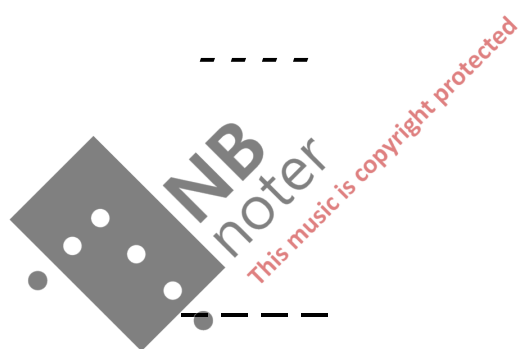


SHO(r)TS 3

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modular miniature music
for combined and/or separated solo performers
[fl, cl, vln, vla, vcl]



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The miniature pieces **SHO(r)TS 1 - 4** are composed for soloists, but can be performed in numerous ways; as group(s), individual(s), or any combination of these:

- As solo pieces, successively combined or separated in a concert program.
- As a collective of solo performances: All/Some of the performers synchronize the beginning of each piece, but follow their own tempo/phrasing.
- As an concert installation: The performers are changing places to perform, or spreads out, in a desired performance place, performing the pieces whenever the performers feels it's right, separating, chaining, or overlapping the pieces. In such scenarios, long or short periods of silence will occur.
- As live overdubbing pieces: Each of the performers has a loop-device (with microphone and speaker/ amplifier), playing one of the miniatures many times, each time overdubbing the last version(s). This can be done with all 4 pieces, but one at a time.
- In any other way the performer(s) see fit.

Despite these dynamic performance instructions, the performers need to embrace the rigidity of the pieces and (if possible/ if time allows) learn them by heart.

I have deep interest in musical ways of working with flock formation and group dynamics. In these pieces the rigid rhythmic structures will appear approximate, and more as *spontaneous reactions* than structured music - though based on a limited rhythmic "language"; Each performer are members of a group, voicing their belonging and individuality.

For any question relating to the performance of **SHO(r)TS 1 - 4** please contact the composer:

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SHO(*r*)TS 3

♩ = 90

$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} \text{ (♩} = 120\text{)}$

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot (\text{♩} = 90)$
(*p sim.*)

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot (\text{♩} = 90)$

♩. = ♩ (♩ = 160)

 $mf_{sub.}$

13 *f* *grad. longer*

pp *p sub.* *f*

16 *f* *mf* *grad. longer* $\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 160)$

p *(p)* *mp*

20 $\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 213)$ *grad shorter*

p

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 106)$ *p* *mf* *x5*

pp *f* *p* *f poss.*

Transposing Pitch

SHO(*r*)TS 3

for bass clarinet

♩ = 90

Musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 90$. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes a piano introduction marked $(p \text{ sim.})$ and a tempo change to $\text{♩} = 120$. The piano part features complex rhythms, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The vocal part is a simple melody. The score ends with a ppp marking.

7

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}. (\text{♩} = 90)$

p

6

$\text{♩}. = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 120)$

p

5

f

6

10

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 160)$

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 120)$

ppp

p

(p)

mf sub.

5

3

5

5

3

5

mf

16

f *mf*

p *(p)*

grad. longer

mp

♩. = ♩ (♩ = 160)

20

p

grad shorter

for violin

for violin

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}. (\text{♩} = 90)$
(p sim.)
 $\text{♩}. = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 120)$
f *mp* *p* *ppp*
 copyright protected

7

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot (\text{♩} = 90)$

p

$\text{♩} \cdot = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 120)$

p

f

6

5

6

7

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 7/4 time. The score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4. The bass line consists of half notes: F#3, G3, A3, B3, A3, G3, F#3. The first system is marked with a tempo of 160 (♩. = ♩ (♩ = 160)) and a dynamic of *ppp*. The second system (measures 5-8) features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4. The bass line consists of half notes: F#3, G3, A3, B3, A3, G3, F#3. The second system is marked with a tempo of 120 (♩ = ♩. (♩ = 120)) and a dynamic of *mf*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

16

f *mf*

p (*p*)

6 5 3

grad. longer

p

[illegible]

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, featuring a piano and a six-string guitar. The score includes a tempo marking of quarter note = 106, dynamic markings from *pp* to *f*, and various musical notations such as triplets, sixteenth notes, and a repeat sign with a first ending. The guitar part includes a capo on the 6th fret and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

for viola

for viola

♩ = 90

for viola

IV p^* (p)

6 5

3

♩. = ♩ (♩ = 120)

p

f^* mp

Musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 90$. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into four measures, each with a different time signature: 12/8, 3/8, 4/4, and 2/4. The first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 90$. The second measure is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mp*) dynamic. The third measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure is marked with a pianissimo (*ppp*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. There are also some markings that appear to be from a different system, such as $\text{♩} = 120$ and a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 90$ at the beginning.

7

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot (\text{♩} = 90)$

p

$\text{♩} \cdot = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 120)$

p

f

6

6

5

The image shows a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. It begins with a piano introduction in 3/4 time, marked with a tempo of 160 (♩. = ♩). The introduction consists of a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand, marked with a hairpin crescendo and the dynamic *ppp*. The main melody begins in 4/4 time, marked with a tempo of 120 (♩ = ♩.). The melody is played in the right hand, with the left hand providing a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte), with a *sub.* (sustained) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 5, 3, 5).

13 *f* *grad. longer*

pp *p sub.* *f*

16 *f* *mf* $\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 160)$ *grad. longer*

p *(p)* *p*

20 $\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 213)$ *grad shorter*

p

24 $\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 106)$ *p* *mf* *III II III II III II x5 I* *p poss.*

pp *f* *p* *f poss.*

SHO(r)TS 3

for cello

$\text{♩} = 90$

L. vib. sempre

$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 120)$

6 5 3

f *mp* *p*

$\text{♩} = \text{♩.} (\text{♩} = 90)$

$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 120)$

5 3 5 II

f *mp* *p* *ppp*

$\text{♩} = \text{♩.} (\text{♩} = 90)$

$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 120)$

6 III II 5

f *p*

$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 160)$

$\text{♩} = \text{♩.} (\text{♩} = 120)$

5 (p) 3 5 II *mf* *sub.*

ppp *p** *(p)* *mf** *pp*

13 *f* **grad. longer**

p sub. *f*

16 *f* *mf* *p* **grad. longer**

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 160)$

p *(p)* *p*

20 *p* **grad shorter**

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 213)$

24 *pp* *p* *mf* *f* *p* *f poss.*

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 106)$

(ord.) *sul pont.* *sounding:* *x5* *played:*