



Serban Nichifor

Composer, Teacher

Roumania, Bucarest

About the artist

http://www.voxnovus.com/composer/Serban_Nichifor.htm

Born: August 25, 1954, in Bucharest, Romania

Married to Liana Alexandra, composer: http://www.free-scores.com/partitions_gratuites_lianaalexandra.htm#

Studies

National University of Music, Bucharest, Doctor in Musicology

Theology Faculty, University of Bucharest

International courses of composition at Darmstadt, Weimar, Breukelen and Munchen

USIA Stipendium (USA)

Present Position

Professor at the National University of Music, Bucharest (Chamber Music Department);

Member of UCMR (Romania), SABAM (Belgium), ECPMN (Holland)

Vice-president of the ROMANIA-BELGIUM Association

Cellist of the Duo INTERMEDIA and co-director of the NUOVA MUSICA CONSONANTE-LIVING MUSIC FOUNDATION INC.(U.S.A) Festival, with Liana ALEXANDRA

Selected Works

OPERA, SYMPHONIC, VOCAL-SYMPHONIC AND CONCERTANTE MUSIC:

Constellations for Orchestra (1977)

Symphony I Shadows (1980)

Cantata Sources (1977)

Cantata Gloria Heroum Holocausti (1978)

Opera Miss Christina (libretto by Mircea ELIADE, 1981... (more online)

Qualification: PROFESSOR DOCTOR IN COMPOSITION AND MUSICOLOGY

Personal web: <http://romania-on-line.net/whoswho/NichiforSerban.htm>

Associate: SABAM - IPI code of the artist : I-000391194-0

About the piece



Title: MUSICAL ENSEMBLES HERMETICISM (course)

Composer: Nichifor, Serban

Licence: Copyright © Serban Nichifor

Publisher: Nichifor, Serban

Instrumentation: Music theory

Style: Modern classical

Serban Nichifor on free-scores.com

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Conf.univ.Dr.Serban NICHIFOR
Universitatea Nationala de Muzica Bucuresti
(2005)

INTRODUCERE IN HERMENEUTICA ANSAMBLURILOR MUZICALE
(curs)

VOCILE

Clasificarea vocilor

(NB – ambitusurile sunt marcate cu caracter *italic*)

[Codificarea octavelor: Subcontraoctava Do-2 – Si-2; Contraoctava Do-1 – Si-1; Octava mare Do-Si; Octava mica do-si; Octava 1 do1-si1; Octava 2 do2-si2; Octava 3 do3-si3; Octava 4 do4-si4; Octava 5 do5-si5]

- Soli: - Voci feminine: Soprano/S. (*do1-mi3, cheia Sol*) [acuta (legera, de coloratura), lirica, dramatica, spinto], Mezzosoprano/Ms. (*la-si2, cheia Sol*) [dramatica], Contralto/A. (*mi-la2, cheia Sol*) [falcon, dugazon];
-Voci masculine: Tenore/T. (*Si-do2, cheia Sol octaviana - ef.8b*) [leger, liric, dramatic, eroic, de mezzo caracter], Baritono/Br. (*La1-la, cheia Fa*) [liric, verdian, dramatic, Spiel-bariton], Basso/Bs. (*Do1-mi, cheia Fa*) [cantabil, profund];
- Coro misto: - Voci feminine: S. (*re1-sol2, cheia Sol*), A. (*sol-do2, cheia Sol*);
- Voci masculine: T. (*re-sol1, cheia Sol octaviana - ef.8b*), B. (*Do (ped.)/Sol-do1, cheia Fa*);
- Coro di ragazzi: S. (*re1-sol2, cheia Sol*), A. (*sol-do2, cheia Sol*);
- Voci necultivate: Femei si Copii (*c1-c2, cheia Sol*); Barbati (*c-c1, cheia Fa*).

