Jatyantara parinamah

for large ensemble

Christopher Luna-Mega

Instrumentation

```
Clarinet in Bb
Tenor saxophone
Trombone
Percussion (player 1)
      Gong or Cymbal (suspended)
      Bass drum
      Marimba
      Wood blocks
      Snare drum
Percussion (player 2)
      Gong or Cymbal (suspended)
      Floor tom
      Fire extinguisher
      Marimba
      Wood blocks
Electric guitar
Acoustic guitar
Harp
Piano
2 Violins
2 Cellos
Electronics/field recordings
```

General instructions

Bowings

SP on the bridge

ST on the fingerboard

ORD normal position

ORD----ST gradual transition from normal position to fingerboard position,

etc.

Accidentals

‡ quarter-tone higher

three quarters of a tone higher

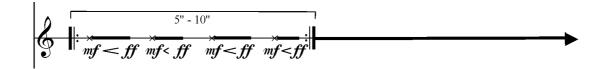
d quarter-tone lower

The quarter-tones can be read approximately.

Accidentals apply to the whole measure in which they appear.

Toneless sounds

The "x" note-heads indicate toneless air-like sounds. The wind instruments can achieve this sound by blowing into their instrument and increasing the dynamics rapidly. The rest of the instruments may achieve this sound through bowing or scratching in particular areas of the instrument. The sound must be clearly audible and present, and tone must be avoided by all means.



Electronics

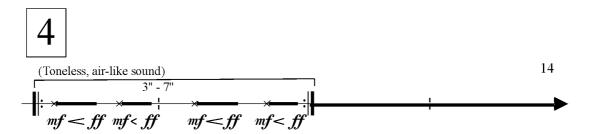
The electronic performer uses his/her own amp on stage throughout the entire piece. During the two electronic solo interludes, the sound is projected through the house speakers if available. The samples written in the score will be provided to the conductor and the electronic performer of the piece upon request. The performer may improvise with the samples through filtering, granaluation, and other analog procedures. Request to: ch.luna.mega@gmail.com

Instructions for the first section (p. 1-45)

TIME

Non-pulsed proportional notation

The materials involving this notation are always cued by the conductor by showing the number of the sub-section to which they are assigned, activating them with a downbeat. The numbers of the sub-sections are in cycles of 5, in order to be easily cued with the hand. The players must repeat the material throughout until cued to silence or to execute different material in following sections (this is illustrated by a horizontal arrow). A duration span for each set of material is indicated; the players are to vary the duration of each repetition within the time limits provided. In the example below, the material must be repeated within the following durations: 3", 4", 5", 6", and 7", varying the order *ad libitum*.



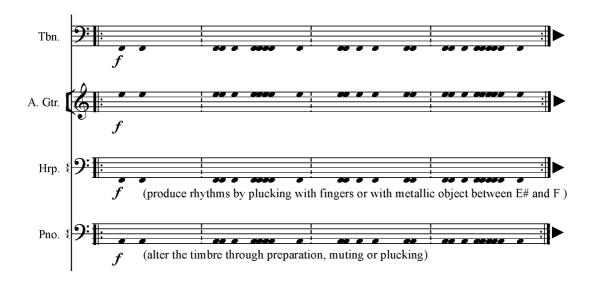
Pulsed proportional notation

This is used exclusively in the first section of the piece. The time signature throughout the piece is 4/4, at 60 BPM. The four spaces between the dotted vertical lines in each system represent the four beats within each measure. Thus, one system = one measure. There are two versions of this notation:

1. Conducted, where only the string quartet is following the conductor's pulse throughout the piece.



2. Cued, where each player of the ensemble is assigned particular material contained within repeat signs. Players have the freedom to alter the order of these materials and not play in a successive order from the first to the last beat of the segment. The tempo of most of these materials is c. 60BPM, which is to be determined by each player independently, not synchronized with the conductor or other players. In this sense, there are sections where several instruments will have the same materials, but nevertheless they will not sound simultaneously due to the procedures explained above.



Simultaneous notations

This first section simultaneously combines the conducted and the cued notations. As explained above, the conducted notation requires the tempo and meter to be conducted; the cued notation mainly requires the announcement of a section (indicated as boxed numbers in the score) and its activation in any given downbeat of the conducted notation. The conductor divides the attention in two ways: 1. The string quartet, to be conducted throughout the section; 2. The rest of the ensemble, to be cued through the numbers assigned to specific materials in the score and parts.

PITCH

Indeterminate pitch

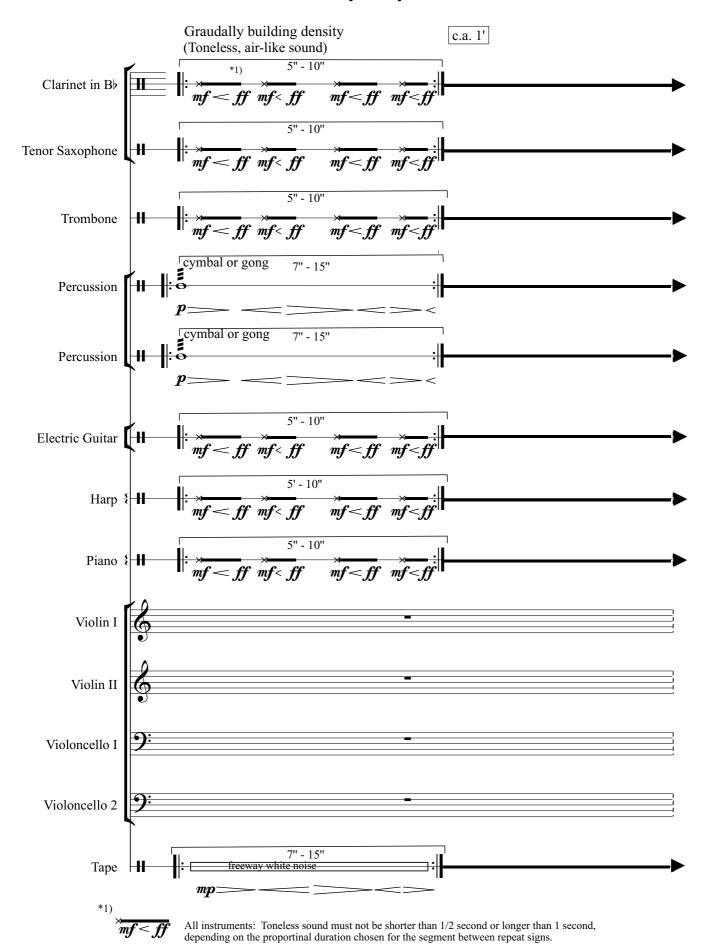
These sections are delimited with a box. From he given notes, choose as many as possible using the whole micro-chromatic pallet or chromatic pitch pallet (depending on the instrument) in a spontaneous, improvisatory manner. Increasing, decreasing and static densities of random sounds should be achieved with this notation. In this logic, beats 1 and 2 of the example below are denser than beats 3 and 4. The smaller noteheads indicate softer dynamics than the regular noteheads, to which the overall dynamic markings apply.

String quartet: the bow must not be held (placed on the lap of the performer). All the fingers in both hands should tap on the fingerboard in order to achieve

