

st256.15.1



sumtone

:

luís antunes pena

fragments of noise and blood

für bassklarinette, violoncello, schlagzeug,
klavier und elektronik



Cornelia Griess, Fragmente 2009

luís antunes pena

fragments of noise and blood

1. multiphonic I - in mir slebst
2. tonlos I - das fast perfekte gleichgewicht von kraft und zurückhaltung
3. rauschen I - apotheose des absurden
4. rauschen II – kapital chaos
5. rhythmus I - nicht fassbares rot
6. multiphonic II - ich will die unsterblichkeit nur, damit das blut durch die ären fließt

kompositionsauftrag der philharmonie essen und der gesellschaft für neue musik ruhr e.V. gefördert von der kunststiftung nrw

dem e-mex ensemble gewidmet

Texte aus dem Programm des Konzerts am 3. Juni 2009 - Philharmonie Essen von Stefan Drees

(...)

Im Gegensatz hierzu arbeitet Luís Antunes Pena in seinen "fragments of noise and blood" mit isolierten Klangkomponenten, die auf jeweils unterschiedliche Weise miteinander in Beziehung gebracht werden. Jeder der fünf kurzen Sätze basiert auf einer genau durchdachten Klangsituation, deren Möglichkeiten musikalisch ausgestattet werden. Wesentlich Gestaltungselemente hierbei sind Klänge mit wechselnden Geräuschanteilen, deren Einsatz und Kombination zu immer neuen Klanggestalten führen. Klar bestimmte Tonhöhen nutzt Pena etwa im dritten Stück ("apotheose des absurden"), wo durch besondere Artikulationen aus dem gleichmäßig dahinfließenden Klavierpart eine melodische Struktur herausgearbeitet und mit den Klängen von Granitplatten konfrontiert wird. Einen höheren Geräuschanteil besitzen hingegen die so genannten "multiphonics" (Mehrklänge) der Klarinette, die der Komponist im ersten Stück ("in mir selbst") zu fragilen Gebilden formt und gleitenden Tonhöhen des Violoncellos sowie elektronischen Geräuschzuspielungen entgegenstellt. An anderen Stellen wiederum - so im zweiten Stück ("das fast perfekte gleichgewicht von kraft und zurückhaltung") - greift Pena vorwiegend auf Klänge mit hohem Geräuschanteil, wie gestrichene Becken, zurück, die er in subtiler Rhythmisierung einsetzt. Indem er die geforderten Mittel immer äußerst sparsam verwendet, schafft er eine Reihe miniaturartiger Satzgebilde, deren fragmentarischer Charakter durch die tagebuchähnlichen Untertitel unterstrichen wird.

(...)

luís antunes pena
fragments of noise and blood
für bassklarinette, violoncello, schlagzeug, klavier und elektronik
v3 (september 2012)

st256.15.1

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besetzung:

bassklarinette
violoncello
schlagzeug
klavier
elektronik

schlagzeug:

