

Composition Portfolio

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1 Space Dust (twelve-tone serialism)

1.1 Working Timeline

Draft	Date	Area explored / Changes made
1	25 th January, 2021	Came up with the twelve-tone matrix and motifs. Established the basic structure of the work.
2	4 th March, 2021	Worked on notation and linkage of ideas. Reinforced the idea of momentum. Distinguished new themes with more distinctive musical character.
3	26 th May, 2021	Fixed the background-foreground contrast. Tweaked parts based on the technical practicalities. Fixed notations and typos.
Final	12 th August, 2021	Worked on the greater transformation of the textural and rhythmic interactions, resulting in more momentum. Fixed timbre issues.

1.2 Write-up on Space Dust

1.2.1 Compositional Approach

The piece **Space Dust** utilises the twelve-tone technique. It depicts the chaotic nature of space dust and also the birth of new stars through the chaotic processes. The emphasis on all twelve tones in a Twelve-tone Equal Temperament system being equal, with no superior pitch or a sense of home key allows the exploration of atonality in a systematic way.

1.2.2 Harmonic Structure and Motivic Development

The piece has two major parts, characterised by the choice of tone rows. The first part is in $\frac{4}{4}$, bass clarinet and oboe play in parallel fifths, followed by a piano solo. In the second part, the oboe and piano play dotted quaver motif, with syncopation in between them. At the same time, the bass clarinet emphasises the meter of $\frac{6}{8}$. The subsection in the first four bars ends with a resolution to an $A\flat$ major chord. A transitional motif in bar 5 uses uniformed semiquavers. The motive in bar 5 is constructed with voices that are three semitones apart, resulting in twelve diminished-seven chords. The following bars are very dissonant to depict the chaos. In bar 10, a chord, played by the piano, contains all twelve notes of a tone row. The chord almost serves as a cluster with its idiomatic quality, and leads to the next section.

1.2.3 Musical Effects

The effect of chaos is achieved through the use of poly-rhythms. One prime example can be found from bars 21 to 23, where the oboe plays twelve evenly spaced notes per bar, the piano four and the bass clarinet five. This creates a twelve against five against four poly-rhythm.

The effect of consonance is achieved at the later half of the composition, where all three instruments play the same tone row but at different pace. Since the tone row is mostly made of fifths, the delay actually creates many intervals of fifths between the different instruments, resulting in more consonant sounding chords. This signifies resolution and the end of chaotic space dust reaction, meaning the birth of a new star.

1.2.4 Technique Explored

The prime form is crafted based on the pitches: D, G, E, A, B \flat , E \flat , C, F, A \flat , D \flat , F \sharp , which formed the tone row P_0 . The tone row is used to generate the matrix below:

	I₀	I₅	I₂	I₇	I₈	I₁	I₁₀	I₃	I₆	I₁₁	I₄	I₉	
P₀	D	G	E	A	B \flat	E \flat	C	F	A \flat	D \flat	F \sharp	B	R₀
P₇	A	D	B	E	F	B \flat	G	C	E \flat	A \flat	D \flat	F \sharp	R₇
P₁₀	C	F	D	G	A \flat	D \flat	B \flat	E \flat	F \sharp	B	E	A	R₁₀
P₅	G	C	A	D	E \flat	A \flat	F	B \flat	D \flat	F \sharp	B	E	R₅
P₄	F \sharp	B	A \flat	D \flat	D	G	E	A	C	F	B \flat	E \flat	R₄
P₁₁	D \flat	F \sharp	E \flat	A \flat	A	D	B	E	G	C	F	B \flat	R₁₁
P₂	E	A	F \sharp	B	C	F	D	G	B \flat	E \flat	A \flat	D \flat	R₂
P₉	B	E	D \flat	F \sharp	G	C	A	D	F	B \flat	E \flat	A \flat	R₉
P₆	A \flat	D \flat	B \flat	E \flat	E	A	F \sharp	B	D	G	C	F	R₆
P₁	E \flat	A \flat	F	B \flat	B	E	D \flat	F \sharp	A	D	G	C	R₁
P₈	B \flat	E \flat	C	F	F \sharp	B	A \flat	D \flat	E	A	D	G	R₈
P₃	F	B \flat	G	C	D \flat	F \sharp	E \flat	A \flat	B	E	A	D	R₃
	RI₀	RI₅	RI₂	RI₇	RI₈	RI₁	RI₁₀	RI₃	RI₆	RI₁₁	RI₄	RI₉	

