

The World All Around

Jeffrey Treviño, 2013

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for Eb Clarinet, Harp, and Prepared Piano

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radiant un-formedness: measurement through listening replaces grid-based division of time.

ensemble

All read from score. The clarinetist acts a kind of conductor, guiding the movement through the form and pauses at fermatas as needed. (This capacity does not mean that the clarinetist is a soloist.) The pianist and harpist should place notes in time according to the approximate graphic position relative to progress through the clarinet part.

Accidentals apply only for the notes to which they immediately adhere.

The concept of “tempo” is not relevant to this music. Proceed through the notation freely and let listening guide decisions about when sounds begin and end. The score demands fidelity to everything except timing; regarding timing, the relative graphic placement of symbols should be regarded ultimately as a suggestion that defers to listened action.

Events that seem to occur graphically at the same time should.

piano

The presence of a bracket indicates that the sustain pedal is depressed. A notch indicates the instantaneous raising and lowering of the sustain pedal, clearing the sustain fully in order to begin the note to which the notch corresponds.

“una corda” signifies that the una corda pedal should be depressed until “tre corde” appears.

unprepared notes will be disproportionately louder than prepared notes, and care should be taken to scale their dynamics to comport with the relative presence of the prepared sounds.

harp

A harmonic circle indicates that the notated pitch sounds as a harmonic.

clarinet

Diamond noteheads refer to a noise with a barely perceptible pitch content, fingered as the fingering for that system’s multiphonic. Two adjacent, diamond heads indicate two perceptibly distinct, but still continuously elided balances between sound and pitch.

Transition as gradually from state to state as possible; this means that the apparent boundaries in some of the notated symbols are illusory.

The diamond notehead does not mean to simply blow air through the instrument. The notated pitch should be almost imperceptibly present, but the sound should be primarily air.

For example, in a transition from a single pitch to a multiphonic sound, the multiphonic sound may begin to emerge well within the duration of the single pitch. The boundary between the notated single pitch and multiphonic chord should occur where listened judgment draws the line at the fulfilled existence of the multiphonic.

The same applies for other similar transitions.

The number of accents should be carefully observed as a notated form of diaphragmatic vibrato.

Arrows that cross seemingly sudden transitions of pitch may be bridged by gradual upward or downward glissandos, if the pitches are adjacent, or by a change into and out of a pitchless timbre, if one or the other notes is a harmonic note.

Rather than sudden changes in loudness, dynamic marks indicate instantaneous states of a constantly fluctuating loudness. (Loudness is how loud a sound sounds, and even an extremely airy sound can sound relatively softer or louder.)

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Jeff Treviño

Clarinet

Piano

Harp

una corda

ppp
tre corde

p

p

ppp
C

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

mp

ppp

una corda

mp

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

ppp

f

ppp
D

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

p

pp

ppp
D

mf

tre corde

f

2

Clar.

ppp

F

Pno.

ppp

Hp.

pp

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.).

- Clarinet (Clar.):** The staff is in treble clef. It begins with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly on the upper register, with some slurs and accents. A dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) is present.
- Piano (Pno.):** The staff is in treble clef. It features a single note, a half note with a flat (Bb), marked with a dynamic of *ppp* (pianissimo).
- Harp (Hp.):** The staff is in treble clef. It features a single note, a half note, marked with a dynamic of *f* (forte). Below the staff, the instruction *una corda* is written.

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.).

- Clarinet (Clar.):** The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. A long, horizontal line with a diamond-shaped bow at its end spans across the staff, indicating a sustained note or a specific performance technique. A small, dark, irregular shape is visible near the beginning of the staff.
- Piano (Pno.):** The staff is in bass clef. It features a single note with a fermata, marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic and the text *tre corde* below it.
- Harp (Hp.):** The staff is in bass clef. It features a single note with a fermata, marked with a *ppp* (pianissimo) dynamic.

[illegible]

The musical score for "The Great Wall" by John Williams is presented for three instruments: Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.). The score is written in treble and bass staves for each instrument. The Clarinet part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Piano part is written in both treble and bass staves. The Harp part is written in both treble and bass staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The Clarinet part has a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) and a fermata over a note. The Piano part has a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and a fermata over a note. The Harp part has a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) and a fermata over a note. The score is titled "The Great Wall" and is by John Williams.

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.).

- Clarinet (Clar.):** The staff is in treble clef. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. A long, horizontal line with a diamond-shaped bow at each end spans the first two measures. In the second measure, there is a cluster of notes: a whole note G#4, a half note A#4, and a quarter note B4. In the third measure, there is a whole note C5 with a fermata.
- Piano (Pno.):** The staff is in treble clef. In the second measure, there is a cluster of notes: a whole note F#3, a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3. In the third measure, there is a whole note B3 with a fermata. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking is placed below the staff in the third measure.
- Harp (Hp.):** The staff is in treble clef. In the third measure, there is a whole note C5 with a fermata. A *ppp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking is placed below the staff in the third measure.

