Petr Bakla

SCALES, OCTAVES, REPETITIONS VII

for flute, clarinet (Bb), violin and double bass (2009) (~11 min.)

commissioned by Prague Philharmonia / Prague Modern

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

General:

Clarinet is notated in the usual Bb transposition (i.e. the score is <u>not</u> in C).

Repeated notes must be played evenly, not grouped in pairs, in fours, etc. (i.e. no accents unless indicated) !!! Similarly, changing time signatures and barlines have no metrical implication, they serve merely for orientation.

No vibrato throughout.

Written dynamics are meant as effective – i.e. the same dynamic marking is supposed to result in the same sound intensity regardless of articulation (ord. vs. pont., nat. harmonics vs. normally stopped notes, con sordino vs. senza sordino etc.; take notice, for example, of the p common both to the violin playing c.s. and the double bass producing natural harmonics in the opening section – here the sound volume of the two instruments should be a balanced p in result, thus the violin player will probably have to play with stronger action).

Dal niente, al niente () is to be understood in relation to the momentary acoustical context, not literally.

= continuous transition from one articulation to another

Clarinet:

(>) = air pressure accent, just diaphragm, no tongue ("Luftdruckakzent")

Violin:



very fast arpeggiando, somewhat irregularly, light bowing sul pont.

(i.e. trill-like wavy line, but without "tr" indication)

= "microtrill" – trill in upper interval as narrow as possible (same finger distance regardless of register). Appears always with glissando. The initial and terminal notes of the glissando indicate position of the stopping finger, i.e. the trill goes above these pitches.

To denote desired equal intensity, the same dynamic markings have been used both for both normally stopped notes and natural harmonics (i.e. for example a *mp* with a harmonic note is supposed to be made as loud as a *mp* with normal note).

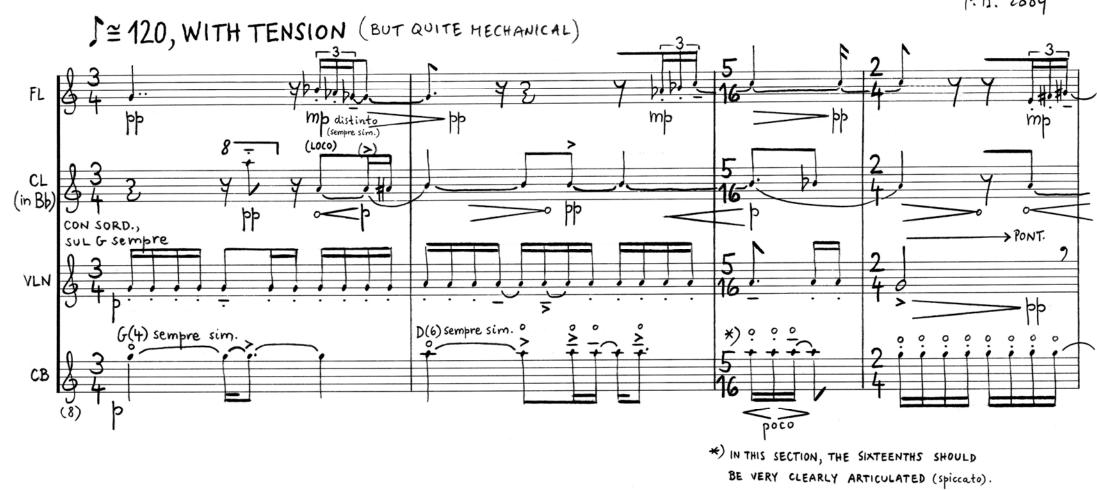
Double bass (four-stringed):

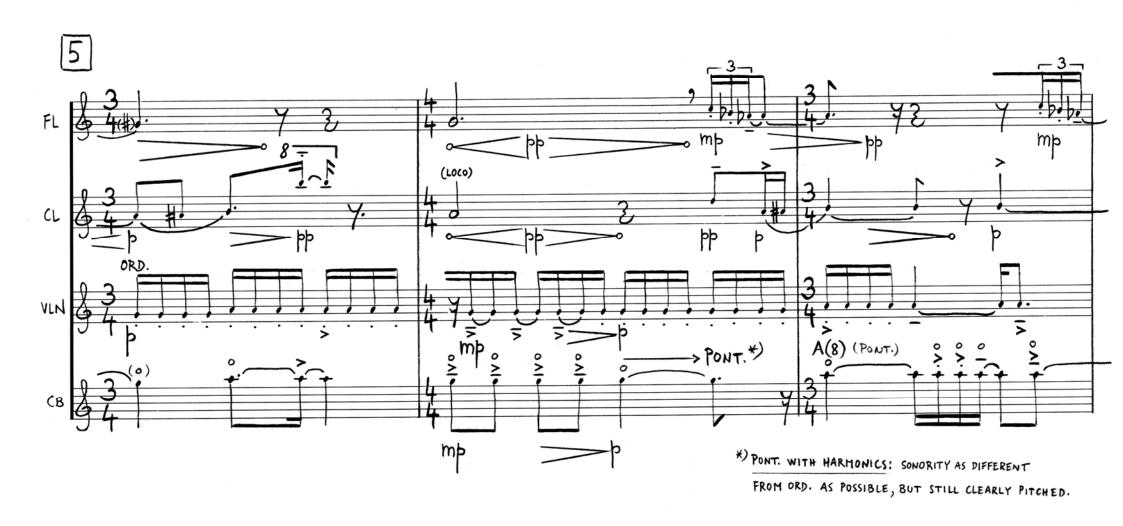
"ROUGH SOUND"

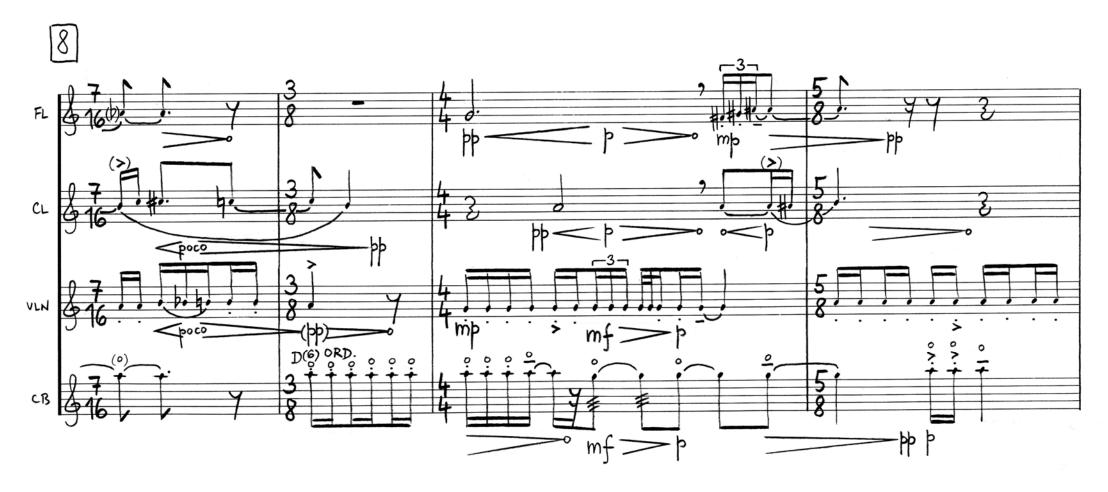
- = Rough, penetrating, as if somewhat distorted, noisy and dirty sound is demanded, basically as loud as possible. Typically appears with repeated sixteenths in sections marked "eight note ≥ 144, Hard". Can be achieved by playing closer to the bridge than usual* and increasing bow pressure (+ lot of hair). Rather continuous détaché bowing, "into the string", repeated sixteenths not very articulated (i.e. not spiccato or alike). Returning to standard way of playing is indicated by "NORMAL SOUND".
 - *) make sure, however, that clearly perceivable changes can still be achieved between very distinct ponticello sound (ponticello estremo, PONT. ESTR., the fundamental almost disappeared) and that which could be considered ordinario sound in this context ("ORD.", in quotation marks).

