



Serban Nichifor

Compositeur, Professeur

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A propos de l'artiste

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

Qualification: PROFESSEUR DOCTEUR EN COMPOSITION ET MUSICOLOGIE

Site Internet: <http://romania-on-line.net/whoswho/NichiforSerban.htm>

Sociétaire : SABAM - Code IPI artiste : I-000391194-0

A propos de la pièce



Titre: STRIGATURI
[BIJECTIVE MAPPINGS]
Compositeur: Timis, Dan
Licence: Copyright (c) by Dan Timis
Instrumentation: Clarinette, Violoncelle, Piano
Style: 20eme siecle

Serban Nichifor sur [free-scores.com](http://www.free-scores.com)

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When three instrumentalists play three instruments provided that each of them does not play more instruments, each of the instruments is not played by more instrumentalists, that all the instrumentalists play and all the instruments are played, there is a bijective mapping.

There are six possible combinations and this work uses all one by one.

The three instrumentalists (clarinettist, violoncellist, pianist) change the three instruments (clarinet, violoncello, piano) among them according to a scenic action. They also whisper or shout "Strigături" which are folk humoristic short lines associated with dance rhythm.

The work have two variants :

Variant A (for performing) with scenic action

Variant B (for recordings or for other situations where the scenic action is not possible or efficient) each instrumentalist will play, from the beginning to the end, only his own instrument.

For Variant A use the score with all indications coloured underlined.

The colours are :

