

Marta Domingues

How to Plant a Sound

for Orchestra

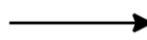
Notas de Execução Interpretation Notes


Notas Gerais General Notes



Ord. Ordinario: Técnica convencional; anula uma indicação anterior. **Ordinary:** Conventional technique; cancels a previous indication.


 **Dal niente:** crescendo gradual do silêncio. Gradual crescendo of silence.


 **Al niente:** decrescendo gradual para o silêncio. Gradual decrescendo to silence.


 Mudança gradual de uma forma de tocar para outra. Gradual change from one way of playing to another.

 Nota mais aguda e nota mais grave possível, respetivamente. Highest possible note and lowest possible note, respectively.


 **gliss.** Todos os glissandos devem começar no início do valor da nota, a não ser que tenha uma linha que indique o contrário. All glissandos must start at the beginning of the note value, unless there is a line indicating otherwise 


 Quarto de tom acima, três quartos de tom acima, quarto de tom abaixo e três quartos de tom abaixo, respetivamente. Quarter tone up, three quarter tone up, quarter tone down and three quarter tone down respectively.


 **tr** Todos os trilos devem ser tocados o mais rápido possível. Sempre trilos de meio-tom, a não ser que o contrário seja indicado. All trills should be played as quickly as possible. Always half-tone trills, unless otherwise stated.


 Accelerando e ritardando, respetivamente. No caso de notas repetidas, o número de notas a ser tocado é *ad libitum*. Accelerating and ritardando, respectively. In the case of repeated notes, the number of notes to be played is *ad libitum*.

 Tocar o mais rápido possível, mantendo a clareza da passagem. Não deve exceder a duração indicada, mas pode terminar antes da mesma. Play as fast as possible, maintaining the clarity of the passage. Should not exceed the indicated duration, but may end before it.


 **#** Prolongamento da nota. Note prolongation.

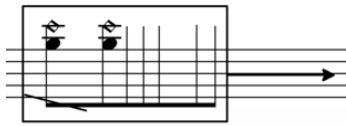
 Movimento circular. Circular movement.

 **Molto Vibrato** – vibrato largo e rápido, resultando numa rápida inflexão no tom. **Molto Vibrato** - wide and fast vibrato, resulting in a rapid inflection in pitch.

 **m.v.** **Vibrato Mensurado.** Measured Vibrato.

 Todos os tremolos devem ser tocados o mais rápido possível. All tremolos should be played as quickly as possible.

 Os tremolos deverão ser sempre tão rápidos quanto possível. The tremolos should always be as fast as possible.



Caixas de repetição/improvisação: deve executar-se uma improvisação com base nos elementos dados dentro da caixa e as indicações que a acompanham. Tocar até ao fim da seta. Repetition/improvisation boxes: an improvisation must be performed based on the elements given inside the box and the accompanying indications. Play until the end of the arrow.


Sopros



Flatterzunge: som intermitente realizado com a língua ou a garganta em [r]. Flatterzunge: intermittent sound made with the tongue or throat in [r].

slap

Som percussivo criado através de uma articulação forte com a língua ou o lábio, sem envolver ar. A nota escrita deve ressoar. Percussive sound created through a strong articulation with the tongue or lip, without involving air. The written note should resonate

bisb.  **Bisbigliando:** trilo/tremolo entre diferentes dedilhações para o mesmo som. **Bisbigliando:** trills/tremolo between different fingerings for the same sound.

Apenas ar, sem altura definida. Air only, no defined pitch.



Ar com flatterzunge.



Bloquear ar com a língua. Block air with your tongue.



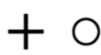
Air with flatterzunge.

whistle tone **Flauta:** Sons suaves baseados na série de harmónicos, soam como um assobio muito alto e suave. Produzem-se com os lábios muito relaxados, garganta aberta e um fluxo de ar extremamente lento com a embocadura ligeiramente voltada para fora. **Flute:** Soft sounds based on a series of harmonics, sounding like a very loud and soft whistle. Produced with very relaxed lips, open throat and extremely slow airflow with the embouchure turned slightly outward.



Flauta: Tongue Ram é um som forte e explosivo. Soa uma 7ª Maior a baixo da nota dedilhada. A cabeça de nota em forma de seta indica o som desejado. Flute: Tongue ram is a forcefull, explosive sound. The tongue ram sounds a major 7th lower. The arrow shaped notehead indicates the desired sound.

key clicks Som de chaves: som percussivo criado ao pressionar a chave.



Trompete: Surdina wa-wa. Fechar e abrir, respetivamente. Surdina wa-wa. Close and open respectively. **Trompa:** Horn: Stopped horn (+); open horn (o).



Trompete: Bisbigliando – trilo/tremolo entre diferentes dedilhações para o mesmo som. **Trumpet:** Bisbigliando – trills/tremolo between different fingerings for the same sound.



Trompa: Alternância entre stopped e open horn, criando uma inflexão de ½ tom na nota. Lento (slow) e rápido (fast). **Horn:** Alternation between stopped and open horn, creating a ½ tone inflection in the note. Slow (slow) and fast (fast).



Bater no bocal com a palma da mão, de modo a produzir um som percussivo. Slap the mouthpiece with the palm of the hand, producing a percussive sound.

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A

♩ = 48

♩ = 72

Musical staff A, measures 1-11. It features various time signatures: 3/4, 2/4, 4/4, 2/4, 1/4, 4/4, 1/4, 5/4, 4/4. The piece begins with a fermata on a whole note in 3/4 time, followed by a series of rests in different time signatures. A dynamic marking of *f* is shown with a hairpin starting at the end of the piece.

B

Musical staff B, measures 12-24. It starts with a fermata in 2/4 time, followed by another fermata in 2/4 time. The piece then continues with notes in 4/4 time, including a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is shown with a hairpin that tapers to *p* by the end of the staff.

Musical staff C, measures 25-30. It begins with notes in 4/4 time, including a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* is shown with a hairpin that tapers to *mf*. The staff ends with a fermata in 3/4 time. A box labeled **C** is placed at the end of the staff.

Musical staff D, measures 31-41. It starts with notes in 4/4 time, including a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *pp* is shown with a hairpin that tapers to *mp*. The staff ends with a fermata in 3/4 time.

Musical staff E, measures 42-46. It begins with notes in 3/4 time, including a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *fp* is shown with a hairpin that tapers to *pp*. The staff ends with notes in 4/4 time.

D

Musical staff F, measures 47-50. It starts with notes in 5/4 time, followed by notes in 4/4 time. A dynamic marking of *pp* is shown with a hairpin that tapers to *mp* and then back to *pp*.

Musical staff G, measures 51-64. It begins with a fermata in 4/4 time, followed by rests in 2/4 and 3/4 time. The piece then continues with notes in 4/4 time, including a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* is shown with a hairpin that tapers to *pp*.

Musical staff H, measures 65-71. It starts with notes in 4/4 time, including a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* is shown with a hairpin that tapers to *mf* and then back to *p*. The staff ends with notes in 5/4 time, including a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* is shown with a hairpin that tapers to *p*.

E

Musical staff I, measures 72-76. It begins with rests in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 time. The piece then continues with notes in 4/4 time, including a triplet of eighth notes.

78 *bisb* *m.v.* *gliss.*

fp fp fp p f p

82 *gliss.*

f p mf

85 *tr*

f p p f p

F

senza misura
Largo

93 *p* key clicks rápido

p

94 *p* key clicks rápido

p

95

p

G

♩ = 60

H

♩ = 72

97 *mp* *f* *p*

mp f p

101 *fp* *mf* *p* *gliss.* *gliss.*

fp mf p