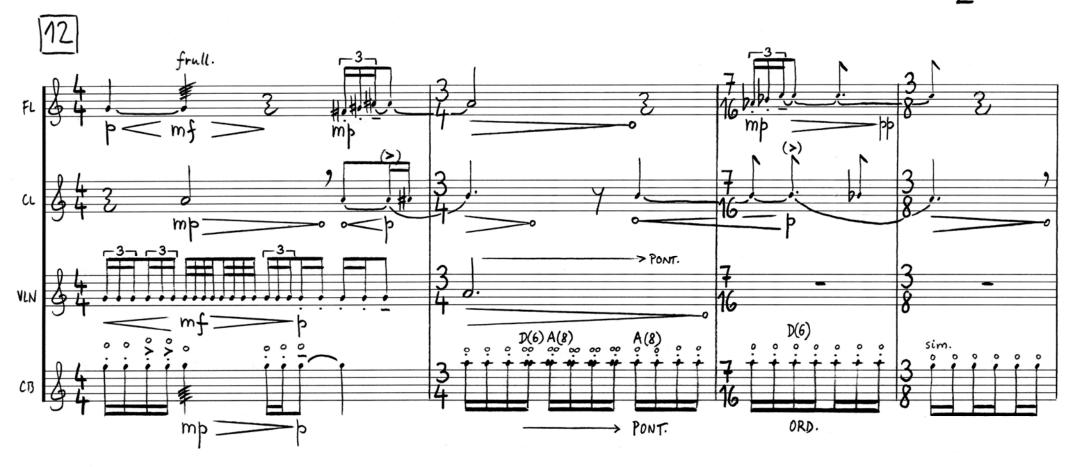
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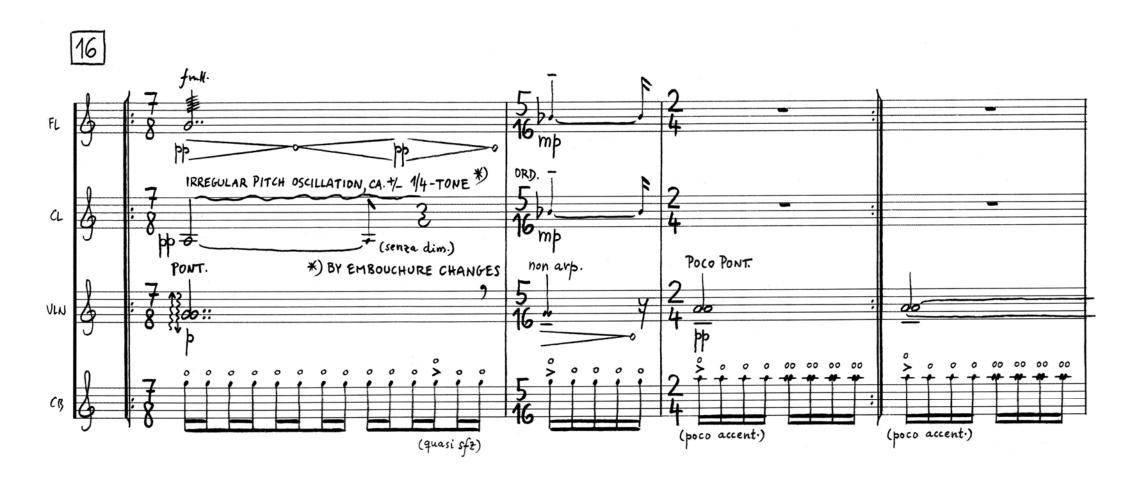
Thank you! PB

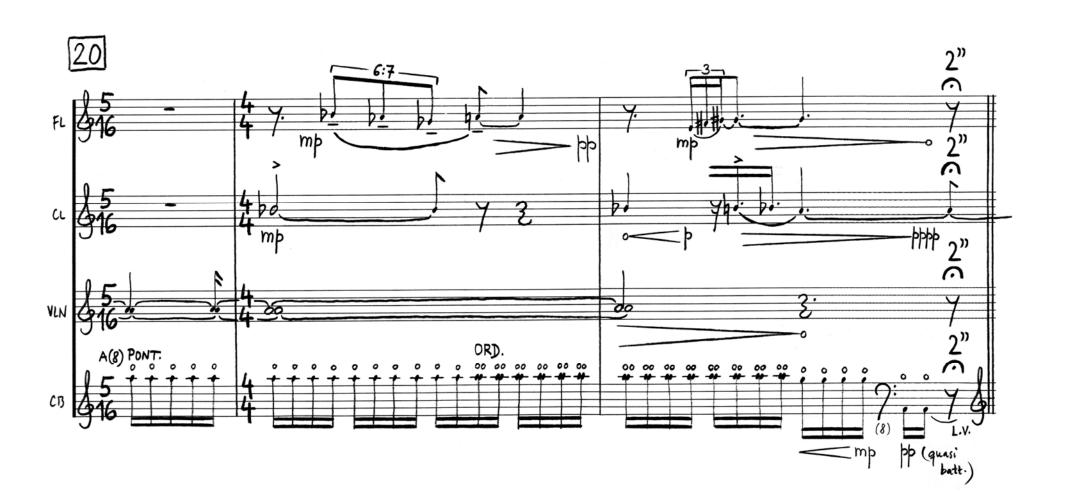


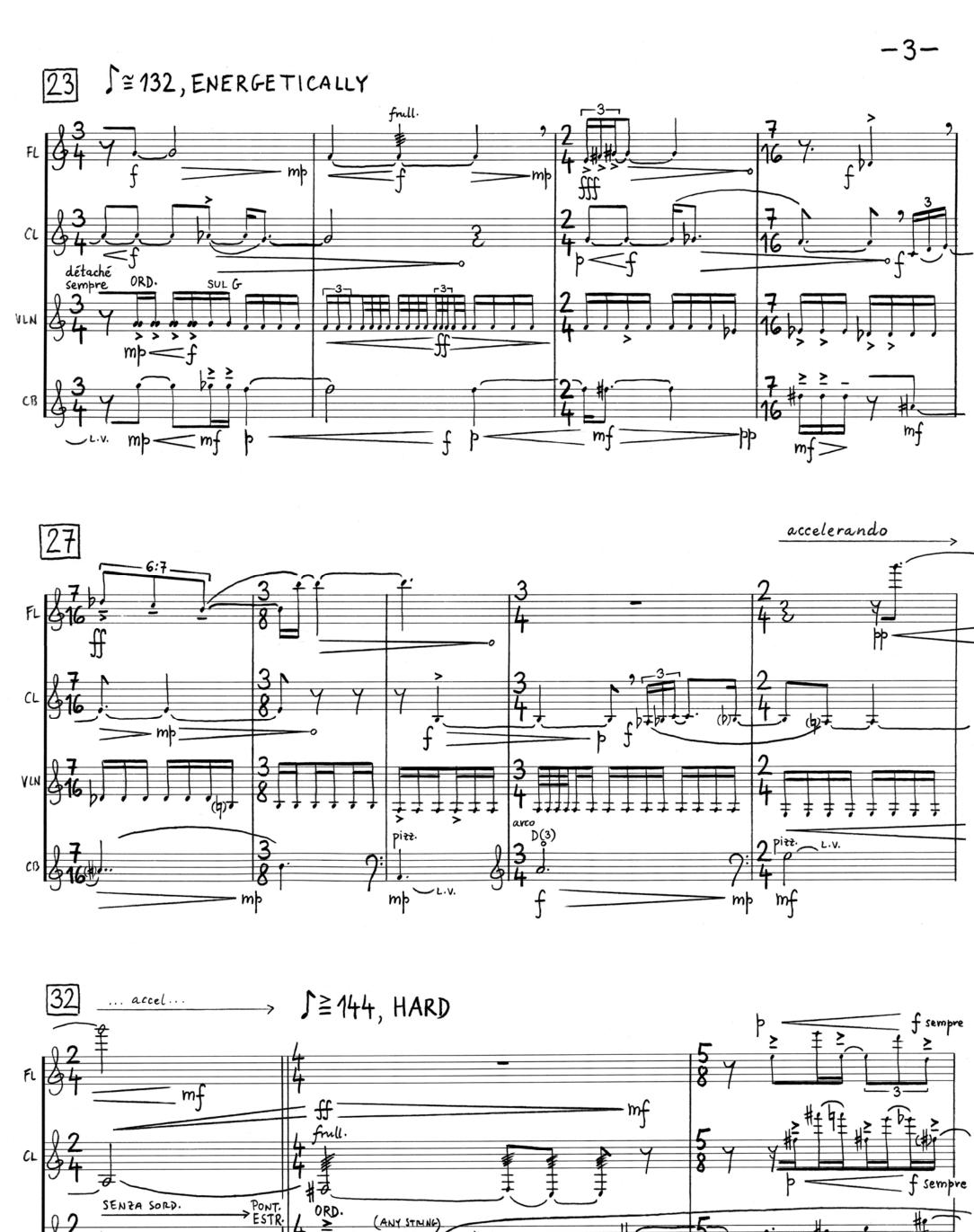












CL MATERIAL SORD.

SENZA SORD.

PONT.

ORD.

(ANY STMIN)

ORD.

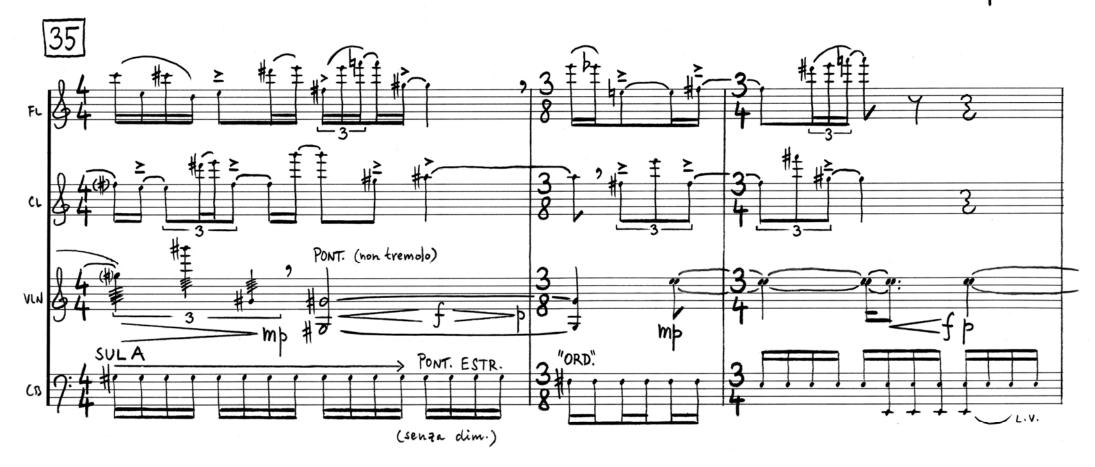
(ANY STMIN)

