## A Bao A Qu

## for Ensemble Modelo62

(flute, Bb clarinet, C trumpet, guitar , piano, marimba, violin, violoncello, double-bass and tape)


## Indications

IMPORTANT for PLAYERS and CONDUCTOR: The music is writtten in two dynamic layers. The parts are written with normal dynamic indications. Initially they have to be practiced in real volume. Many fragments of the music are intentionally written in a speed that is almost impossible to perform in. The performers have to try to achieve the musical gesture and melodic contour of these fragments in real volume Once the players can play their parts they have to perform the piece almost in silence. The dynamic equivalences are indicated in the parts. All music until rehearsal mark G is to be performed in the soft equivalence. Transformation towards real sound will be indicated below the dynamic line indications and will make reference to REAL sound.

What the double dynamic layer aims is not to get relaxed in the possibility of faking but to create a conflict between what the player actually know that is the sound and to try to perform that almost in silence. That is why to play in the real sound is important, to have a physical and mental internalization of the piece when performing in the soft version. When playing it soft the perfromer should be able to feel the physicality and imagine the real sound result. At the same time the soft performance will bring noises and sounds that you must allow to happen and accept.
This should bring out a different energy than if you were just improvising soft noises or performing specifically written soft and noisy effects. Please check carefully the dynamic equivalences that appear in the top left of the solos.

The dramatic effect that the piece has should not come out from acting but from trying to achieve an specific task.
The dramatic effect is a result. For instance, if you try to make a transition from motionless towards soft volume what is important is to always be listening mentally.
The final end of this is a sound result and to project a form of attention.
I don't see the piece as theatrical but the way is written aims at projecting a different attitude which probably produces a dramatic effect.

## For CONDUCTOR

In the first half of the piece the conductor's score doesn't show the music of the parts. It just indicates the kind of activity that is occuring as shown below. The conductor must explain this to the performers and that he/she wil indicate only cues that are timed according to the length of the music in the parts. The level of control of the conductor will increase towards the end of the piece.
solos

Boxed number with arrow: cue.

A computer must be placed by the conductor so that he/she triggers the tape when indicated.







G Synched cues
fl.

cl.



all Marimba boxes are $\downarrow=82$

Gtr.

piano
Keyboard cover

Vln.


Vc.


Cb.











33

Cl.





Vc.





fo 2 nd version (to try in rehearsal): - let the players continue with the sustained fff sounds for 15 " after Teodora ends her solo. Mark a sudden stop. - the guitar solo starts in that cue.

## Solos and Parts

## A Bao A Qu

Miguelangel Clerc 2012
$\boldsymbol{f}=$ very soft, a bit more articulate
A Bao A Qu (flute solo)
$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{f}=$ as soft as possible
$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{p}=$ almost silence, let sound some articulating noises (keys, some airy attacks from the mouth)
$\boldsymbol{p}=$ silence, keep on performing mentally and if physically without sound.
Play everything as legato as possible Miguelangel Clerc with the exception of indicated staccatos.


Fl.


Fl.


Fl.



- Perform everything in "soft" equivalence. As indicated in the solo.
- Cues between brackets are placed in an approximate time position.

(cue 4)



C play whole fragment . $=82$

(cue 2)



real dynamic lineo


G

- $=60 \begin{aligned} & \text { (boxed tempos are independent from } \\ & \text { conductor's marking) }\end{aligned}$ conductor's marking)
cue 1
$\qquad$
Fl. 93
normal dynamics
cue 2
ff (louder than indicated real)

$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{p}=$ almost silence, let sound some articulating noises (keys, some airy attacks from the mouth)
$\boldsymbol{p}=$ silence, keep on performing mentally and if physically without sound.



## A

Clarinet in Bb

play whole fragment
d. $=66$
. = 66
(cue 3)
cue 2
 6 8 Stop suddenly with "cue 1 "
(cue 4)
cl.


Cl .


Cl .

cl.

$\mathbf{C}$ this rehearsal mark is in
an approximate position
(cue 1)
Cl.


Cl.


$m f$

Cl .

cl.

cue 5

## D

 $=60$a. 鲜


## F

cl.

cue 4
(5")
cue 5
(20")
cue 1
(16")
Cl.


Cl .


Cl .


Cl .

(cue 3)
Cl.

Cl.


[^0]Cl .



Cl .

cue 1


Cl .

Cl.


Cl .

Cl.


Cl .

Cl.





cue 4


## A Bao A Qu (guitar solo)

$\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f f} \boldsymbol{f f f}=$ very soft, a bit more articulate

$$
\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{f}=\text { as soft as possible }
$$

$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{p}=$ almost silence, let sound some articulating noises
$\boldsymbol{p}=$ silence, keep on performing mentally and if physically without sound.



After 32 " approx. (after all cues of the group) the conductor will indicate a 16 " long diminuendo (next cue 1 ).









Teodora's final cue

$\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f f} \boldsymbol{f f f}=$ very soft, a bit more articulate
$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{f}=$ as soft as possible
$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{p}=$ almost silence, let sound some articulating noises
$\boldsymbol{p}=$ silence, keep on performing mentally and if physically without sound.

