Sprawling street

for large ensemble and baritone

Staff

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Flauto I / Piccolo / Basso
Flauto / Contralto in G
Clarinetto soprano in B / basso in B
Sassofono I alto in Es / Soprano in B
Sassofono II Tenore in B / alto in Es
Corno doppio in F
Tromba in C (mutes: wah, wee-zee, buzz-wow, plunger)
Trombone I (mutes: wah, plunger)
Trombone II (mutes: wah, plunger)
Tuba basso (mute)
Voce (baritono)
Chitarra elettrica (distortion, wah, vilume, delay)
Contrabasso
Pianoforte
Percussioni I:
    3 Timpani
    Tamburo,
    Silofono
    Hi-Hat
    Chinese cymbal
    Crash cymbal
    Ride cymbal
Percussioni I:
    Vibrafono
    Marimba
    Raganella
    Splash cymbal
    Tom-tom basso
    2 Gran cassi (di jazz e di orchestra)
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preters

	Legend for all interp
Pitch	
#	- quartertone higher
4	- quartertone lower
#	- three quartertones higher
•	- three quartertones lower
"suffixes"	
†	- sixth of tone higher
*	- sixth of tone lower (also indicate natural 7 th – 7 th harmonic)
^	- eighth of tone higher
\downarrow	- eighth of tone lower
+	- twelfth of tone higher
_	- twelfth of tone lower (also indicate natural 3 th – 5 th harmonic)
	- gradual transition
	- keeping this feature (for ex. fingering etc.)
7	- tremolo rapid as possible or frullato

- 2-line staff marks quasi Sprechstimme (without instruments)

- "x"-notehead in such staff marks pitchless voice sounds - consonants

...e-I-f-ahr-t -speak/sing (quasi Sprechstimme) part of german word "einzelfahrt"

Legend for woodwinds

Noteheads:

 \times

•00	- ord.
	- absolute noise (air), for flutes – "aeolian" sounds
*	- very noisy (3/4 noise / 1/4 tone)
≠	- half-noise/half-tone

- a little noisy (1/4 noise / 3/4 tone)

- these notes mark fingering, but not sound

Notes in a round denote that embouchure hole is absolutely covered by lips:		
	- absolute noise with covered embouchure hole	
	- "jet"	
Signs:		
0,	- non-standart fingering harmonic/sons harmonique	
>	- whistle tone(s)	
4	- slap-tongue	
h	- soft attack – [hů]	
•	- tie preceding note marks sound without attack or with very soft attack	
	Legend for Brass	
123	- fingering: first (tone), second (semitone), third (minor 3 rd) valves are pressed relatively	
Notoboods:		
Noteheads:		
•00	- ord.	
	- absolute noise (air)	
◆ ♦	- this notes mark fingering, but not sound	
	Horn	
In fingering rema		
b	- fourth valve in "b-alto"-position	
f	- fourth valve in "f"-position	
+	- stopped: hand is very deeply in bell, more sharp sound, pitch shifting is semitone up	
V	- muted (by hand): more soft sound, pitch shifting semitone down	
×		
×	- 3/4 muted (pitch shifting ~three eighth tones down)	
×	- half-muted (pitch shifting ~quartertone down)	
0,	- opened	

Trumpet & Trombones

Trumpet fingering details:

- $1\uparrow$ / $3\uparrow$ first / third valve correcting joint (finger ring) is tuned up relatively
- first / third valve correcting joint (finger ring) is tuned down relatively $1 \downarrow / 3 \downarrow$

Mutes:

+ - closed by mute (con sord.)