- green for the clarinettist
- blue for the violoncellist
- red for the pianist

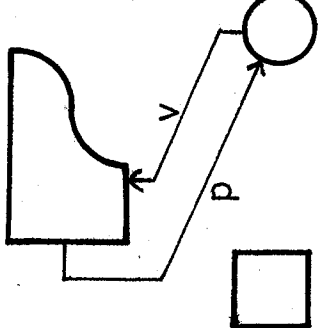
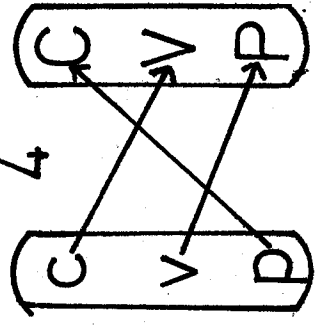
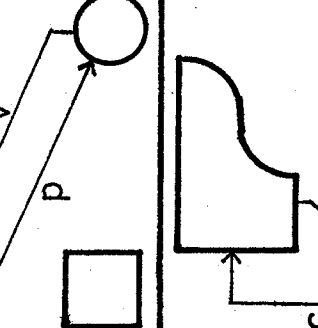
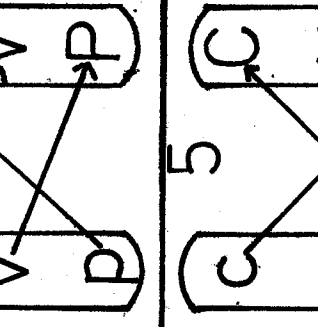
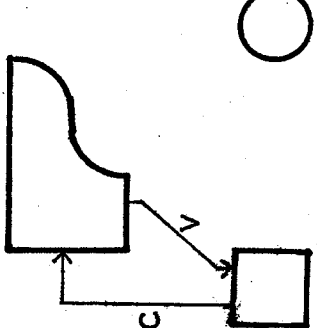
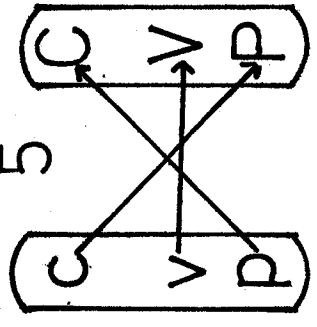
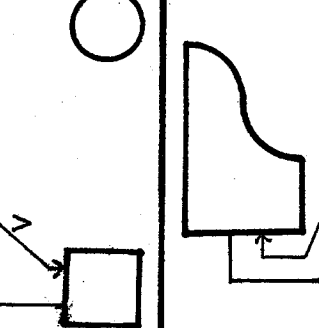
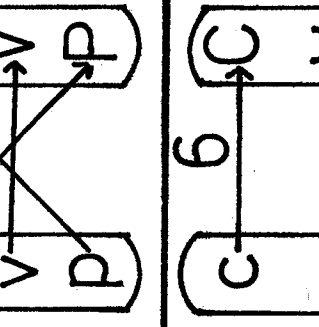
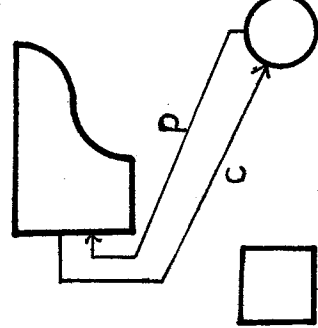
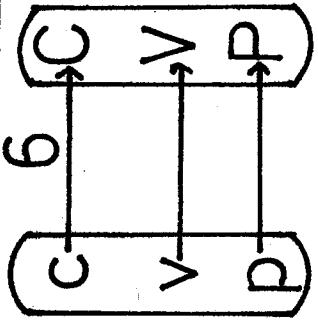
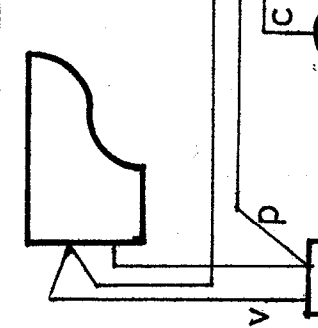
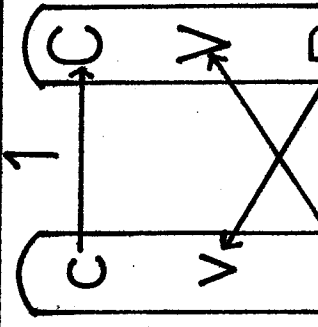
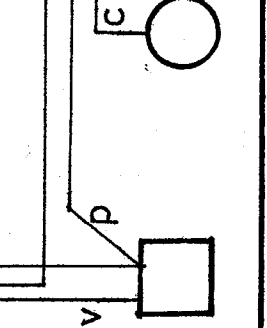
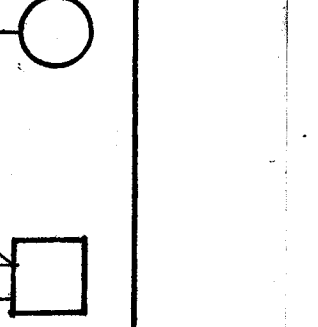
For Variant B do not take the indications coloured underlined into account.