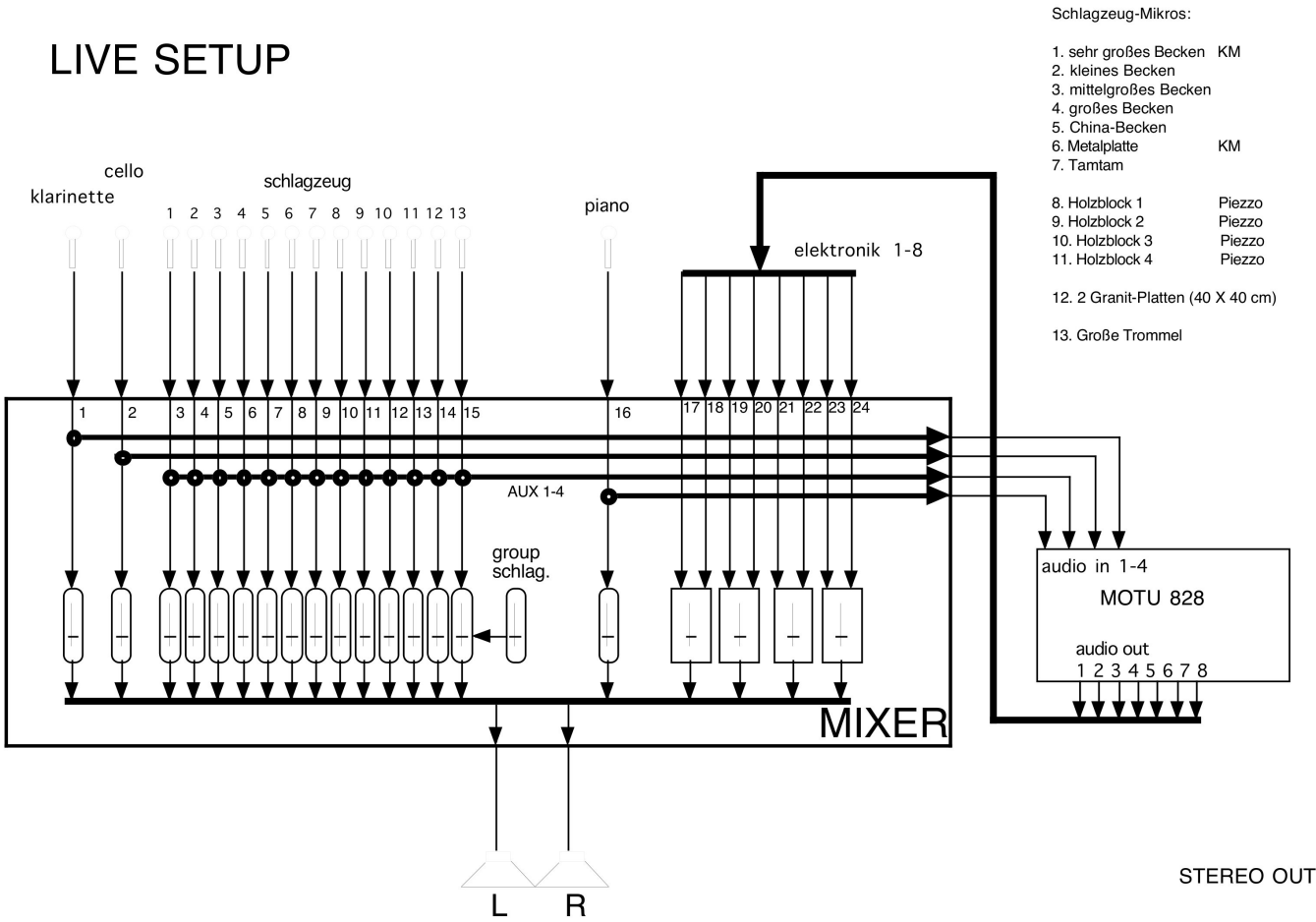
große Trommel

4 Holzblöcke (verstärkt mit Kontaktmikrofonen)
1 sehr großes Becken oder 4 ähnliche Becken (für 4 Musiker)

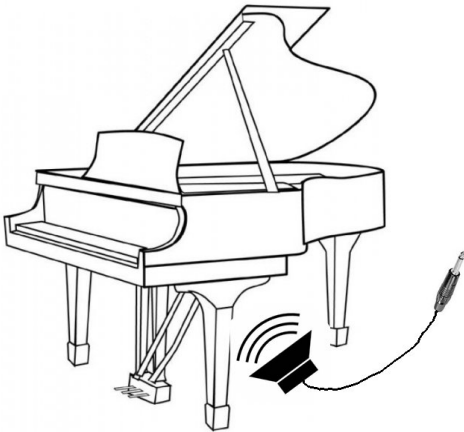
kleines Becken
mittelgroßes Becken
großes Becken
China-Becken
Metalplatte
Tamtam

2 Granit-Platten etwa 15 X 12 cm
3 guero
Mettalketten

LIVE SETUP



elektronik im fragment 4 – kapital chaos:



The noise sound of the cable should amplified by a guitar amplifier (or similar) and be captured through the piano.

software

the whole electronics work with live csound. Please donwload all the files here and follow the instructions:

http://icem.folkwang-hochschule.de/~pena/Elektronik_FRAGMENTS.zip

Partitur

Luís Antunes Pena

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B. Kl.
(in B)

Vc.

gr. Tr.

