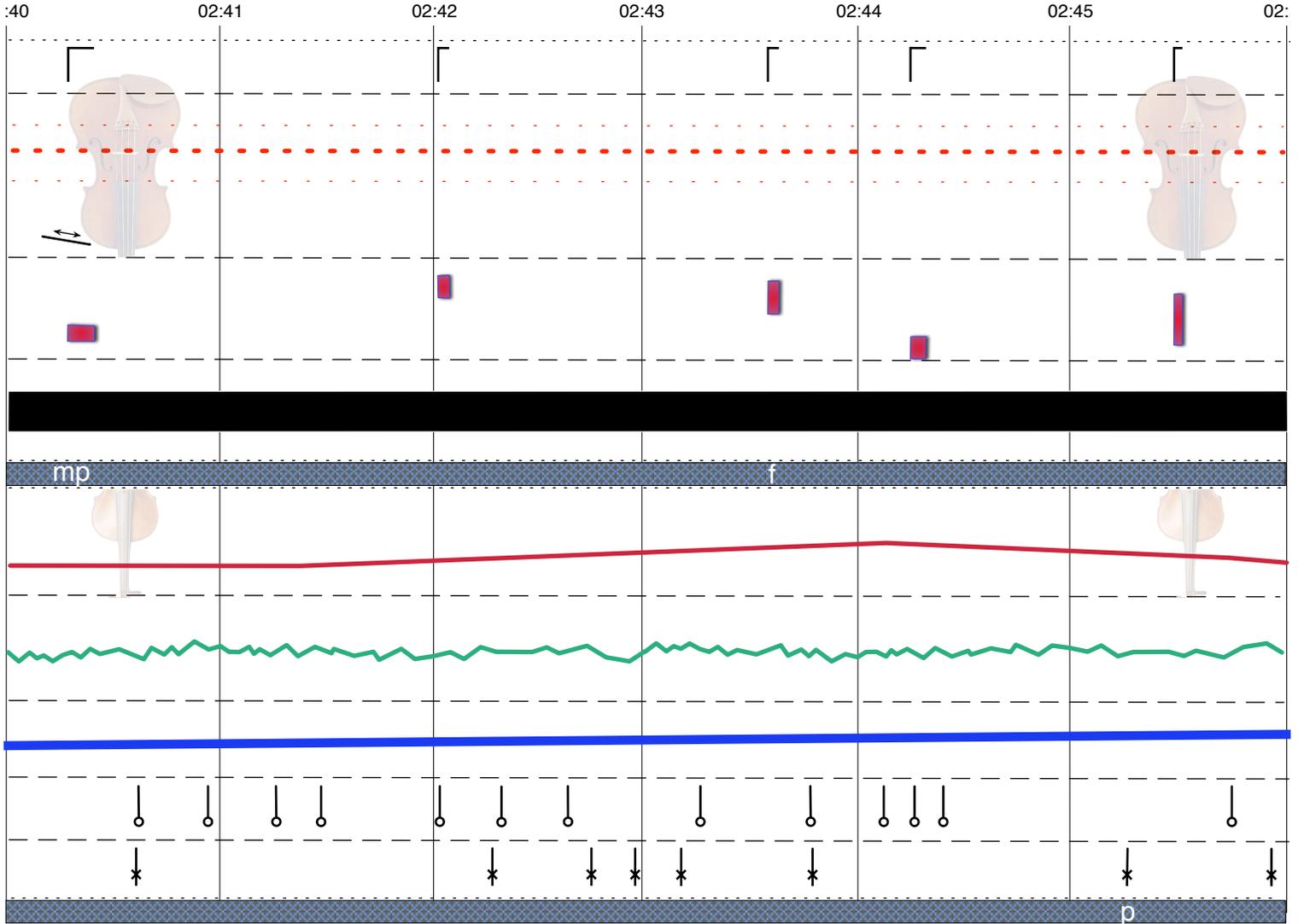
The image displays a musical score for violin and piano across six time segments. The violin part is shown in the upper system with rhythmic notation and a red bar indicating a dynamic or performance range. The piano part is in the lower system with rhythmic notation and a blue bar. A red line graph tracks a parameter across the time segments, showing a sharp drop at 02:29 and a gradual rise thereafter. A green line graph shows a fluctuating pattern. A blue bar is present at the bottom of the piano system. The word 'ppp' is written in the bottom left corner.

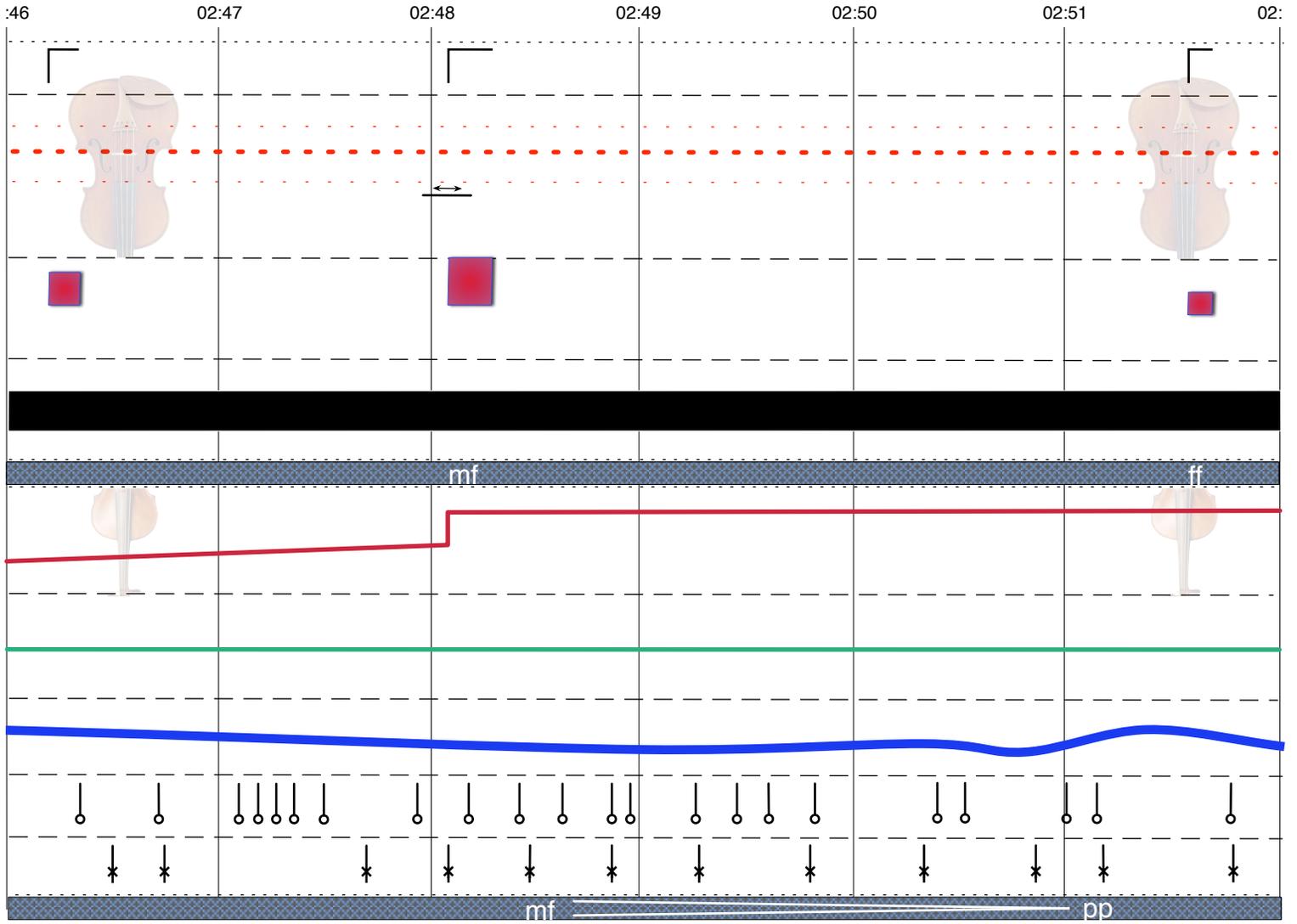
ppp

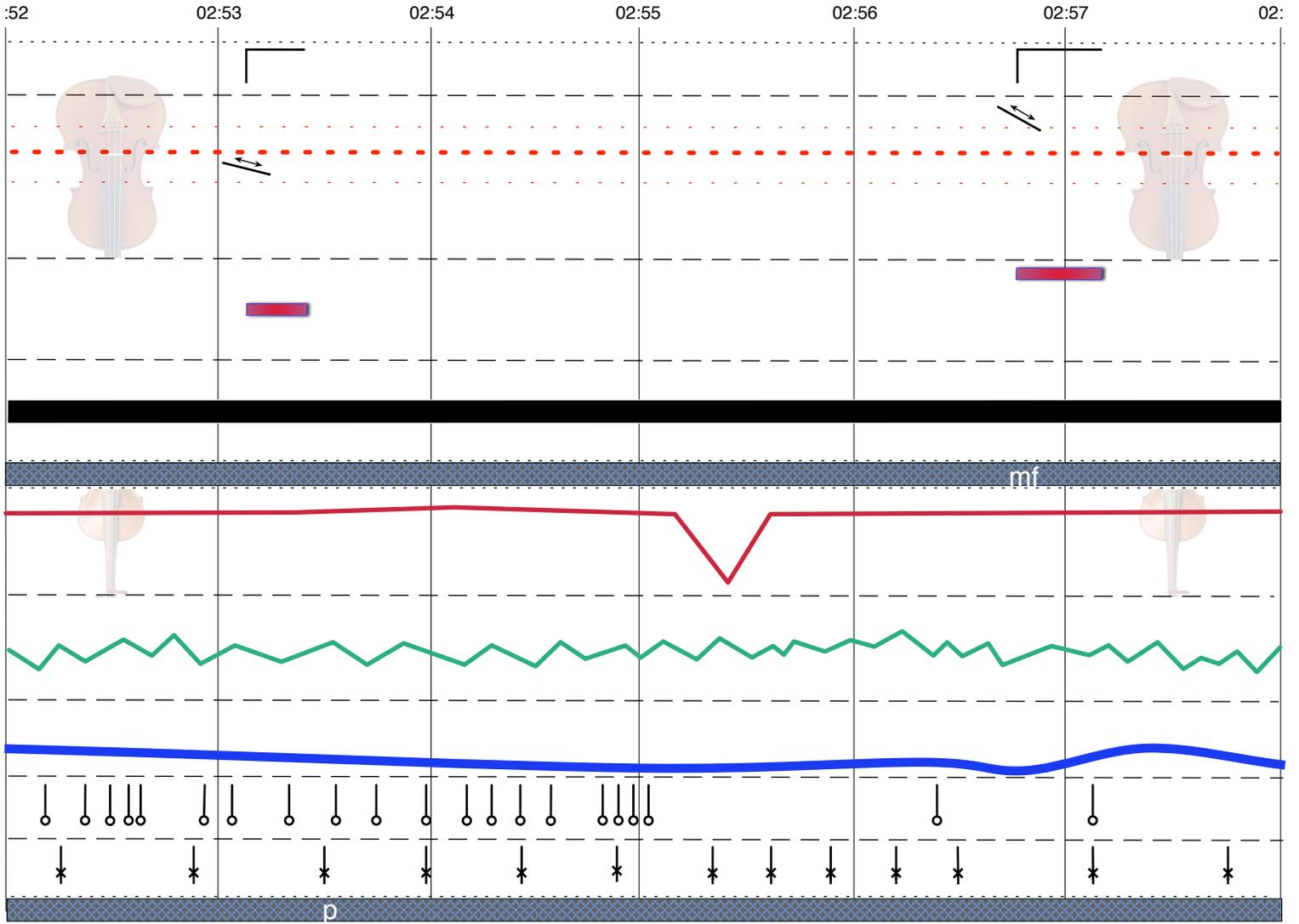
02:34 02:35 02:36 02:37 02:38 02:39 02:40