Additional markings include an upward-pointing arrow above the Clarinet staff in the second measure, a downward-pointing arrow above the Piano staff in the second measure, and the text *tre corde* written below the Harp staff in the third measure.

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.).

- Clarinet (Clar.):** The staff is in treble clef. It begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. There is a long, horizontal line with an arrow pointing to the right, indicating a sustained note or breath. A fermata is placed over a note in the middle of the staff.
- Piano (Pno.):** The staff is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It features a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. A bracket labeled *una corda* spans the first part of the piece. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking appears later, accompanied by the instruction *tre corde*.
- Harp (Hp.):** The staff is in grand staff. It features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking.

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for Clarinet (Clar.), the middle for Piano (Pno.), and the bottom for Harp (Hp.). The Clarinet staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It features a series of notes, including a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, followed by a long, sustained note. The Piano staff also begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It features a series of notes, including a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, followed by a long, sustained note. The Harp staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It features a series of notes, including a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, followed by a long, sustained note.

4

Clar. *p*

Pno.

Hp. *mp*

Clar. *pp*

Pno. *mp*

Hp. *p* *una corda* *f*

Clar. *p*

Pno. *mf*

Hp. *mf* *f*

Clar. *mp*

Pno. *f*

Hp.

Clar. *ppp*

Pno.

Hp. *p* *tre corde* *ppp*

ppp A

Clar. *p*

Pno. *ppp*

Hp. *mf*

una corda

5

Clar. *pp*

Pno. *mf*

Hp. *mp*

Clar. *ppp*

Pno. *ppp*

Hp. *f*

tre corde

Clar. *pp*

Pno. *mf*

Hp. *ppp*

6

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

mp

pp

f

mf

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

pp

f

f

f

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

p

ppp

mf

ppp

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

mp

mp

pp

Clar. *p*

Pno. *pp*

Hp. *p* *pp* *mf*
E

Clar. *pp*

Pno. *f*

Hp. *mp*

Clar. *p*

Pno. *mp* *f*

Hp. *mf*
C

Clar. *mp*

Pno. *pp* *mp*

Hp. *una corda* *tre corde* *pp*

This musical score is for the first movement of Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 2, "The Wind." It features three staves: Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.). The Clarinet part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It starts with a rest, followed by a series of notes and rests, including a half note with a fermata. The Piano part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It features a series of notes and rests, including a half note with a fermata. The Harp part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It features a series of notes and rests, including a half note with a fermata. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.).

- Clarinet (Clar.):** The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a *ppp* (pianississimo) dynamic. A long, thin line connects the first note (B-flat) to a second note (B-flat) further along. Above the staff, there are two vertical arrows pointing upwards, one at the beginning and one further along.
- Piano (Pno.):** The staff is in treble clef. It starts with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. A single note (G-sharp) is marked with a fermata. Further along, there is a chord marked with a fermata and a *f* (forte) dynamic. Below the staff, there are two horizontal lines with curly braces: the first is labeled *una corda* and the second is labeled *tre corde*.
- Harp (Hp.):** The staff is in treble clef. It remains mostly silent until the end, where it plays a chord marked with a fermata and a *p* (piano) dynamic.

This musical score is for the third movement of Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 2, "The Wind." It features three staves: Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.). The Clarinet part begins with a melodic line marked *mp* (mezzo-piano), which is sustained by a long note. The Piano part provides harmonic support with a series of chords, including a prominent F major chord. The Harp part enters with a single note marked *mp*. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *ppp* (pianissimo), and *una corda* (soft pedal).

9

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

10

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

ppp

mf

una corda

mf

E

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.).

- Clarinet (Clar.):** The staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. A long, curved line spans from the first measure to the third measure, with a diamond-shaped ornament placed above the line in the third measure. Above the staff, there are two vertical markings: a triangle with a sharp sign (F#) and a diamond shape.
- Piano (Pno.):** The staff consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It begins with a *pp* dynamic marking. In the first measure, there is a chord of Bb and F# with a slur over it. In the second measure, there is a chord of C# and F#.
- Harp (Hp.):** The staff consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. In the first measure, there is a single note on the bass staff.

Clar.

Pno.

Hp.

mp
E

p

tre corde
And.

p

This musical score is for the piece 'The Wind' by Gustav Mahler, from his 'Symphonies for Children'. It is arranged for Clarinet (Clar.), Piano (Pno.), and Harp (Hp.). The score is in 3/4 time and consists of 12 measures. The Clarinet part begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and a long, sustained note. The Piano part features a series of chords and a melodic line, with dynamics ranging from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to forte (*f*). The Harp part provides a delicate accompaniment, starting with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The score is written for three staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The Clarinet staff is on the top, the Piano staff is in the middle, and the Harp staff is on the bottom. The music is in G major, as indicated by the key signature of one sharp (F#).

Clar.