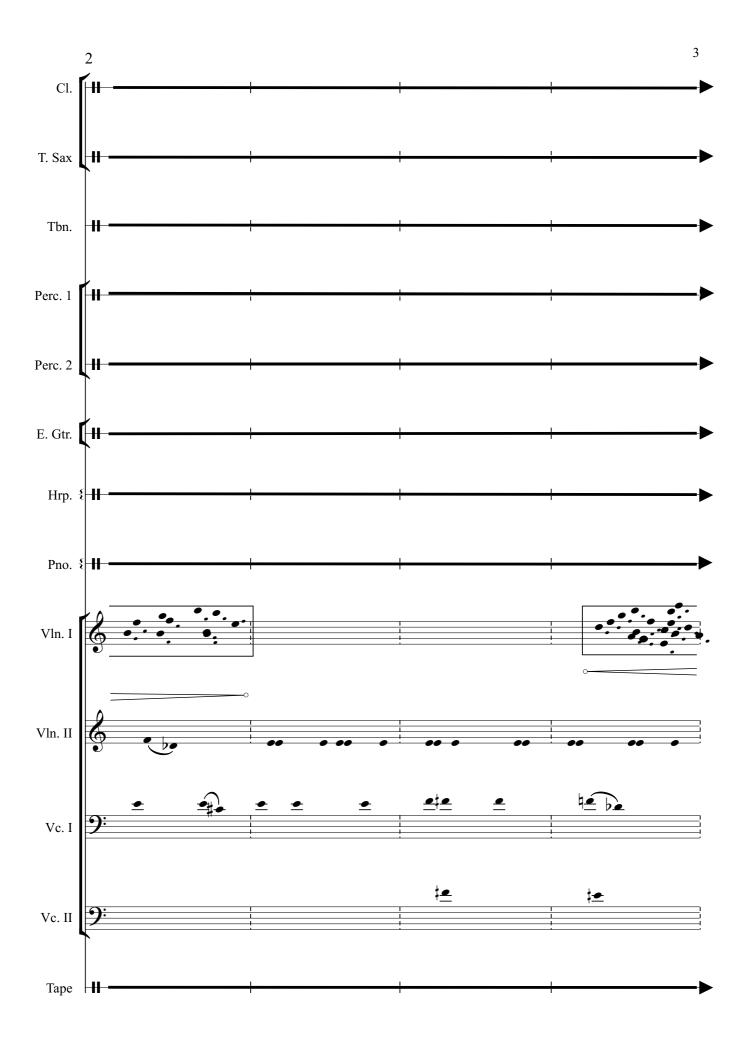
Jatyantara parinamah

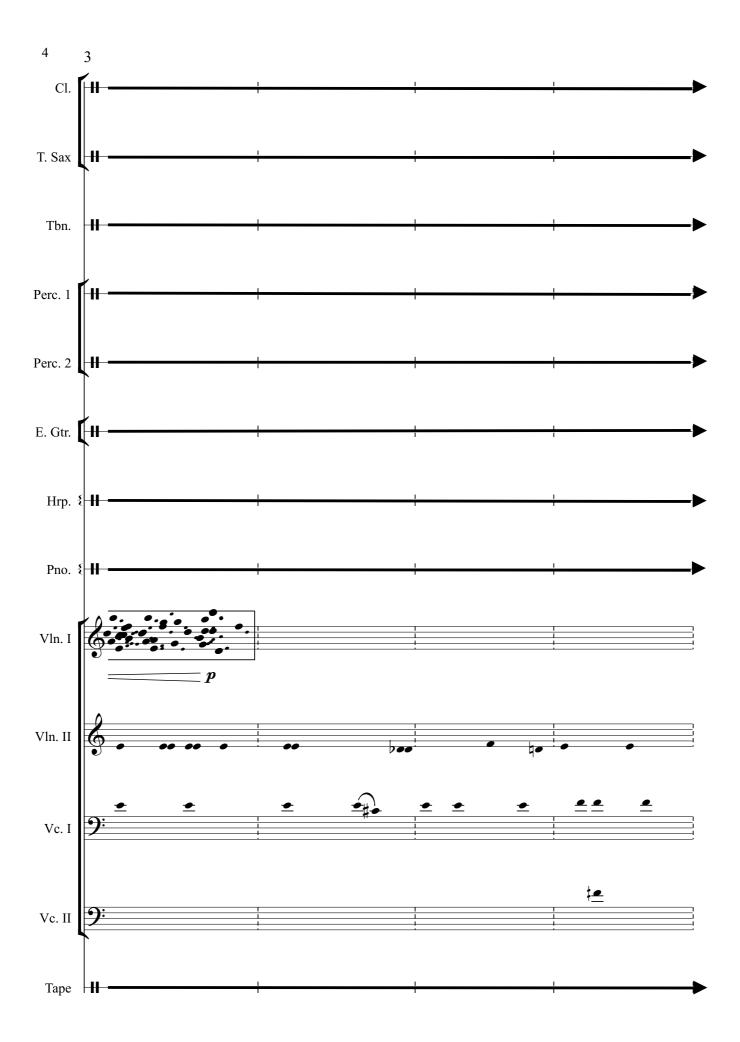
Christopher Luna-Mega

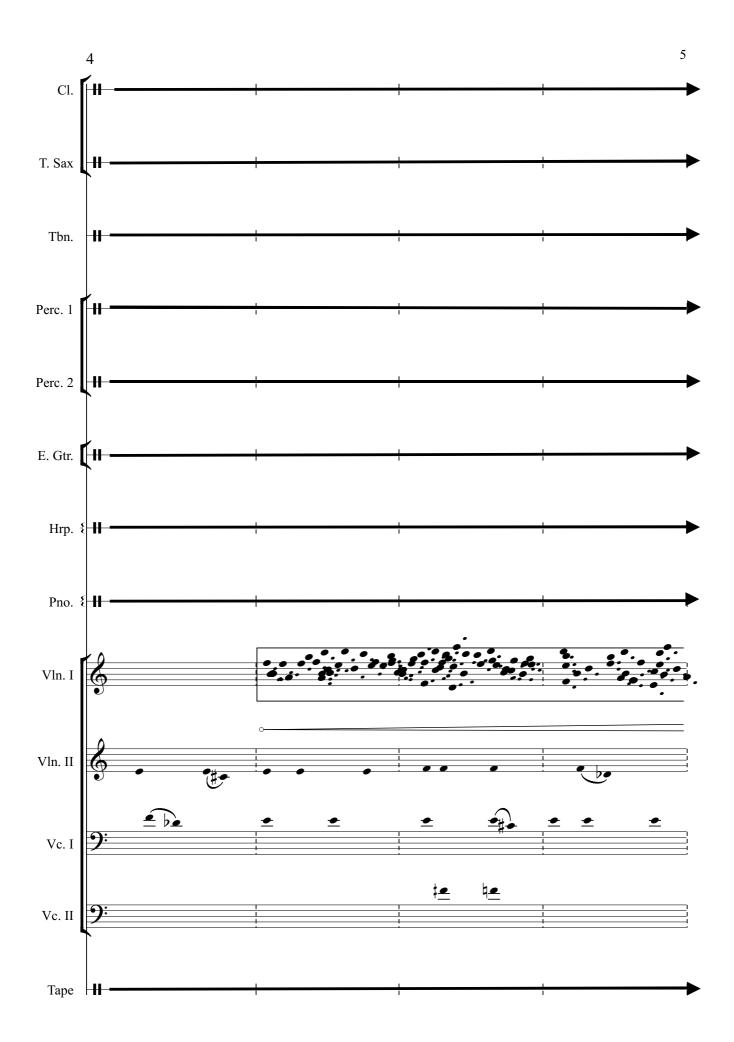
Score in C Introduction: freeway study

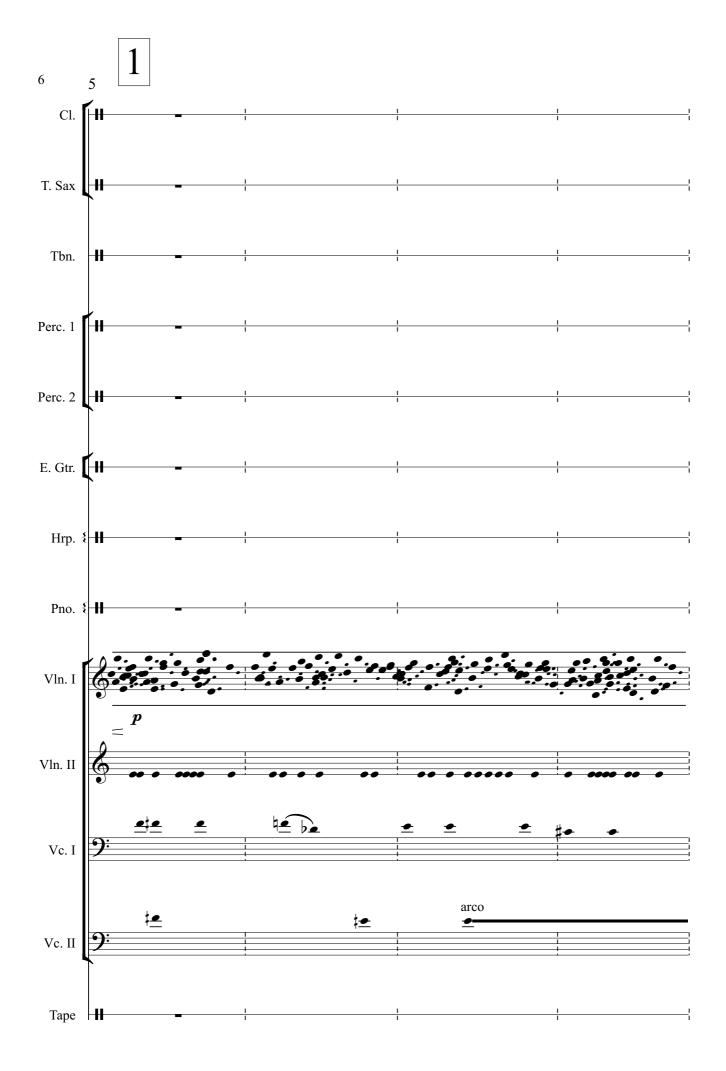








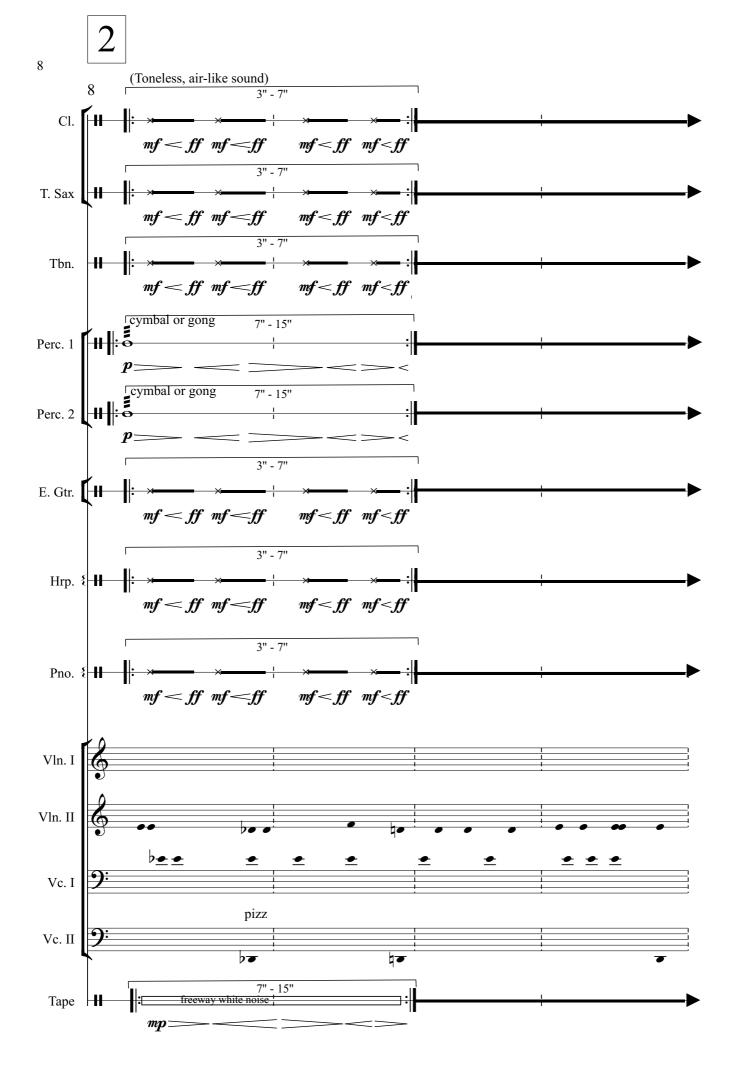