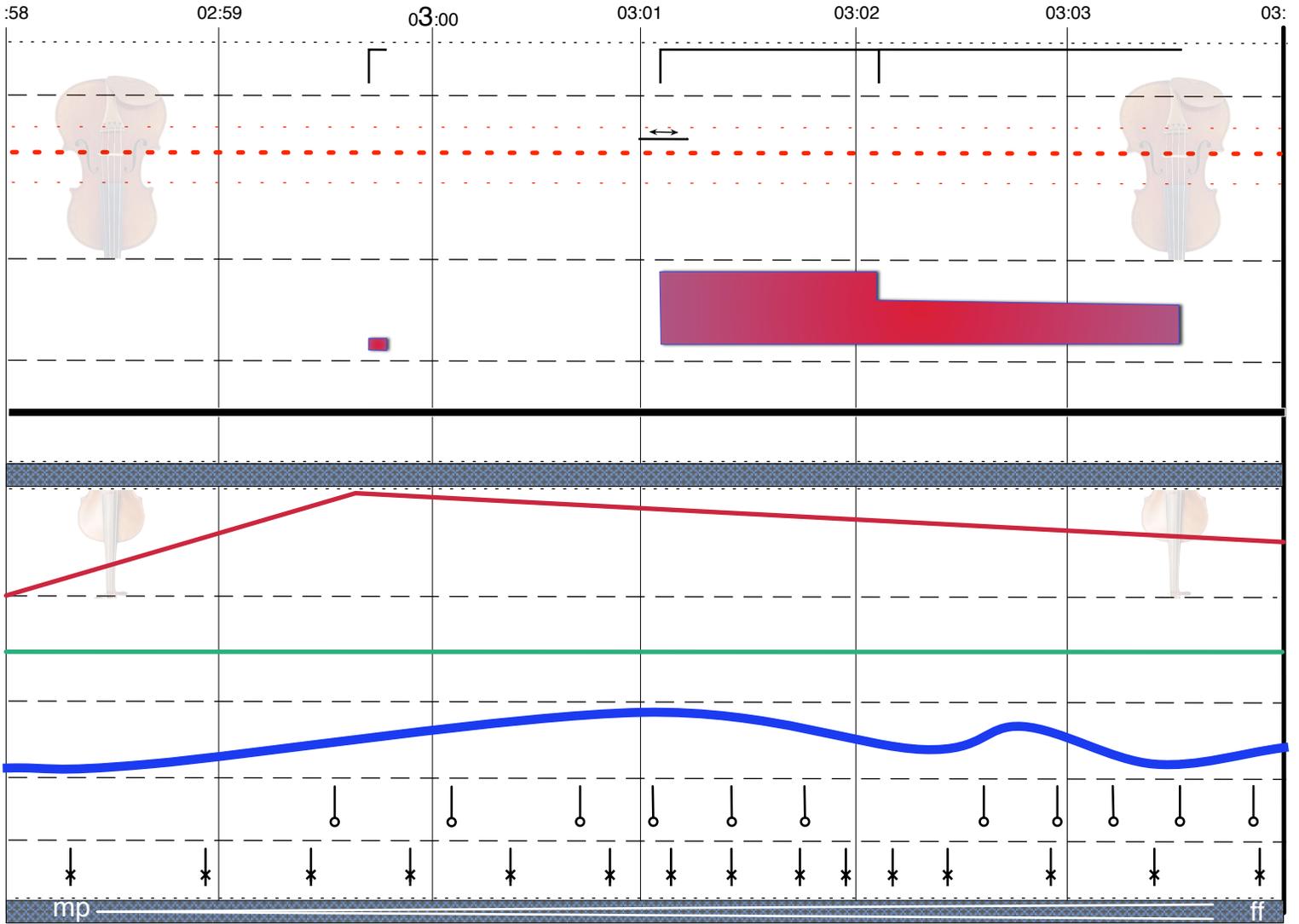
mf pp

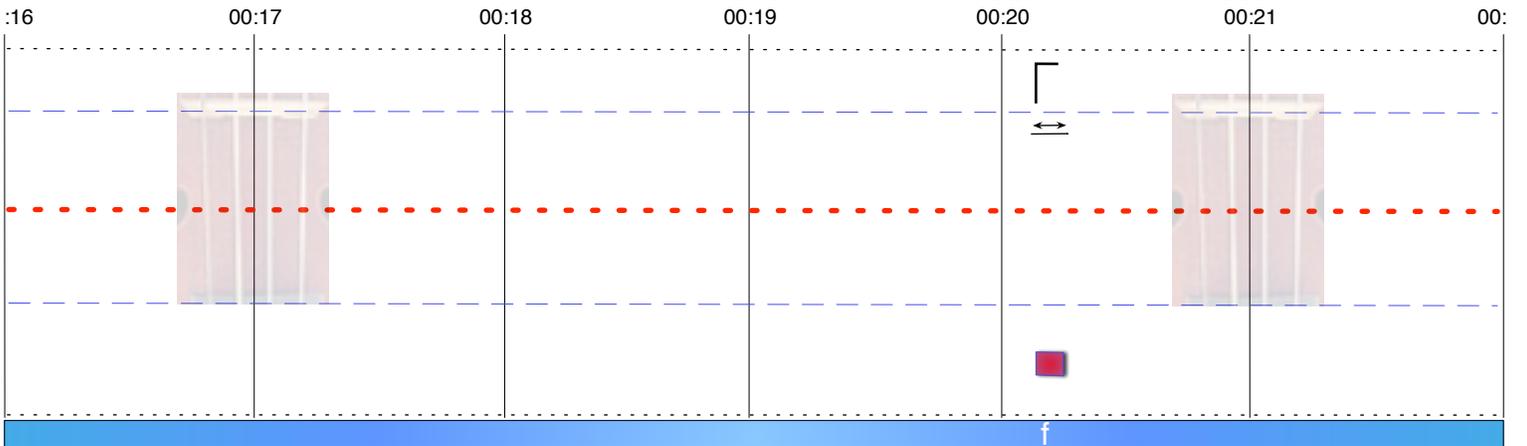
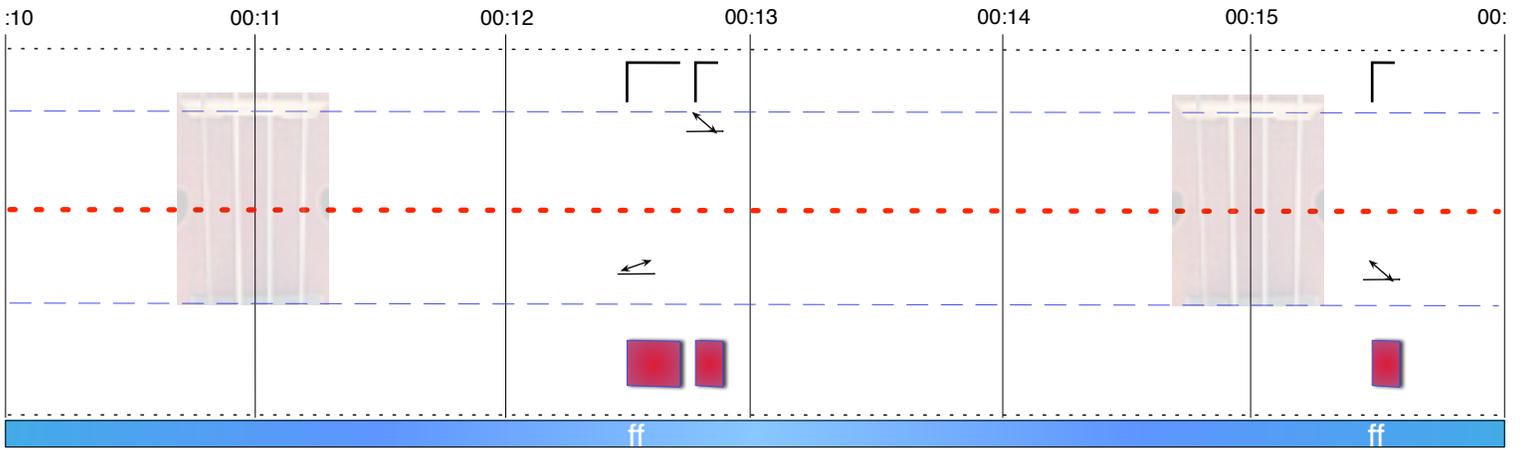
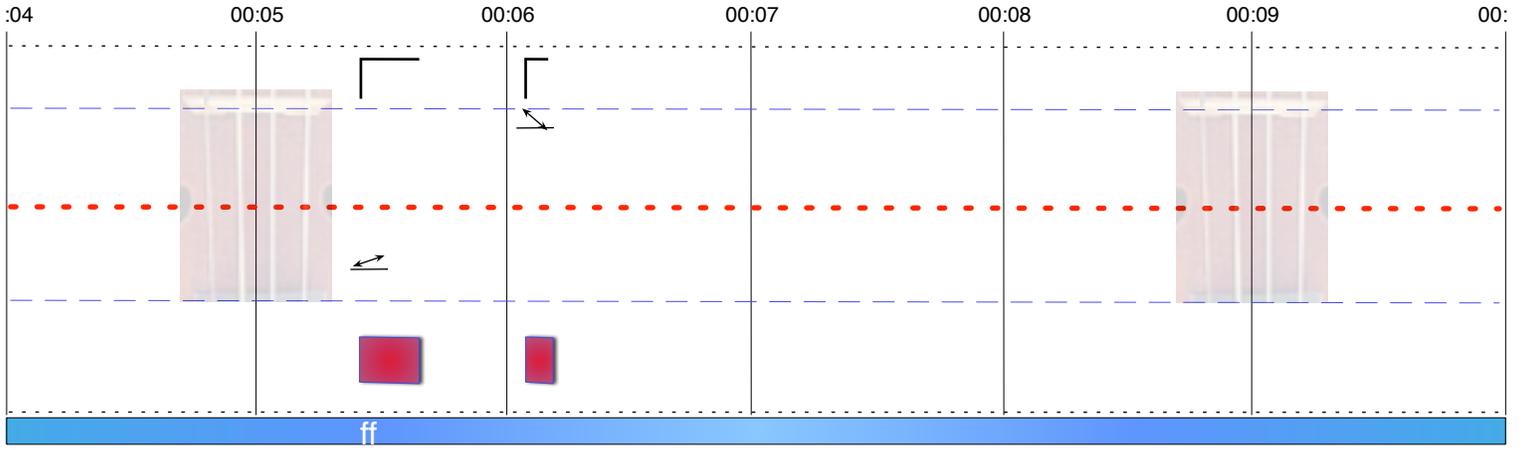
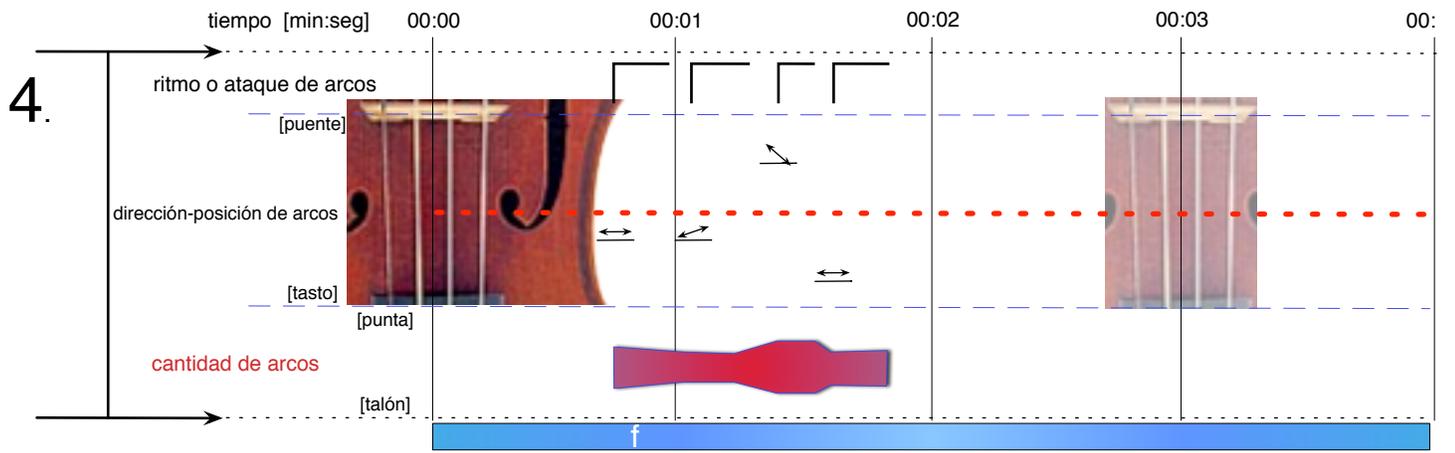
Violin