1.3 Final Version

Space Dust

twelve-tone technique

Gordon Chan

Adagietto (♩ = 69)

Oboe

Bass Clarinet

Piano

mf

mf

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno.

f

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno.

3

5

6

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno. *mp*



8

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno. *mf*



9

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno. *fff*

Allegretto (♩ = 96)

12

Ob. *mf*

B. Cl.

Pno. *f* *mf*

15

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno. *f*

17

Ob.

mp

B. Cl.

mf

Pno.

f



19

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno.

f



20

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno.

7

22

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno.

24

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno.

f

f

mf

mf

Allegro Moderatto (♩ = 120)

26

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno.

p

p

p

31

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno.

mp

mp

mp

mp



35

Ob.

B. Cl.

Pno.

mf

mf

mf

mf

1.4 Draft 1

1.5 Draft 2

1.6 Draft 3

2 Infree (tone clusters)

2.1 Working Timeline

Draft	Date	Area explored / Changes made
1	27 th January, 2021	Planned characteristic rhythmic motifs and musical progression.
2	21 st March, 2021	Enhanced the foreground/background contrast. Worked on the musical direction and building of momentum. Eliminated the doubling of parts.
3	2 nd May, 2021	Rewrote instrumental parts, considering practicality, harmonic counterpoints and texture. Reworked notations for ease for reading.
Final	1 st September, 2021	Reworked on the usage of clusters, with ‘tonality’. Varied the musical materials, avoiding exact continuous sequences. Reworked on the pedal markings such that they make sense.

2.2 Write-up on Infree

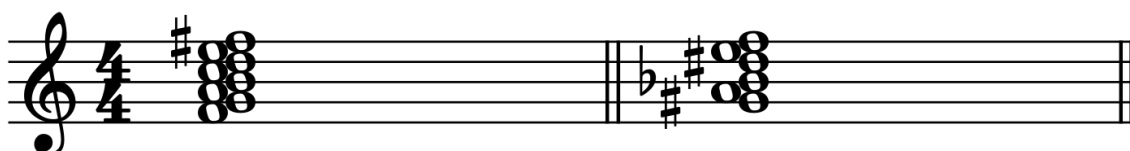
2.2.1 Introduction

The title of **Infree** describes the state of not being able to be free. In this case, it describes the notes and voices in the piece being somewhat ‘entangled’ with another. It also refers to the effect of tone clusters being concentrated chunks rather than dispersed. Certain dynamic changes and rhythmic figures are used to support the character of the work.

2.2.2 Harmony

In the introductory motif, a E minor tonality is suggested by the flute and violin. That somewhat stable tonality then gave way at bar 2 when the tone clusters are introduced.

There are two main types of tone clusters, the major type and minor type. The major type is where the interval between the notes are all major seconds, while minor type made up of minor seconds. There are also clusters that do not belong to any types but counted as bitonal. The following bars are tone clusters made up of major seconds, followed by a handover of melody to the piano at bar 3, where the piano play increasingly dissonant chords that are eventually made up of minor seconds. The two types of clusters are illustrated below:



The piano plays this dissonant passage in triplets from bar 3 to bar 5 until it descends to the massive clusters at the beginning of bar 6. At bar 6, the motif is accompanied by the piano playing powerful bass clusters, which have more of a percussive effect than harmonic colour.

From bar 13 to 16, the piano plays whole-tone clusters. There are four chords, and they are transpositions of one another. The whole-tone clusters convey a brighter character. Therefore, these bars are relatively bright. Whereas the semi-tone clusters convey a darker, spicier character.