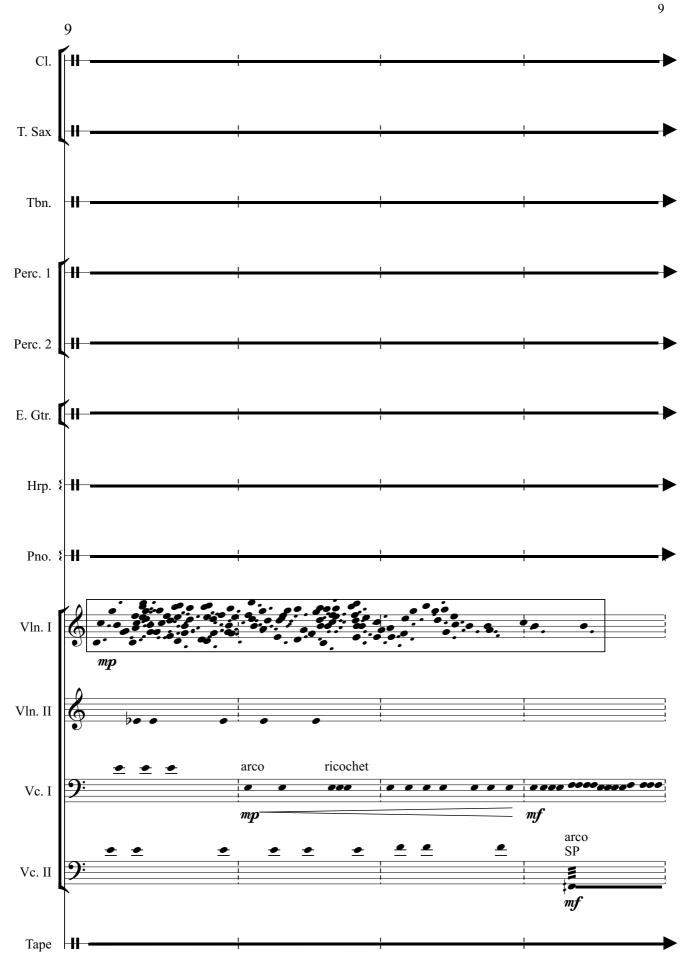


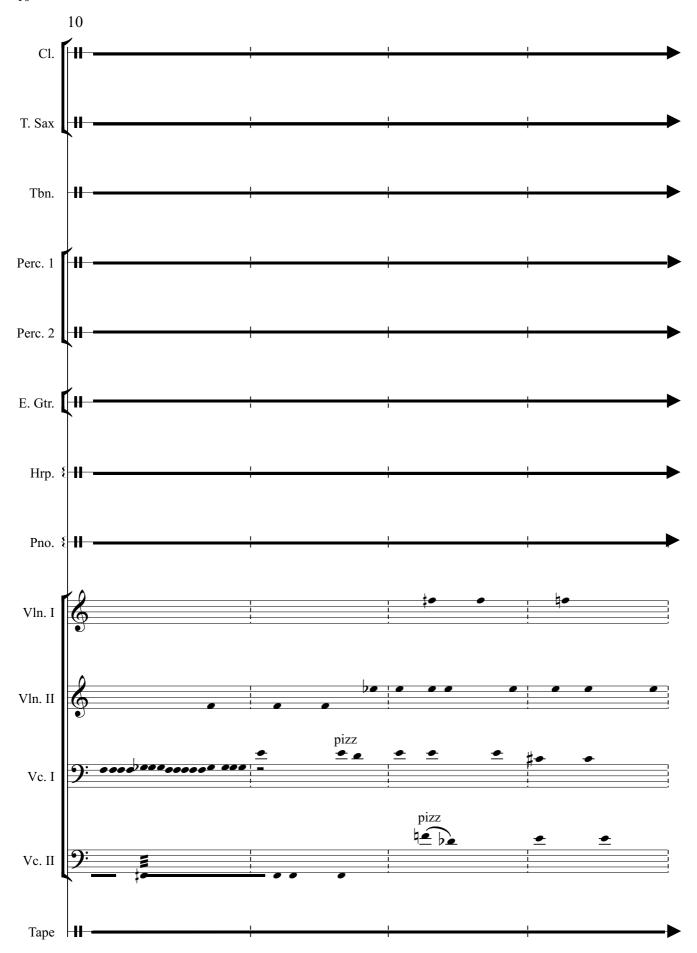


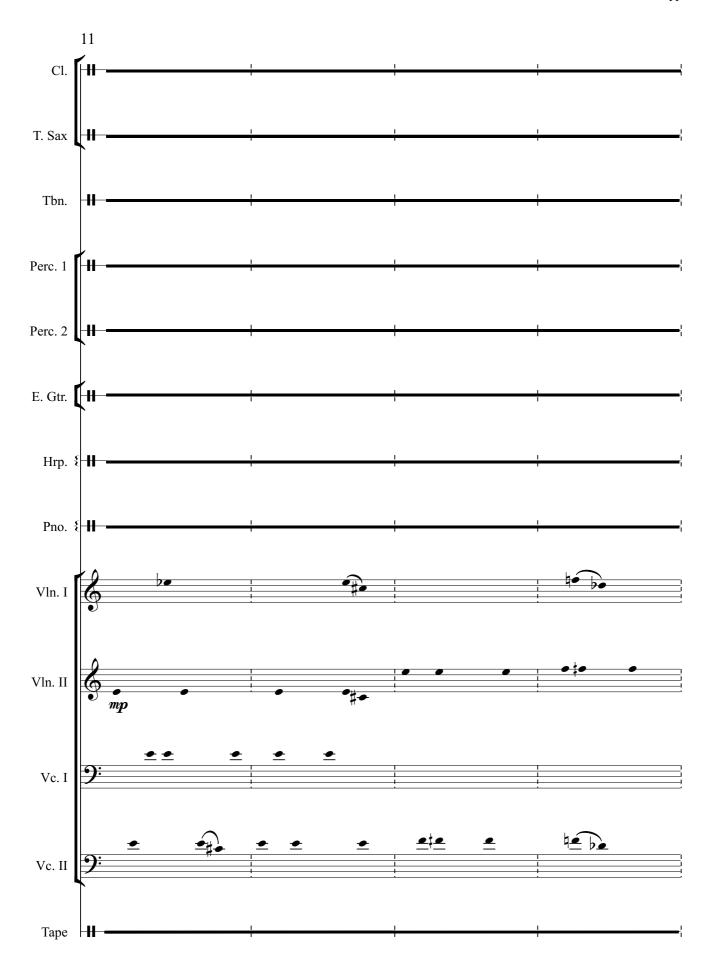


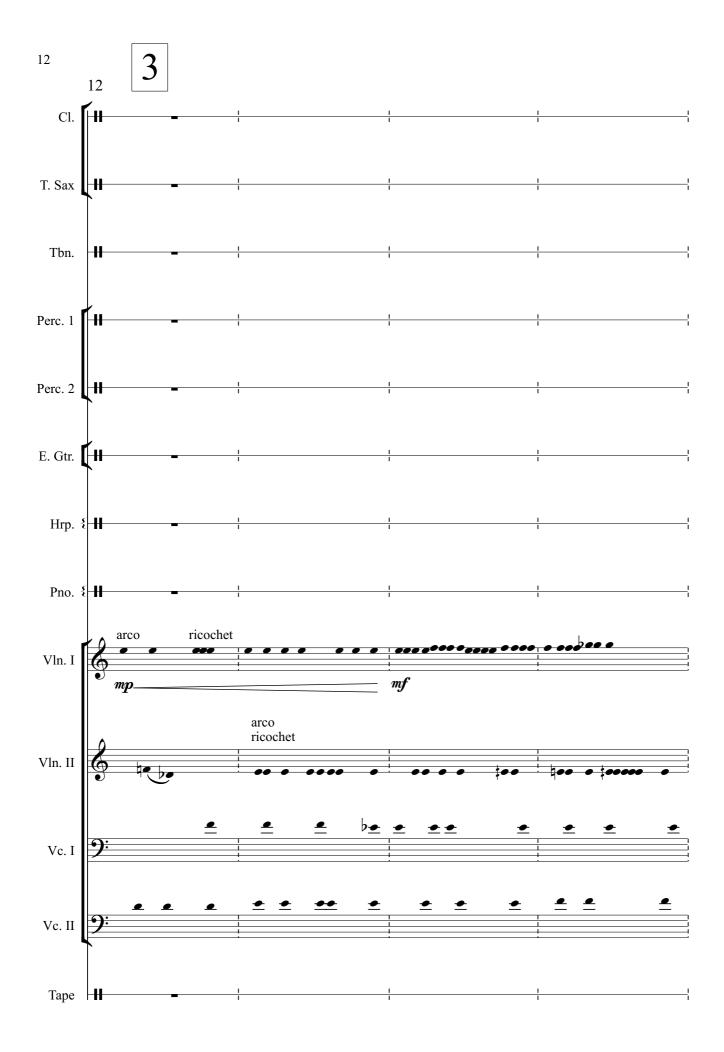




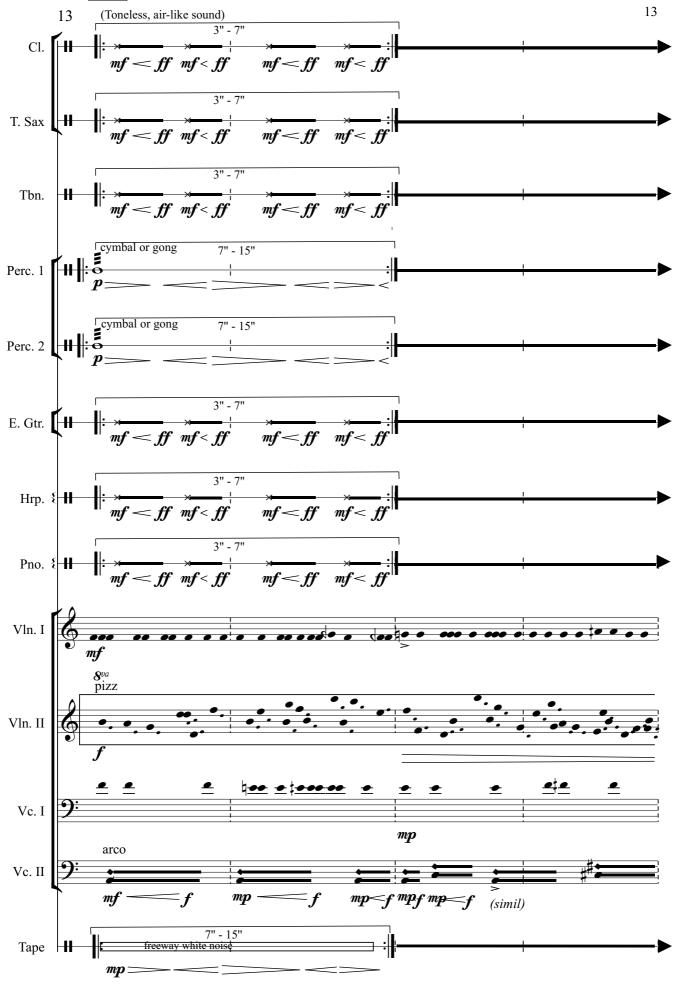


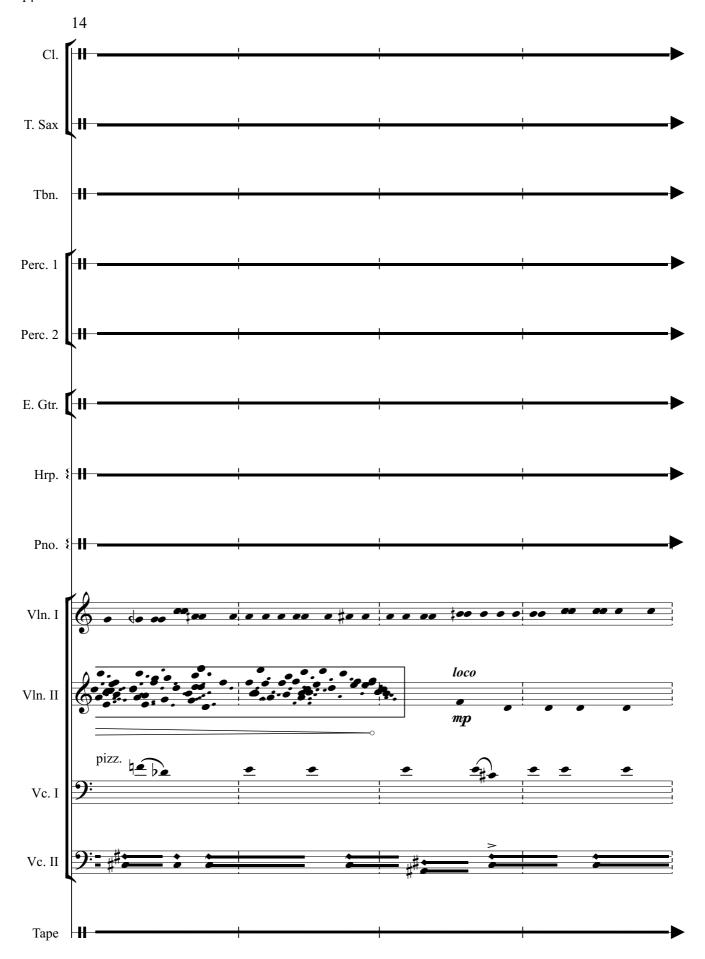


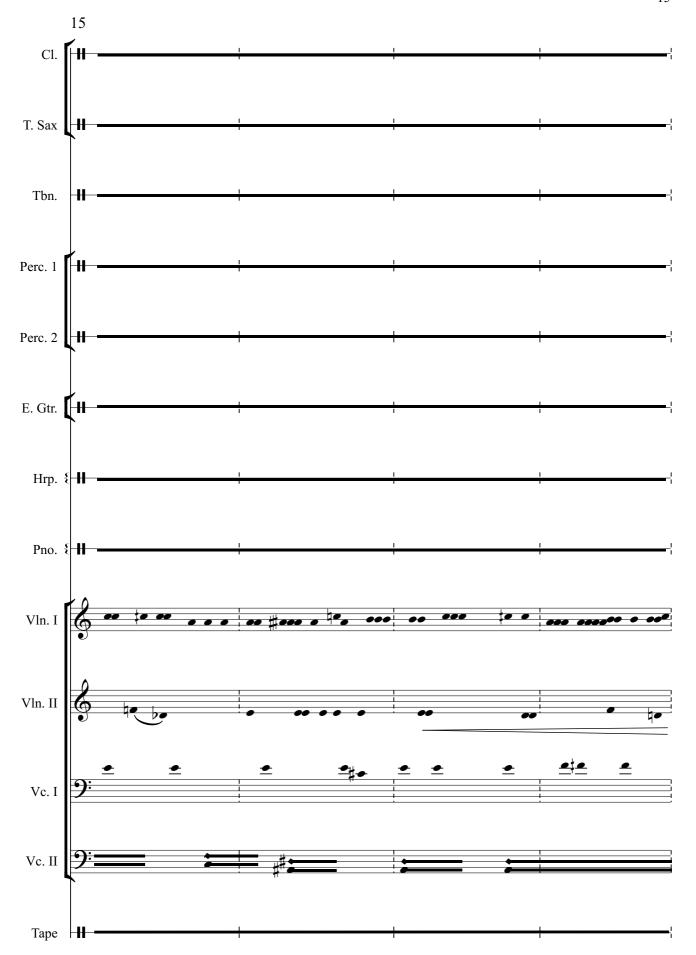