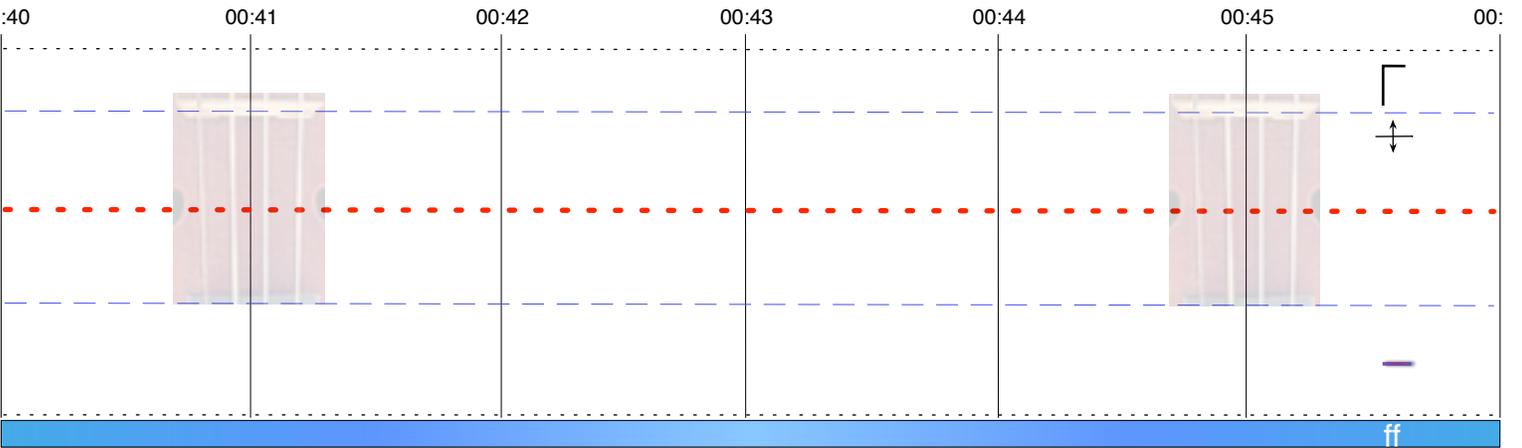
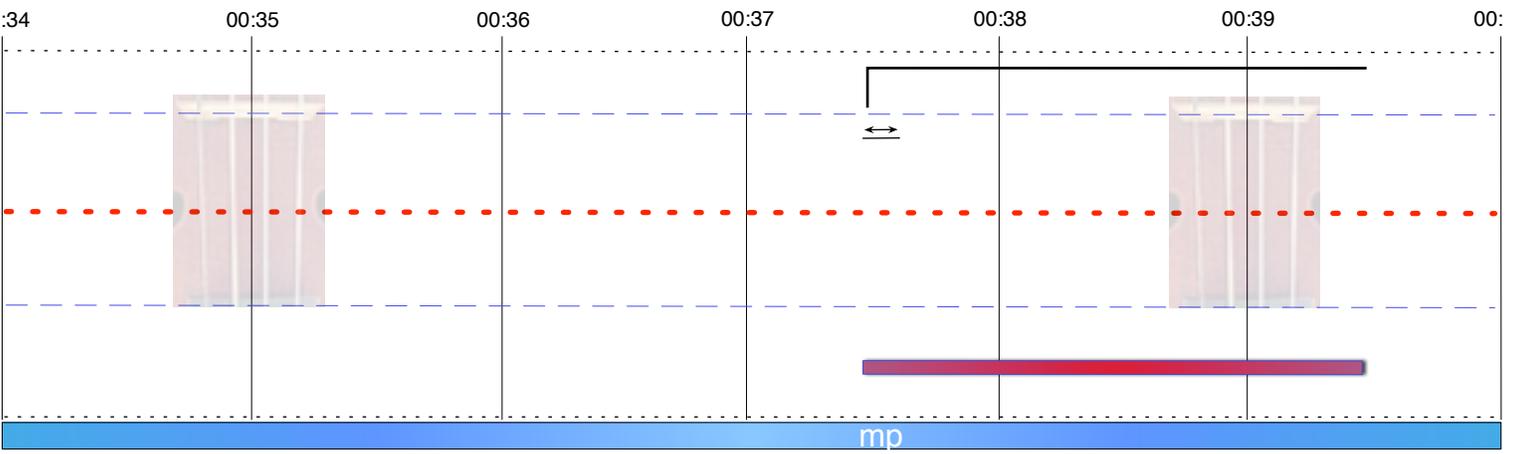
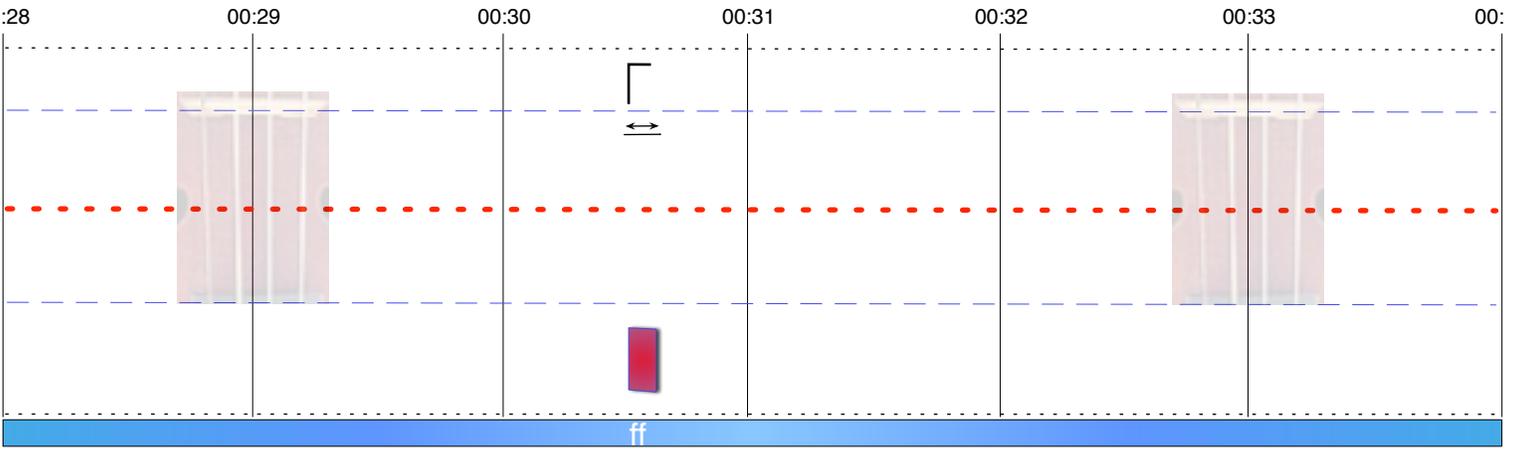
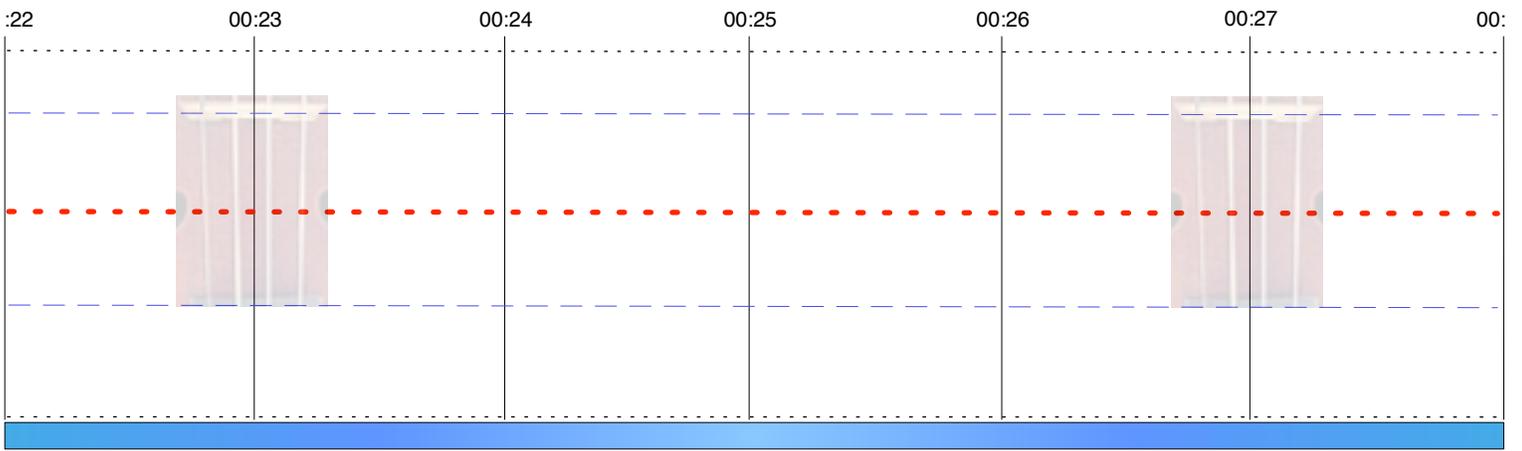


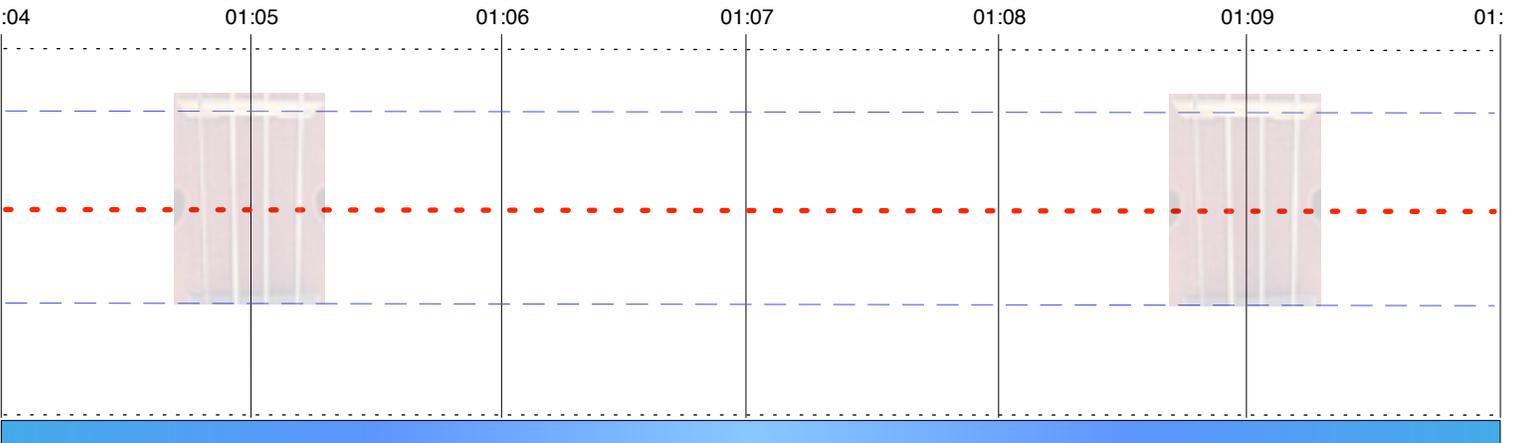
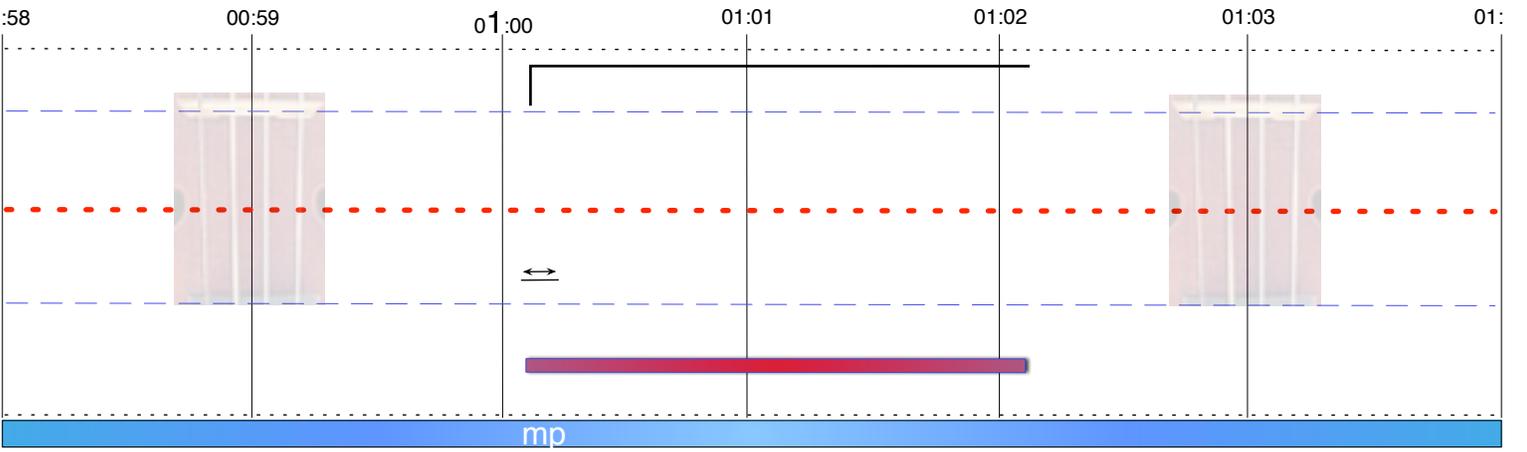
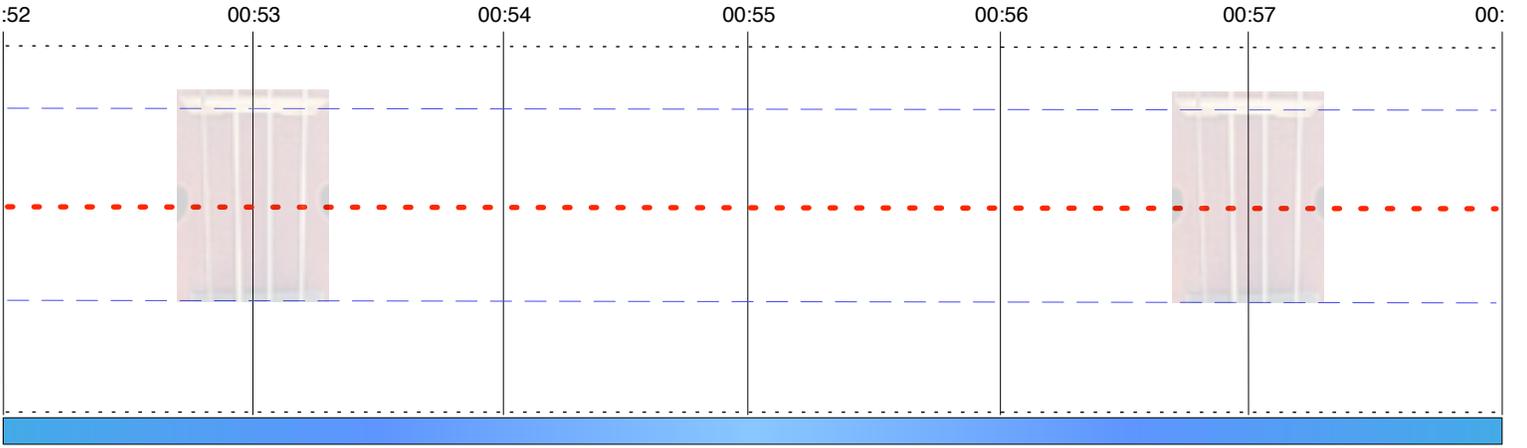
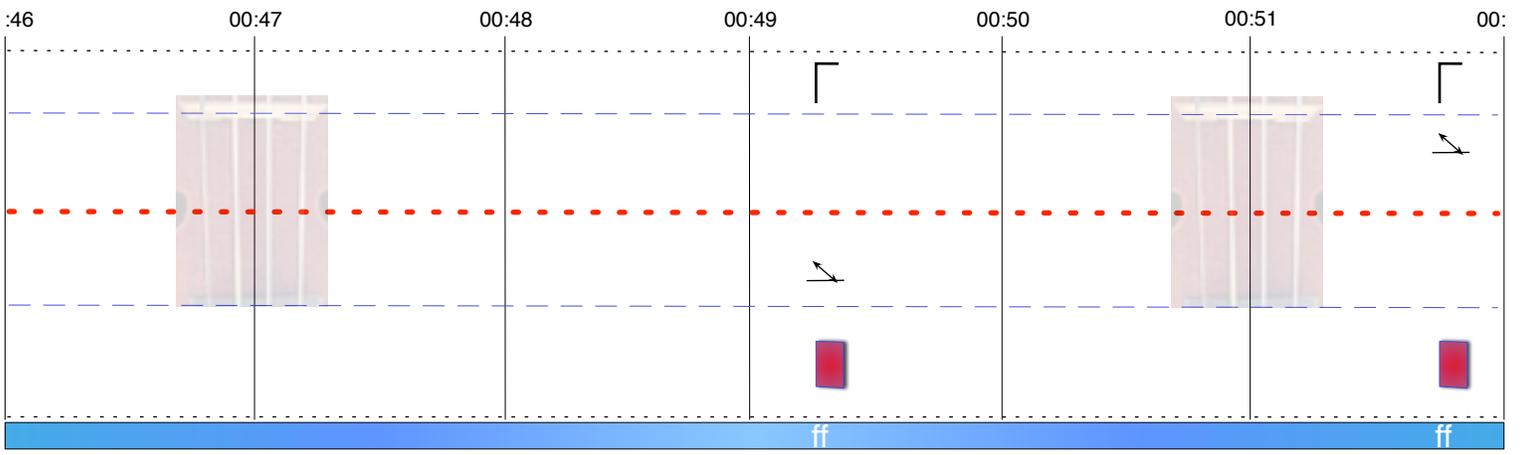


