

Gop

for recorder and harp

Miguel Ángel Clerc Parada 2005


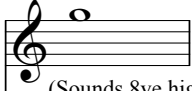
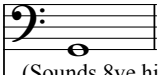



Signs and Symbols "Gop"

I. Recorder

Three recorders are used in this piece:

- a. Alto Recorder (440)
- b. Sopranino Recorder (440)
- c. Bass Recorder (440)

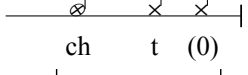
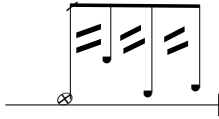
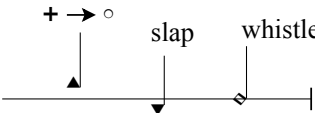
The G notes written in the five lined staffs are the only pitches to be played by each recorder in the one lined staff (in the score will appear as showed below the five lined staff)

TRADITIONAL NOTATION	Alto Recorder		Sopranino Recorder		Bass Recorder	
AS WRITTEN IN SCORE	Alto Recorder		Sopranino Recorder		Bass Recorder	

Air Sounds, no pitch.

Soff-em = blow in ordinary position covering totally the hole where the sound is produced so that no pitch appears.

Soff-L =(blow in Labium) blow in the hole where the sound is produced picking the recorder as a transverse flute.

All Recorders	<p>(soffiatto = blowed) soff-em</p> 		<p>A. B. C.</p> 
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The letters that will appear below air sounds are the letter sounds that must be produced in the mouth while blowing.

Letters like T or K are just indicating the attack of the note while CH, SH, HU are sounds that must be sustained during the whole figure duration.

(0), zero means, blow without producing any letter, like ordinary blowing.

—————> Arrow indicates, move gradually from one technique to another.

This figure is a soffiatto sound. The saucer form head notes are indicating that the fingers must percute over the holes of the recorder in a fast repeated free way. Producing different register percuted sounds while blowing.

A. The hand must cover partially the hole where the sound is produced. When blowed hardly the sound produced is a very high pitch. Pitches can be tuned by opening and closing the hand and blowing softly. The opening and closing of the fist will be indicated by o (open) and + (closed)

B. Picking the recorder as a transverse flute, the player must blow on the hole where the sound is produced and close it suddenly with the tongue obtaining a percuted low sound. In the recorders is not easy as in the mouth piece of a modern transverse flute so it must be learned as a new technique.

C. Whistle tone. Sounds an 8ve higher than the fundamental.

The recorder player must sing in some moments: The pitch range asked is for a soprano. The piece is originally written for a Recorder player that is a soprano as well. When to sing will be indicated in score as: Voice. When the recorder and voice must play at the same time will be shown as: R + V or specified in score.

Signs and Symbols "Gop"

II. Harp

TRADITIONAL NOTATION

Harp

The following 3 notes must be tuned in the G indicated above.

These notes are just indicating the corresponding strings to be played.

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These notes are just indicating the corresponding strings to be played.

AS WRITTEN IN SCORE

The G note to be played (register) will be indicated with an Ossia Staff below the single line staff in the score. If it must be changed to other G another Ossia Staff will be shown.

≈ = These lines are the equivalent of a tremolando. Repeat as fast as possible in an irregular way.

Hp.

The squared head note indicates the following technique: the strings must be percuted repeatedly with the fingertips. The sound produced must be an irregular tremolando (indicated by the two lines above the notes) of the pitches indicated, the volume must be almost inaudible.

finger tips middle

Palm down

The X head notes indicate a percussive action that will be specified with a text below in the score.

The words "up", "middle" and "down" are indicating height of the wooden body of harp. So when "down" appears the percussive action must be done close to the floor.

This symbol indicates a percussive action in the strings. The sound must be produced with a metal block that can percute at least 7 strings at the same time. When the strings are striked, the metal object must hardly and shortly gliss up. The sound must be dirty and hard.

rasg.

Rasgueado: repeated tremolo of strings trying to emulate the rasgueado guitar technique.

The Harp player will need some extra objects to produce specific sounds:

1. Vibrator ("sex device"): to produce a very fast tremolando between two strings. Will be indicated in score. If the vibrator has different speeds, use the slowest possible.
2. Rubber gloves (doctor kind): they must be very thin to have some sense of touch. They will be used to rub the strings up and down. The gloves must be wet to produce sound so the player must have a dish with water to put the finger tips in. Will be indicated in score over the notes as : G1 or Gloves. The moment to put them on and off will be indicated in score.

Gop

Miguelángel Clerc P. 2005

Alto Recorder $\text{♩} = 66$
5/4 sffz-mf ppp p possible whistle tone (sounds 8ve higher)
pitch breaks

Alto Recorder
line above play always this pitch

Harp $\text{♩} = 66$
5/4 sffz-mf ppp p possible legato possible

Harp
All sounds above play this note
The middle line above is the G string
The space below the line is the neighbour F string tuned in the G specified.
The space above the line is the neighbour A string tuned in the G specified.

Rec. $\text{♩} = 66$
4/4 sffz-mf ppp p possible whistle tone (sounds 8ve higher)
pitch breaks

Harp $\text{♩} = 66$
4/4 sffz-mf ppp p possible legato possible

Rec. $\text{♩} = 66$
4/4 sffz ppp sffz-mf whistle tone (sounds 8ve higher)
covered mouth piece high pitch +

Harp $\text{♩} = 66$
4/4 sffz pp sffz ppp sffz mf ppp sffz mf molto ritardando legato possible

Rec. $\text{♩} = 66$
2/4 p possible p sffz mf ppp whistle tone (sounds 8ve higher) whistle tone (sounds 8ve higher) legato possible a bisbigliando

Harp $\text{♩} = 66$
2/4 p possible p sffz ppp sffz ppp

* the voice pointing down is the same pitch played with other fingering or just cover some holes to change the pitch's color

Rec. $\text{♩} = 66$
5/4 p possible sffz p possible bisbigliando (right hand movement as tremolando in unison) whistle tone (sounds 8ve higher)

Harp $\text{♩} = 66$
5/4 p possible sffz p possible

16

Rec. *pp* voice *m* *gradually opening* *a* (voice) *mf* (breath) *ff* *frull* *ord* *f possible* *soff-L* *slap* *h(u)* *sfz* (3")

Harp *sfz sfz* palm down *sfz sfz* *pp* *pp*

21

Rec. *soff-L* *hit as hard as possible* *f possible* *f possible* *f possible*

Harp *pp* *pp*

24

Rec. *mf* *tktktktk...* *tk* *ch* *soff(light)* *f* *t k t* *sfz*

Harp *finger tips middle* *mf* *mf* *f* *palm down* *finger tips middle* *palm down* *finger tips middle* *f* *pp*

27

Rec. *sfz* *frull* *fff* *sfz* *sfz* *repeat as fast as possible* *ff* *sfz*

Harp *pp* *pp* *sfz* *clav gliss (nail)* *pp*

31

Rec. *soff-em* *mf* *ord* *ff* *sfz*

Harp *fff* *sfz* *Pick up vibrator and prepare to turn it on.*

35

Rec. *soff-L* *slap* *sfz* *f* *voice* *m* *p* *voice* *m* *p* *p*

Harp *pp (less presion/irregular)* *ord* *ord* *pizz*

* play grace notes in the third free g string, the written rhythms are just an approximate proposal. The player can improvise, and just must add more attacks towards the end of the phrase. Vary forms of attack freely (pizz, with nail, percuted, etc)