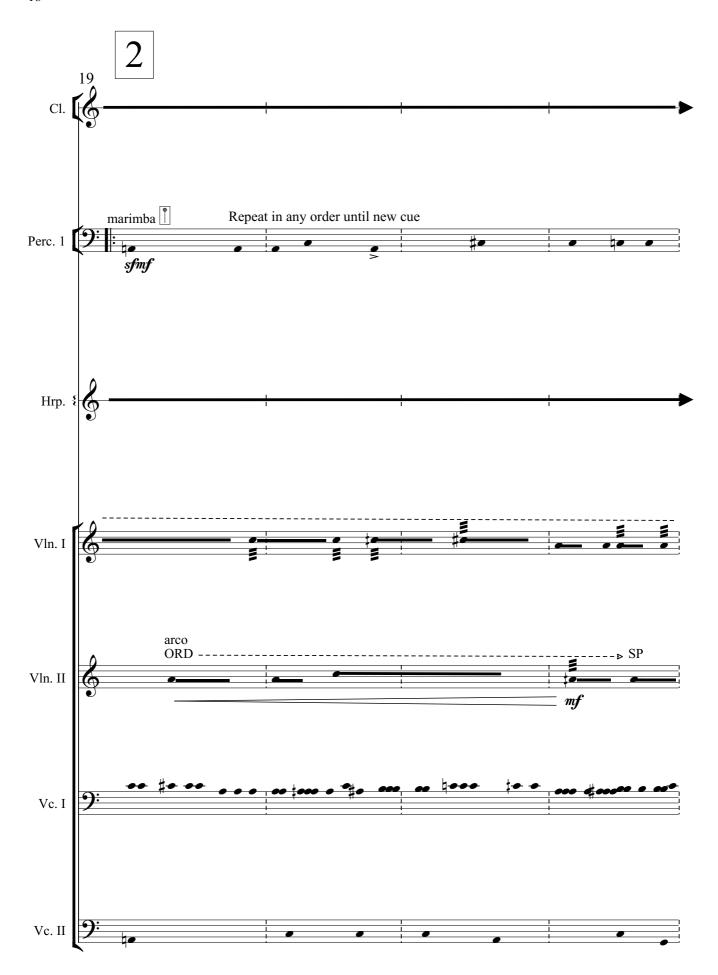




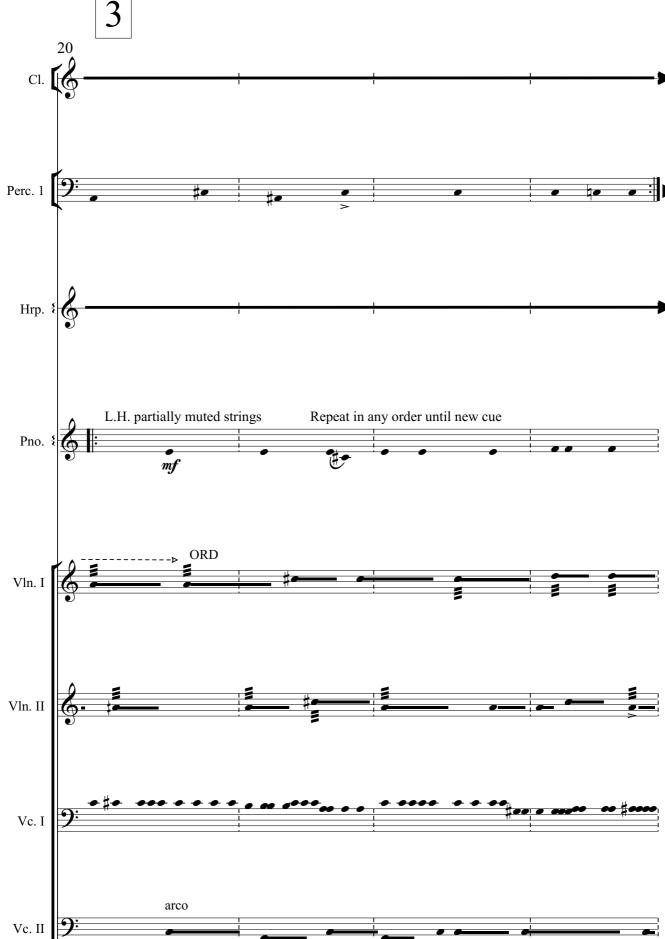


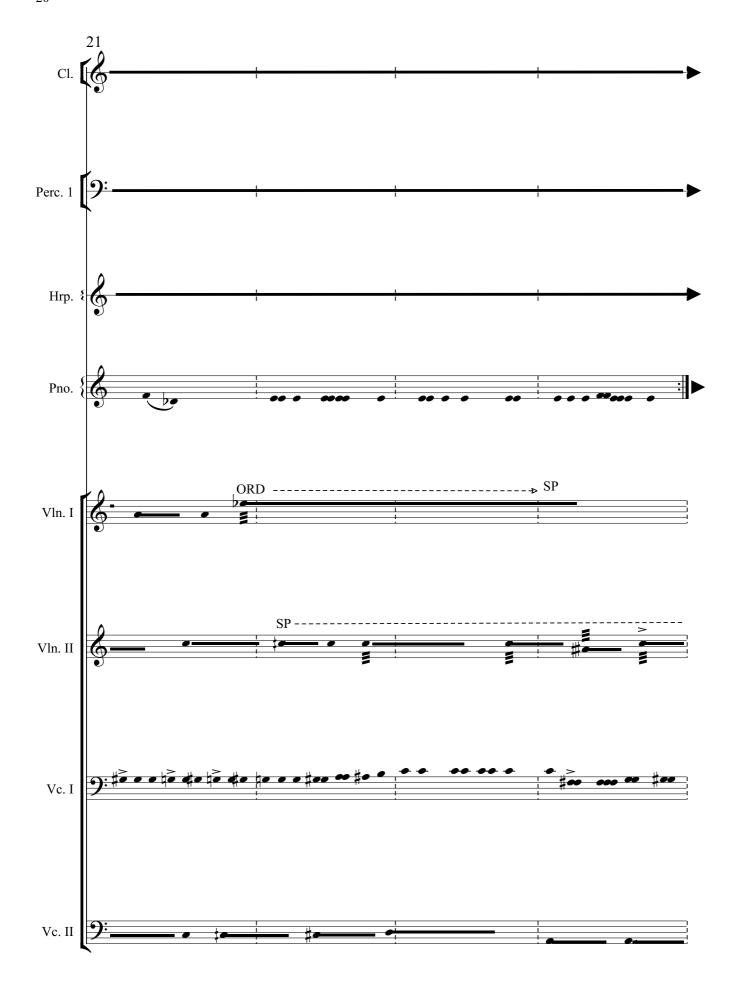




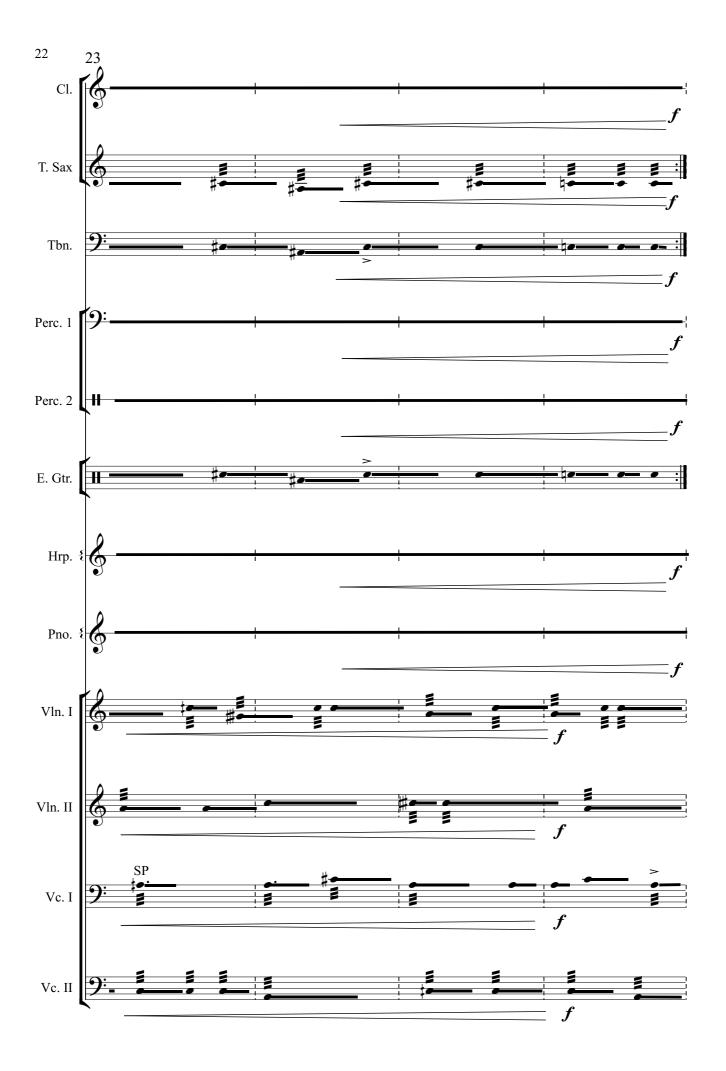














Tape | |













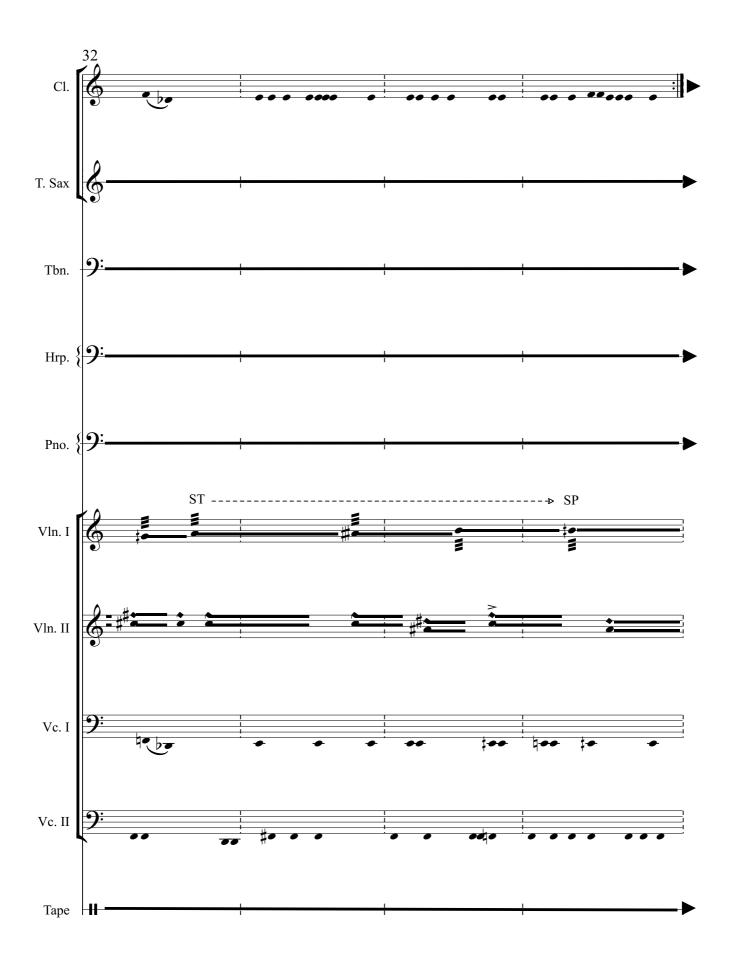


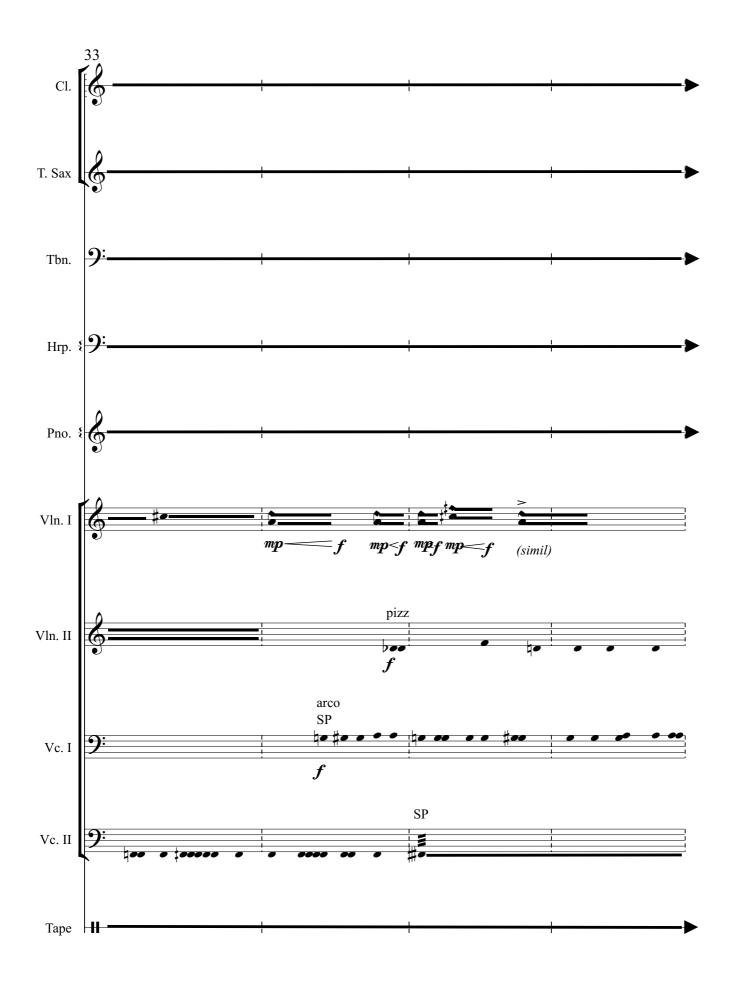