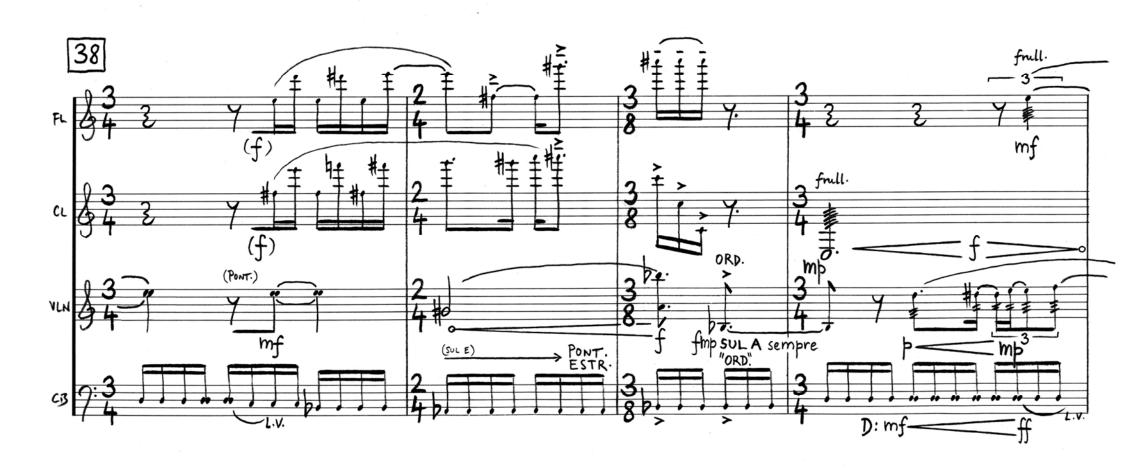
SEMPTE

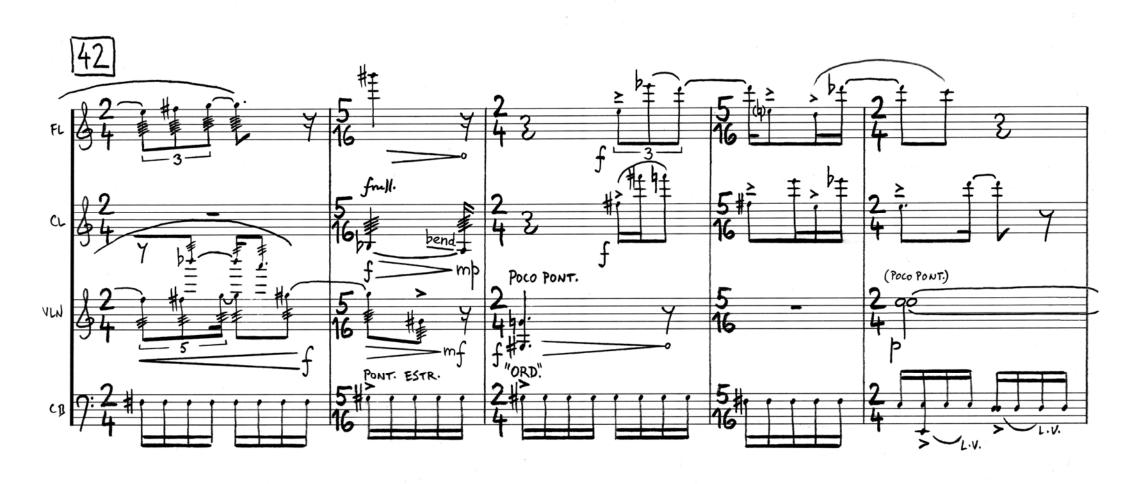
"ROUGH SOUND" Sempre

**ALWAYS ALLOW OPEN STRINGS TO SOUND OVER

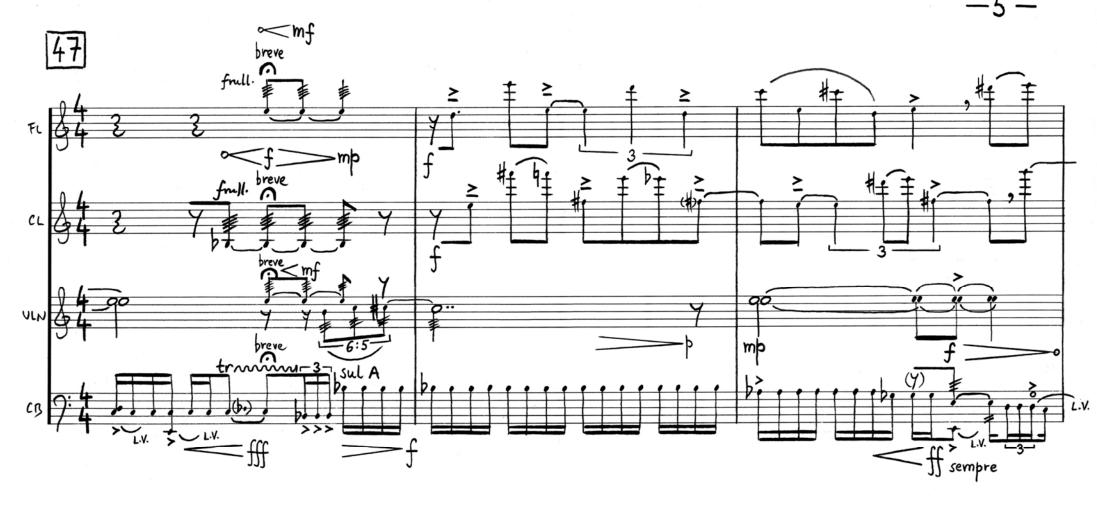
AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