2.2.3 Motifs

At bar 6, the woodwinds and strings play a modified version of the opening motif, changed in a way that the motif is made of clusters built in major seconds. At bars 10 to 12, the piano plays a descending motif, where all the chords are made of two notes that are a major seventh apart. While the rest plays a three bar motif that is constructed by a minim, followed by a quaver that is displaced a quavers backwards each bar. The dynamics in these three bars resembles waves—whenever the piano plays forte, the rest plays softly and vice versa.

In the following four bars, the piano supports the triplet motif in the other instruments. That motif is made up of chord of minor seconds which oscillates up and down for three sets of triplets and then goes downwards for the first two bars, just descending triplets at the third bar, and descending triplets that are grouped in twos at the forth.

2.3 Final Version

Infree

Gordon Chan

Andante moderato (♩ = 96)

Flute

Clarinet

Violin

Violoncello

Grand Piano

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

Pno.

2

Pno.

5

8

3

3

3

3

3

3



Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

6

mf

f

mf

f

mf

f

ff

8

8

10

Fl. *mf* *p* *mf* *mp*

Cl. *mf* *p* *mf* *mp*

Vln. *mf* *p* *mf* *mp*

Vc. *mf* *p* *mf* *mp*

Pno. *mp* *f* *mp*

13

Fl. *mf* 3 3 3 3

Cl. *mf* 3 3 3 3

Vln. *mf* 3 3 3 3

Vc. *mf* 3 3 3 3

Pno. *f*

4

14

Pno.



15

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.



16

Pno.

17

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.



18

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mf

20

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mp

Measures 20-21 of the musical score. The woodwinds (Flute and Clarinet) and strings (Violin and Viola) play a melodic line, while the piano provides harmonic support. The piano part has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking.



22

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mf

Measures 22-23 of the musical score. The woodwinds (Flute and Clarinet) and strings (Violin and Viola) play a melodic line, while the piano provides harmonic support. The piano part has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking.

23

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

f



25

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mf

3

3

3

3

26

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

3 3 3 3



27

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

3 3 3 3

[illegible]

Musical score for Piano (Pno.). The score is written for a grand piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the meter is '3/4'. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff contains a series of chords and single notes, including a B-flat major triad, a B-flat major dyad, and a B-flat major triad. The second staff contains a series of chords and single notes, including a B-flat major triad, a B-flat major dyad, and a B-flat major triad. The third staff contains a series of chords and single notes, including a B-flat major triad, a B-flat major dyad, and a B-flat major triad. The fourth staff contains a series of chords and single notes, including a B-flat major triad, a B-flat major dyad, and a B-flat major triad. The score ends with a double bar line.

31

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mp

p *mf*

Measures 31-32: Woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet) and Strings (Violin, Viola, Cello) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The piano part features a sustained chord in the right hand and a moving line in the left hand. Dynamics include *mp*, *p*, and *mf*.

32

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mf

mf *f*

Measures 32-33: Woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet) and Strings (Violin, Viola, Cello) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The piano part features a sustained chord in the right hand and a moving line in the left hand. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

33

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

f

mf

ff

34

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

42

2.4 Draft 1

3 Wonky Steps (rhythmic counterpoint)

3.1 Working Timeline

Draft	Date	Area explored / Changes made
1	26 th February, 2021	Explored with descending fifth motive, metric displacement, canon.
2	2 nd May, 2021	Greater extent of rhythmic counterpoint. Explored with sense of shifting of space and time. Improved musical direction, notions, imitations between clarinet and piano.
3	14 th July, 2021	Worked on harmonic progressions, sense of tempo increase.
Final	31 st August, 2021	Worked on sense of suspense before resolution. Improved harmonic direction and harmonic support. Improved counterpoint, sense of arrival, notations.

3.2 Write-up on Wonky Steps

3.2.1 Compositional Approach

The piece, **Wonky Steps**, explores the use of rhythmic counterpoint to create a sense of instability in the music, in addition to metric displacements and poly-rhythms.