- opened

- 3/4 closed by mute
Only for
wah-wah,
plunger or
wee-zee mute

 Φ - - - - - - - - - - - about phonetic signs see vocal legend (below)

Tuba

- as a notehead: clap on the mouthpiece by hand

Electric Guitare

Harmonics notation:



Р

- ← digit above note marks harmonic number (in natural scale), not a fret number
- ◆ real harmonic sound
- ◆ supposed place of touching (often it is possible to find others)
- ◆ fundamental (for natural flageolets opened string, for artificial place of string stopping)

- these signs **above** staff mark positions of volume pedal and its fading in/out (<u>not</u> dynamics of <u>playing</u>)

**P 50% 35 % etc.

- + wah pedal is pressed down ("w"-position)
- o wah pedal is released (pulled up; "a"-position)

 $1/12 \dots 1/2$ bend - graduations of pitch bend; fractions denote parts of tone (1/2 = semitone)

- pop slap (pizz. a la Bartok) or thumb slap

Pianoforte



- harmonics approximately (touch the strings in according place(s) at the same time with key taking).

Several different harmonics on single key strings it is possible to provide by simultaneous touching by two/three fingers in a little different places on different strings of one key.

Digits mark harmonic numbers (in natural scale), diamond notes on added staff – real harmonics sounds, normal note on main staff – taken key.

Those diamond notes, which have common stem with this normal note, mark overtones of fundamental of this normal note.

NB. Perhaps colored threads or small pieces of colored duct tape must mark some places on the piano strings for orientation.



- example of any harmonics (ad libitum) of marked fundamental



- scratch strings by fingernail (from oneself)



- sharply scratch strings by fingernail and leave to sound on the pedal

Percussions

Noteheads:



- closed hi-hat (strike by mallet)



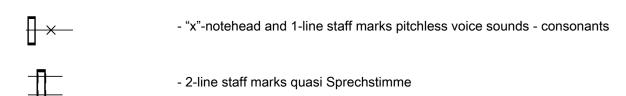
- opened hi-hat



- close hi-hat – strike by pedal

- it's means:
 - 1) for Snare drum (Tamburo): scratch skin by another end of mallet:;
 - 2) for Kettle drums (Timpani): scratch skin by stick head pressing: the interpreter holds mallet almost vertically (stick head is below, lying on the skin) and press down towards the mallet direction; result is a sound vaguely resembling "elephant blowing"

Vocal (Baritono)



Einzelfahrt - this font displays word (not phonetic signs)

Phonetic simbols (based on IPA signs):

- i as in english s<u>ea</u>t
- e as in french fée, german Ehre
- ϵ as in english men, french fait, german elf
- y labialized [i]: as in french <u>u</u>ne, german h<u>ü</u>te
- $_{\Theta}$ something in between of [o] (see) and [ø] (french eu-fermé)
- u as in english new, french tour, german Uhr
- υ as in english p<u>u</u>t, german D<u>u</u>rst
- $_{O}$ as in french p<u>ô</u>le, german <u>O</u>hr
- as in english talk, french Paul, german dort
- i it's like [i] (closer: [I]) but tongue position is more back: as in russian [milo] soap
- a as in english house (in diphthongs), french patte, german Kamm
- w as in english wine
- 1 as in english <u>l</u>amp
- \underline{n} as in english \underline{n} ot or french \underline{n} ez or german \underline{N} ot
- ${\bf r}$ "mediterranean" and russian rolled ${\bf r}$: as in italian raganella, spanish rabido
- ç as in german ich
- \int as in english <u>sh</u>ave, french <u>ch</u>eval, german <u>Sch</u>utz
- Φ bilabial fricative "f"; offten in american english in, for example, <u>wh</u>at (wh voiceless)
- f in german <u>F</u>ahrt
- h as in english <u>h</u>ouse, german <u>H</u>aus
- <u>ts</u> affricative: simultaneous articulation "t" & "s", in german Einzelfahrt
- t german Fahrt
- this sound reminding a squeezed scratch is produced only by ligaments (see footnote for bar 29)
- voicelessness diacritical sign; example: $[3^\circ] = [3]$ without voice (whispering or articulating of breath consonant (in combination with consonant sign))

- "fractions" mean combination of marked articulations (first example) or something in between of marked sounds (second one); in "vertical" "fractions" one of articulations can be stable (dashed line) as another can gradually changes (line with arrow; example see in bars 11-12, in Trbn part – bar 9)

w/u

 $\overline{u^{\circ}}$

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