Mixtape

flute, violin, keyboard, double bass

Simon Bahr 2022

Preface

Instruments

Alto Flute / Piccolo | Violin | Piano | Double Bass

The score is not in C. Accidentals apply for the rest of the respective bar.

Microtone accidentals indicate slight deviations from tempered pitch in 6th tone steps.

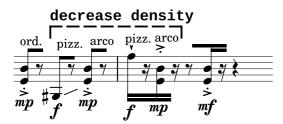
Use of Repeats

A main feature of this piece is a specific use of repeats: Many passages are repeated multiple times, but varied by one or more instruments according to an instruction given in the score. E. g. the following instruction

1st and 3rd cycle only

tells the player to play the material notated below the dashed line in the 1st and 3rd repeat only.

Generally speaking, the player is free to play any note marked by such a line or replace it with a rest. Accidentals, dynamics and any other kind of instruction that refers to multiple notes will still take effect even if the note they are attached to is not played. E. g. if the player decides to not play the last two-note chord in the marked sequence of the following example,



the consecutive chord after the marked sequence would still be played arco.

The different types of instructions for selecting notes in each cycle of a repeat are the following:

| Do not play in nth or last cycle. Play ad lib. in any other |
|---|
| cycle. |
| Play all notes in <i>nth (and nth)</i> cycle! Never play in any |
| other cycle. |
| Play all notes in first / last n cycles! Never play in any |
| other cycle. |
| |

pick n each cycle rests. decrease / increase / vary density vary note duration 1st cycle: \boldsymbol{x} / 2nd cycle: \boldsymbol{y} even cycle: \boldsymbol{x} / odd cycle: \boldsymbol{y} all notes of that voice. choose voice each cycle fade in / out never everything in one cycle single notes only Include two-note chords sometimes Do not only play single notes, but also include two-note chords. ↑

upper and lower voice in each cycle Include material from both voices in each cycle. Play the lowest note in chord in the 1st cycle, the second lowest in the 2^{nd} cycle, etc. Play single notes only.

Sometimes a note should be held over the course of all cycles of a repeated passage or even longer. These notes are accompanied by a circled arrow:

There may be different dynamic markings for different cycles. E. g. 1. f / 2. ff instructs the player to play forte in the 1st cycle and fortissimo in the 2nd cycle.

Also, dynamics are free to choose within a certain dynamic range in some passages. E. g. $f \Leftrightarrow fff$ instructs the player to choose as well as change the dynamics freely between forte and fortississimo to support the individual constellation of material selected for the current cycle.

Pick n notes in each cycle. Replace all other notes with

Decrease, increase or vary the amount of played notes over the course of all cycles. When increasing, start with very little notes. When decreasing, start with many notes. When varying, change the density of notes ad lib.

Change the duration of the indicated note in each cycle. Play the upper or lower voice or staff in the indicated cycle. Play all notes of that voice or staff.

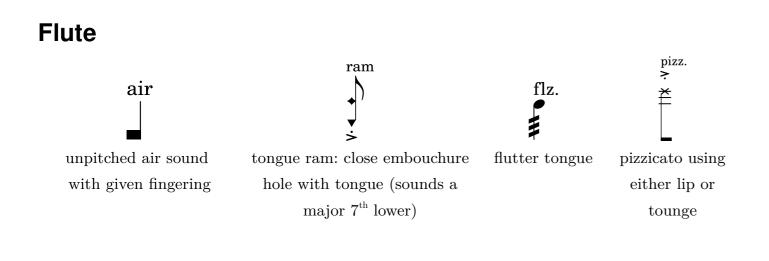
Play the upper or lower voice in the indicated cycle. Play

Choose a voice in each cycle and stick to that voice until the end of the cycle. Play all notes of that voice.

Scale all dynamics over the course of one or more cycles in order to obtain a smooth fade in (first cycle or cycles) or fade out (last cycle or cycles).

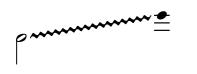
Never play all notes of a passage in a single cycle. Try to play noticeably different material in each cycle.

Only play a single note at a time. Choose notes ad lib.

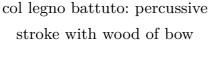


Violin

Only play vibrato when indicated.