Dimensiunile corurilor

(a cappella sau in formule vocal-simfonice)

- Corul mare: cca 128 voci (cca 32 X 4)
 - Corul mediu: cca 64-80 voci (14-20 X 4)
 - Corul mic (de camera): 32-40 voci (8-10 X 4)
- (NB – vocile feminine sunt in general mai numeroase)

Elemente specifice:

- vocalizare: A (deschis) – O – E - I - U (inchis); preferabil A – femei si O / E barbati (I si U inmoaie acutele basilor; A suna bine pe gravele basilor si pe ornamente)
- agilitate: maxima in trepte diatonice, acceptabila in terte (arpeggio); salturile rapide mai mari de o cvarta perfecta sunt dificile; mersul cromatic e foarte dificil; notele acute necesita pregatiri prin game, prin cvarta perfecta sau prin octava.

INSTRUMENTELE

Clasificarea principalelor instrumente:

(NB – ambitusurile sunt marcate cu caracter *italic*)

[Codificarea octavelor: Subcontraoctava Do-2 – Si-2; Contraoctava Do-1 – Si-1; Octava mare Do-Si; Octava mica do-si; Octava 1 do1-si1; Octava 2 do2-si2; Octava 3 do3-si3; Octava 4 do4-si4; Octava 5 do5-si5]

- Idiofone [gr.*idios*=propriu; gr.*phoné*=voce,sunet]
 - acordate – din metal (metalofone): Campana (*do1-fa2, cheia Sol*), Glockenspiel (*do1-do3, ef.8a, cheia Sol*), Vibrafono (*fa-fa3, cheia Sol*), Celesta (*do-do4, ef. 8a, cheia Sol*), Die antiken Zimbeln (*si b2-fa3, cheia Sol*), Lira (*la-do3, cheia Sol*), Gong (cca. *La-la, posibil cheia Fa*), Sega (*do1-do3, cheia Sol*);
 - din lemn: Silofono (*do-do3, ef. 8a, cheia Sol*), Marimbafono (*Do-do4, cheia Sol*), Temple Blocks (cca *do1-do3, posibil cheia Sol*);
 - din sticla: Glasharmonika (cca. *re1-mi3, cheia Sol*), Bottiglie/Bouteilles (cca *do1-do3, posibil cheia Sol*);
 - din alte materiale: Litophon (C. Orff, scris *la1-do3, ef.8a sau 15a, cheia Sol*)
 - neacordate
 - din metal (metalofone): Triangolo, Piatti, Tam-tam, Cow Bell, Sonagli, Hammer, etc.;

- din lemn: Legno, Frusta, Castagnetti, Raganella, Guiro (Scratcher), Reco-reco, Claves, Toaca, etc;

- din alte materiale: Maracas, Tubo Sonoro (Chacayo), Cabaza (Beaded Gourd), pseudo-instrumente (ex. Harry Partch), etc.

- **Membranofone**

- acordate: Timpani (*cca Do-Fa; Fa-Si; La-re; Si-fa; fa-si; cheia Fa*);

- neacordate: Gran cassa, Tamburo Piccolo, Tamburo Basco, Tamburo a rullo, Bongos, Conga, Tumba (Low Pitch Conga), Tom-tom;

- **Aerofone**

- **monofonice**

- labiale: Flauto (*do1-do4, cheia Sol*) [incl. familia: Piccolo (*ef.re2-do5, cheia Sol*), Alto in Sol (*ef.sol-sol3, cheia Sol*), Basso (*do1-fa#3, ef.8b, cheia Sol*)], Blockflöte [Diskant (*fa2-sol4, cheia Sol*), S. (*do2-re4, cheia Sol*), A. (*fa1-sol3, cheia Sol*), T. (*do1-re3, cheia Sol*), B. (*fa-sol2, cheia Fa*), GrossBass (*do-re2, cheia Fa*)], Flageolet (*re1-re3, ef.la2-la4, cheia Sol*), Naiul (*la-sol3, cheia Sol*), Tilinea (*cca.do2-do3, cheia Sol*), Fluierul (*cca do1-do4, cheia Sol*), Cavalul (*cca do1-do3, cheia Sol*), Fisci di uccelli (*cca do2-do4, posibil cheia Sol*), Sirena (*cca do1-do3, posibil cheia Sol*);