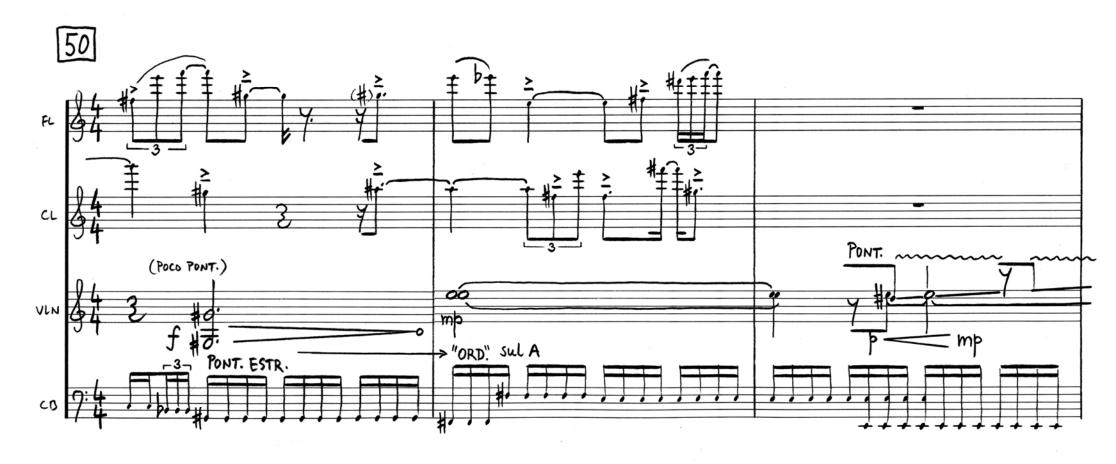


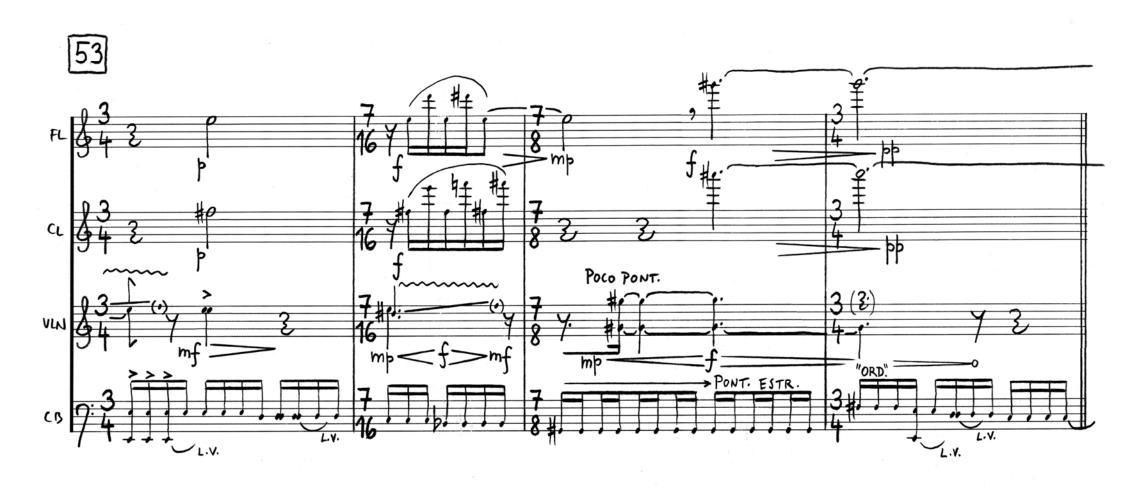


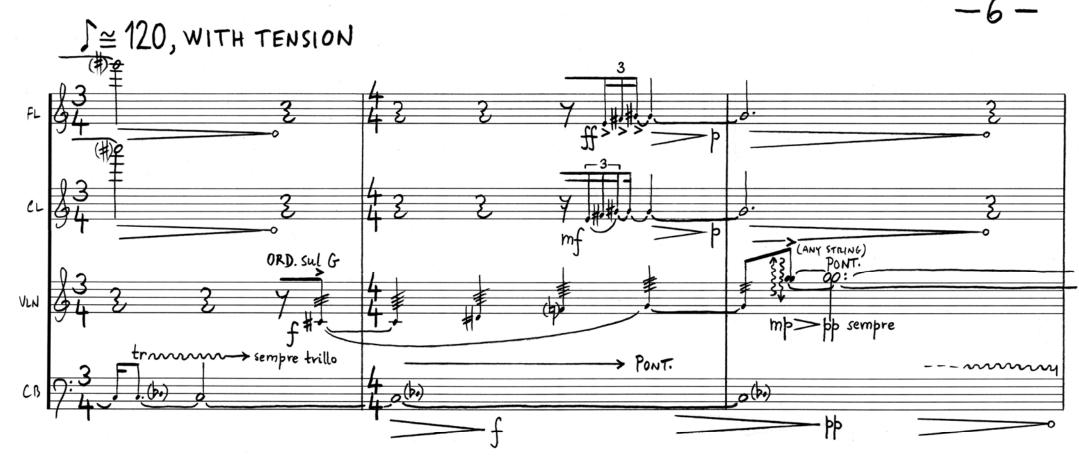


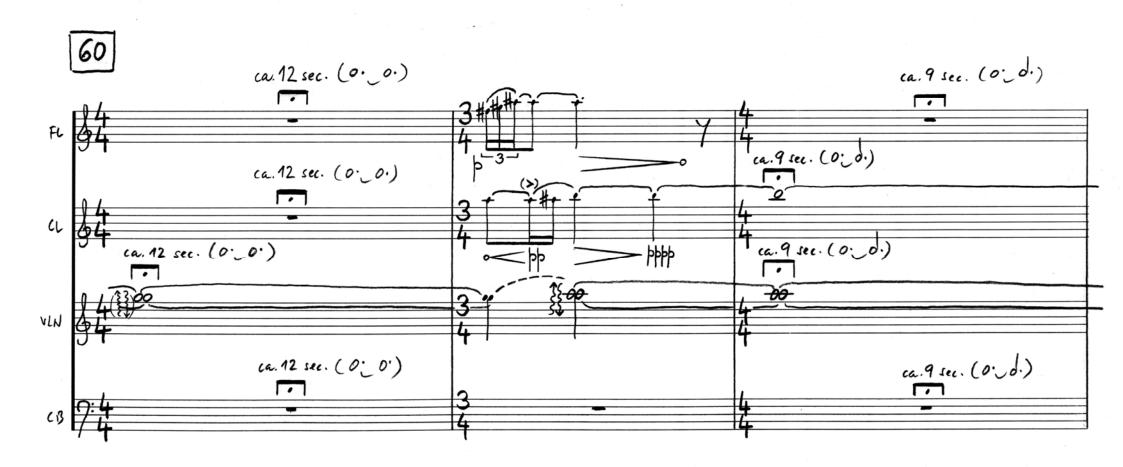


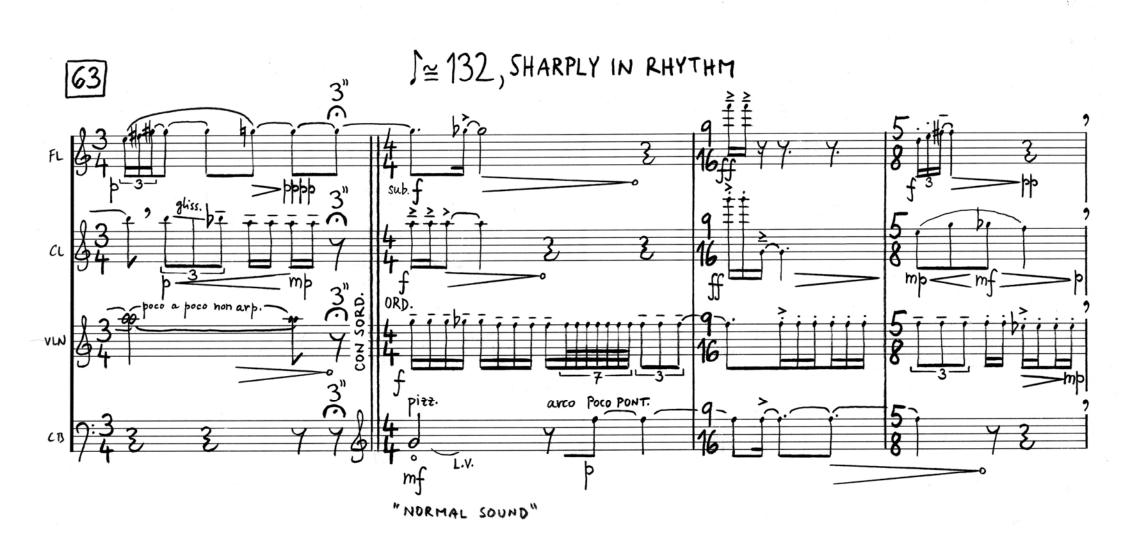