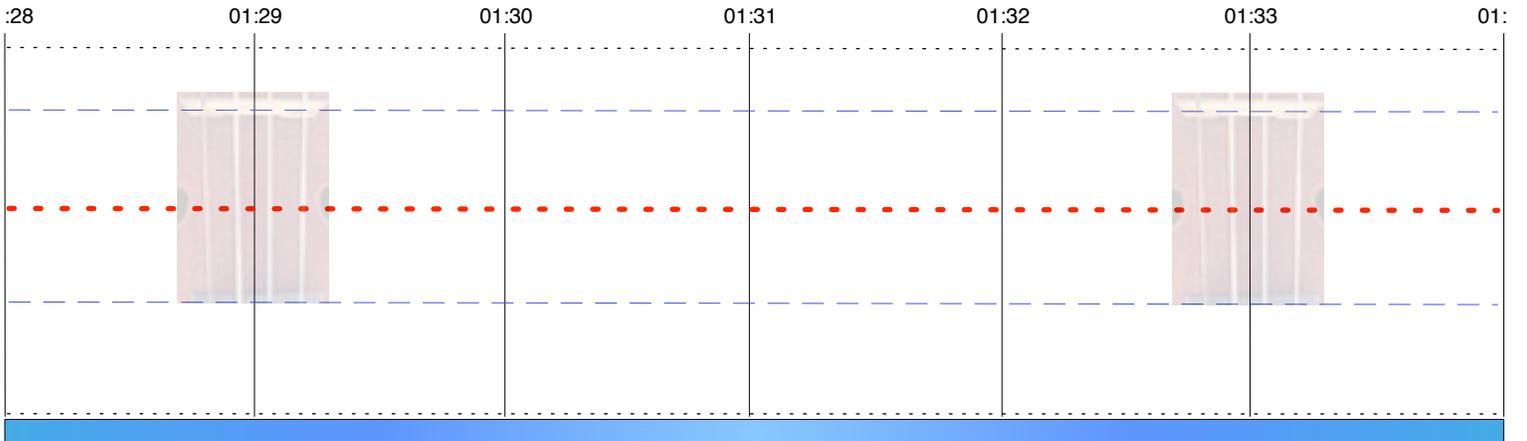
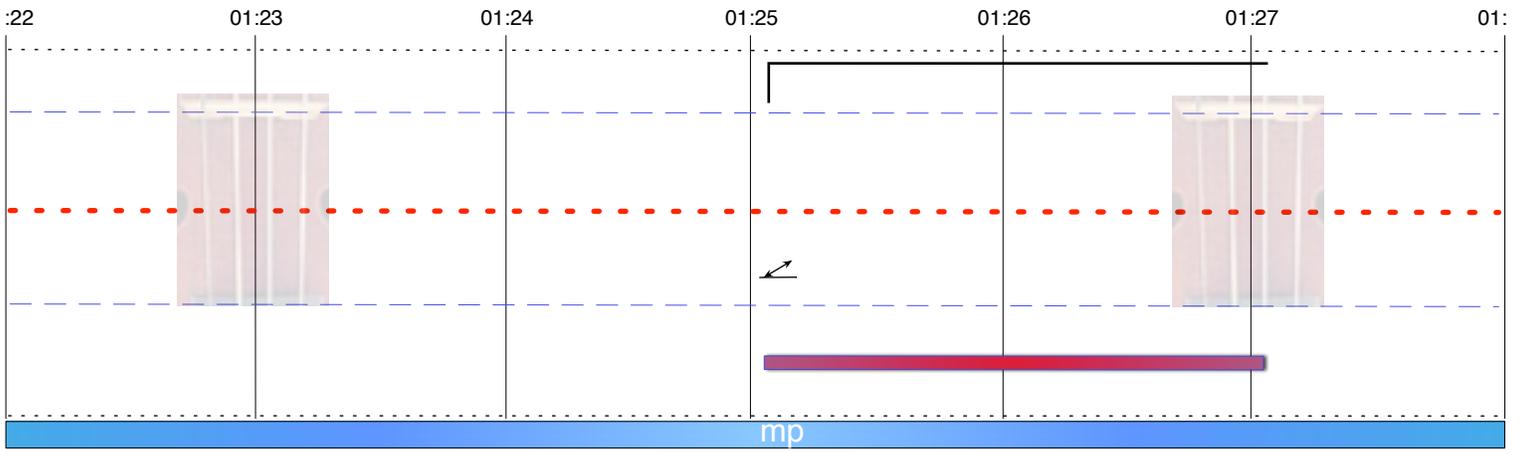
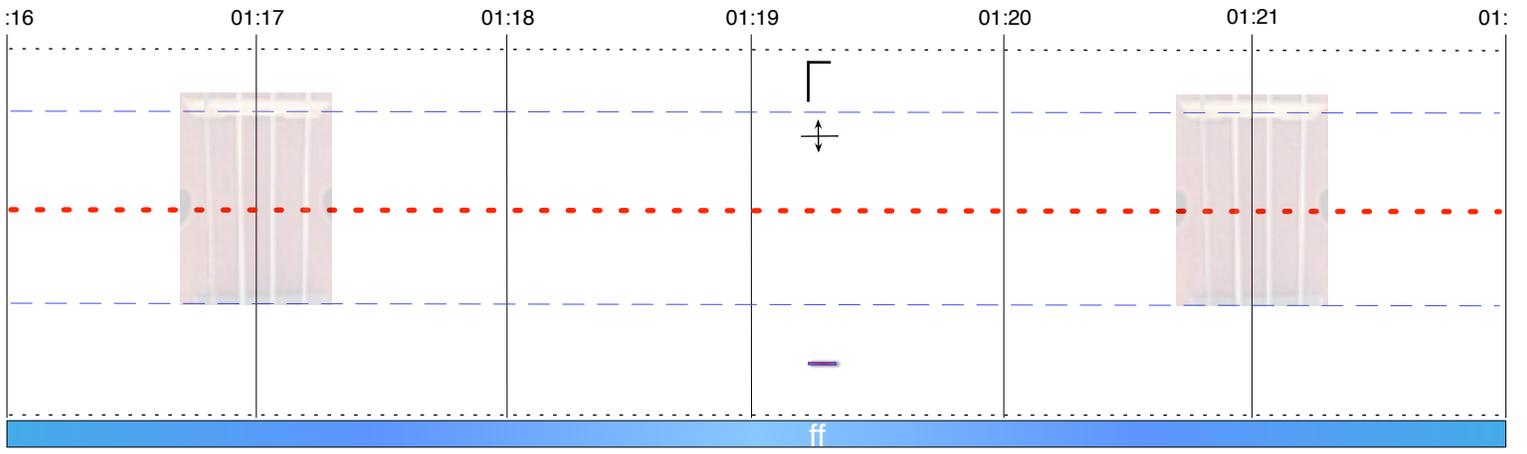
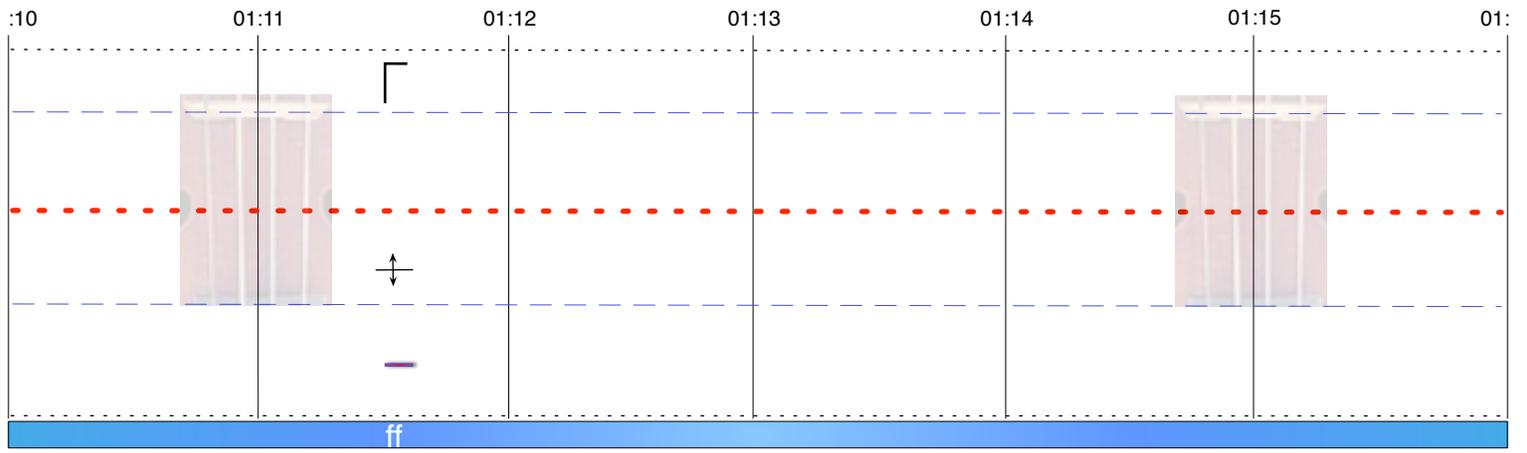