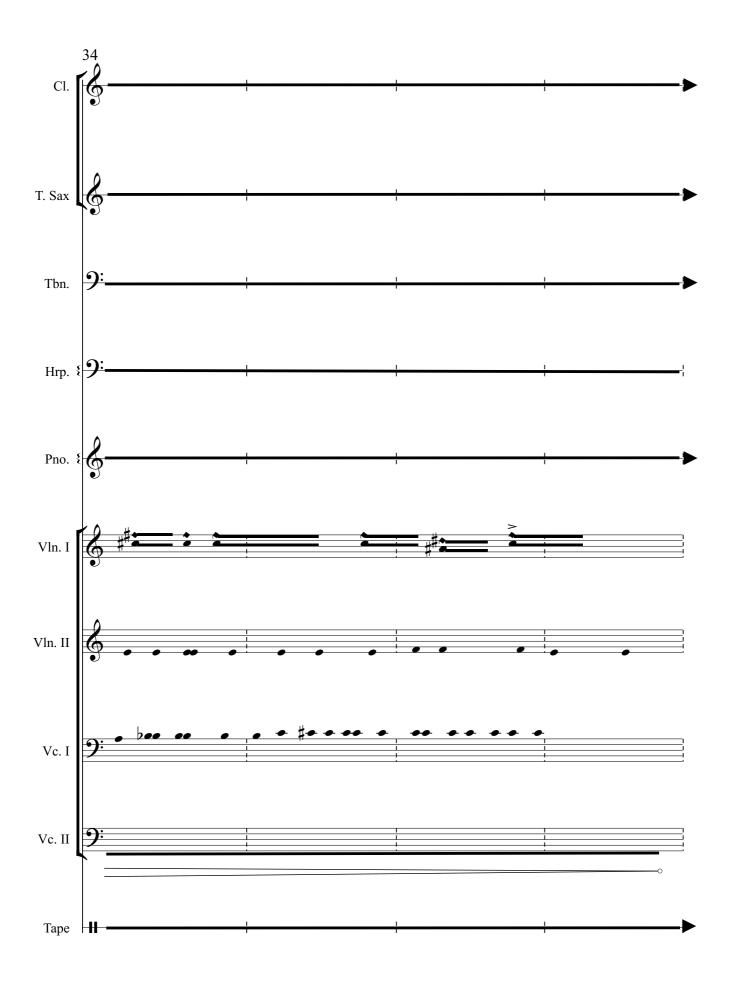




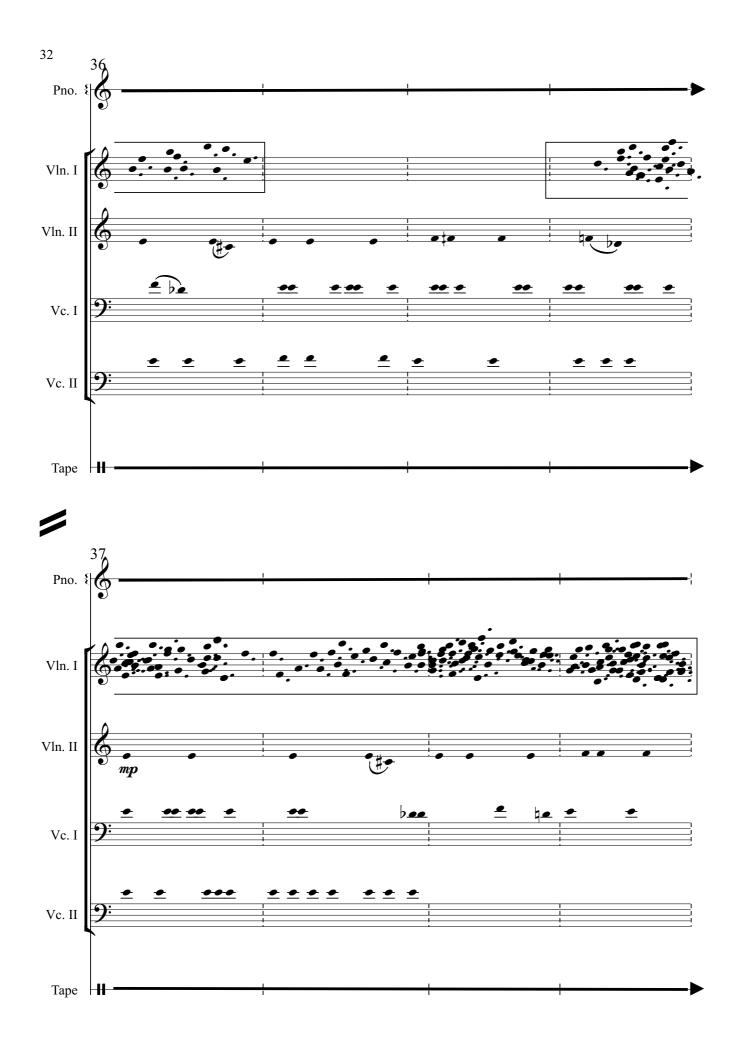


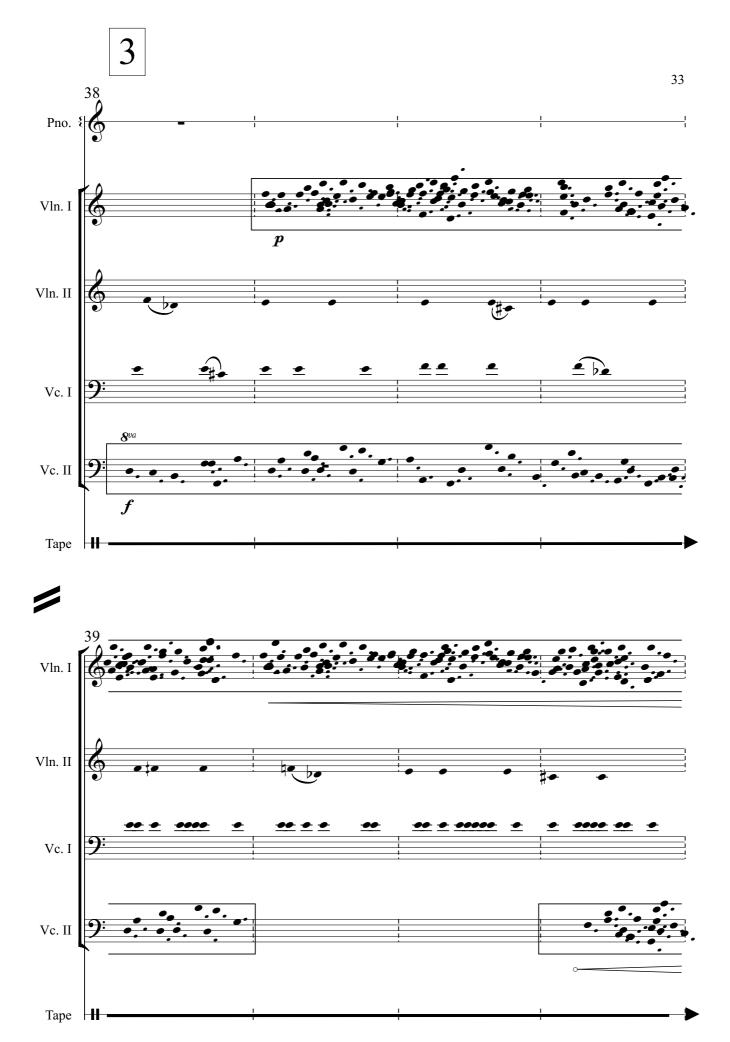


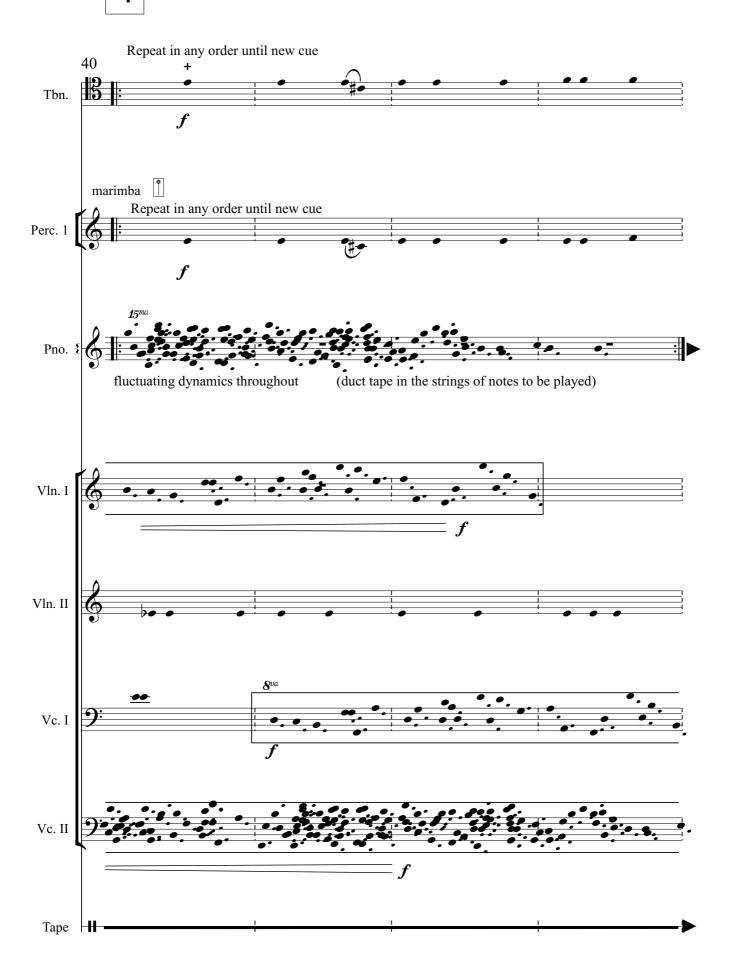




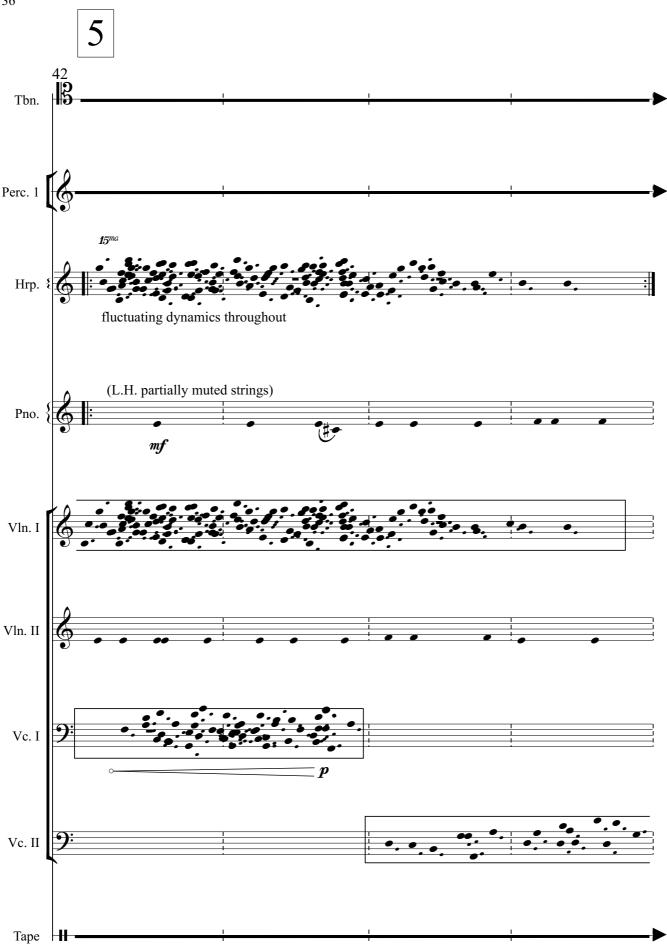
Tape | |

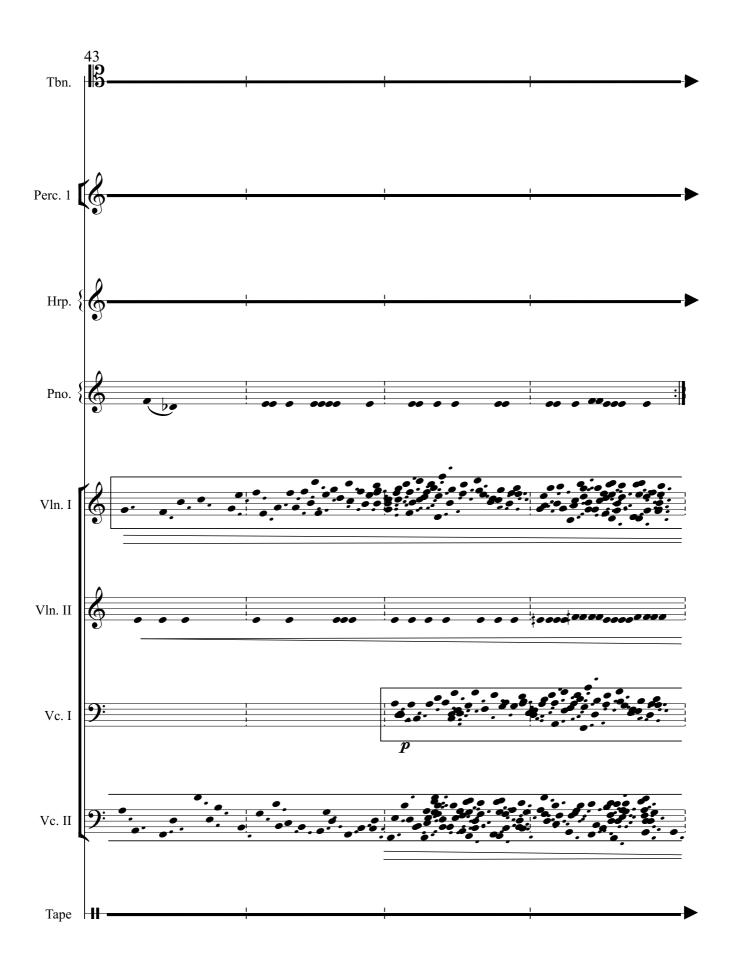






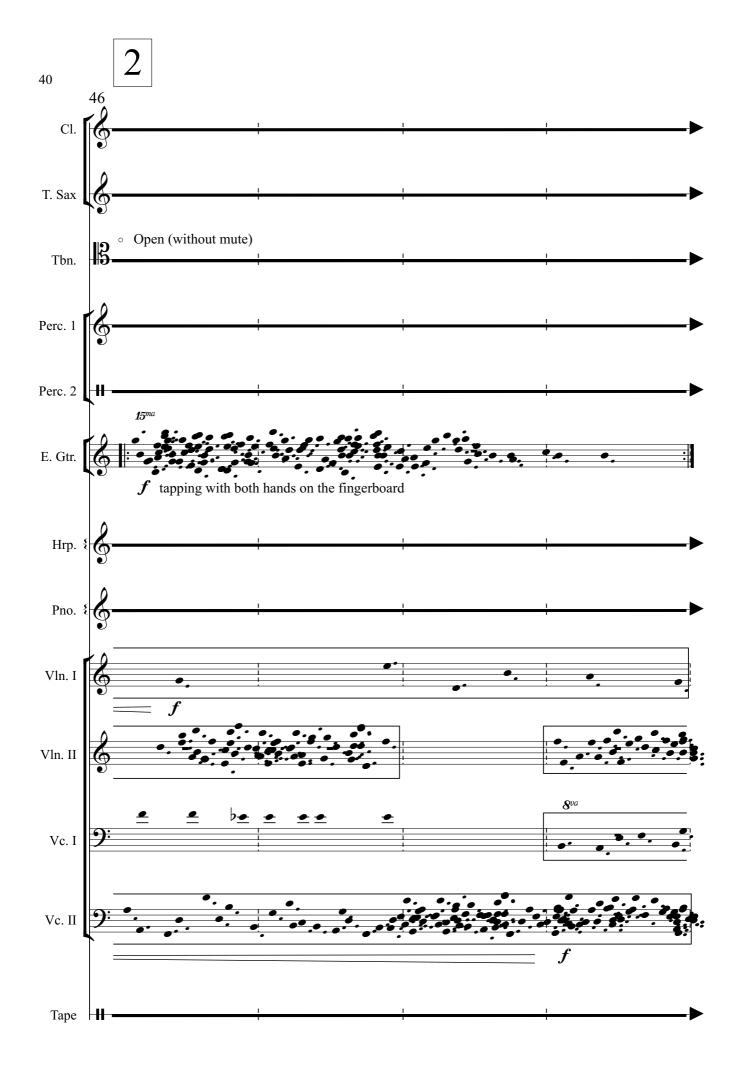