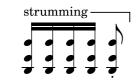
a glissando modulated by a rather irregular and large vibrato



clb



guitar style pizzicato: hold instrument in front of chest and plug strings with fingers



strumming (guit. pizz.): strum chord with thumb or multiple fingers as if playing guitar

Į thumb tremolo (guit. pizz.):

thumb

tremolo

tremolo using thumb when playing guitar style

Keyboard

A full-range keyboard with 88 keys (midinotes 21 to 108) must be used. A sampler file (sfz file format) is provided. Each key triggers a different soundfile in eight different velocity ranges. The sonic material sometimes differs between velocity ranges on the same key, but will usually be similar.

Between the lowest key and b3 (midinote 59), most samples are looped beats. In this range of the keyboard, it is extremely important to play very precisely on the beat, as the other players will be adjusting to the internal tempo and rhythm of the triggered beats.

Between c4 and c7 (midinote 60 to 96), the keyboard functions as an electric piano ("Fender Rhodes" style sound). However, some keys add some drum sounds or other sounds when a certain velocity threshold is reached (usually *ff* and *fff*).

Above c#7 (midinote 97), a set of soundfiles with altered voice material is placed. They are used in part J and K to play a sampler solo.

In repeats with cycle-based variations, a dashed line indicates variations (as described above) for one staff only – one line never applies to both staffs!

Double Bass

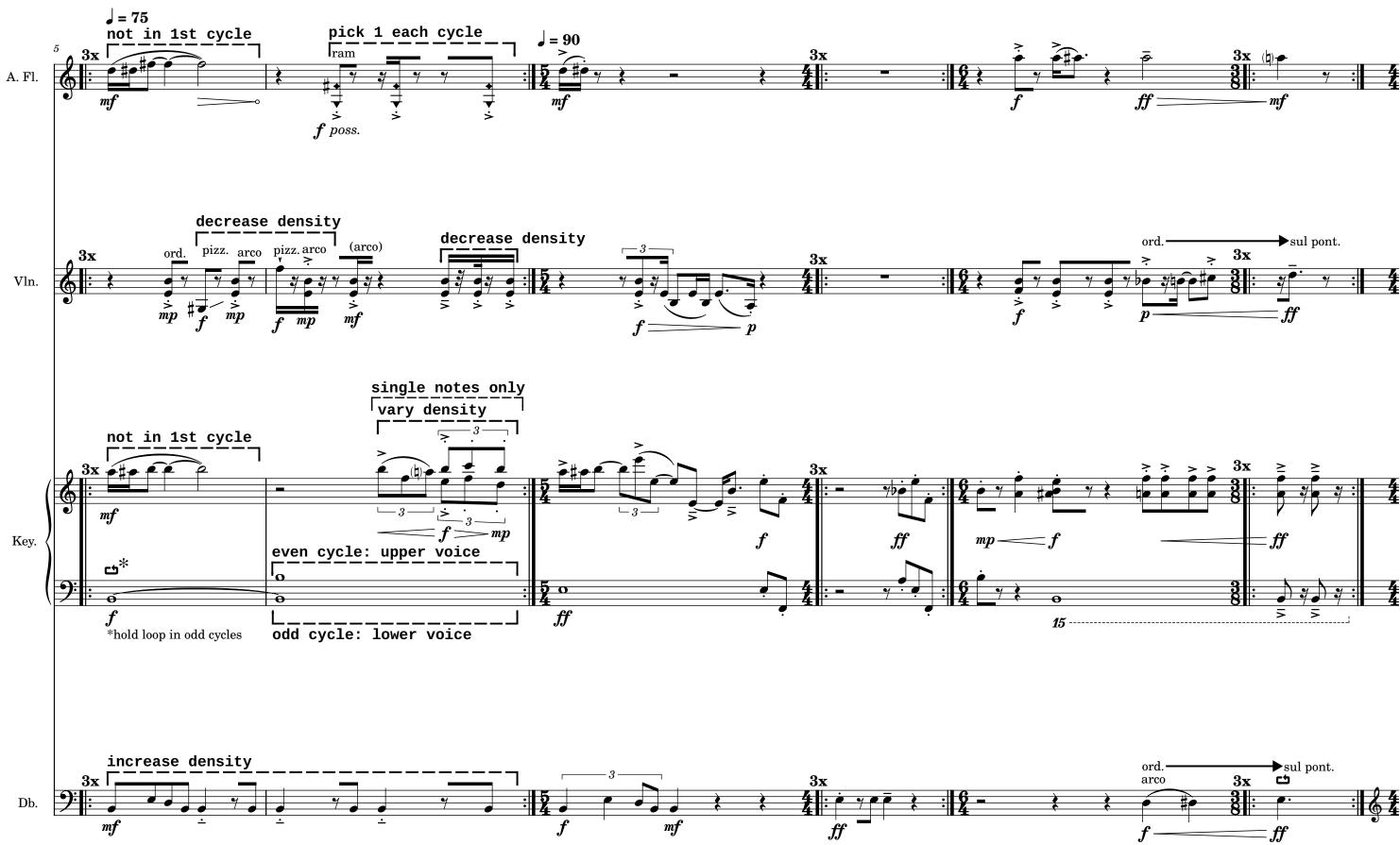
Only play vibrato when indicated.