First practice with dynamics as written in score.
Then perform with dynamics as specified in the instructions beside.
Mute the keyboard with cloths and weigths.


A Bao A Qu (marimba part)

- Perform everything in "soft" equivalence. As indicated in the solo.
- "Real" dynamic changes will be indicated below the regular dynamic area.
- Cues between brackets are placed in an approximate time position.

(cue 3)


C

(cue 2)
(cue 3)

$\square$
E

(20")
 The diminuendo goes to motionless. Stop completely in cue 2.

soft
real dynamic line
(cue 4)

$\mathbf{F}$ an this rehearsal mark is in
an approximate position (marks beginning of diminuendo to motionless)

real dynamic line





G ssmaded wes
$\downarrow=60$ (boxed tempos are independent from
cue 1


[^1]

H
cue 5

cue 3
W.B.

cue 5

$\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f f} \boldsymbol{f f f}=$ very soft, a bit more articulate $\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{f}=$ as soft as possible
$\boldsymbol{m p}=$ almost silence, let sound some articulating noises
$\boldsymbol{p}=$ silence, keep on performing mentally and if physically without sound.
Muffle piano strings (in the used range) with a blanket or big cloth. Pitch has to be recognizable.

First practice with dynamics as written in score.
Then perform with dynamics as specified in the instructions beside.


## A Bao A Qu (piano part)





D





(20")
cue 3
(7")
cue 4
(5")

After 20" approx. the conductor will indicate a 16 " long diminuendo (next cue 1 )
. $=56$ The diminuendo goes to motionless. Stop completely in cue 2 .

real dynamic line




real dynamic line
ue 3 = 56 stop with next cue



$$
d=60
$$

cue 1

cue 2
cue 3
Pedal stroke

cue 5

cue 4


A Boo A Qu (final piano solo)






accel. .

$m p$







$(\mathbb{R e d}) \rightarrow$
$\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f f} \boldsymbol{f f f}=$ very soft, a bit more articulate $\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{f}=$ as soft as possible
$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{p}=$ almost silence, let sound some articulating noises
$\boldsymbol{p}=$ silence, keep on performing mentally and if physically without sound.

First practice with dynamics as written in score.
Then perform with dynamics as specified in the instructions beside.

Play everything as legato as possible with the exception of indicated staccatos.

A Bao A Qu (violin solo)



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (cue 5) , }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F \text { this rehearsal mark is in } \\
& \text { an approximate position (marks beginning of diminuendo to motionless) } \\
& \mathrm{V} \ln \mathrm{CO}
\end{aligned}
$$


if conductors
stretches until this point

cue 4

cue 5


J Resonances
Piano solo (continues)
39

Teodora gives cue .

$\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f f} \boldsymbol{f f f}=$ very soft, a bit more articulate
$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{f}=$ as soft as possible
$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{p}=$ almost silence, let sound some articulating noises
$\boldsymbol{p}=$ silence, keep on performing mentally and if physically without sound.
Miguelangel Clerc





## A Bao A Qu (Cello)

- Perform everything in "soft" equivalence. As indicated in the solo
- "Real" dynamic changes will be indicated below the regular dynamic area - Cues between brackets are placed in an approximate time position

A (cues 1, 2 and 3 are marked during loop)

play whole fragment

- $=82$
- = 82
cue 5

B approximate position (cue 1)
(cue 1 )
arco
vc.

play whole fragment

- = 60
cue 2
(cue 3)
(cue 4)
$\mathrm{Vc}. \cdot \frac{\mathbf{- 6}}{4} \mathrm{3}$

D
de60
with conductor
cue 1


## conductor marks

 keep beat speed.$d=60$
cue 2 (cue 3)


vc.

cue 2
?
"ue




Cb.


8

Cb.


Cb.


Cb.


Cb.


A Boo A Qu (double bass part)

- Perform everything in "soft" equivalence. As indicated in the solo.
- "Real" dynamic changes will be indicated below the regular dynamic area.
- Cues between brackets are placed in an approximate time position.

A (cues land 2 are marked during loop)
A

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\begin{array}{l}
\text { Loop solo } \\
\text { until "cue 3" }
\end{array} & \text { cue } 3 & (6 ") & \text { cue } 4
\end{array} \text { play whole fragment }
$$

(cue 5)
until "cue 3"
,
(6)
cue 4

(3' approx.)
$m f$

Cb.


C
cue 5
Cb.


Cb.


Cb.


Cb.


Cb.


E
cue 1

Cb.
 The diminuendo goes to motionless. Stop completely in cue 2.


Cb.


F $\mathfrak{F}$ uncrasexumank
an approximate position (marks beginning of diminuendo to motionless)



Cb. 7


Cb.
 soft

Cb.
$\% \sum_{0}$

c. 9 ?


сb.

cb.
cue 4
b.

cb.


Cb .


Cb .
$\pm$ Resonances


cb.
 to conductor to start
cb.


сb.



[^0]:    G Synched cues
    (boxed tempos are independent from

[^1]:    Mar.
    
    cue 3