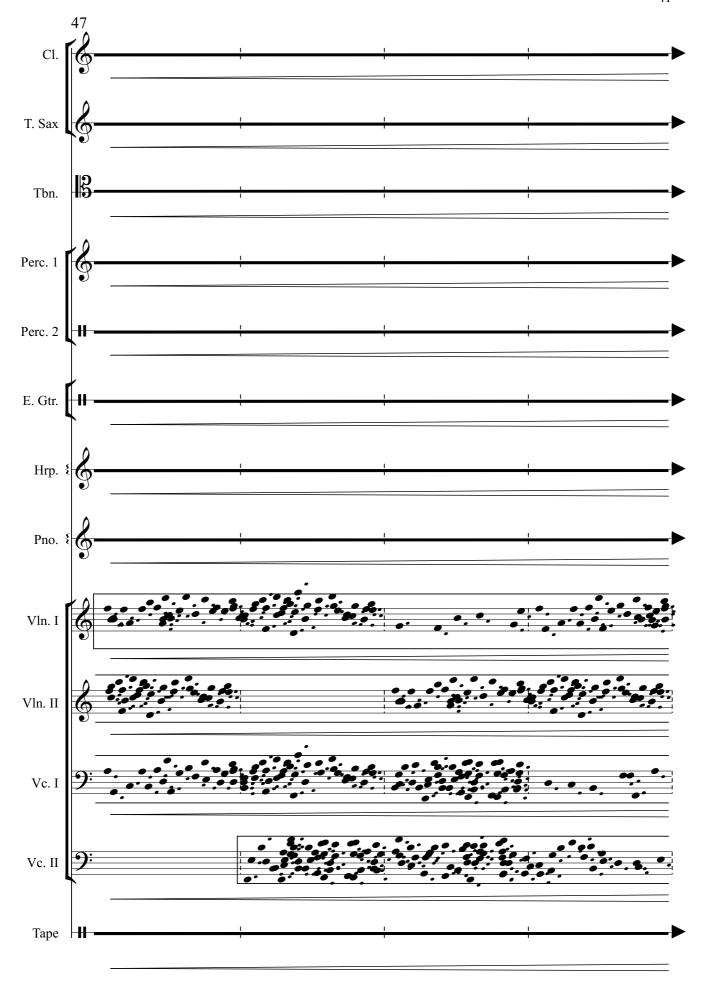


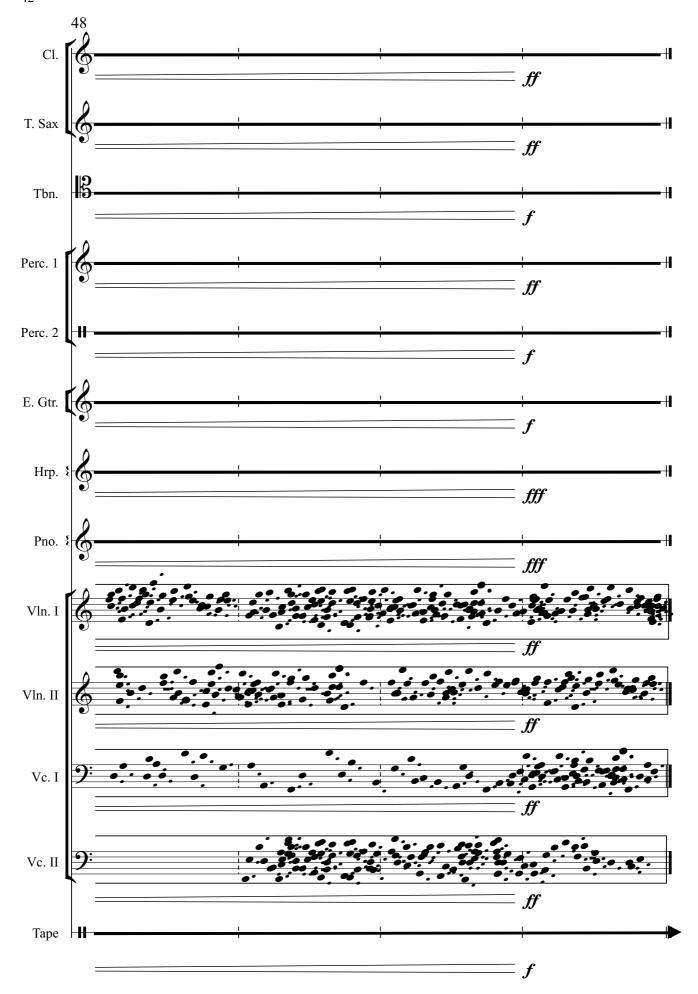


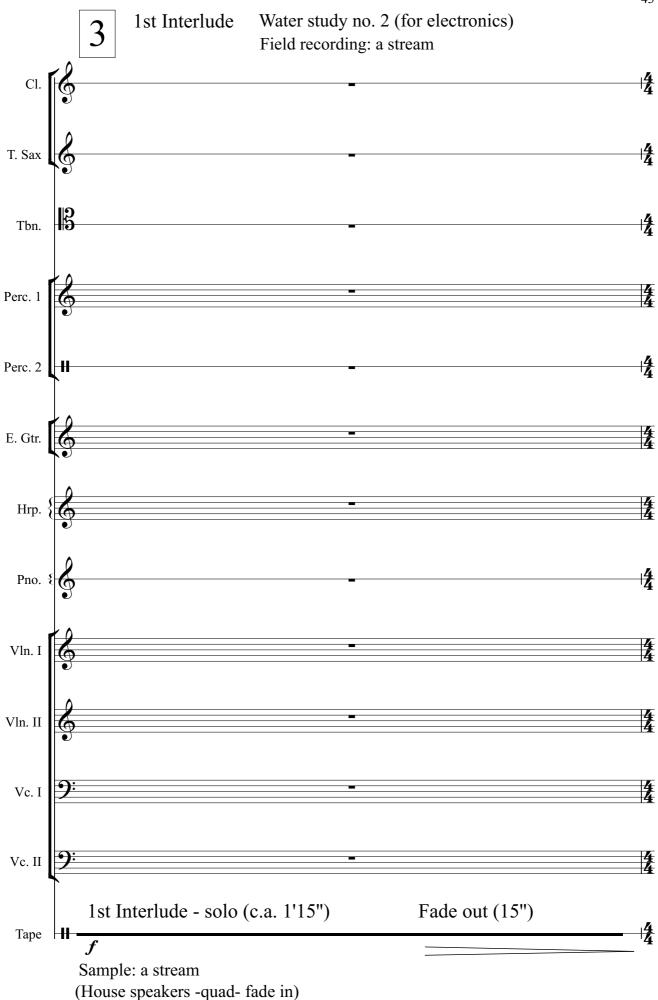


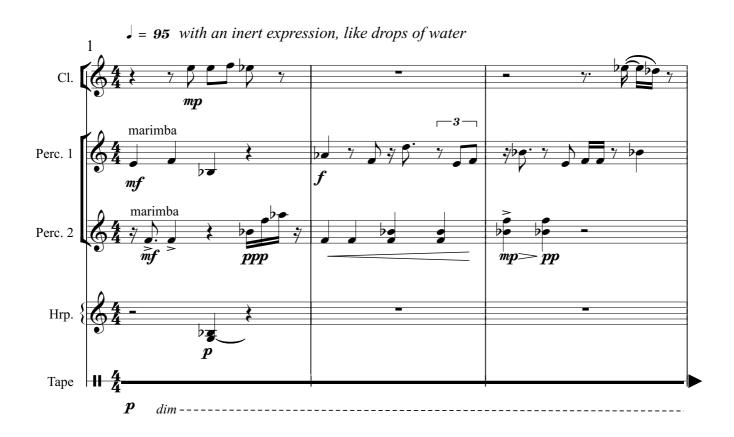


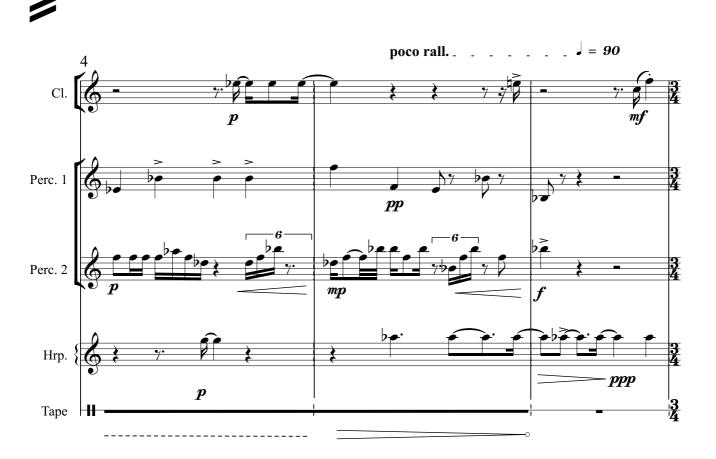












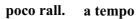


























= 78