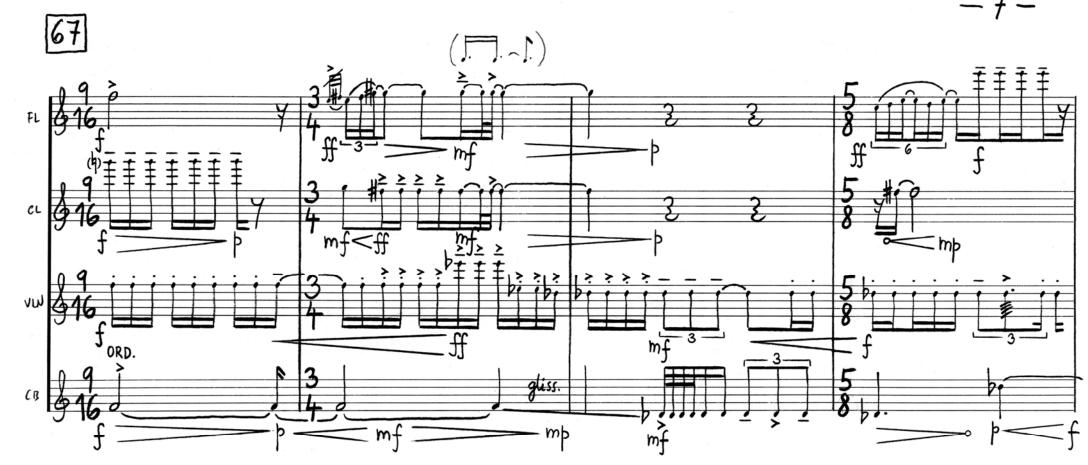


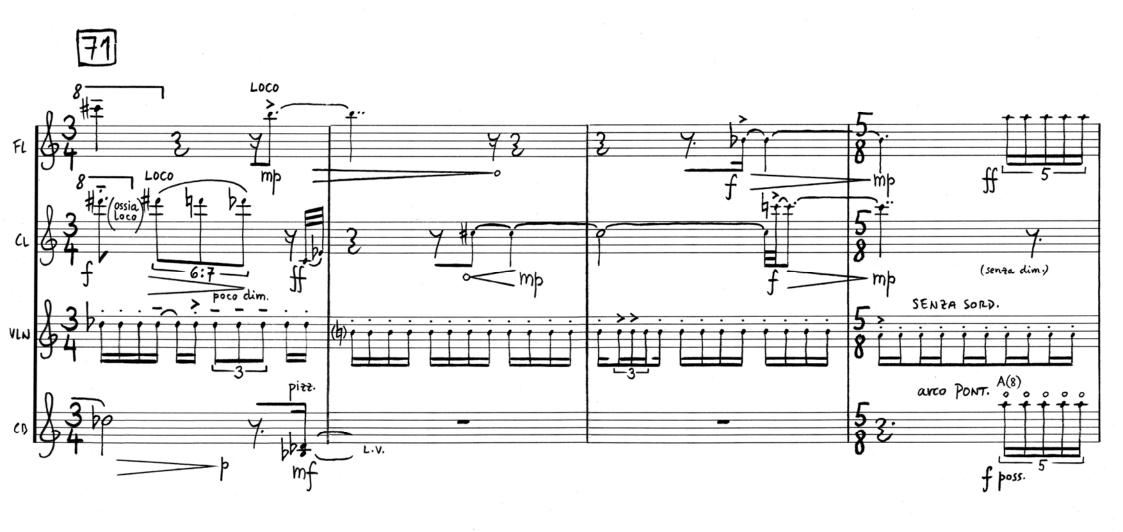


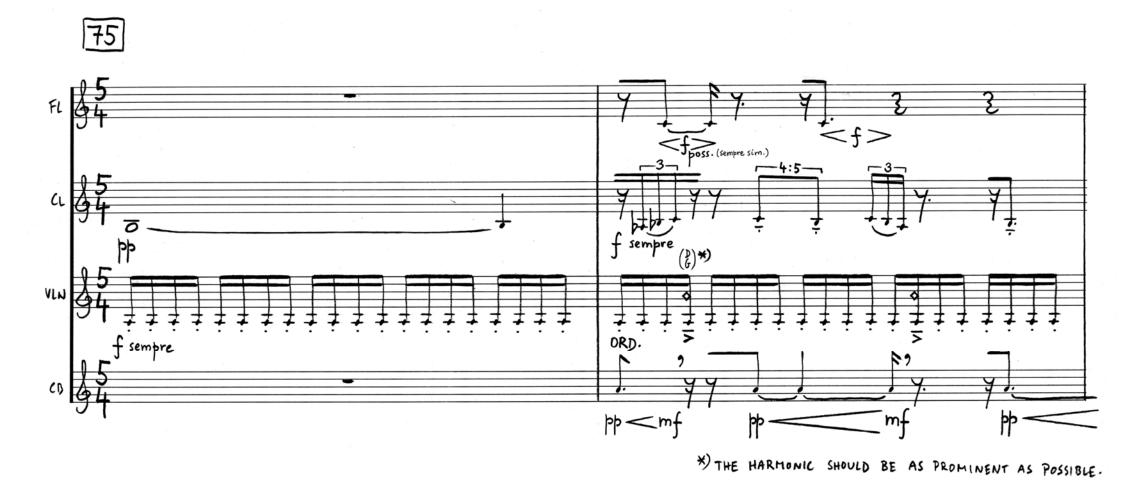


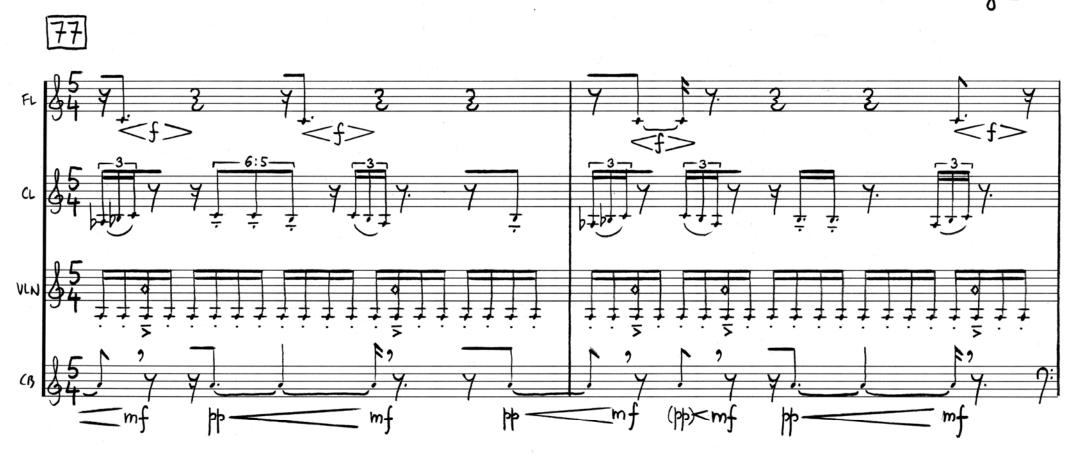


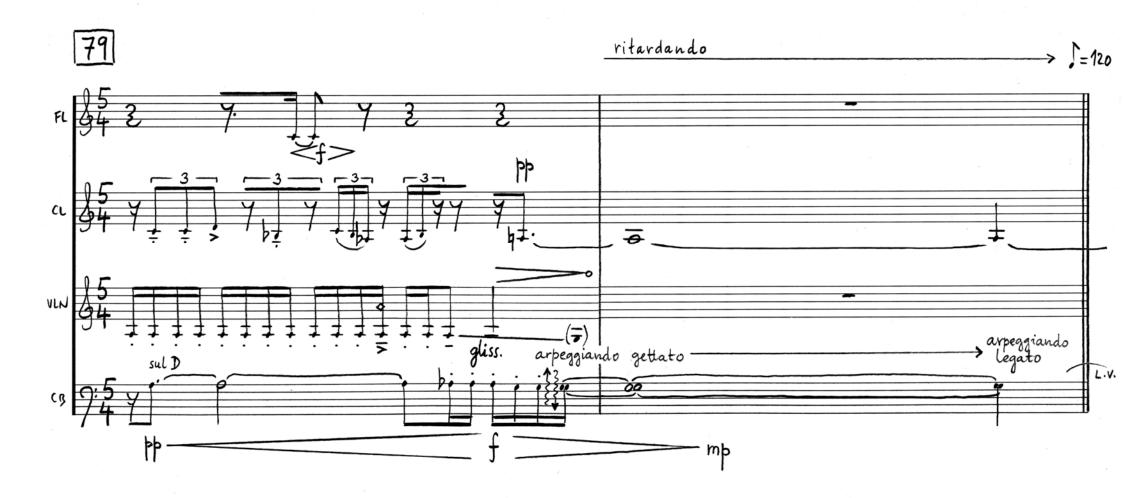