ccb (con crini battuto)

con crini battuto: percussive stroke with bow hair















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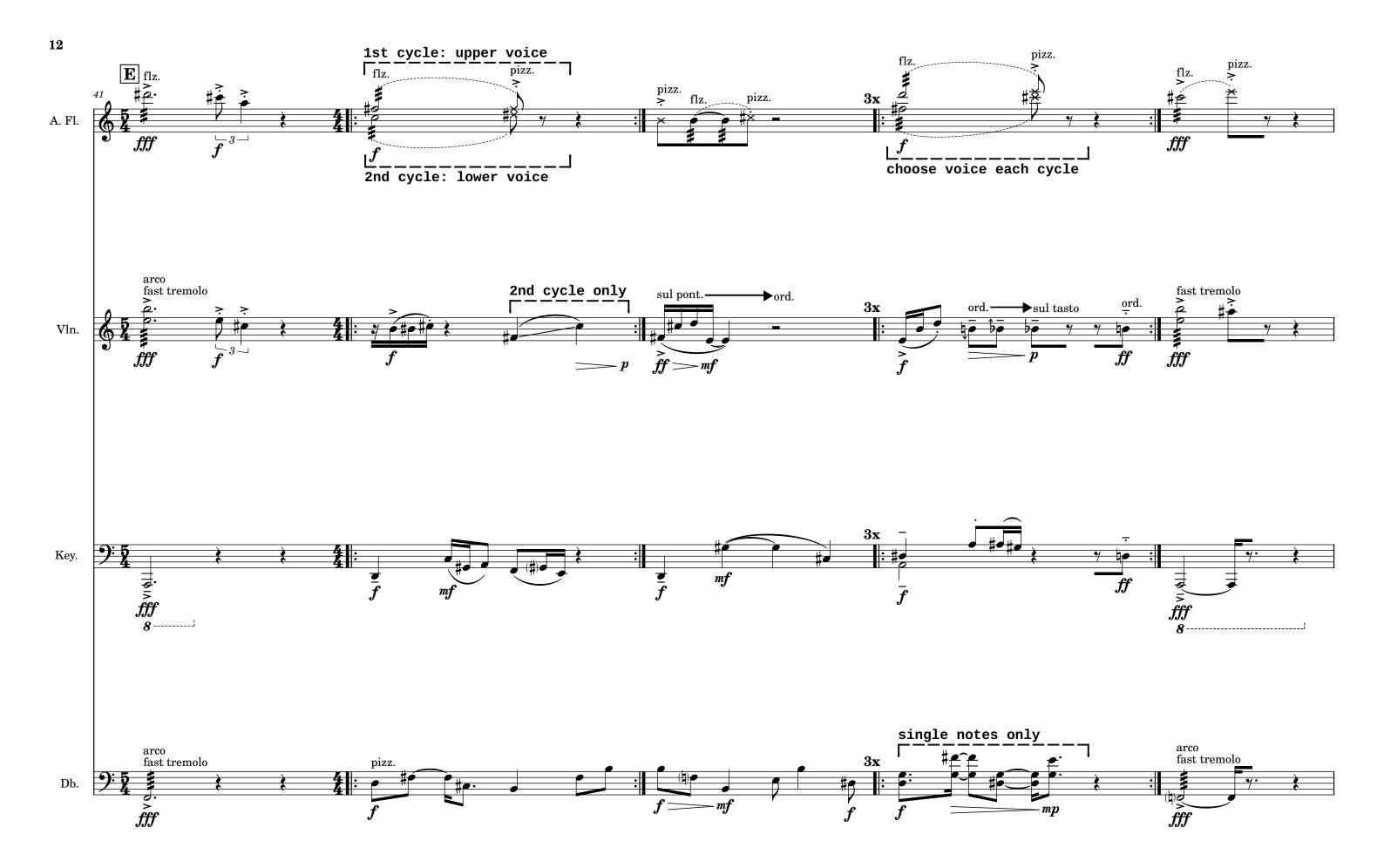