Klv.

Elek.

noise 1/2						
noise 3/4						
noise 5/6						
noise 7/8						

Mikrotonale gliss.

30 - 40 Sek.

B. Kl.
(in B)

ppp <> <> <> <>

IV. *sempre*

sehr langsames gliss., fast unmerklich

30 - 40 Sek.

Vc.

<> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <>

gr. Tr.

30 - 40 Sek.

30 - 40 Sek.

Klv.

17

noise 1/2

noise 3/4

Elek.

noise 5/6

noise 7/8

p

mp

mf

ppp

</

DAS FAST PERFEKTE GLEICHGEWICHT VON KRAFT UND ZURÜCKHALTUNG

Partitur

Luís Antunes Pena

großes Becken *

arco Tonlos ohne Obertöne Bogenwechsel immer unterschiedlich

20 - 30 Sek.

2 = 60

3

8 - 10 Sek.

4

5

8 - 10 Sek.

6

7

8

7

32

Bass-Klarinette

f

f

f

großes Becken *

arco Tonlos ohne Obertöne Bogenwechsel immer unterschiedlich

20 - 30 Sek.

= 60

8 - 10 Sek.

8 - 10 Sek.

7

32

Cello

f

f

f

großes Becken*

20 - 30 Sek.

= 60

8 - 10 Sek.

8 - 10 Sek.

7

32

Holzblöcke I
II
III
IV

Holzblöcke mit vier Kontaktmikrophonen verstärken

HB stark verstärkt arco

p

p

p

Klavier

großes Becken *

arco Tonlos ohne Obertöne Bogenwechsel immer unterschiedlich

20 - 30 Sek.

= 60

8 - 10 Sek.

8 - 10 Sek.

7

32

f

f

f

=

* mit Kontaktmikrophon verstärken

=

= 158

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

4

32

B. Kl.

pp

pp < **p**

mp >

mf >

pp

= 158

7

4

5

7

4

5

4

3

4

32

Vc.

pp

pp < **p**

mp >

mf >

pp

Holzblöcke I
II
III
IV

7

4

5

7

4

5

4

3

5

8

4

32

ppp > **mp**

ppp > **mf**

p

p > **mp**

= 158

7

4

5

7

4

5

4

3

4

32

Klv.

pp

pp < **p**

mp >

mf >

pp

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

B. Kl. *mf* *p* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *f*

Vc. *mf* *p* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *f*

Holzblöcke I II III IV *pp* *f* *f* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

Klv. *mf* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *f*

=

präzise 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

sehr statisch, ohne dynamische Sschwankungen

B. Kl. *pp* *sempre*

kl. Bck. mit. Bck. gr. Bck. China-Bck. Metallpl. Tamtam *mp* *pp* *pp* *p* *p* *mp* *pp* *mf* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pppp*

Holzblöcke I II III IV *pp* *sempre* *pp* *p* *p* *mp* *pp* *mf* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

präzise 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

sehr statisch, ohne dynamische Sschwankungen

Klv. *pp* *sempre*

B. Kl.

Vc.

kl. Bck.
mit. Bck.
gr. Bck.
China-Bck.
Mettalpl.
Tamtam

Holzblöcke I
II
III
IV

Klv.

46474849505152535455565758

präzise
IV. sehr SP

p *sempre*

Becken immer *l.v.*

pp mp pp p mp ppp p pp p pp mp mf pp

pp mp pp mf pp < mp pp mf pp < mf

B. Kl.

Vc.

kl. Bck.
mit. Bck.
gr. Bck.
China-Bck.
Mettalpl.
Tamtam

Holzblöcke I
II
III
IV

Klv.