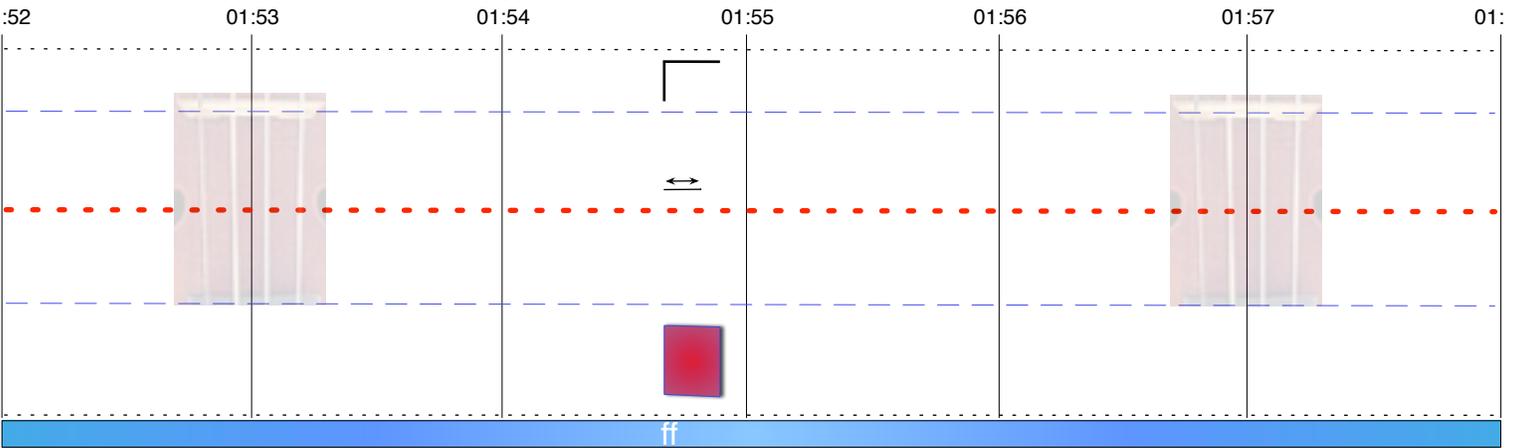
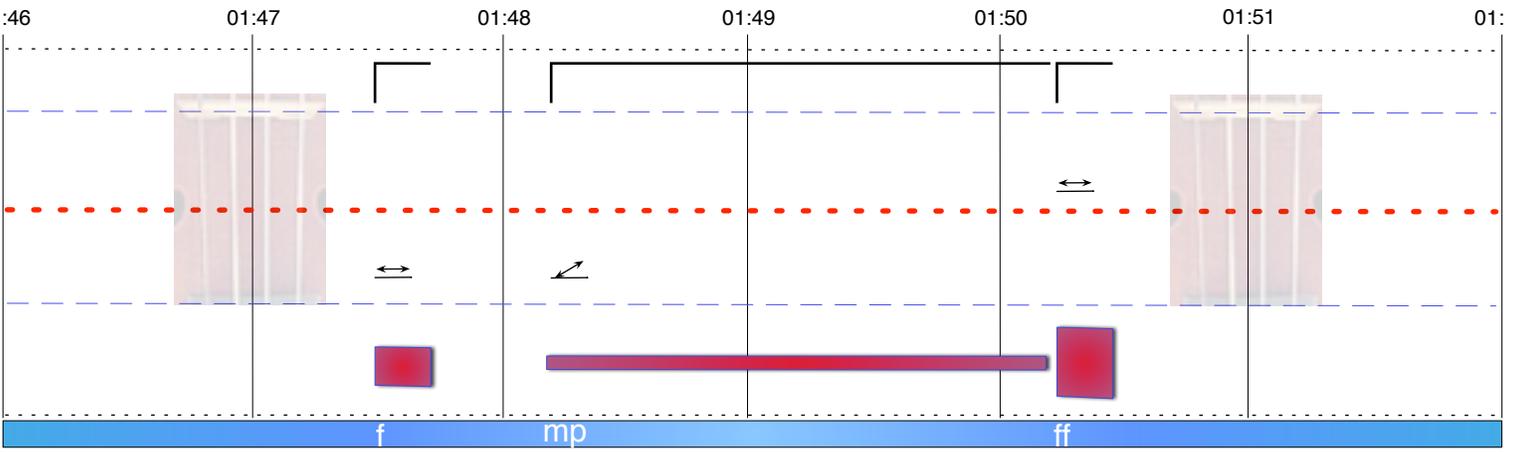
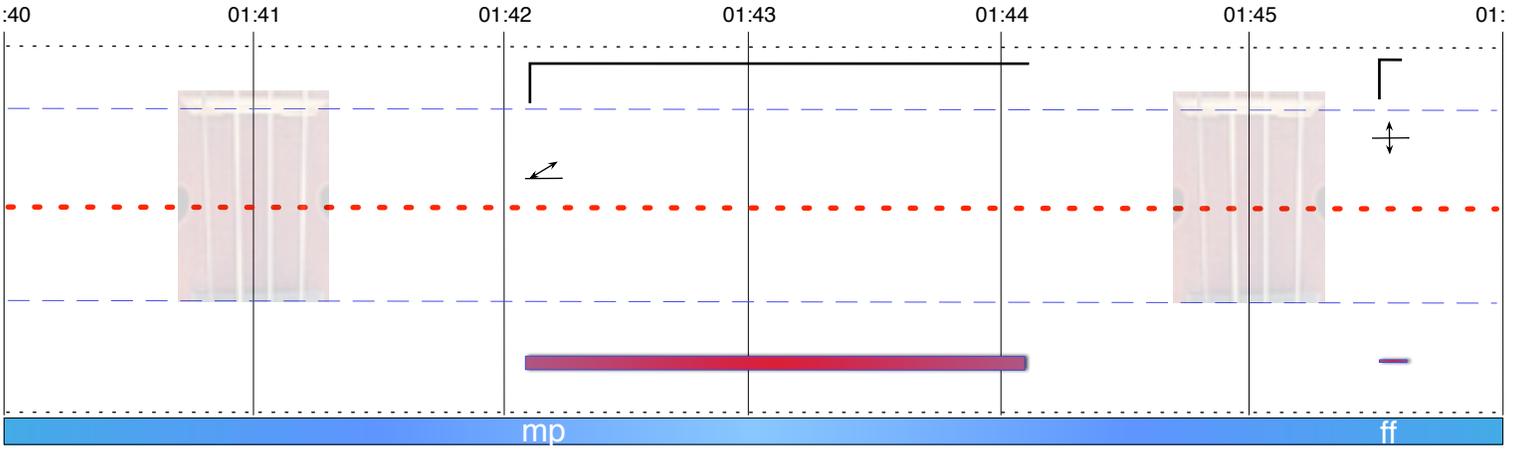
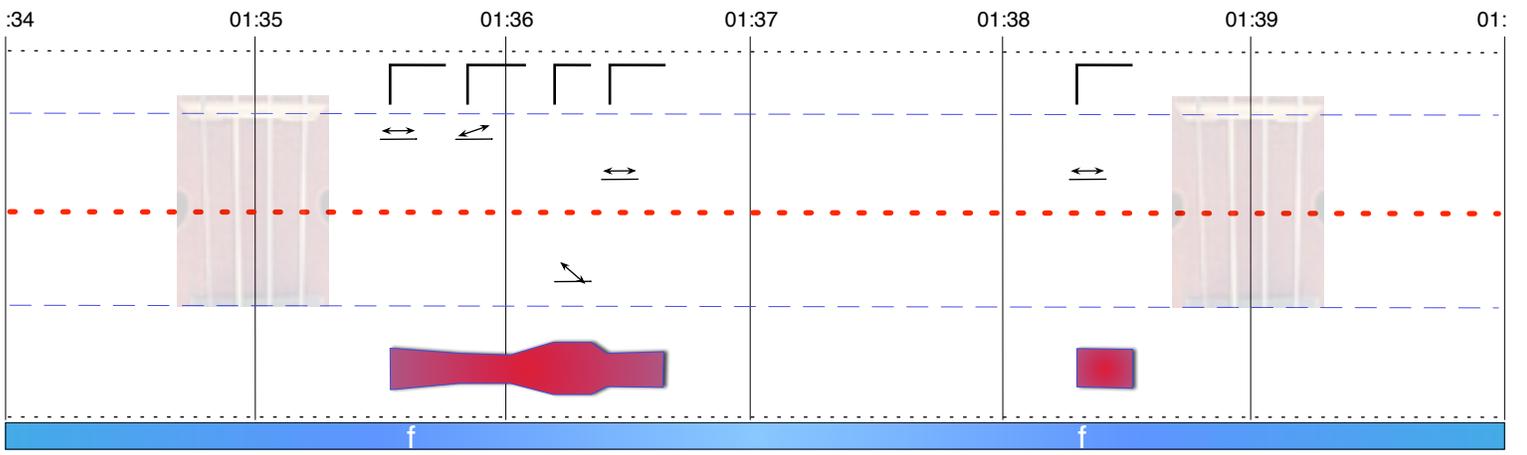


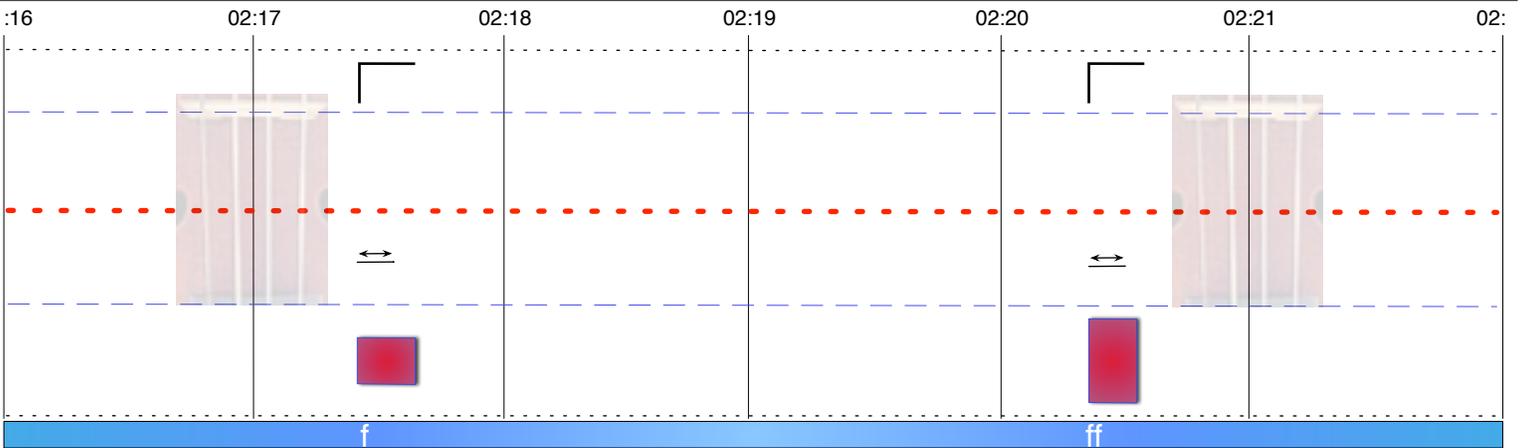
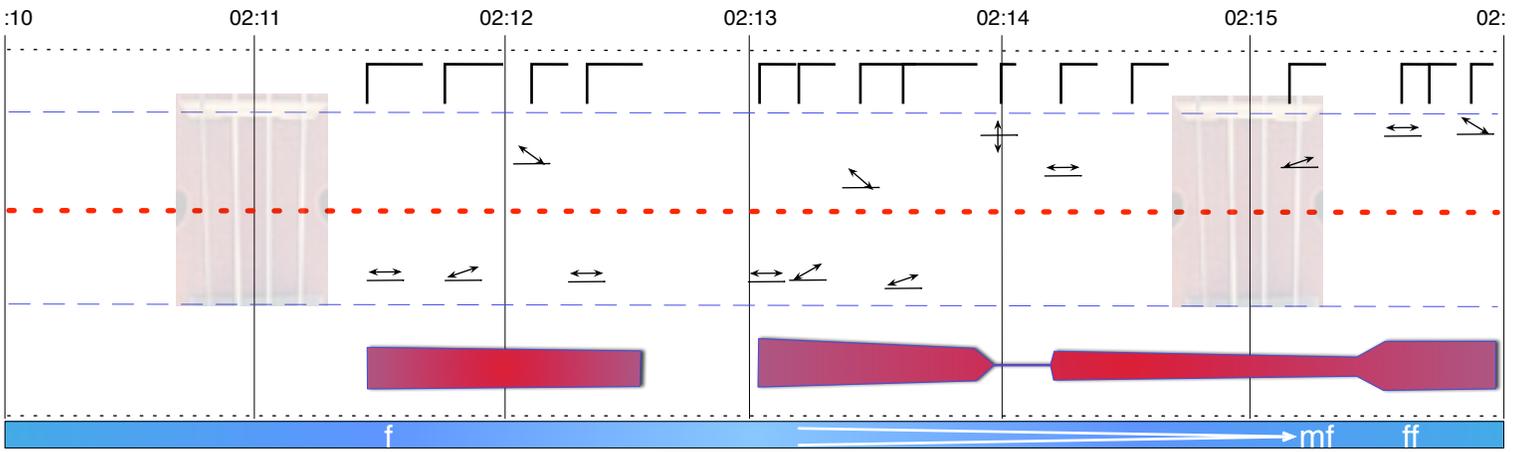
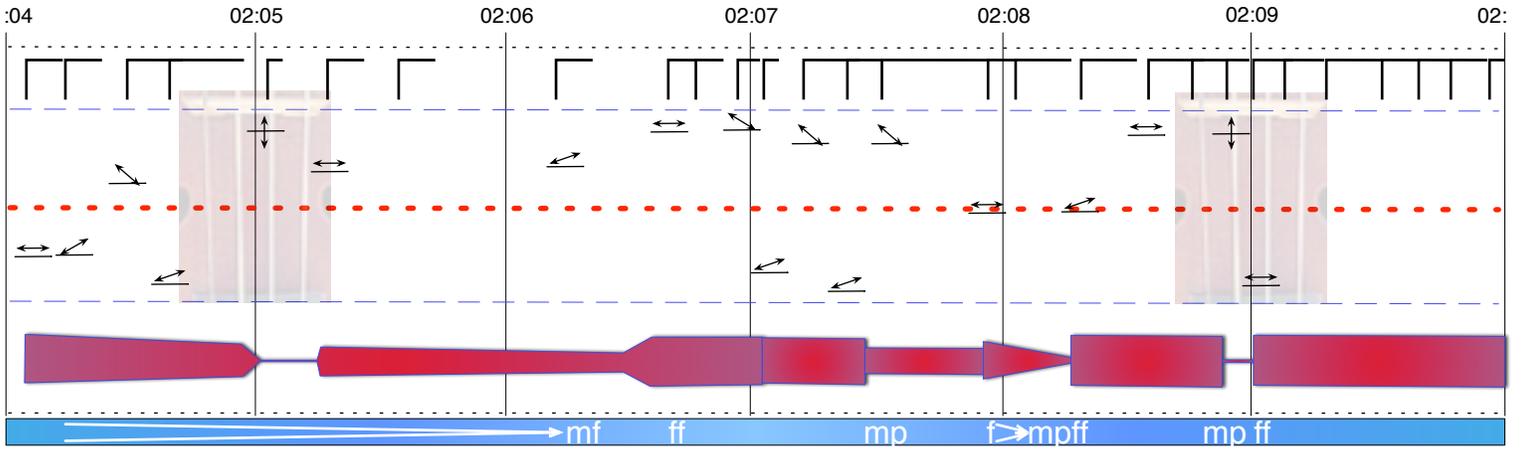
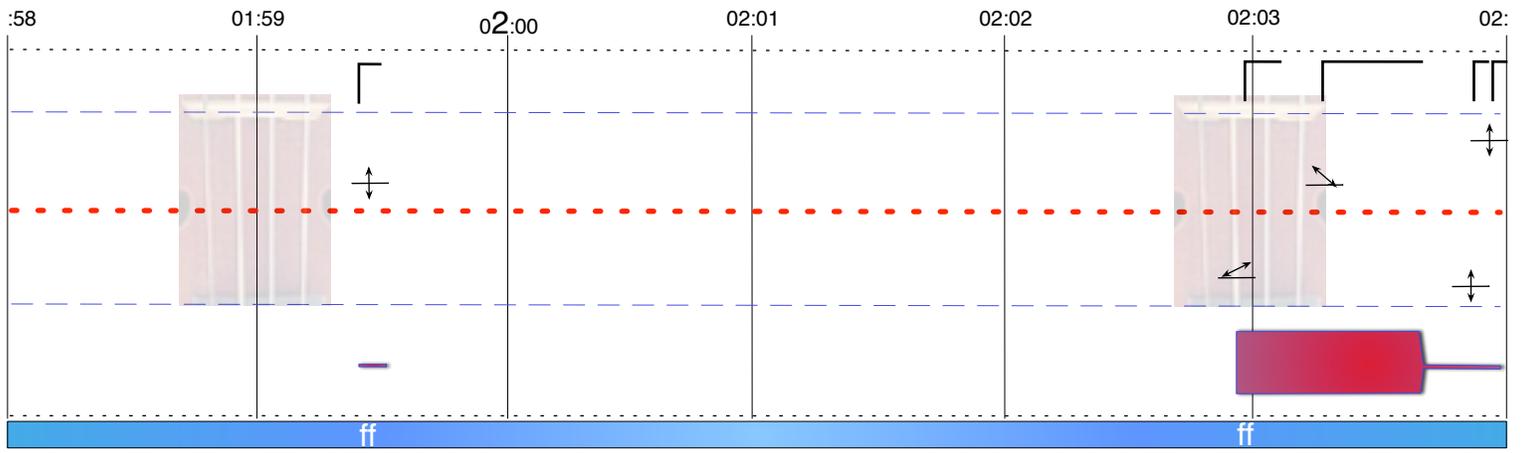