3.2.2 Structure and Motive Development

Overall, the work is structured in four sections as such:

Section	Bars	Main Musical Features
A	1-11	falling fifth motive and cyclic bass line
B	12-16	counterpoint between bass and piano; running notes in clarinet
C	17-26	piano rhythm with increasing intensity; reprise of opening motive
A'	27-35	canon in all parts; derived from the retrograded opening motive

The piece opens with a series of falling fifths in both the piano and the double bass. After that, the double bass plays a bass line based on the melody in the clarinet part. This rhythm of the clarinet melody is constantly imitated by the piano throughout bars 5 to 10. A bar of transition is used to change the rhythmic character at bar 12, to link to a new section. The upper melody in bar 12 played by the clarinet is first played by the piano at bar 11 to foreshadow the new rhythmic motif.

The main theme in section B is taken by the double bass, in a poly-rhythmic fashion, against the piano part. This theme is based on the same rhythmic idea introduced a bar before. This theme is set against a new seven-beat rhythm that emphasises all the even quavers of a bar while right hand plays three quavers in unison with the double bass at the end of each bar. The three quavers at the end emphasises the interaction between the piano and double bass parts. The clarinet then plays a rising Hijaz scale from G4 all the way up to E6, at bar 15.

The third section spans from bars 17 to 26. In this section, the double bass repeats yet another rhythm while outlining the chordal qualities of the bars. The main effect created in this section however comes from the piano part. The piano plays an ever increasingly intense rhythm as the music progresses. In particular, in the first bar of the section, the rhythm consists of two crochets and two dotted quavers. In the second bar, it changes to three triplets and two dotted quavers. This pattern continues until on the fourth bar, there are five quintuplets and two dotted quavers. The frequency of note heard increases, building up to the climax. As a result, a sense of increasing excitement is created as the space between

each note decreases as the music progresses. In the subsequent part, the three instruments are playing in unison to an irregular rhythmic pattern to resolve to an F \sharp major chord. Every note other than the last three notes in this section are accented so that the rhythmic qualities of this motive can be projected clearly. The rhythm used here consists of two groups of four quadruplets and two groups of four regular quavers. It is also worthy to note that these groups are arranged with non-retrogradable rhythm.

The forth and final section starts from bar 25 until the end of the work. Canon is used in this section. It consists of a series of rising fifth motif with the rhythm derived from retrograding the opening motif. The canon resolves to a quasi-major chord.

3.2.3 Rhythmic Technique Explored

Rhythmic counterpoint is explored throughout the work. For example, from bar 3 to bar 11 as the double bass plays a two-bar rhythmic cycle, with rhythmic interactions between the bass line and the upper voices. A similar approach is used from bar 13 to 20, where the bass plays repeated poly-rhythmic motives while piano and clarinet playing other higher voices.

Other techniques are also explored, such as a metric displacement in the piano's motif from bar 5 to bar 8 where semiquavers rests are constantly being added each time as the motif repeated, and a non-retrogradable rhythm from bar 21 to 22.

3.3 Final Version

Wonky Steps

Rhythmic Counterpoint

Gordon Chan

Allegretto (♩ = 108)

The score is divided into three systems, each preceded by a double bar line. The first system includes parts for Bb Clarinet, Double Bass (without bow), and Piano. The Bb Clarinet part has a rest for the first two measures, followed by a single eighth note in the third measure. The Double Bass part plays a continuous eighth-note pattern starting from the first measure, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The Piano part plays a similar eighth-note pattern, marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second system features the Clarinet (Cl.), Double Bass (DB.), and Piano (Pn.). The Clarinet part has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. The Double Bass part continues the eighth-note pattern. The Piano part plays a series of eighth notes, marked with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The third system continues the same instrumentation. The Clarinet part has a series of eighth notes. The Double Bass part continues the eighth-note pattern. The Piano part plays a series of eighth notes, marked with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic.