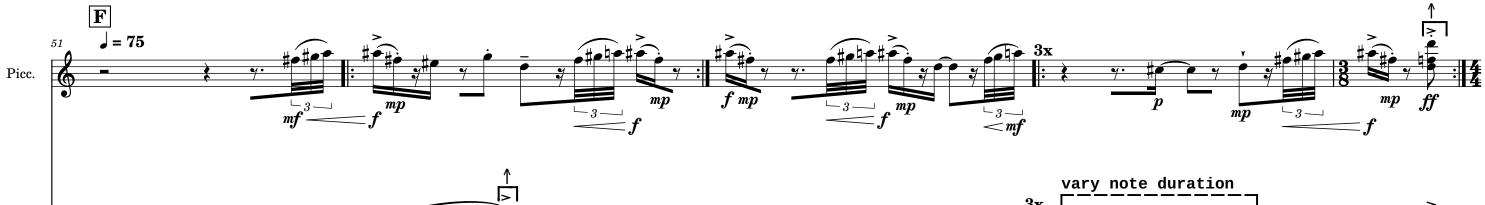
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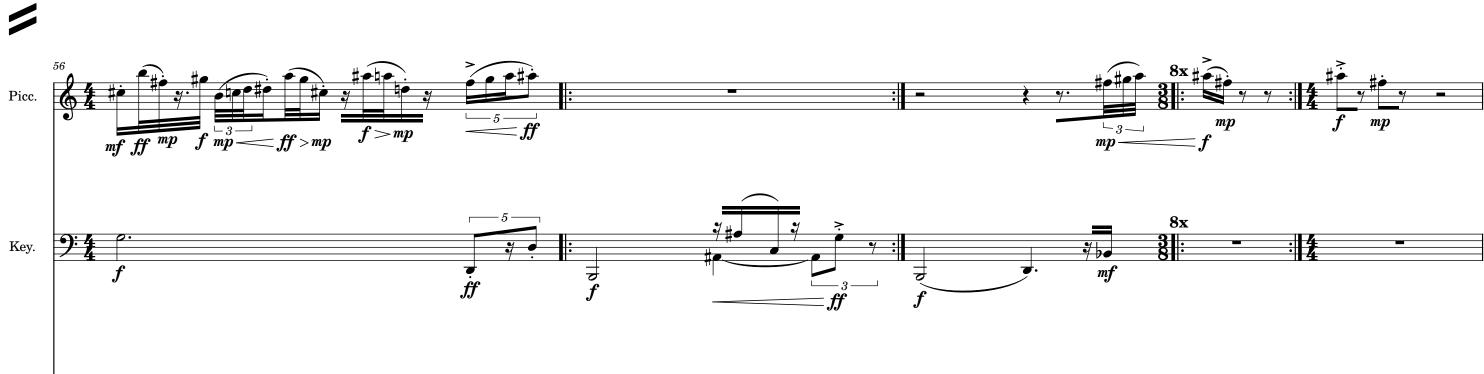




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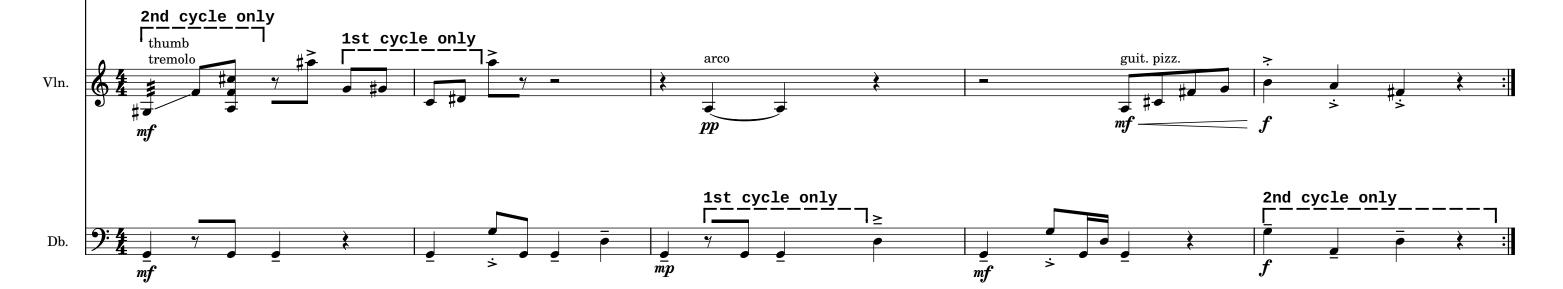












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