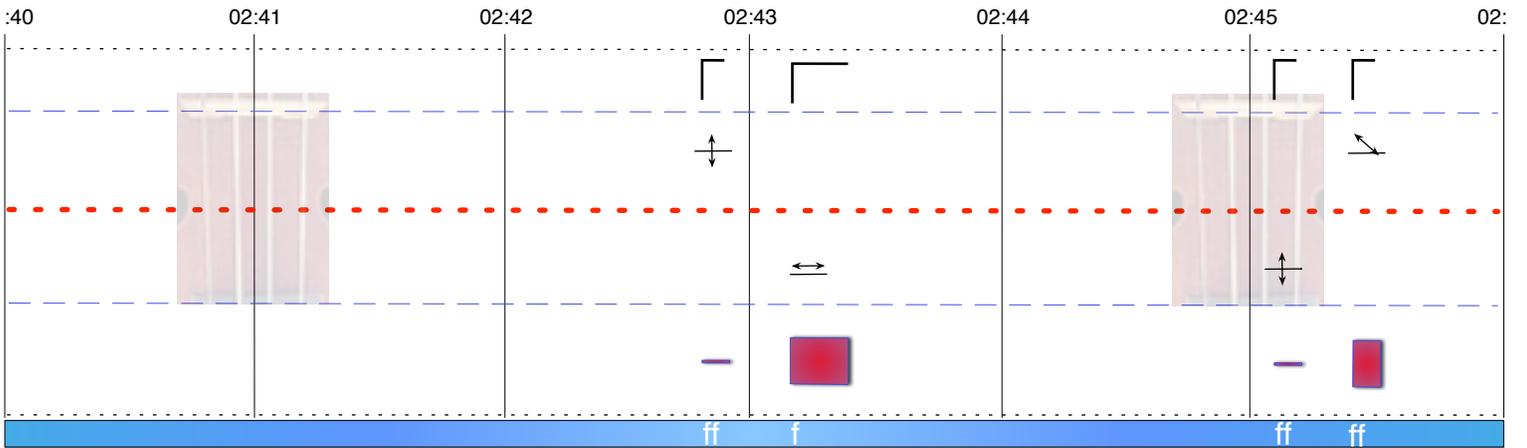
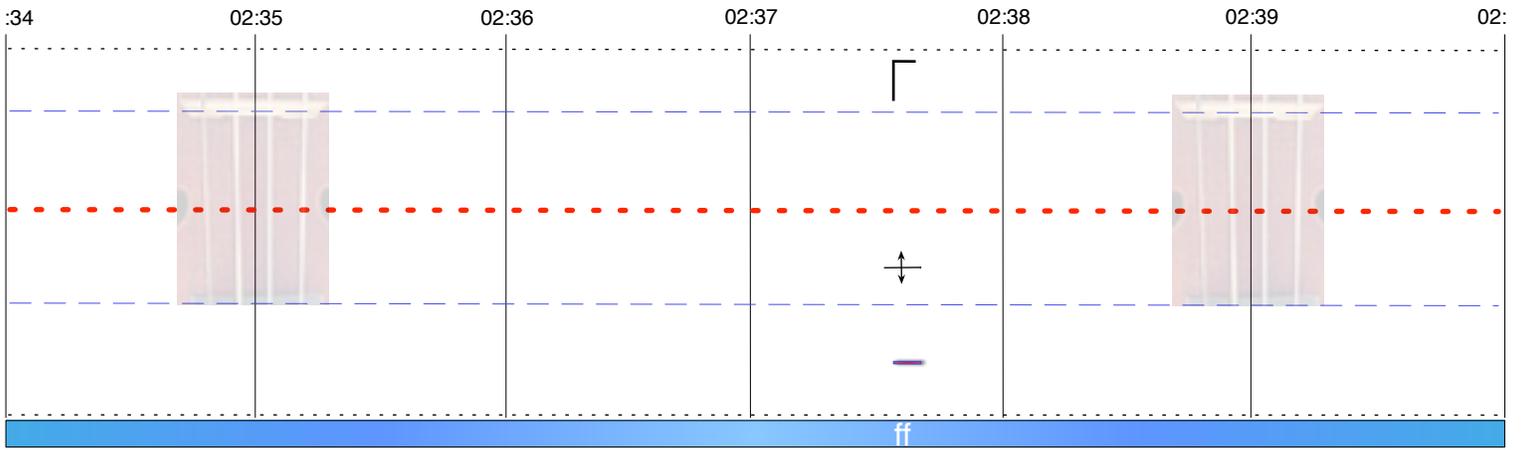
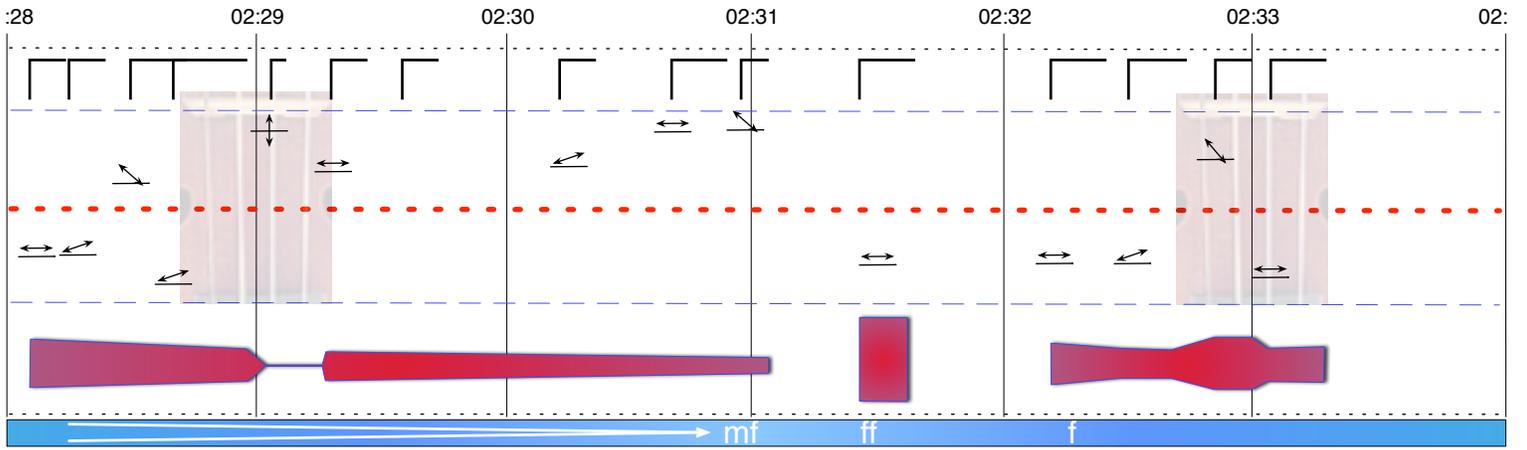
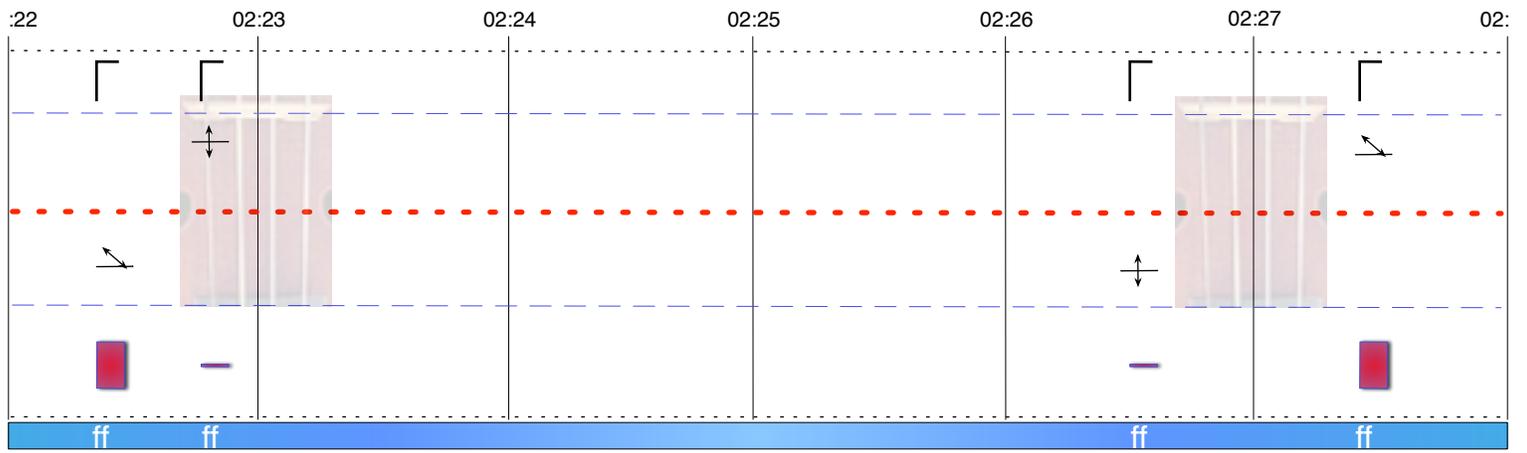


