

Gur Shafriri & Matan Serry

# As in water face answereth to face

For two pianists and grand piano

כַּמַּיִם הַפָּנִים לַפָּנִים

Written in collaboration with the choreographers  
Tama Castel and Ahinoam Sperling

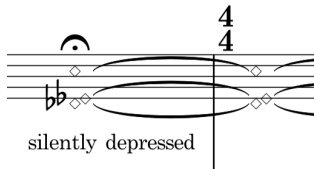
**March 2018**

## performance notes

**1st Pianist** - Plays mostly on the keys, and operates the pedals during the piece.

Spacial notes:

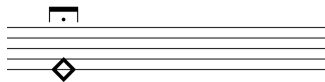
**Silently depressed** - Press the given notes without a sound and hold them until instructed otherwise or until sostenuto pedal is being used. Applies to all diamond shaped notes around the instruction.



**Lift the sustain pedal gradually** - Lift the pedal slowly to the point it produces different harmonic pitches, before damping the sound completely.

**Water bottle hit** - Hit the frame in the centre of the piano with the lower part of a half filled metal water bottle, to produce a deep “reverbed” percussive sound. When instructed, hit also the strings close to the frame at the same time.

hit the piano frame with a half  
filled metal water bottle, freely



**2nd Pianist** - Plays mostly directly on the strings of the piano. Left and right hand changes roles and staves throughout the piece.

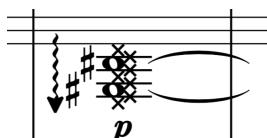
Spacial notes:

**Silently depressed** - Same as 1st pianist.

**Damped sounds** - X shaped noteheads indicates sounds that are damped with the palm of your hand, your fingernails, or the dampers. In some instances it refers to damping the 1st pianist's given notes.

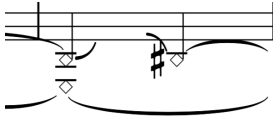


**Arpeggio inside the piano** - Strum firmly between the given notes, 1/3 way into the string. Play all arpeggios as grace notes, so that the last note is on the beat. Regular noteheads stands for open strings and will produce the pitch given. At the beginning of the piece it is better to use a firm but not metallic (or sharp) object, to help you produce the “damper overtones” technique.



## performance notes continued

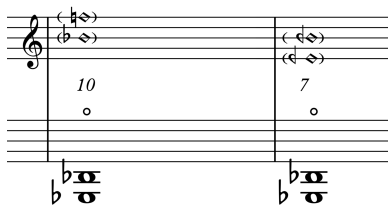
**Damper overtones** - Will work only after the “Arpeggio” technique. Raise your finger slightly from the held key to produce a higher harmonic pitch with the damper. Do not damp the sound completely and press the key silently again. The sound is more important than timing, hence repeat if wasn't audible.



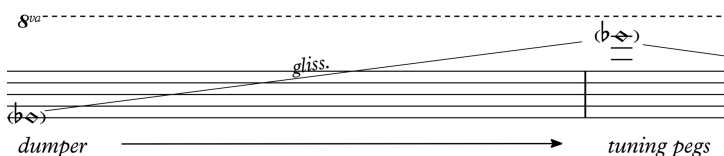
**Fingernail usage** - Striking, hitting or strumming the string techniques are indicated by the symbol -  $\hat{\sim}$



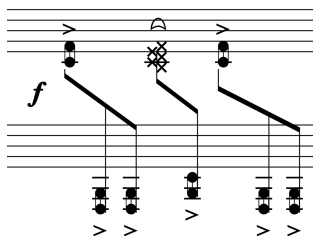
**Overtone usage** - Place your finger at the right place to produce the given partials (indicated as a number under the sounded pitches notation), while playing on the keys. Specific node is irrelevant. Any usage of overtones will be indicated with the symbol  $\circ$  over the notes played on the keys.



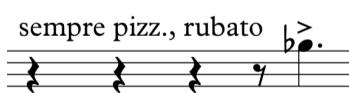
**Overtone glissando** - Press your finger onto the string and move in a slow glissando movement, to produce the different harmonics. Location of the finger and the approximate sounded harmonics will be given.



**Percussive hits on the bass strings** - Hit the bass strings with the palm of your hand or with fingernails when indicated. Clusters locations given are approximate.



**Pizzicato inside the piano** - Pluck the given pitches with either your finger or your fingernail. Indicated by “pizz.” above the note.



# As in water face answereth to face

כַּמַּיִם הַפָּנִים לַפָּנִים

## Pesante

**Piano**

strum firmly with either thumb  
or a firm but not metallic or sharp object,  
not too close to the dampers

sounded harmonic pitches (among others)

*L.H., inside  
the piano*

**String Piano**

*R.H., on  
the keys*

*p*

*mf*

silently depressed

raise your finger slightly to  
produce a higher harmonic pitch,  
do not damp the sound.  
repeat if wasn't audible.