59606162636465666768697071

mp pp f p p

pp mp p

pp p

pp mp p

pp p

pp mf pp < mp pp mf

APOTEOSE DO ABSURDO

Luís Antunes Pena

1 2 Granitplatten (etwa 15 X 12 cm) 3 4 5 6 7 8

Schlagzeug

$\text{♩} = 112$

ff *sim.*

mf *mp* *mf* *mf* *mp*

Klavier

$\text{♩} = 112$

p *sim.*

The lowest Bass-Clef is to play allways two octaves lower

Audiofile: Klavier in Achteltönen

Ele.

ppp

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Schlg.

mp *f* *f* *mf* *f* *mp* *mf*

Klv.

Ele.

25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

Schlg. *gerieben* *geschlagen* ***ff*** ***f p*** ***ff***

Klv. ***mp*** ***f*** ***mp*** ***mf*** ***ff*** ***mp*** ***mf*** ***mp*** ***mf*** ***mp***

Ele.

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

Schlg.

Klv.

Ele.

f *ff* *p* *ff* *p*

f *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *f* *mp* *mf* *mf* *mp*

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

Schlg.

Klv.

Ele.

ff

mf *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* *f* *mf* *ff* *mf* *mp* *f*

The musical score is written for three parts: Schlag (Drum), Klv. (Clavichord), and Ele. (Elephant). The score is in 2/4 time and consists of 56 measures. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The Schlag part features a series of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *ff*. The Klv. part is a continuous melody in the bass clef, with dynamic markings *mf*, *mp*, *f*, and *mp*. The Ele. part is a continuous melody in the bass clef, with dynamic markings *mf*, *mp*, *f*, and *mp*.

Musical score for three parts: **Schlg.** (Snare Drum), **Klv.** (Clavichord), and **Ele.** (Elephant). The score covers measures 57 to 64.

Schlg. (Snare Drum): Measures 57-64. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, *ff*, and *f*. The notation shows various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Klv. (Clavichord): Measures 57-64. Dynamics include *ff*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *mf*, *mf*, *mp*, and *mf*. The notation shows various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Ele. (Elephant): Measures 57-64. The notation shows various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

The musical score is written for three parts: Schlag (Drum), Klv. (Clavichord), and Ele. (Elephant). The score is in 2/4 time and consists of measures 65 to 72. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Schlag (Drum): The part features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *p*, *ff*, *mf*, and *p*.

Klv. (Clavichord): The part is written for a two-staff instrument. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *mp*, *f*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *mp*, and *mp*.

Ele. (Elephant): The part is written for a single-staff instrument. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *mp*, *f*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *mp*, and *mp*.

73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Schlg. *ff* *mf p ff*

Klv.

Ele.

89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96

Schlg.

Klv.

Ele.

ff *sempre*

ff *sim.*

Schlg.

97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104

Klv.

2.

Ele.

Schlg.

105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112

Klv.

3.

Ele.

Schlg.

113 114 115 116 117 118 119

Klv.

4.

Ele.

Schlg.

120 121 122 123 124 125

Klv.

5.

Ele.

Schlg.

Klv.

Ele.

Musical score for measures 126-131. The Schlg. part features a series of eighth notes with various rests and slurs. The Klv. part consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern. The Ele. part has a sparse eighth-note accompaniment.

B. Kl. (in B)

Vc.

Musical score for measures 132-140. The B. Kl. part includes a long melodic line with a crescendo and a change to 3/4 time at measure 140. The Vc. part features a glissando and a pizzicato section. A chord diagram for measure 137 shows notes R, C#, and G#.

B. Kl. (in B)

Vc.

Musical score for measures 141-148. The B. Kl. part has a series of chords with a crescendo. The Vc. part continues with a pizzicato accompaniment.