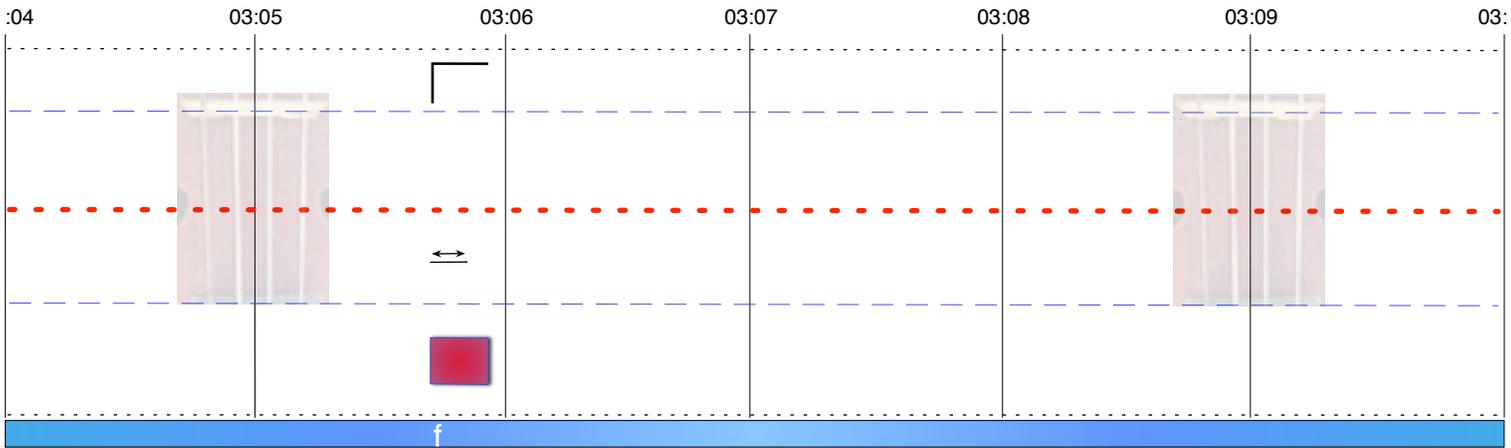
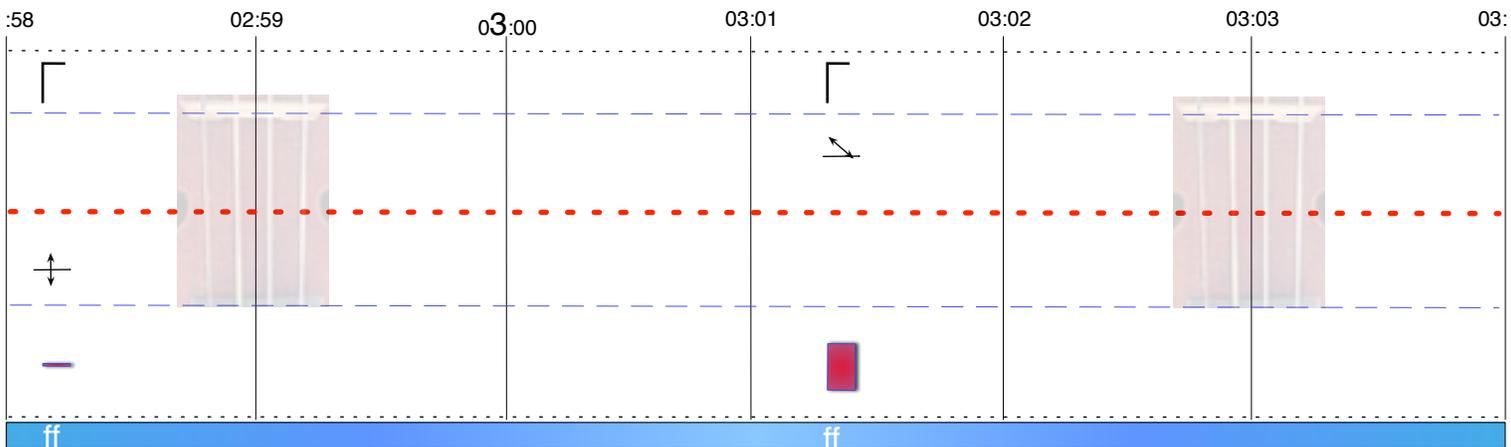
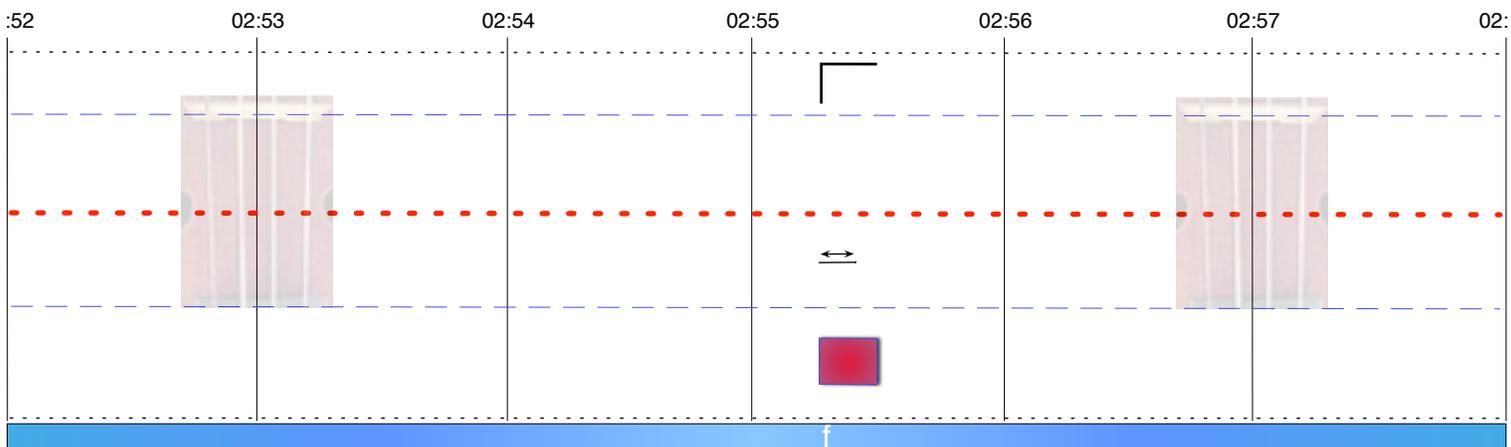
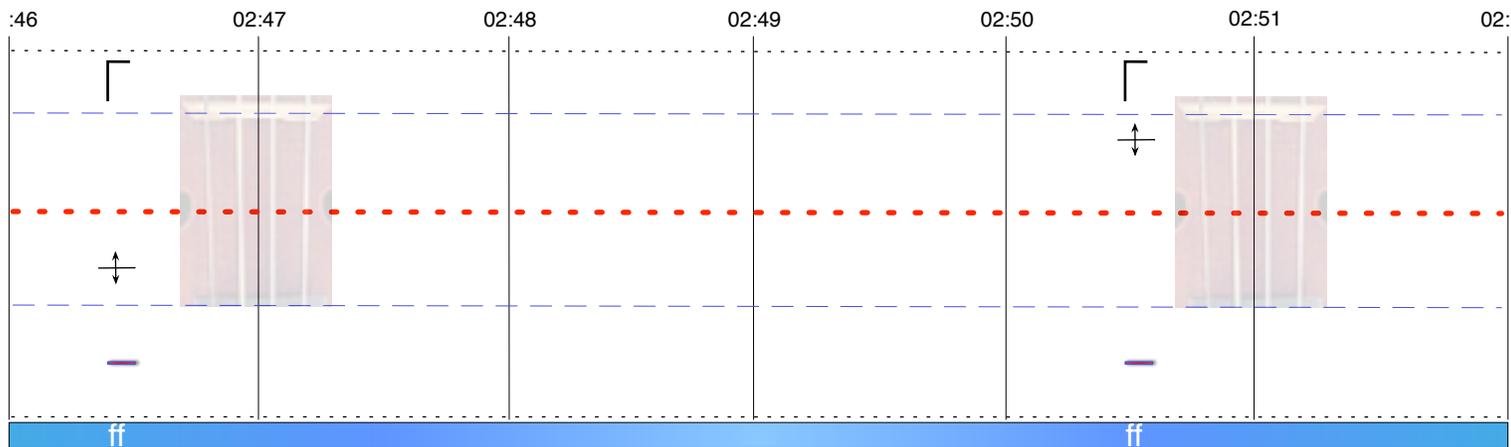


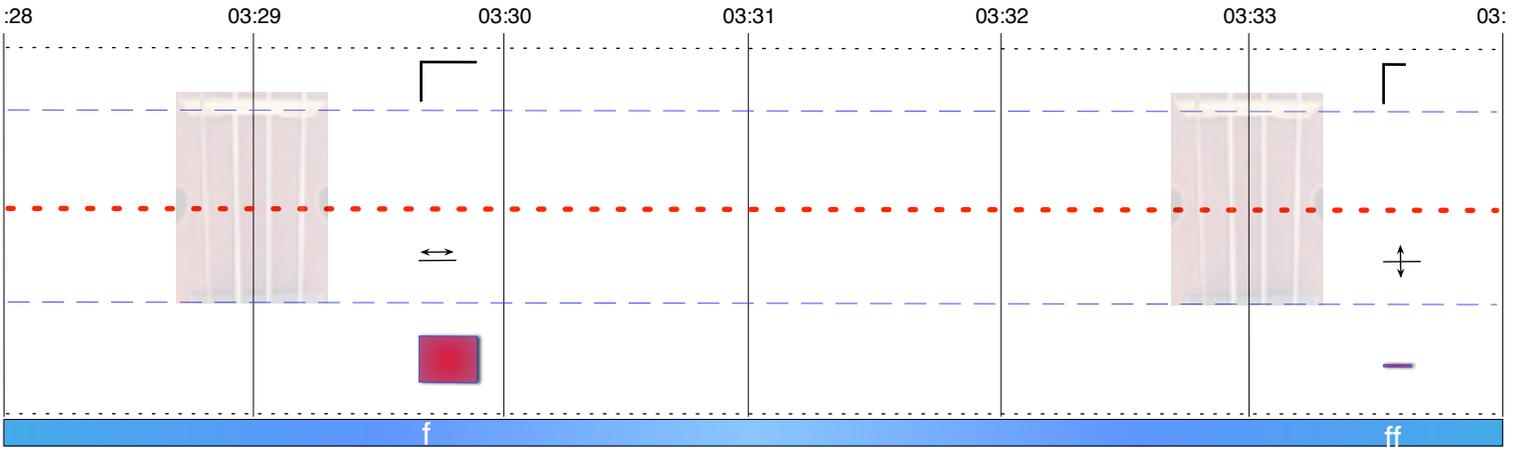
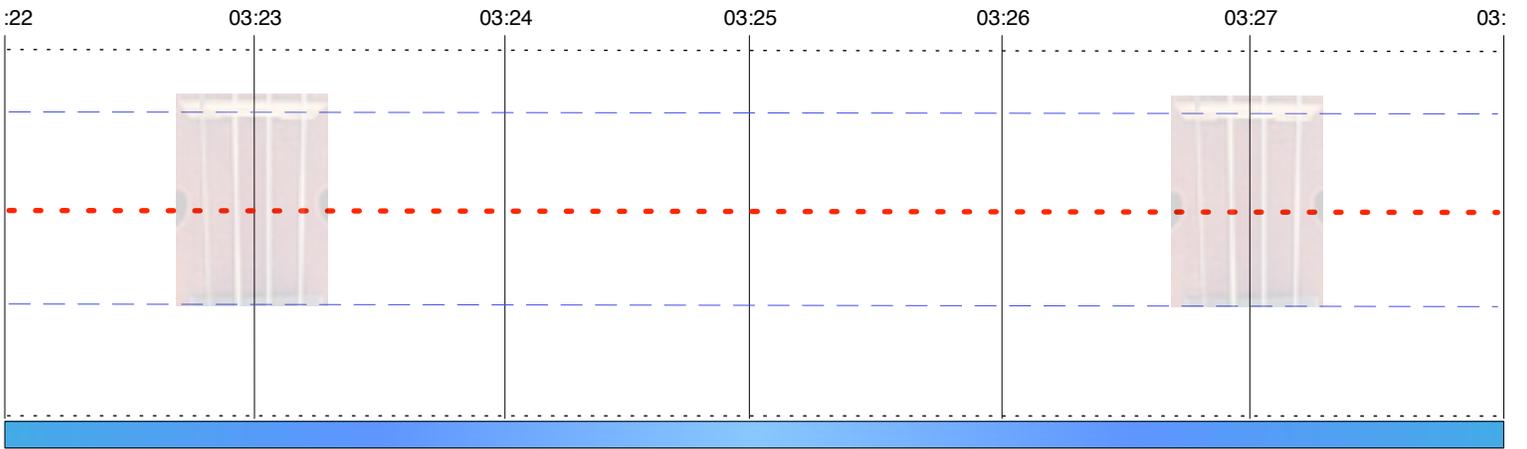
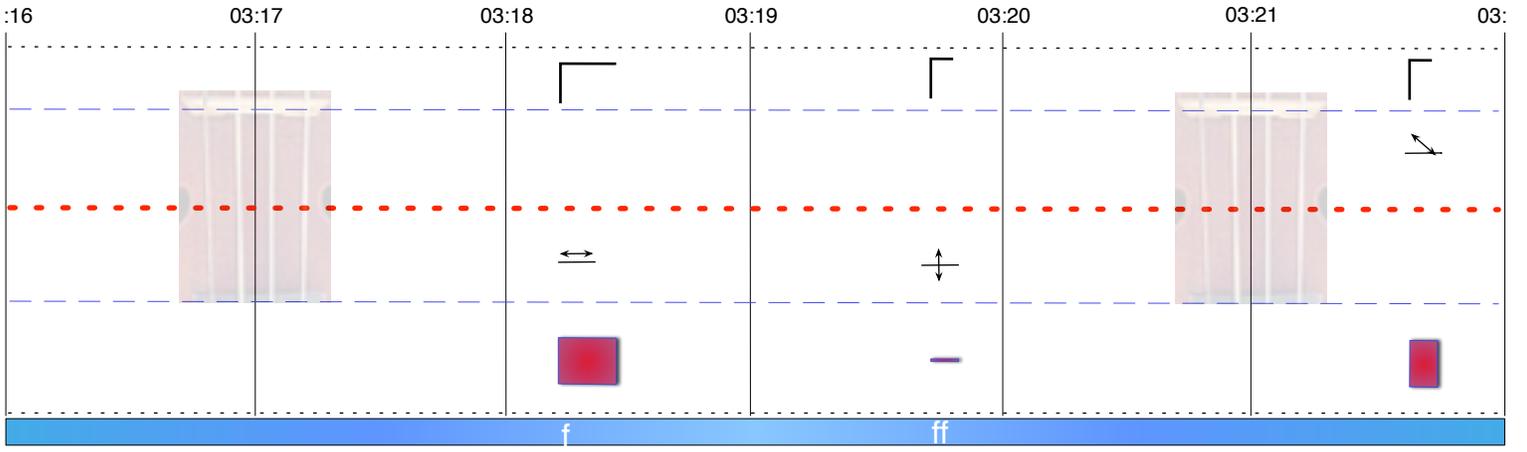
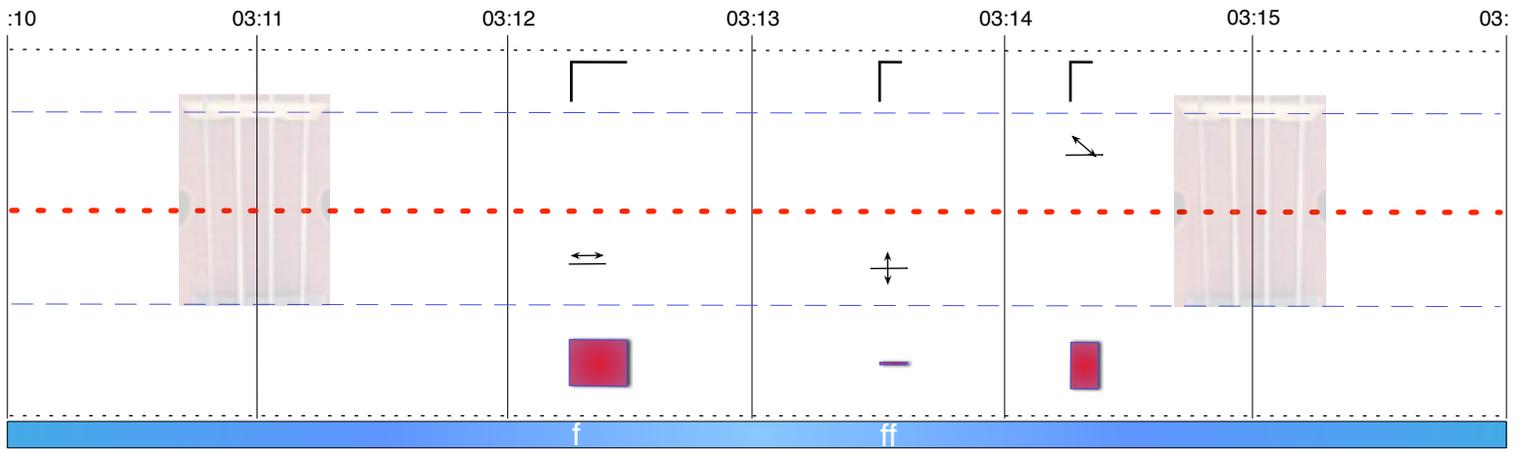