rall. _ _ _ 68







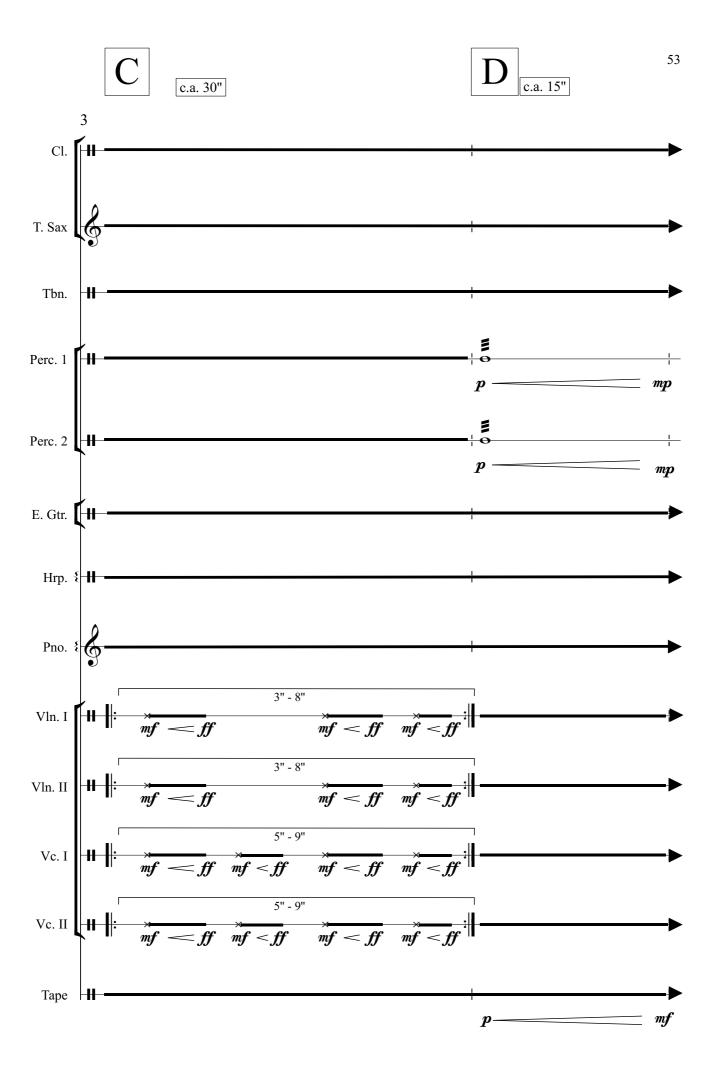
Sample: Stopsign

(House speakers -quad- fade in)

Extends until cues 1 A and B of 3rd piece. On cue C it fades out.

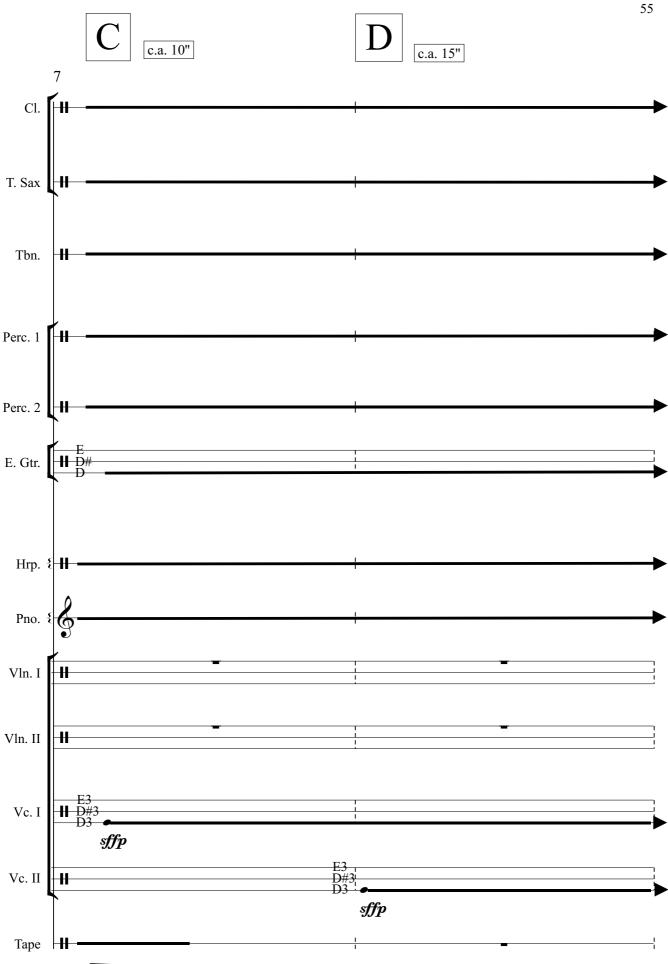
3. Freeway study/Three motorcycles/Inductor/ Omar/Stop sign (acoustic version)