**Str.**

*f*

*f*



*f*

*f*

12

Str.

3/4

16

Pno.

3/4

rall. . . . .

pp

Str.

3/4

mp

pp

21

Misterioso (♩=62)

Pno.

p

Red.

24 **accel.** 3

Pno.

*mp*

*Red.*

27  $(\text{♩} = 72)$  3 8 4 8

Pno.

*mf*

*Red.*

Str.

3 8 4 8

silently depressed

31 **Rhythmic** 4 8 3 8

Pno.

*f*

*R.H.*

damped by 2nd pianist

4 8 3 8

Str.

damp the 1st pianist's note with the palm of your hand

35

Pno.

silently depressed

lift the sustain pedal gradually *sost. ped (press until instructed otherwise)*

4/4

Str.

*f*

*R.H., inside the piano*

*simile*

strike all notes with the tip of your nail, between the damp and the tuning pegs *mf*

(sost.)

≡

38

Pno.

(sost.)

2/4

Str.

*simile*

*L.H., inside the piano*

2/4

≡

40

Pno.

(sost.)

2/4

Str.

2/4

4/4

3/4

≡

42  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$

Pno. *(sost.)*

Str.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\flat\flat$   $\frac{4}{4}$   $\flat\flat$

44 *(riten.)* **A tempo**  $\frac{3}{4}$

Pno. *(sost.)*

Str. *riten.* *Strum with your thumb's nail* *simile*  $\frac{3}{4}$

*mf* *(mp)*

46  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$

Pno. *(sost.)*

Str.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$

48  $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$

Pno. *(sost.)*

Str.  $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$  *simile*



6 51 7 8

Pno. *(sost.)* *poco rall.* *ped.* *lift sost. ped*

Str.

54 *hit the piano frame with a half filled metal water bottle, freely* *simile* 4 4

Pno.

Str.

*ppp*

# **Più mosso (♩=82)**

57 4 4 *hit both strings and frame*

Pno.

*L.H. inside the piano* *Str.* *R.H., on the keys*

*press your finger onto the string and move in a slow glissando movement between the damper and the tuning pegs to produce the different harmonics*

*gliss.* *gliss.* *damper* *tuning pegs*

*f*

59

Pno.

Str.

*gliss.*

*dampers*

*tuning pegs*

61

Pno.

*f*

Str.

*gliss.*

*dampers*

*tuning pegs*

*dampers*

(ord.)

63

Pno.

Str.

*gliss.*

*tuning pegs*

*dampers*

*gliss.*

*tuning pegs*

*dampers*

8 65

Pno.

Str.

tuning pegs

gliss.

gliss.

dampers, press harder on accents to produce a damped sound

67

Pno.

Str.

gliss.

gliss.

dampers

tuning pegs

simile

69

Pno.

Str.

gliss.

gliss.

5

6

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system is for the Piano (Pno.) and features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and includes a measure with a fermata. The bass staff has a key signature of two sharps and contains a continuous sequence of chords. The second system is for the String (Str.) and also has a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes annotations for glissando (*gliss.*) and a damper. The bass staff contains a continuous sequence of chords. A text box on the right side of the score provides instructions: "make the same gesture on the other side of the damper and towards the rest of the string, to the specific harmonics. number represent harmonic partials".

**Meno mosso (♩=70)**

75 4/4

Pno.

rubato

ppp

4/4 sounded harmonic pitches (among others)

Str.

7 3 10 7

♭

10 79

Pno.

Str.

3

7

15

*Red.*

*b*  $\frac{6}{8}$

*b*  $\frac{6}{8}$

*b*  $\frac{6}{8}$

Pno.

82

5 8

6 4

silently depressed

*f*

*sost. ped (press until the end)*

8<sup>vb</sup>

Str.

5

11

*R.H. inside the piano*

5 8

6 4

hit the bass strings with the palm of your hand

*L.H. inside the piano*

*f*

*(sost.)*

*b*  $\frac{6}{8}$

*b*  $\frac{6}{8}$

Pno.

85

6 4

4

4

Str.

6 4

*simile*

*mf*

strum firmly with your thumb

*ff*

86

Pno.

Str.

*simile*

88

Pno.

Str.

*sempre pizz., rubato*

hit the bass strings with the palm of your hand

90

Pno.

Str.

92

Pno.

Str.

hit the bass strings with the palm of your hand or with fingernails when indicated

*f*

94

Pno.

Str.

96

Pno.

Str.

Strum with your fingernail

*ppp*

*mp*