B♭ Clarinet

Double Bass
(without bow)

Piano

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

3

5

7

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

9

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

11

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

mf

mf

f

mf

14

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

p

3

15

15

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

f

3

16

16

16

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

mf

ff

3

4

17

28

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

ppp

pp

ppp

pp



30

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

pp

p

p

mp

p

mp

p

mp

6

32

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

mp *mf*

mf *f*

mf *f*

mf *f*



34

Cl.

DB.

Pn.

f

ff *fff*

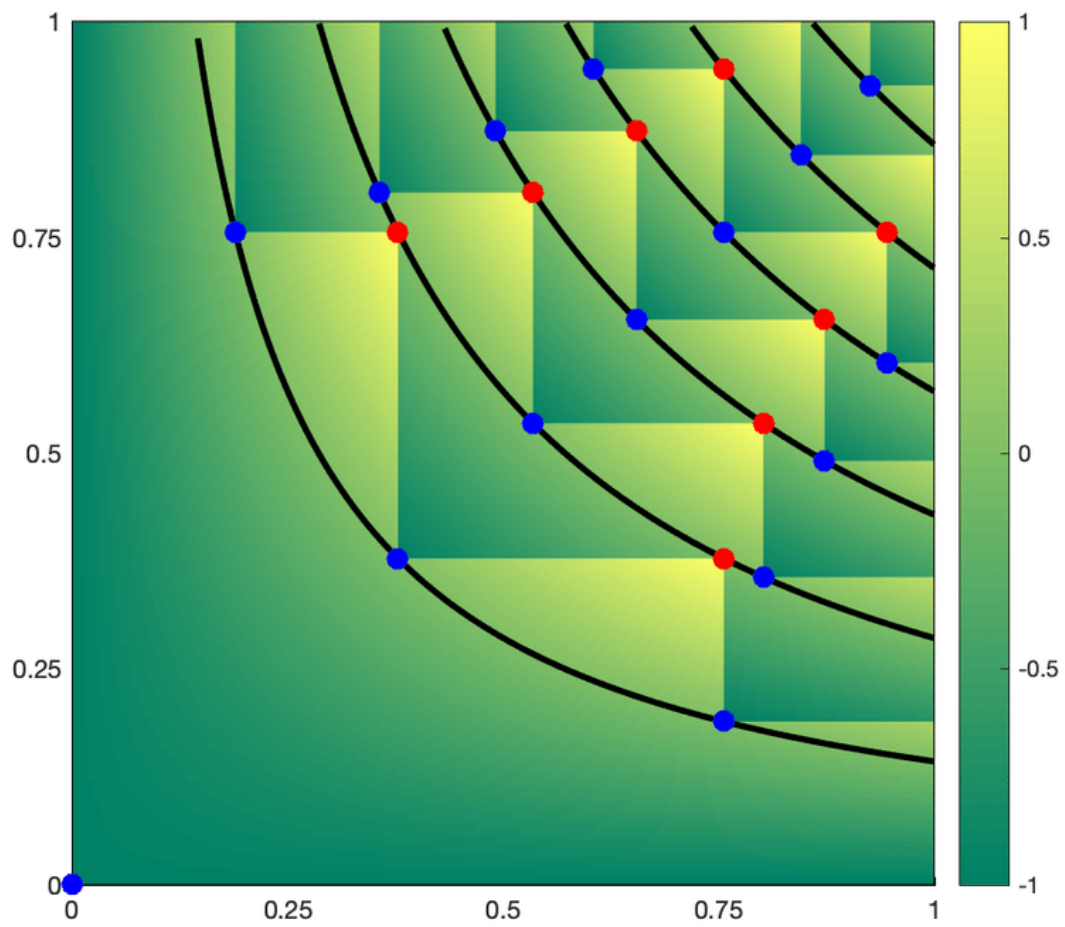
ff *ff*

3.4 Draft 1

3.5 Draft 2

3.6 Draft 3

4 Axiomatic Approximation (for Clarinet Quintet)



4.1 Working Timeline

Draft	Date	Area explored / Changes made
1	21 st January, 2020	Came up with the three sections. Came up with the themes of each section.
2	11 th March, 2021	Extended the theme of each section. Improved transition between sections.
3	24 th May, 2021	Added interruptions in places where it may seem repetitive.
Final	8 th August, 2021	Fixed notations, overall presentation and improved ending.