Partitur

Kapital Chaos

Luís Antunes Pena

The musical score for "Tape Capital" is a complex, multi-layered composition. It features five main instrumental parts: Cable (Klarinetist), Schlagzeuger (Drummer), Klavier (Cellist), Pianist, and Elektronik (Electronic). The score is written in common time (C) and includes a variety of musical notations, including staccato, accents, and dynamic markings.

Instrumental Parts:

- Cable (Klarinetist):** The part begins with a staccato melody in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The tempo marking $\text{♩} = 48$ is indicated. The part is marked *f* (forte) and includes a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure.
- Schlagzeuger (Drummer):** The part is marked *3. Pedal* and *fff* (fortissimo). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure.
- Klavier (Cellist):** The part is marked *3. Pedal* and *fff*. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure.
- Pianist:** The part is marked *loco* and *fff*. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure.
- Elektronik (Electronic):** The part is marked *pppp* (pianissimo) and includes a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure.

Tempo and Dynamics:

- The tempo markings are $\text{♩} = 48$, $\text{♩} = 108$, $\text{♩} = 36$, $\text{♩} = 72$, and $\text{♩} = 144$.
- The dynamic markings are *f* (forte), *fff* (fortissimo), and *pppp* (pianissimo).

Other Markings:

- The score includes a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure of the Cable part.
- The score includes a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure of the Schlagzeuger part.
- The score includes a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure of the Klavier part.
- The score includes a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure of the Pianist part.
- The score includes a staccato marking *stacc.* in the first measure of the Elektronik part.

The musical score for 'Cab. (Kl.)' is presented in a multi-staff format. The top staff, labeled 'Cab. (Kl.)', features a complex rhythmic pattern with various note values and rests. Above this staff, a tempo sequence is indicated: $\text{♩} = 36$, followed by an arrow pointing to $\text{♩} = 96$, then a long arrow pointing to $\text{♩} = 144$, then an arrow pointing to $\text{♩} = 46$, and finally a long arrow pointing to the right. The piano accompaniment consists of three staves: 'Schlg.' (drums) in treble clef, 'Kl.' (piano) in treble clef, and 'Pno.' (piano) in bass clef. The 'Schlg.' and 'Kl.' staves show a series of rests, while the 'Pno.' staff features a continuous, flowing melodic line with many slurs. The electronic part, labeled 'Elek.', is shown in a single staff at the bottom, featuring a series of notes with a dashed line above them, suggesting a specific electronic effect or filter.

26

Cab.
(Kl.)

(Schlg.)

(Kl.)

(Pno.)

Elek.

Fermata until end of tape

ff

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The musical score is for a piece titled "Wiederholen ad libitum und unabhängig". It features five staves: B. Kl. (in B), Vc., gr. Tr., Klv., and Ele. The B. Kl. staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords with dynamic markings *pp* and *p*, and performance instructions "frull." and "sim.". The Vc. staff is in alto clef and contains a series of chords with dynamic markings *mp*, *p*, *mf*, and *ff*. The gr. Tr. staff is in bass clef and contains a series of chords with dynamic markings *mf*, *f*, and *mp*. The Klv. staff is in bass clef and contains a series of chords with dynamic markings *ff*. The Ele. staff is empty. The score includes a rehearsal mark "A" and a section labeled "sehr langsam".

B Wiederholen ad libitum und unabhängig

B. Kl.
(in B)

Musical notation for B. Kl. (in B). The staff shows a series of chords, each marked with a dynamic: *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *ff*, *pp*, *ff*, *pp*, *ff*. The chords are marked with a *B* in a box, indicating they should be repeated ad libitum and independently.

B Wiederholen ad libitum und unabhängig

Vc.

Musical notation for Vc. The staff shows a series of chords, each marked with a dynamic: *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *ff*, *pp*, *ff*, *pp*, *ff*. The chords are marked with a *B* in a box, indicating they should be repeated ad libitum and independently.

B Wiederholen ad libitum und unabhängig

mit vielen tiefen Tönen

gr. Tr.