- cu ancie dubla: Oboe (*si-sol3, cheia Sol*) [incl. familia: Oboe da caccia (*si-re3, ef. in Fa, cheia Sol*), Oboe d' amore (*si-fa3, ef. in Sol#, cheia Sol*)], Corno Inglese (*si-fa3, ef. in Fa, cheia Sol*), Oboe Baritono/Hecklephon (*si-mi3, ef.8b, cheia Sol*), Fagotto (*Sib-1 – re2, cheile Fa si Do pe linia a patra*) [incl. familia: Controfagotto (*Do-sib1, ef.8b, cheia Fa*)], Sarrusofono (*scris sib-fa3, cheia Sol*; S. in Sib, A. in Mib, T. in Sib, Br. in Mib, B. in Sib, Cb. in Mib);

- cu ancie simpla: Clarinetto in Si b/La (*scris mi-sol3, cheia Sol*) [incl. familia: Piccolo in Mi b (*scris mi-fa3, cheia Sol*), Alto in Fa/Mi b (*scris mi-do3, cheia Sol*), Corno di Bassetto in Fa/Mi b (*scris do-sol3, cheia Sol*), Basso in Si b/La (*scris Mi-la3, cheia Fa*), Cb. in Fa/Mib), Saxofono (*scris sib-mib3, cheia Sol*; Sopranino in Mi b, S. in Si b, A. in Mi b, T. in Si b, Br. in Mi b, B. in Si b);

- cu ambusura: Corno in Fa (*scris Fa2-do3, cheile Fa si Sol*) [incl. familia cornilor naturali: Signalhorn in Do/Sib/Mib/Fa/Sol/Re (*scrise do1-sol1-do2-m2-sol2-sib2-do3, cheia Sol*)], Tromba in Si b/Do (*scris fa#-fa3, cheia Sol*) [incl. familia: Acuta/Diskant/Bach in Fa/Mi b/Re (*scris fa#-sib2, cheia Sol*), Bassa in Mi b/Do/Si b (*scris do1-sol3, cheia Sol*), Aida in Si/La b (*scris fa1, sol1, sib1, do2, re2, mi2, fa2, sol2 – cheia Sol*)], Buccina-soprano in Si b (Respighi-“Feste di Roma”, *scris sol1-sol2, cheia Sol*), Cornetta in Do/Si b/La (*scris fa#-do3, cheia Sol*), Herolds in Mi b, trompete naturale], Trombone Tenore-Basso (*Sol-1 – re2, cheile Fa, Do pe linia a patra si Sol*) [incl. familia: T., Cb.], Tuba (*Si-2 – fa1, cheia Fa*) [incl. familia Flügelhorn – Sopra acuto in Sib/La (*scris fa#-sol2, cheia Sol*), Sopranino in Fa/Mib (*scris fa#-sib2, cheia Sol*), Soprano in Sib/La (*scris fa#-do3, cheia Sol*), Alto/Althorn in Fa/Mib (*scris fa#-do, cheia Sol*), Tenore/Bombardino in Sib (*scris fa#-re3, cheia Sol*), Basso/Eufonio (*real La-1, Sib-1 (pedale) Si-1 – do2, cheia Fa*), Basso grave/Bombardone (*real Re-1, Fa-1 (pedale) Fa#-1 - fa1, cheia Fa*), Contrabbasso/Helicon/Sousaphon/Kaiserbass/Pelittion (*real Do-1 – Mi-1 (pedale), Fa-1 – do1, cheia Fa*), Wagnertube [Tenortube in Sib, Basstube in Fa (*ambele scrise Do-sol2, cheile Fa si Sol*)], Saxhorn [Soprano in Mib (*scris fa#-do3, cheia Sol*), Contralto in Sib (*scris fa#-do3, cheia Sol*), Alto in Mib (*scris fa#-do3, cheia Sol*), Baritono in Sib (*scris Fa#-do2, cheia Fa*), Basso in Sib (*scris Sol-1 – do2, cheia Fa*), Contrabbasso in Mib/Sib (*ambele scrise Fa#-do2, cheia Fa*)], Fürst-Plesshorn (mit Ventilen) in Sib (*scris do1-do3, cheia Sol*);

- **polifonice**: Organo (*manuale: Do-la3, cheile Fa si Sol; pedalier: Do-sol1, cheia Fa; ambitusul este extensibil pana la Do-2 - la6, prin utilizarea registrelor de 128-1/2 picioare*), Harmonium (*Do-do4, cheile Fa si Sol; ambitusul este extensibil pana la Do-1 – do5, prin utilizarea registrelor de 16-4 picioare*), Cimpoi (*cca sol1-sib2, in cheia Sol pe fluier/caraba, cca Sol-sol in cheia Fa pe ison*);