4.2 Write-up on Axiomatic Approximation

The title **Axiomatic Approximation** comes from the fundamental axioms in mathematics and the idea of approximation in science. There are three main sections in the work. The first section is a strange waltz in $\frac{5}{8}$. The second section is a waltz in $\frac{6}{8}$. The third section is a swing beat in $\frac{4}{4}$. The orchestration of the work is that of a clarinet quintet. However, unlike the classical instrumentation, where there are two violins and no double bass, I have reduced one violin in exchange of a double bass for a stronger bass presence. in my work. It is worthy to note that, the tempos of each section are adjusted in such a way that the pulse is constant throughout the whole piece. In particular, the pulse is maintained at 69 B.P.M..

The first section of the work portray a light-hearted feel. Starting with cascading pizzicato, the five-beat feel is established at the start of the section. The pizzicato of the strings may often also be sets the mood for the whole section. This section is referred to as ‘strange waltz’ because of the five beat feel. In terms of harmony and key centres, they are rather unstable to suit the atmosphere. For instance, the piece starts in the key of F major. However, in bar 11, it is quickly changed to the key of F \sharp major via melodic chromaticism from C to B \flat . After that, the same theme is played in B \flat with rhythmic embellishments. The original theme is played once again by the clarinet and higher strings in a tutti fashion. The same modulation is repeated from the key of F \sharp major to the key of G major. An interruption, however, changes in key abruptly to F major at bar 30 for two bars, and at 32 abruptly to F \sharp major. At rehearsal mark C, a chord progression of $\flat VII \rightarrow \flat iii \rightarrow VI \rightarrow ii \rightarrow V \rightarrow I$ then take the key from F \sharp to G. Between the transition from section one and section two, there is chromatic movements in the strings to modulate from F \sharp major to D minor.

This second section is a waltz in compound time. It begins with a opening melody that outlines the overall tonal centre of the whole section in D minor. Then, the cello and double bass plays in parallel fifths an ostinato pattern that highlights heavily on the compound meter feel. It also reinforce the harmony. After the background of the theme has been well introduced into the music, the clarinet starts play the main melody of this section, accompanied by violin and viola. The pizzicato played by the upper strings outline the meter and suggest a harmonic progression which agrees with the melody played by the clarinet. After the whole melody is played once, the melody is then taken over by the upper strings, with lower strings playing long bass notes instead of downbeat quavers. With the melody reiterated once more, the clarinet plays flourishes on top of the original melody in the form of virtuosic fast scales. These scales are D Hijaz Kar ascending and D Locrian descending. An interruption soon follows as the melody is cut off by an abrupt entry of the cello ostinato pattern. This interruption is responded by the other instruments gradually until rehearsal mark F where the clarinet, upper strings and lower strings are each playing phrases that have separate lengths that converge bar 78. The following two bars, outlining F \sharp , D, B and G in the bass, act as a cushion to get everyone ready for rehearsal mark G, which leads to the end of the waltz.

The last section is a transition leading into a fast swing passage. The transition is opened by the double bass playing the note G and the clarinet imitating the melody from the previous section, followed by a characteristic arpeggio that land on the note G. After that, the violin, viola and cello play fragments of four quavers that take reference to the first four notes of motif from the swung section. The frequency of the appearance of fragments increases until there is a sudden chromatic, octave displacing four-note motif played by the clarinet, which is then passed to the other instruments. Then, the five chord of C is

played tutti, signifying the entrance of the swung section. In the swing section, there are a few prominent motifs, they are 'CABBAGE', 'BEEF' and 'EGG'. These motifs are introduced in a quasi-fugue fashion, with episodes at rehearsal mark I. Also, 'EGG's are played as their separate own episodes. This swung passage leads to the last portion as a frenzy state, where all of the voices goes into frantic playings, preparing for the end of the work. The illustration of the 'CABBAGE', 'BEEF' and 'EGG' motifs is show below:



4.3 Final Version

Axiomatic Approximation

Gordon Chan

Allegretto (♩ = 170)

B♭ Clarinet

Violin

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass

mf

mf

mf

mf

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco



Strange Waltz

5

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

mp

mp

f

f

pizz.

f

2

10 A

Cl. *f*

Vln. pizz. *mf*

Vla. pizz. *mf*

Vc.