Musical notation for gr. Tr. The staff shows a series of chords, each marked with a dynamic: *f*, *mf*, *ff*, *f*. The chords are marked with a *B* in a box, indicating they should be repeated ad libitum and independently.

B Wiederholen ad libitum und unabhängig

mit sehr viel Druck
sehr langsam

mit zwei Plektren

Klv.

Musical notation for Klv. The staff shows a series of chords, each marked with a dynamic: *ff*, *ff*, *fff*. The chords are marked with a *B* in a box, indicating they should be repeated ad libitum and independently.

Ele.

Musical notation for Ele. The staff shows a series of chords, each marked with a dynamic: *pppp*. The chords are marked with a *B* in a box, indicating they should be repeated ad libitum and independently.

SAMPLE 2: NoiseCollector.aiff

B. Kl.
(in B)

Vc.

gr. Tr.

Klv.

extrem langsam

fff

Ele.

REVERB

pp

< *pp*

pp

SAMPLE 1: Field_Birds.aiff

ICH WILL DIE UNSTERBLICHKEIT NUR DAMIT DAS BLUT DURCH DIE ÄREN FLIEßT

Partitur

Luz

Luís Antunes Pena

Bassklarinette (in B)

Cello

kleines Becken
mittelgroßes Becken
großes Becken
China-Becken
Mettalplatte
Tamtam

Guero
Mettalketten
Granitplatten

große Trommel

Klavier

Elektronik

REVERB

noise gliss gl->

crescendo al fine

7891027

MULTIPH.

B. Kl.
(in B)

mf

p *f*

pp *mp*

Vc.

poco flautando unklar

pp

p *mf*

mp *f*

pp *mf*

mp *f*

pp *mf*

I. *pp* *mf* *f* *p*

II. I. *mf*

III. *p*

kl. Bck.
mit. Bck.
gr. Bck.
China-Bck.
Mettalpl.
Tamtam

mp

ppp

mf

pp *mf* *p*

Guevo
Mettalk.
Granitpl.

gr. Tr.

ppp *mp* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mp*

Klv.

3. Ped

p *mp*

p *f* *mf*

3. Ped * * * * *

SAMPLER NOISE

Ele.

pp

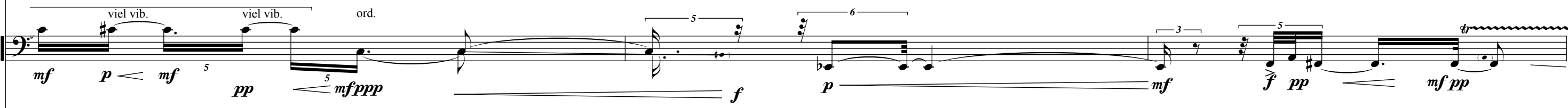
poco a poco cresc.

B. Kl.
(in B)



pp *ppp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *p* *mf* *pp*

Vc.



mf *p* *mf* *pp* *mf* *ppp* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *pp* *mf* *pp*

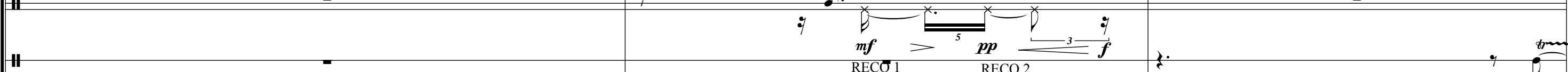
viel vib. viel vib. ord.

kl. Bck.
mit. Bck.
gr. Bck.
China-Bck.
Mettalpl.
Tamtam



mp *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *ppp* *f* *ff* *pp* *f* *pp*

Ghero
Mettalk.
Granitpl.