Dan Timiș

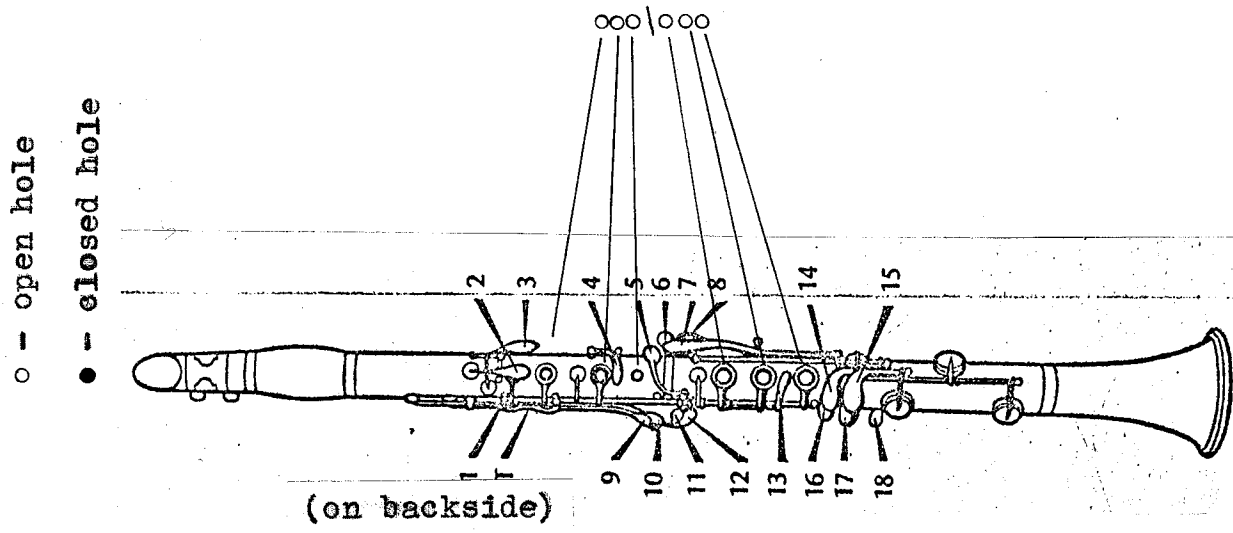
STRIGĂTURI

BIJECTIVE MAPPINGS
from the Set of Instrumentalists
to the Set of Instruments

Marks	The Scenic Action	Bijection Mappings	Instruments
	<p>On the stage there are a piano(P)¹, a violoncello on a platform(V) and one or two clarinets on a chair or an empty one(C)²</p> <p>1) The piano must be opened, the forte pedal must be blocked up. During the performance the strings of the piano must resound.</p> <p>2) The work is conceived for one clarinet. For practical reasons it is better that each instrumentalist blow his own instrument. On the stage there are the clarinets used by the pianist and the violoncellist.</p>		
(A)	<p>The pianist(p) and the violoncellist(v) enter the stage and begin to play: the pianist the violoncello and the violoncellist the piano. The clarinetist(c) plays the clarinet in the backstage.</p>		
(B)	<p>The clarinetist enters the stage playing the clarinet.</p>		
(C)	<p>The clarinetist puts down the clarinet on the chair, goes to the piano and begins to play.</p>		
(D)	<p>The violoncellist (who was playing the piano) takes the clarinet and begins to play.</p>		
(E)	<p>The pianist puts the violoncello on the platform, goes to the piano and begins to play.</p>		
(F)	<p>The clarinetist (who was playing the piano) takes the violoncello and begins to play.</p>		


Marks	The Scenic Action		Bijective Mappings
G	The violoncellist puts the clarinet on the chair, goes to the piano (from the side) and begins to play.		4 
H	The pianist (who was playing the piano) takes the clarinet and begins to play.		5 
I	The clarinetist puts the violoncello on the platform, goes to the piano (from the front) and begins to play.		6 
J	The violoncellist (who was playing the piano) takes the violoncello and begins to play.		1 
K	The pianist puts the clarinet on the chair and goes to the piano; the clarinetist (who was playing the piano) goes to the clarinet. They walk on tip toe and they whisper. They begin to play: the pianist the piano and the clarinetist the clarinet.		6 
L	The violoncellist puts the violoncello on the platform, goes to the piano and begins to play; the pianist (who was playing the piano) takes the violoncello and begins to play.		1 
	The clarinetist goes out the stage playing the clarinet. He continues to play in the backstage.		
M	The violoncellist and the pianist cease to play and go out the stage (the violoncello remains on the stage) The clarinet is heard farther and farther.		


Fingerings for the Clarinet



- C - Clarinet
- V - Violoncello
- P - Piano
- C - clarinetist
- V - violoncellist
- P - pianist

PC- an instrumentalist plays
an instrument (the cla-
rinetist plays the Piano)

 - an instrumentalist begins
to play an instrument
(the pianist)

 - an instrumentalist ceases
to play an instrument
(the violoncellist)

Key to Pronunciation

- ə - like mother
- ɔ - like cow
- e - like pen
- i - like feet
- o - like port
- u - like good
- ↑ - like the russian Tbl = you
- tʃ - like its
- sh - like ship
- tʃ - like check
- ge - like get

The clarinettist plays the clarinet in the backstage

$\text{♩} = 104$

(A)

(C)

ff

C

V

ff The pianist plays the violoncello keep on repeating

P

The violoncellist plays the piano keep on repeating

ff

cluster tremollo on black keys

Cc

Vp

Pv

108

(14)8

1)