- **Cordofone**:

- **cu arcus (Archi)**: Violino (*sol-mi4, cheia Sol; corzi: sol, re1, la1, mi2*), Viola (*do-do3, cheia Do pe linia a treia; corzi: do, sol, re1, la1*), Violoncello (*Do-do3, cheile Fa, Do pe linia a patra si Sol; corzi: Do, Sol, re, la*), Contrabbasso (*Do-1/Mi-1 – sol1, scris 8a in cheile Fa, Do pe linia a patra si Sol; corzi: (Do-1), Mi-1, La-1, Re, Sol; in piesele solistice se utilizeaza scordatura cu un ton mai sus – corzi Fa#-1, Si-1, Mi, La; ambitus Fa#-1 – la1 +, scris 8a in cheile Fa, Do pe linia a patra si Sol*);

- **cu corzi ciupite**: Clavicembalo (*Fa-1 – fa3, utilizandu-se registrele de 16-4 picioare, cheile Fa si Sol*), Arpa (*Dob-1 – sol#4, cheile Fa si Sol*), Liuto (*Sol-mib2; corzi: Sol, do, fa, la, re1,*

sol1 - notate separat pe tabulaturi cu sase linii, cu inaltimile specificate pe fiecare linie-coarda prin cifre de la 0 la 8), Chitarra (*mi-sol3* scris in cheia Sol, ef. 8b; corzi: Mi, La, re, sol, si, mi1), Mandolino (*sol-fa3* in cheia Sol; corzi: sol, re1, la1, mi2 – acordaj identic cu al violii), Banjo (*sol-la3* in cheia Sol; corzi: fa#2, sol2, la2, sol, do1, re1, sol1, si1, re2), Cobza (corzi Sopran in cheia Sol: sol, re1, la1, mi; corzi Alto in cheile Fa si Sol: do, sol, re1, la1; corzi Tenor in cheia Fa: La, re, la; corzi Bas in cheia Fa: Mi, La, re, sol), Cithara/Zither (Do#/Fa# - do4; cheile Fa si Sol; corzi melodice: mi2, la1, re1, sol1, sol, do; NB restul de 29-42 corzi libere sunt exclusiv armonice);

- cu corzi lovite: Pianul (La-2 – do5; cheile Fa si Sol), Tambalul/Zimbalo (Do-do4; cheile Fa si Sol);

- cu corzi frecate: Lira/Chironda/Hurdy-Gurdy/Vielle à roue/Leier (La-mi3; cheile Fa si Sol; corzi La, la, mi1 – libere; o a doua coarda mi1 este conectata la claviatura; NB – sunetele sunt generate printr-o rotita acoperita cu piele, ce freaca corzile);

- Electrofone:

- analoge (selectiv): Ondes Martenot (Do-1 – si4; cheile Fa si Sol; sunetele sunt generate prin varierea parametrilor de interferenta a frecventelor unor oscilatoare electronice); diferite chitare si alte instrumente amplificate (Real-Time Live/Electronic Music); orgi electronice (Hammond, Percussive, Rock, Reed); sintetizoare analoge (RCA Mark II Synthesizer, Voltage-Controlled Synthesizers, Buchla Synthesizer, Syn-Ket, Moog Synthesizer, ARP 2600 Synthesizer, Roland 100M Synthesizer, Korg PS-3100 Synthesizer);

- digitale: sintetizoare digitale (Darmouth Digital Synthesizer, , Synclavier II, Con Brio ADS 200 Synthesizer, Fairlight Computer Music Instrument, Crumar General Development System, Alpha Syntauri System), computer music.

Alte denumiri (italiana, engleza): lemne (*fiati, woodwinds*), alamuri (otoni, brass), corzi (archi, strings).