Db.

=

14

Cl. *mp* *f*

Vln. arco *mf*

Vla. arco *mf*

Vc. *mf* *f*

Db. *mf* *f*

18

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

pizz.

arco

4



22

B

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

mp

f

p

mf

mf

f

mf

f

27

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

p

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

pizz.

ff

pizz.

ff

37

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

3

3

41

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

f

f

pizz.

pizz.

Adagietto (♩. = 69)

45

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

arco

arco

51 **Waltz** D

Cl. *mf*

Vln. *pizz.* *mp*

Vla. *pizz.* *mp*

Vc. *ff pesante* *mp* *ff* *mp*

Db. *ff pesante* *mp* *ff* *mp*



56

Cl. *f* *mf*

Vln. *f* *mp*

Vla. *f* *mp*

Vc. *f* *mp*

Db. *f* *mp*

60

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

pp

pp



63

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

E

f

f

f

mp arco

mf arco

mp

ff

mp \leq *ff*

77 9

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

pp

pp

pp

p

p



81

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

G

ff

ff

ff

ff

10

86

Cl.

ff

Vln.

ff

Vla.

ff

Vc.

fff

Db.

fff



91

Cl.

H

mp

Vln.

mf *p*

Vla.

mf *p*

Vc.

mf *p*

Db.

mf *p* *mp*

95

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

pizz.

mf

pizz.

mf

pizz.

mf



99

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

arco

105 **Swing**

Cl. *sfz* *f*

Vln. *sfz* *f*

Vla. *sfz* *f*

Vc. *sfz* *f*

Db. *sfz* *f*

Detailed description: This image shows a page of a musical score for measures 105 through 108. The title '105 Swing' is at the top. The score is for five instruments: Clarinet (Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Db.). Measures 105 and 106 are in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). Measures 107 and 108 are in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The Clarinet part starts with a quarter rest, followed by an eighth note G4 with an accent (^) and a sforzando (sfz) dynamic, then a quarter rest. In measure 107, it plays a quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, and a quarter rest. In measure 108, it plays a quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4, and a quarter rest. The Violin, Viola, and Double Bass parts have similar patterns. The Violoncello part has a quarter rest in measures 105 and 106, and a quarter note G3 in measure 107. In measure 108, it plays a quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3, quarter note C3, and a quarter rest. Dynamics include sfz and f.

109

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

mp

mp

mp

113

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

mf

mp

mf

p

mf

p

I

117

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

ff

f

mf

121 **J**

Cl. *mf*

Vln. *ff* *mf*

Vla. *ff* *mf*

Vc. *ff*

Db. *ff*

125

Cl. *ff*

Vln. *ff*

Vla. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Db. *ff*

**Straight
Frenzy**

15

129

Cl. *f* \rightarrow *mp* *mf*

Vln. *f* \rightarrow *mp* *mf*

Vla. *f* \rightarrow *mp* *mf*

Vc. *mp* *mf*

Db. *mp* *mf*



133

Cl. *f* *f*

Vln. *f* *f*

Vla. *f* *f*

Vc. *f* *ff*

Db. *f* *ff*

[illegible]

4.4 Draft 1

4.5 Draft 2

4.6 Draft 3

5 Epilogue

Though this music composition journey, I have grown as a musician. I now truly understand what it takes to be a musician, which is quite a lot. I enjoy being a musician, realising everything I do as a musician complements one another. Practising instruments makes me a better composer and composing makes me a better performer. Such relationship cannot be discovered had I not take up this composition journey. Hence, I am glad to be part of the Music Elective Programme and grow as a musician.

6 Acknowledgement

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