:34	03:35	03:36	03:37	03:38	03:39	03:

:40	03:41	03:42	03:43	03:44	03:45	03:

:46	03:47	03:48	03:49	03:50	03:51	03:

:52	03:53	03:54	03:55	03:56	03:57	03:

03:58 03:59 04:00 04:01 04:02 04:03 04:04

mf

This system covers the time interval from 03:58 to 04:04. It features a musical staff with a red dotted line and blue dashed lines. A red bar is positioned below the staff. The notation includes notes and rests, with dynamic markings such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'f' (forte). A blue bar at the bottom of the system is labeled 'mf'.

04:04 04:05 04:06 04:07 04:08 04:09 04:10

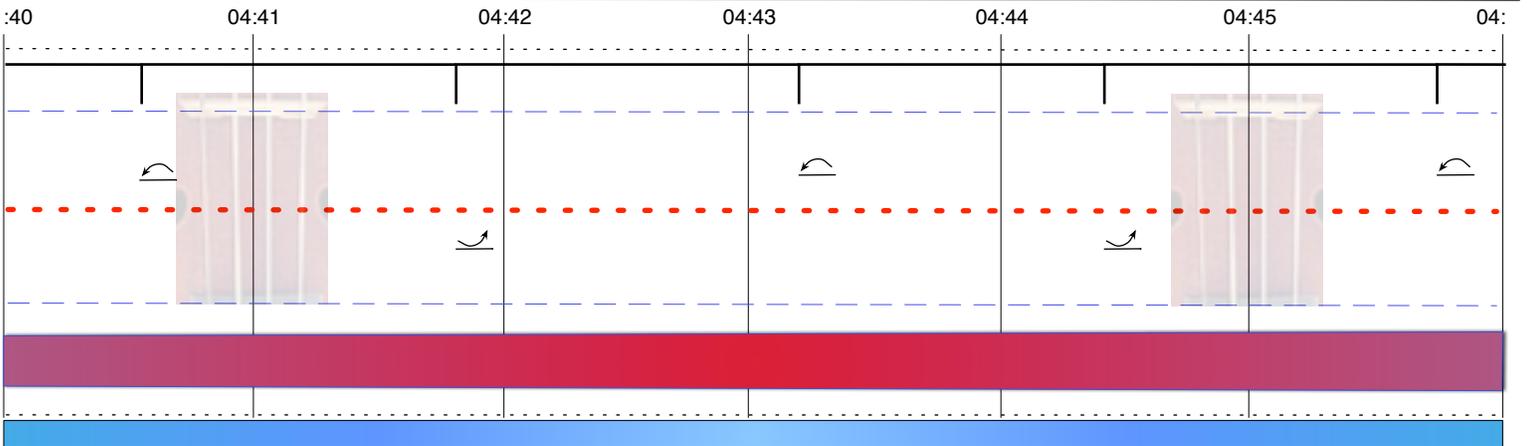
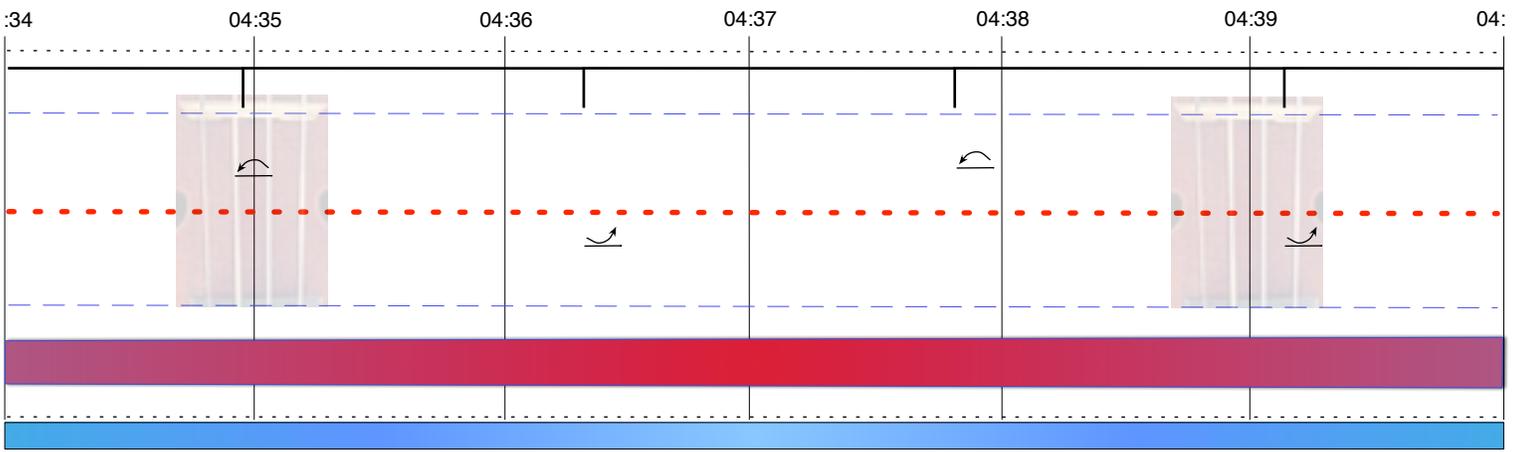
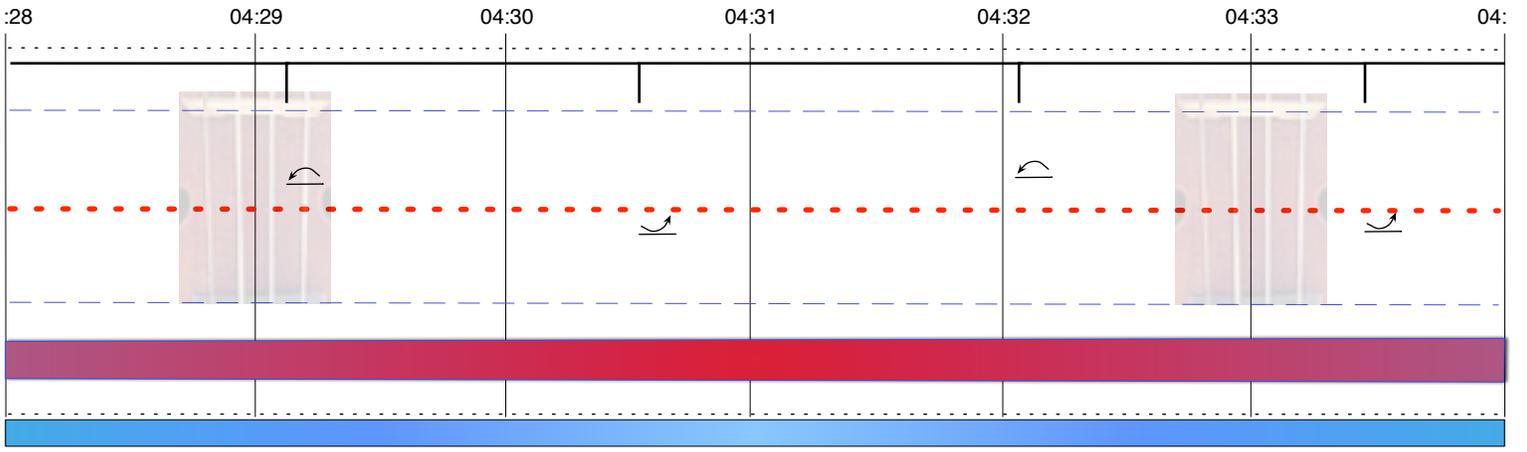
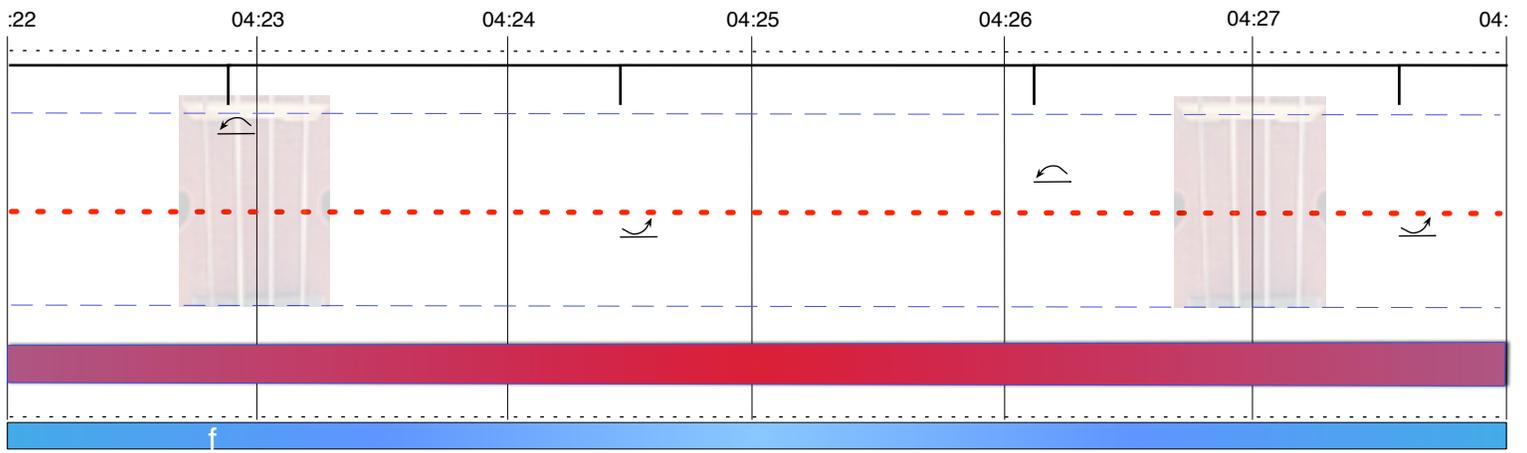
This system covers the time interval from 04:04 to 04:10. It features a musical staff with a red dotted line and blue dashed lines. A red bar is positioned below the staff. The notation includes notes and rests, with dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). A blue bar at the bottom of the system is labeled 'mf'.

04:10 04:11 04:12 04:13 04:14 04:15 04:16

This system covers the time interval from 04:10 to 04:16. It features a musical staff with a red dotted line and blue dashed lines. A red bar is positioned below the staff. The notation includes notes and rests, with dynamic markings such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'f' (forte). A blue bar at the bottom of the system is labeled 'mf'.

04:16 04:17 04:18 04:19 04:20 04:21 04:22

This system covers the time interval from 04:16 to 04:22. It features a musical staff with a red dotted line and blue dashed lines. A red bar is positioned below the staff. The notation includes notes and rests, with dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). A blue bar at the bottom of the system is labeled 'mf'.



Timeline segment 1: 04:46 to 04:51. Includes a red bar and a blue bar labeled 'ff'.

Timeline segment 2: 04:52 to 04:57. Includes a red bar and a blue bar.

Timeline segment 3: 04:58 to 05:03. Includes a red bar and a blue bar.

Timeline segment 4: 05:04 to 05:09. Includes a red bar and a blue bar labeled 'fff'.