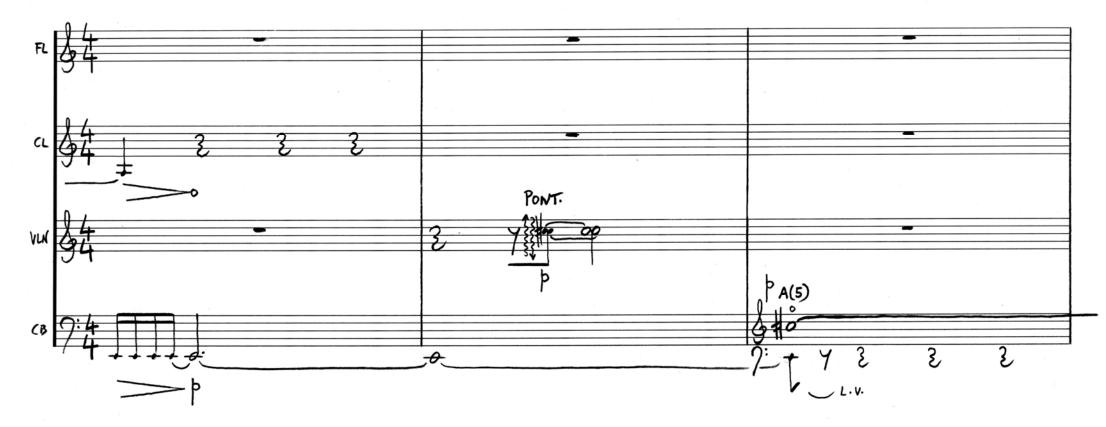


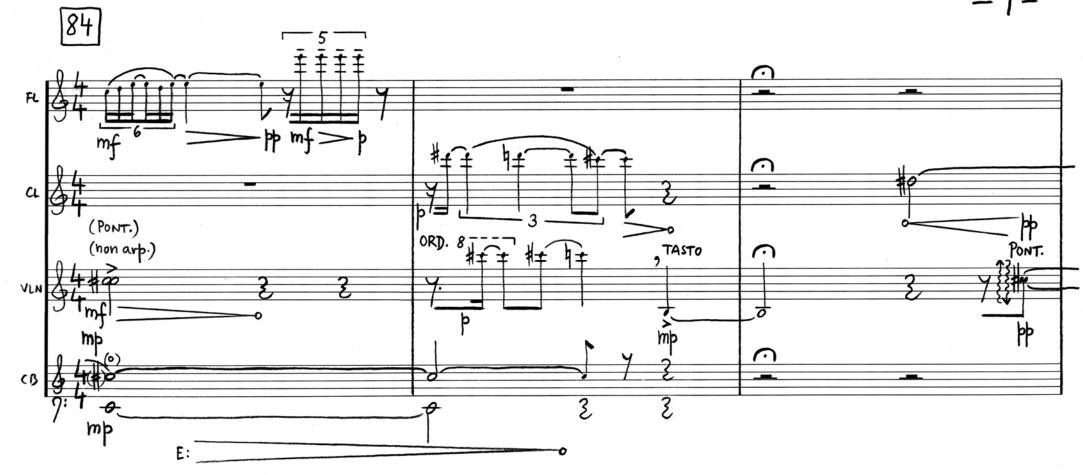


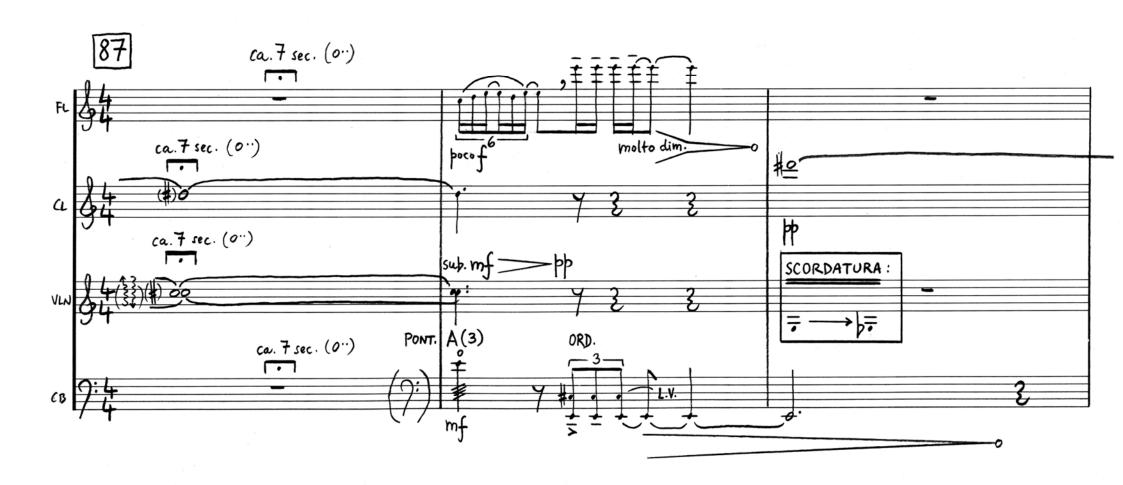


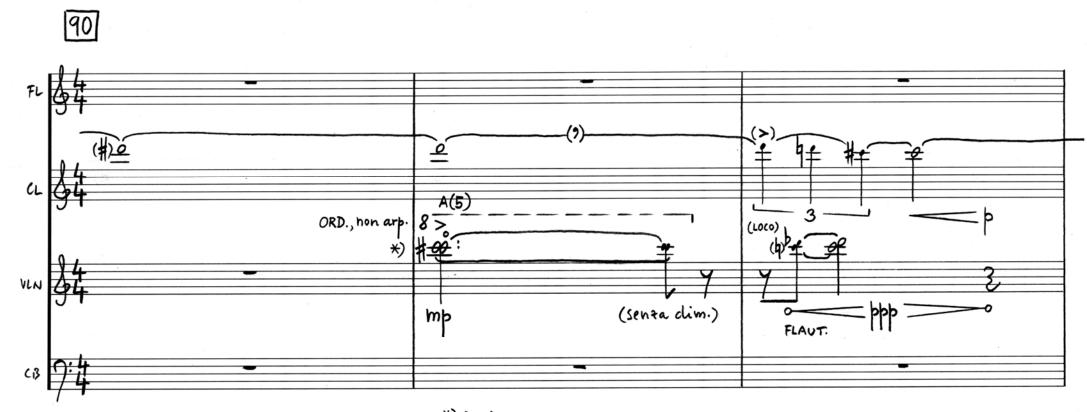


J=120 (1=60), QUIET

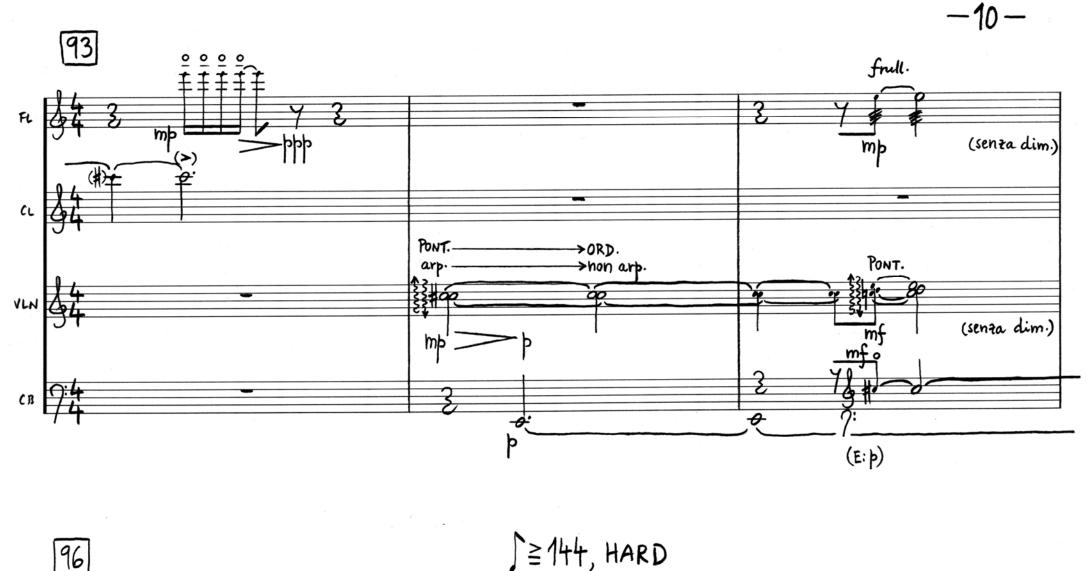