mf *pp* *f*

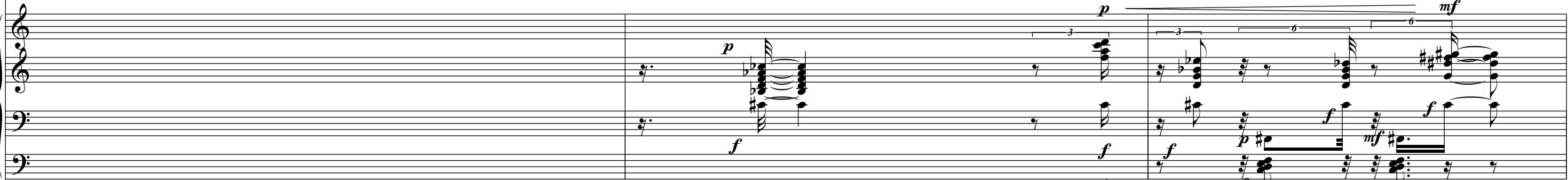
RECO 1 RECO 2

gr. Tr.



pp

Klv.



p *f* *p* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *p*

* Leo. * Leo. * Leo. * Leo. *

SAMPLER NOISE



pppp *p*

Ele.



poco a poco cresc.

[illegible]

poco a poco cresc.

24

accel.

25

26

Ton mit viel Luft

$\text{♩} = 48$

mp

Ton ord.

ff

B. Kl.
(in B)

Vc.

kl. Bck.
mit. Bck.
gr. Bck.
China-Bck.
Mettalpl.
Tamtam

Güero
Mettalk.
Granitpl.

gr. Tr.

accel.

ppp

$\text{♩} = 48$

ppp

Klv.

Ele.

poco a poco cresc.

B. Kl.
(in B)

Vc.

kl. Bck.
mit. Bck.
gr. Bck.
China-Bck.
Mettalpl.
Tamtam

Guero
Mettalk.
Granitpl.

gr. Tr.

Klv.

Ele.

mf

ff

ff

poco a poco cresc.

B. K1.
(in B)

Ton ord.

Vc.

kl. Bck.
mit. Bck.
gr. Bck.
China-Bck.
Mettalpl.
Tamtam

Guero
Mettalk.
Granitpl.

gr. Tr.

Klv.

Ele.

mp

ff

mp

ff

pp

mp

f *p* *pp* *mf* *mf* *f* *p* *f* *pp* *pp* *f* *p* *pp* *f* *pp* *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *p* *mp* *pp*

Akkorde: *p*

Cis: *ff* *p cresc.* *cis' sempre ff*

ppp

pp

poco a poco cresc.

B. Kl.
(in B)

Musical notation for B. Kl. (in B) across measures 32-35. The staff shows a melodic line with dynamic markings: *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *f*, and *p < f*.

Vc.

Musical notation for Vc. across measures 32-35. The staff shows a bass line with a dynamic marking of *f* at the end of measure 32.

kl. Bck.
mit. Bck.
gr. Bck.
China-Bck.
Mettalpl.
Tamtam

Musical notation for percussion instruments (kl. Bck., mit. Bck., gr. Bck., China-Bck., Mettalpl., Tamtam) across measures 32-35. The notation consists of vertical bar lines indicating rhythmic patterns.

Guero
Mettalk.
Granitpl.

Musical notation for Guero, Mettalk., and Granitpl. across measures 32-35. The notation consists of vertical bar lines indicating rhythmic patterns.

gr. Tr.

Musical notation for gr. Tr. across measures 32-35. The staff shows a complex rhythmic pattern with dynamic markings: *p*, *mf*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, *mf*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *mf*, *p*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *mp*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *f*, *pp*, *f*. There are also slurs and accents.

Klv.

Musical notation for Klv. across measures 32-35. The staff shows a complex rhythmic pattern with dynamic markings: *f*, *mf*, *f*, *pp*, *mf*, *p*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *mp*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *f*, *pp*, *f*. There are also slurs and accents.

Ele.

Musical notation for Ele. across measures 32-35. The staff shows a complex rhythmic pattern with dynamic markings: *mf*, *f*.

poco a poco cresc.

Musical notation for *poco a poco cresc.* across measures 32-35. The staff shows a complex rhythmic pattern with dynamic markings: *mf*, *f*.