Dimensiunile orchestrelor simfonice

- Orchestra mare: 4 Fl.-4 Ob.-4 Cl.-4 Fg. / 6(8) Cr.-3 Tr.-3 Tbn.-1 Tb. / 4 Perc.-Cel.-Arpa-Pf. / 16 Vni I – 14 Vni II – 12 Vle – 10 Vlc. – 8-10 Cb.
- Orchestra medie: 3 Fl.-3 Ob.-3 Cl.-3 Fg. / 4 Cr.-3 Tr.-3 Tbn.-1 Tb. / 3 Perc.-Cel.-Arpa-Pf. / 12 Vni I – 10 Vni II – 8 Vle – 6 Vlc. – 4-6 Cb.
- Orchestra mica: 2 Fl.-2 Ob.-2 Cl.-2 Fg. / 4 Cr.-2 Tr.-3 Tbn.-1 Tb. / 2 Perc.-Cel.-Arpa-Pf. / 8 Vni I – 6 Vni II – 4 Vle – 3 Vlc. – 2-3 Cb.

Elemente specifice

- proportiile dinamice: in piano toti suflatorii sunt egali; 1 suflator = 1 partida corzi; in forte proportiile sunt: 1 Tr.(sau 1 Tbn. sau 1 Tb.) = 2 Cr. = 4 lemne; 1 Cr. bouché = 1 suflator lemn;
- structura melodica: solo sau asocieri pe partide si in grupe (lemne + alamuri, coarde + lemne, coarde + alamuri, coarde + alamuri + lemne) - la unison, in 1-4 octave, in terte, cvarte, sexte;
- structura armonica: distante similare sirului armonicelor [pozitie larga (octave, sexte, cvinte) in grav, medie in centru (cvinte, cvarte) si stransa (cvarte, terte, secunde mari) in acut]; la coarde, acorduri scurte sau prelungite (eventual prin tremolo); la lemne, acordurile sunt realizate prin suprapunere, incadrare sau incrucisare; la alamuri, armonia suna bine pe partide (cvartetul de Cr. suna excelent) sau in combinatiile: Cr. + Tr. + Trb. (+ Tb.) ; Cr. + Tbn.; (NB – Cr. + Tr. nu reprezinta o combinatie eficienta.); lemne + alamuri suna foarte bine daca lemnele incadreaza pe extreme alamurile (Fl., Ob., Cl. deasupra Cr. si Tr. ; Fg. si Cfg. sub Tbn.); lemne + coarde suna foarte bine; combinatia lemne + alamuri + coarde (“Tutti”) ofera o sonoritate consistenta; alamuri + coarde suna mai putin echilibrat.

JAZZ SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA - INSTRUMENTS RANGES
from: Henry Mancini, "Sounds and Scores - A practical guide to professional orchestration"
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SAXOPHONES
 Written: Sounding (Concert Pitch):
 Soprano Bb Alto Eb Tenor Bb Baritone Eb

WOODWINDS - Flutes 8 Sounding: 15 **Piccolo** Written

C Flute Sounds as Written 8 Alto Flute G Written Sounding: Bass Flute C Written

Oboe Sounds as Written English Horn Written Sounding: (a 5th lower) Clarinet Bb Written

Bass Clarinet Bb Written Sounding: Bassoon Sounds as Written

BRASS - Trumpet Bb Written Sounding: Trombone Sounds as Written Trombone Pedal Notes

Tuba Sounds as Written French Horn Written Sounding: (a 5th lower) **RHYTHM SECTION** 8 Piano

Celesta Written Sounding: 8 Guitar (6 Strings) Written Sounding: Bass Guitar 6 Strings Sounding:

Bass Guitar 4 Strings Written Sounding: String Bass Written Sounding: **DRUMS NOTATION - Snare/Bass Drum, Foot/Sock Cymbal, Top Hat, Small/Large Tom-tom, Top/Ride/Crash Cymbal, Sticks, Wire Brushes**

Timpani (4)

Vibraphone
["shimmer" or "smear" = gliss.,
with Guitar in "B.G."=background]

Marimba 8

Xylophone
Written 8 Sounding: 16

Bells
Written Sounding: 8

Harp
["glissando" effect] 16

LATIN INSTRUMENTS - Timbales (with cowbell),
Conga Drum, Bongos, Claves, Maracas,
Guiro (Scratcher, Gourd), Jaw Bone,
Cabaza (beaded gourd), Boo-Bams

STRING SECTION - Violin 8

Strings

Viola

Strings

Cello

Strings