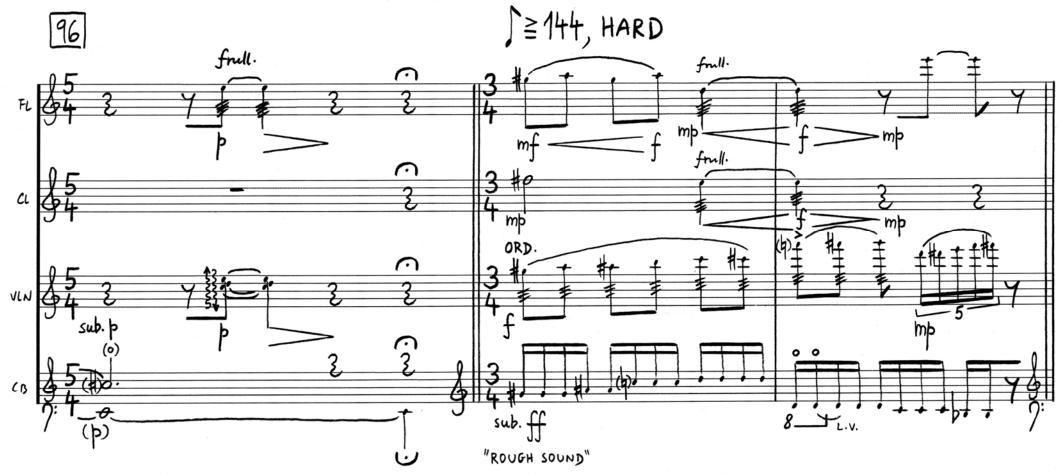


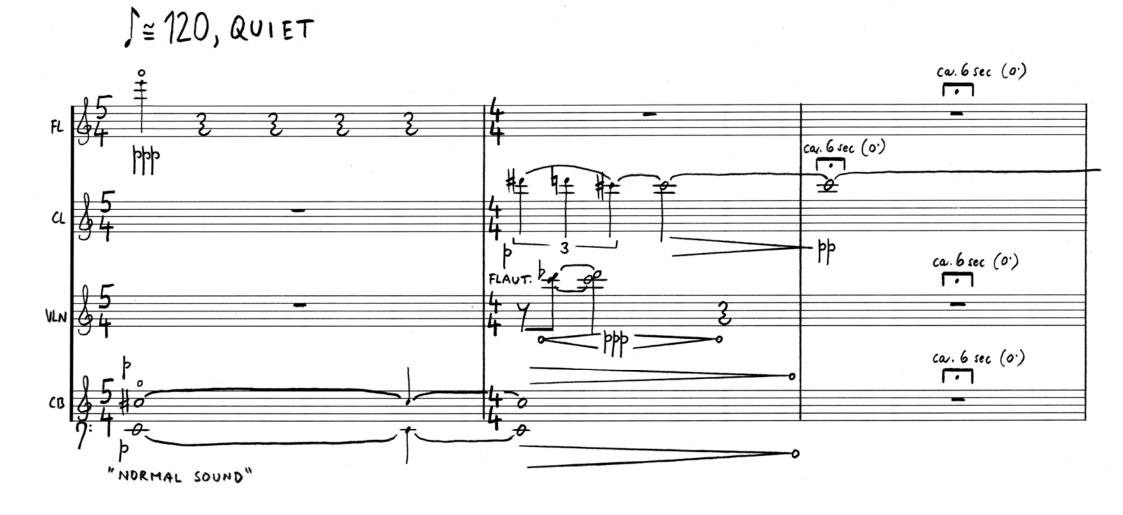


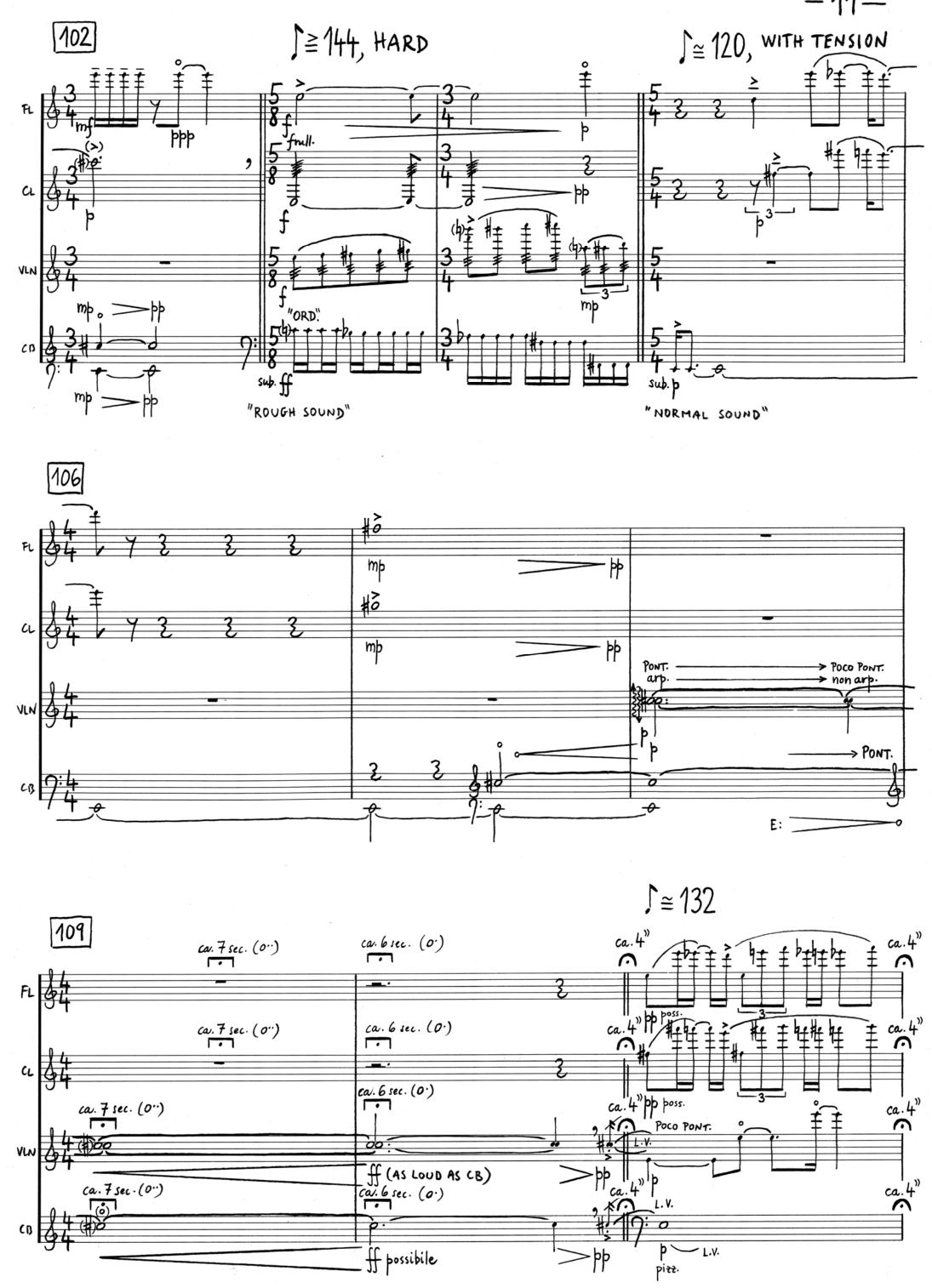


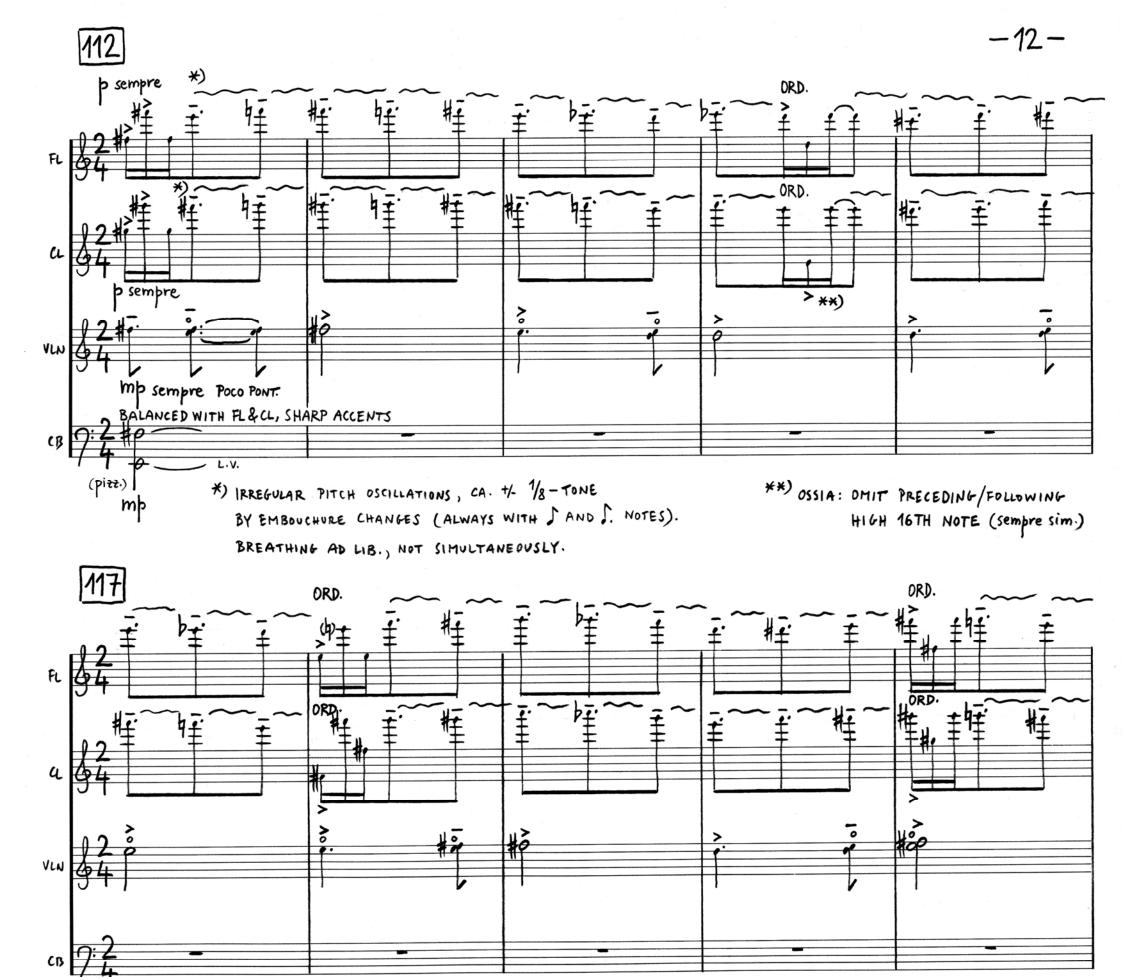
*) DON'T CORRECT INTONATION OF THE STOPPED C#.