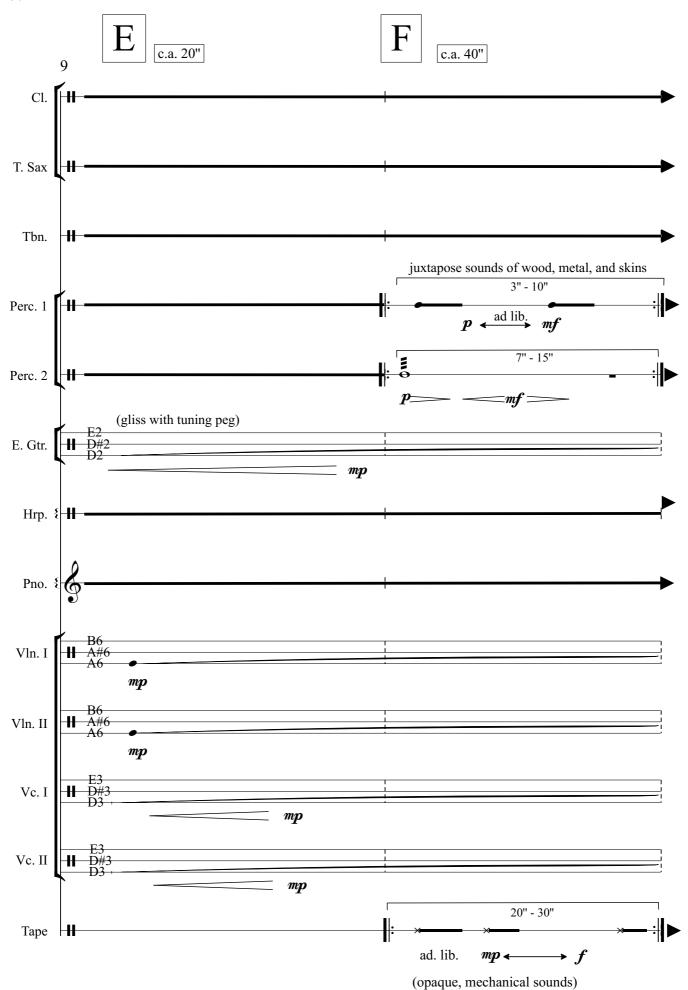


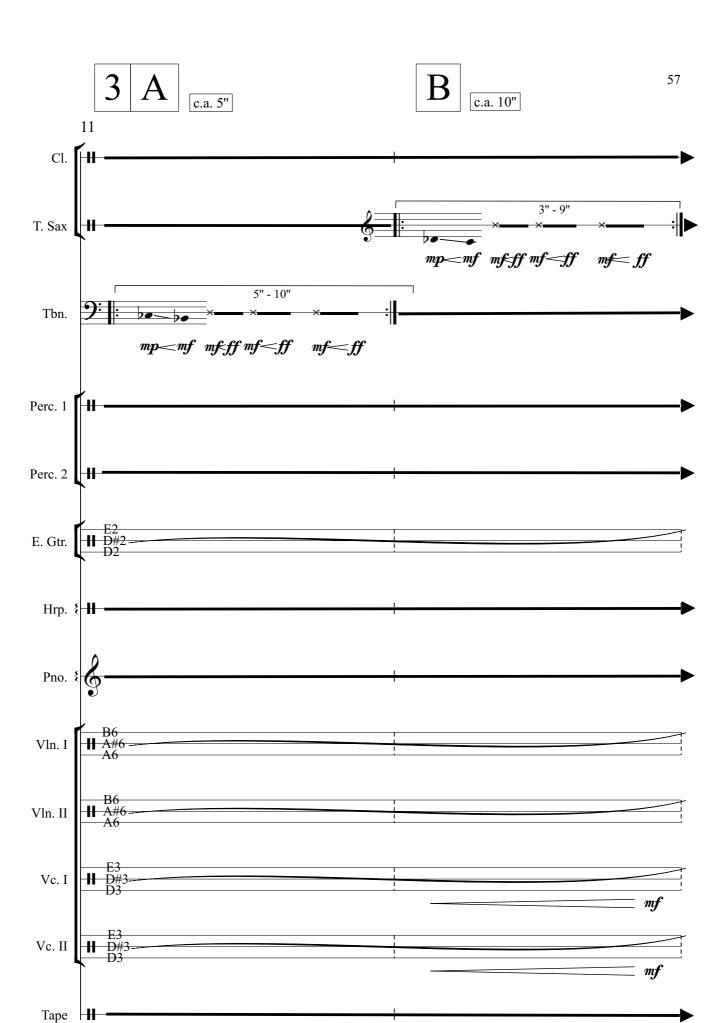


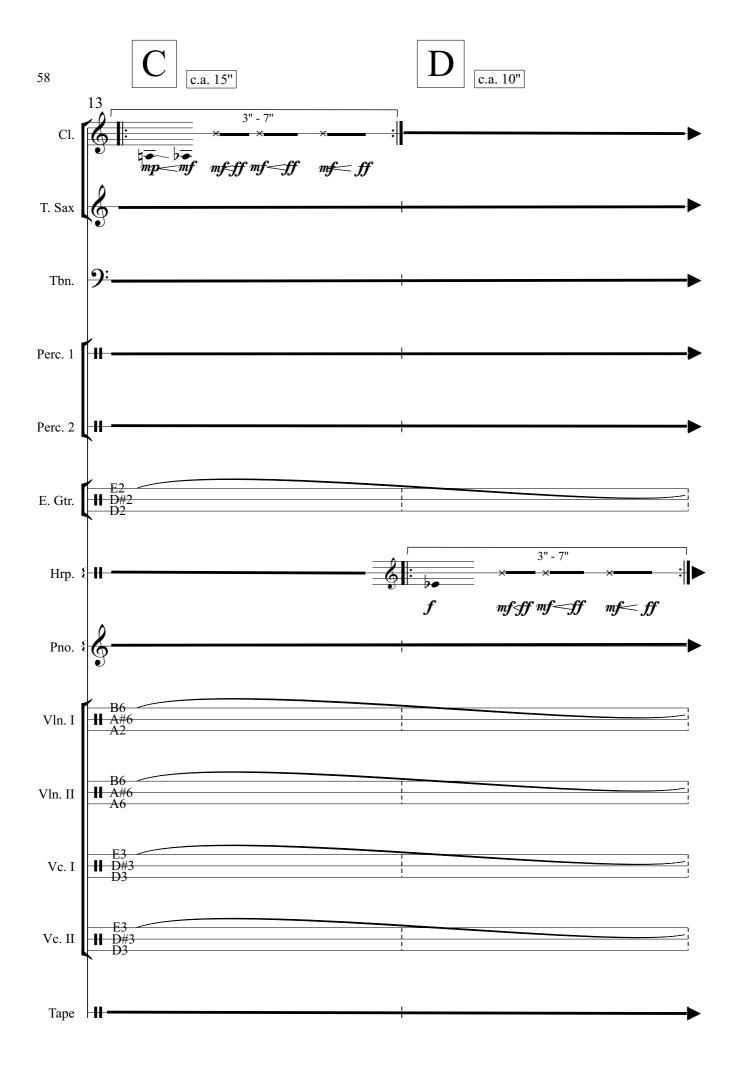


^{*} scordatura on 6th string: major 2nd down, to D

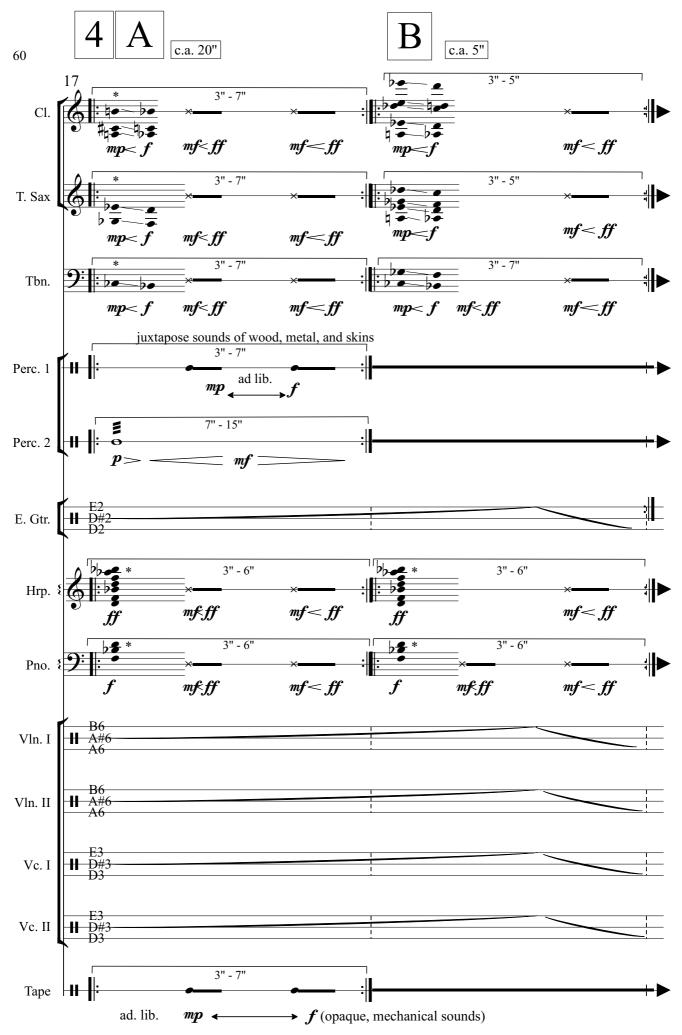






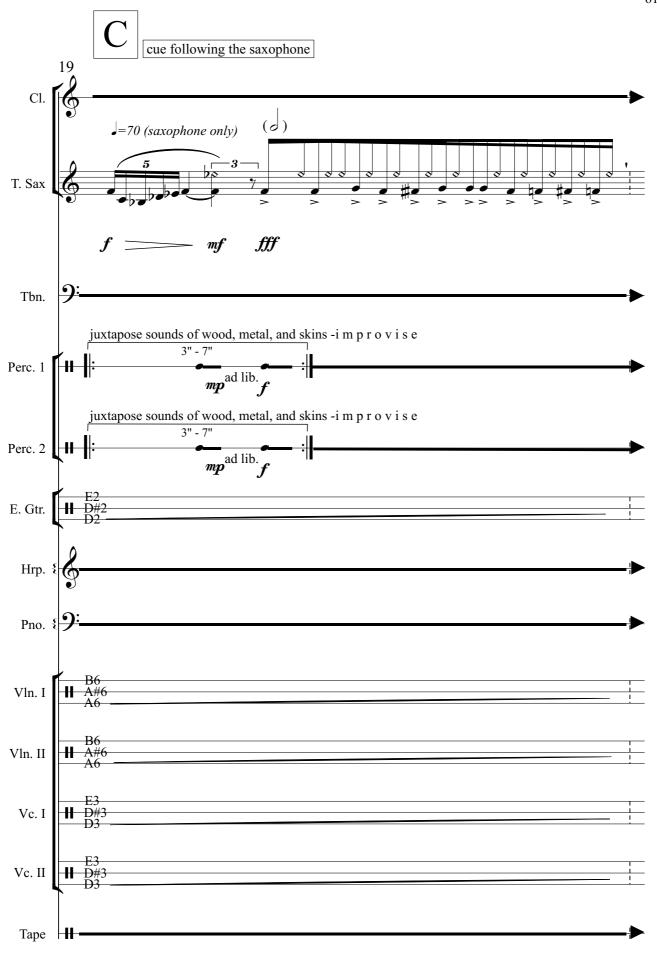


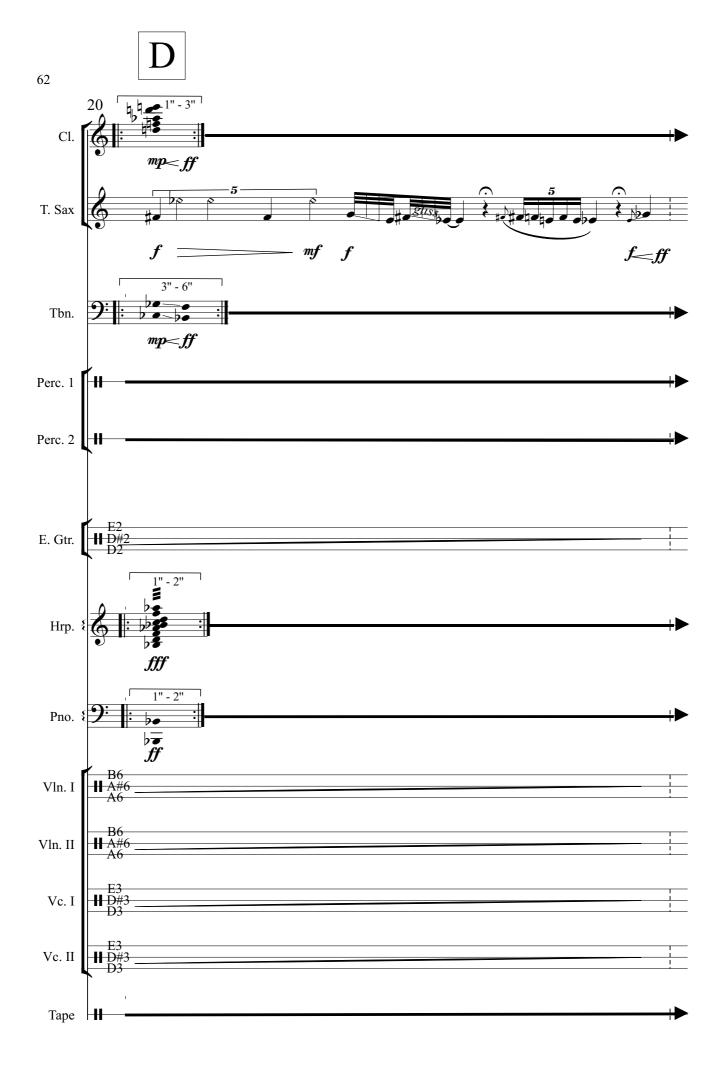
^{*} leap on cue 4A

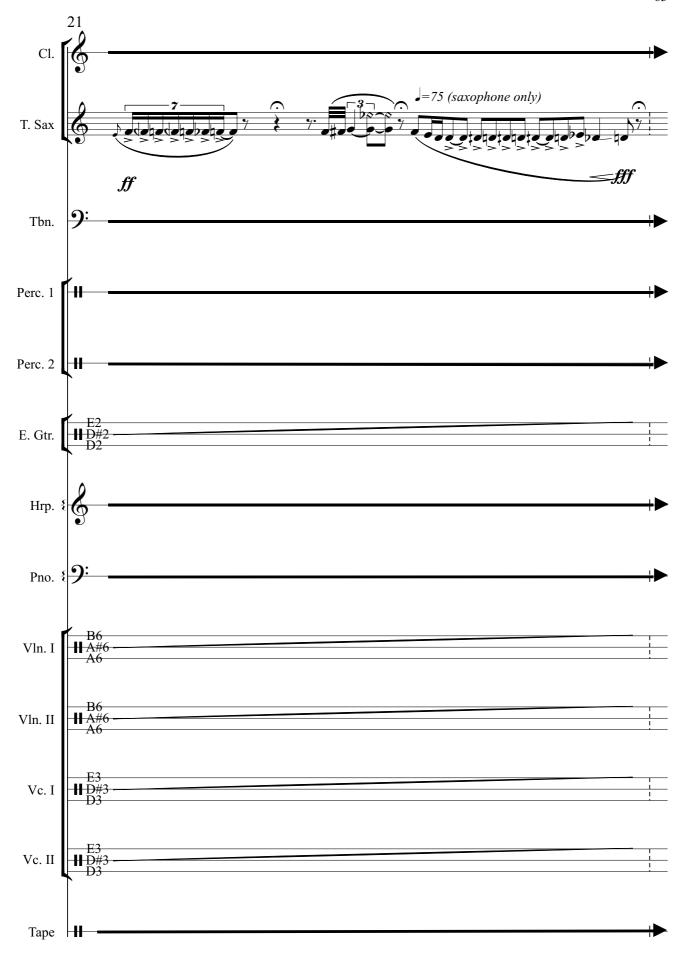


^{*} Choose among these pitches, varying them throughout the repetitions. A. Gtr., pno. and hrp. may play simultaneous collections of these pitches.

Omar

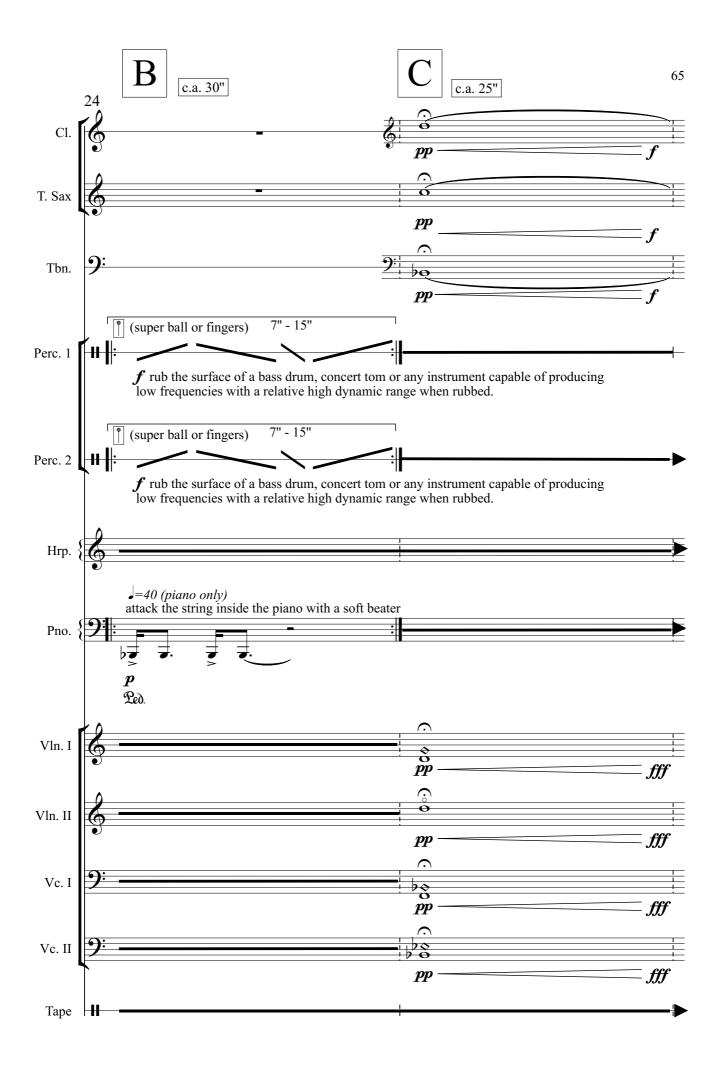






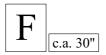
Stop sign (acoustic version) 64 c.a. 40" c.a. 25" fff(saxophone only) rall.* (to silence until next cue) ffff Tbn. Perc. 1 Perc. 2 \mathcal{F} E. Gtr. ffff (attack not longer than 1"; let resonate) ffff (attack not longer than 1"; let resonate) ffff (inside the piano, with metallic object) ffff 10"'-15" Vln. I ffff Vln. II Vc. I ffff Vc. II ffff Sample: stop sign field recording) Tape ffff

^{*} Distribute the rallentando and diminuendo gradually throughout c.a. 5 repeats





- * the duration of the fermatta is slightly longer than the quarter notes
- ** attacks should not be heard. 1. attack the harmonic with volume knob of e. guitar in "0";
- 2. control the crescendo with the volume knob; 3. repeat technique in successive notes.



6 A