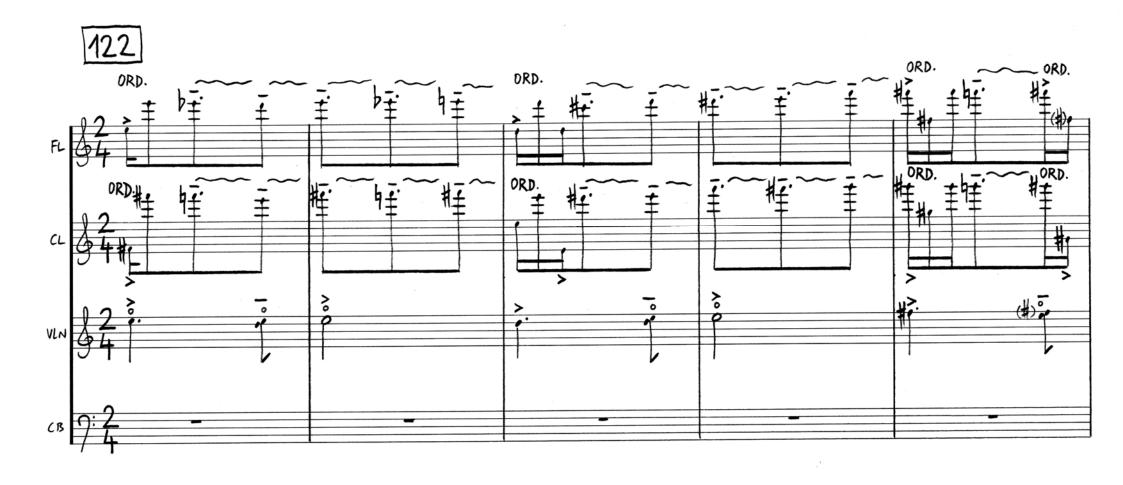


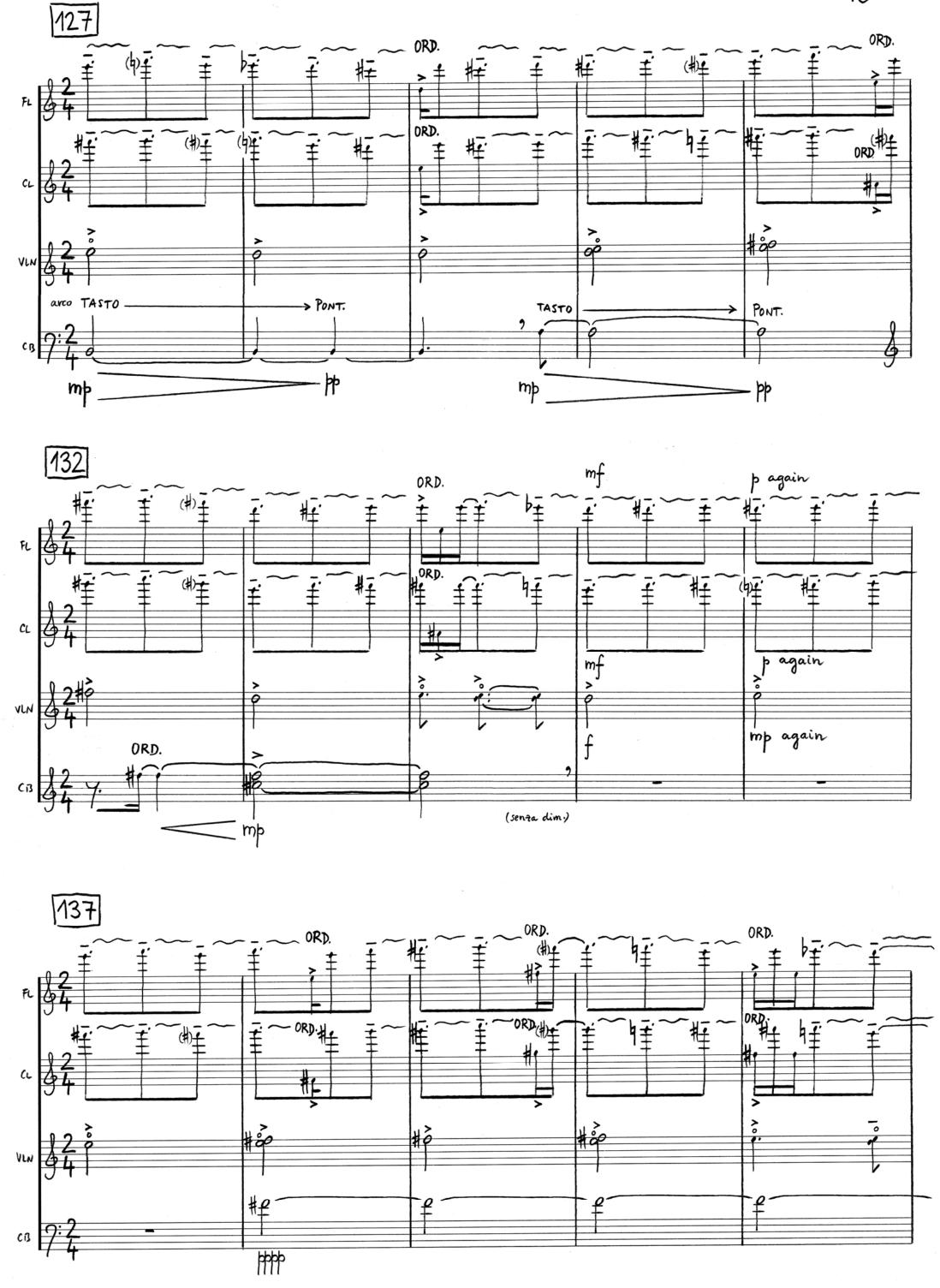


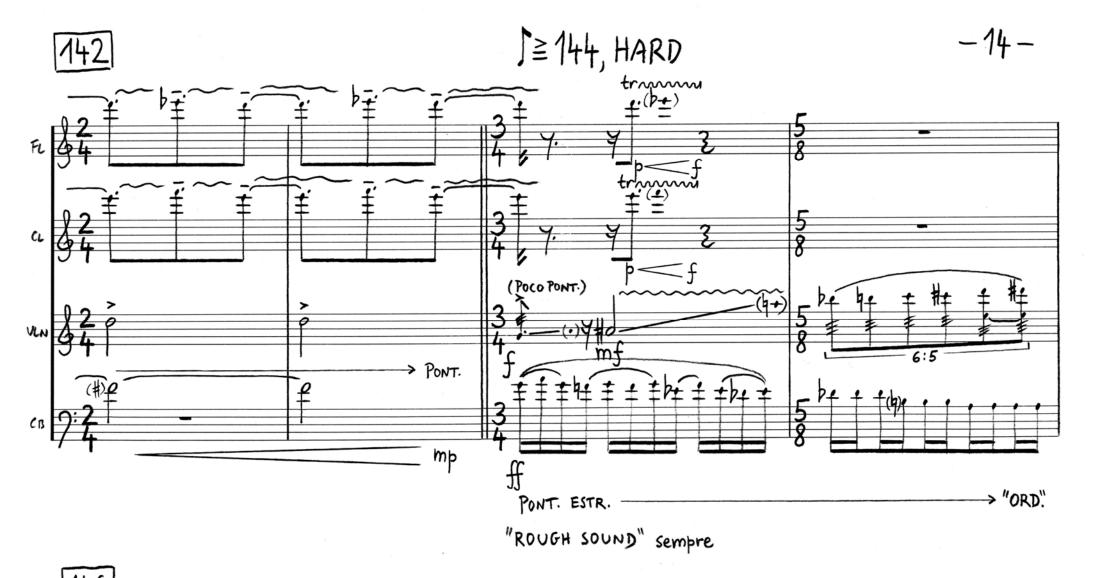


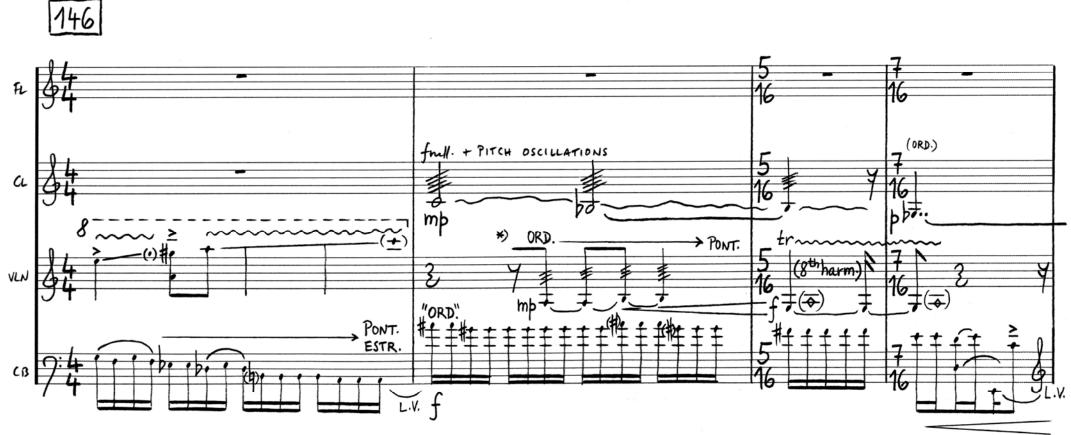






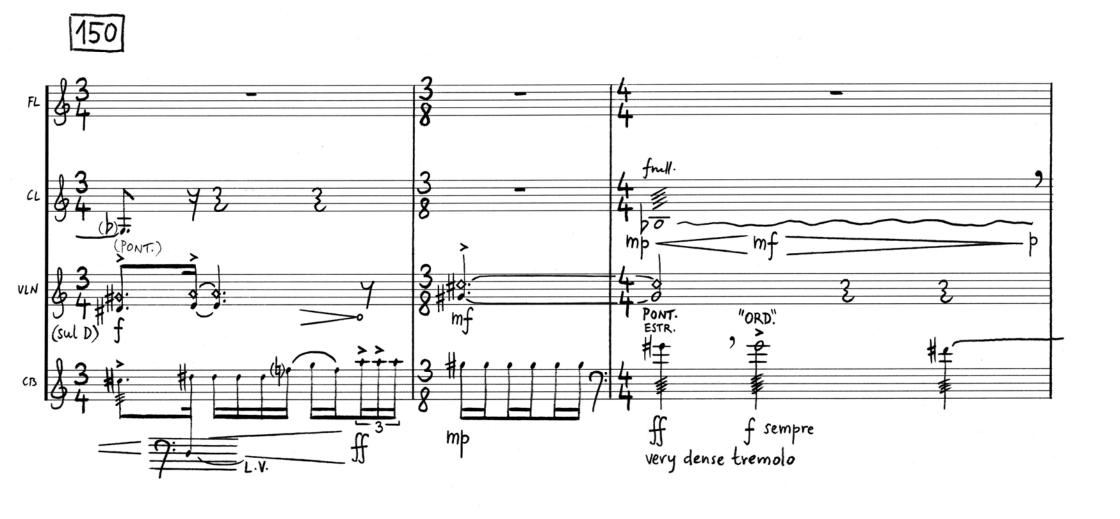


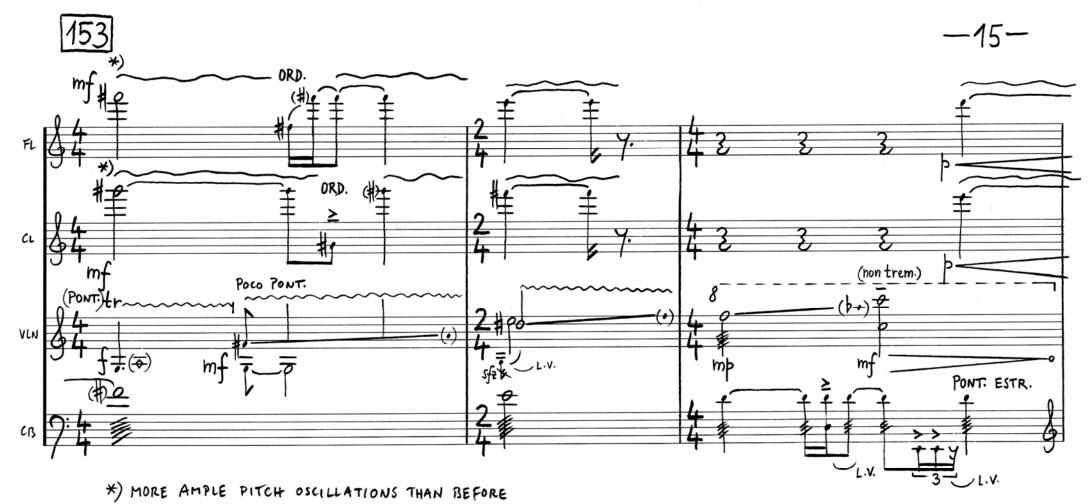




*) DUE TO SCORDATURA, SULG SOUNDS A SEMITONE LOWER!

(i.e. NOTES INDICATE FINGERINGS)





*) MORE AMPLE PITCH OSCILLATIONS THAN BEFORE

(CA. */- QUARTERTONE). SEMPRE SIMILE UNTIL THE END.