Cc

Vp

Pv

Cc

Vp

Pv

ff

cluster tremollo on white keys

1) The length of the fermata is at the wish of the clarinettist provided that the following bar to be again synchronized with the violoncello During the fermata the violoncello does not cease to keep the pulse

1

10
(14)

Cc

Vp

Rv

The clarinettist enters the stage

10
(14)

Cc

Vp

Rv

Cc

Vp

Rv

10
14

Cc

Vp

Pv

Cc

Vp

Pv

Cc

Vp

Pv

3

Cc

Vp

Pv

Cc

Vp

Pv

Cc

Vp

Pv

The clarinetist puts the clarinet down, goes to the piano and begins to play

1)

2) *legno*

metalico

The violoncellist takes the clarinet and plays

- 1) Sort of glissando of high harmonic sounds on the C string obtained only by pressure variation of the finger and of the bow on the string
- 2) Rub the C string with a pencil (*legno*), a metallic object (*metalico*), with the finger (*con unghia*) like a glissando of harmonic sounds.

Cv

Vp

Pc

Cv

V

Pc

The pianist puts the violoncello on the platform
goes to the piano and begins to play

con unghia

Cv

V

Pp

From "C" till "F"
Variant A : 60 sec.
Variant B : 40 sec.

$\text{♩} = 116$ (F)

The clarinettist takes the violoncello
and begins to play

col legno battuto sul tasto

Cv

keep on repeating

Vc

Rp

Cv

Vc

Rp

Cv

Vc

Rp

Cv

Vc

pp

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The Cv part is a whole rest. The Vc part has a wavy line. The pp part consists of two staves with eighth-note patterns.

Cv

Vc

pp

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The Cv part is a whole rest. The Vc part has a wavy line. The pp part consists of two staves with eighth-note patterns.

Cv

Vc

pp

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The Cv part has a whole rest with a flat sign. The Vc part has a wavy line. The pp part consists of two staves with eighth-note patterns.

Cv

Vc

Pp

This system contains three staves. The top staff (Cv) has a treble clef and a whole note chord with a 'b' (flat) below it. The middle staff (Vc) has a wavy line. The bottom staff (Pp) has a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and some accidentals.

Cv

Vc

Pp

This system contains three staves. The top staff (Cv) has a treble clef and a whole note chord. The middle staff (Vc) has a wavy line. The bottom staff (Pp) has a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, containing a melodic line with eighth notes.

Cv

Vc

Pp

This system contains three staves. The top staff (Cv) has a treble clef and a whole note chord with a 'b' (flat) below it. The middle staff (Vc) has a wavy line. The bottom staff (Pp) has a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, containing a melodic line with eighth notes.

10

Cv

Vc

Pp

Cv

Vc

Pp

C The violoncellist puts down the clarinet

Vc

Pp

C goes to the piano and begins to play

Vc

Pp

Ⓜ

Ⓜ

1)

Vc

The pianist takes the clarinet and begins to play

2)

Pp

Ⓜ

Ⓜ

Ⓜ

C

Vc

Pv

- 1) Rub the strings with a little chain (sul ponticello)
- 2) Rub the strings with a little chain (medium register)

Cp

Vc

Pv

Cp

V

The clarinettist puts down the violoncello goes to the piano and begins to play

Cp

V

The violoncellist takes the violoncello and begins to play

From "G" till "J"
Variant A : 45 sec.
Variant B : 30 sec.

♩ = 126 (J)

Cp

V

1) *f* keep on repeating

Cp

Vv

Pc

Cp

Vv

Pc

dim. *tr*

1) The right hand touch the C string in the manner that c_1 is heard
the left hand plays the C key

1) mîn- dra nat- tã hæ- læ- oa- ie

1) All instrumentalists whisper

Cp

Vv

Pc

First system of musical notation. The Cello part (Cp) has a tremolo marking. The Viola part (Vv) features a 7^b marking and a slur. The Piano part (Pc) consists of a continuous wavy line.

Cp

Vv

Pc

Second system of musical notation. The Cello part (Cp) has a tremolo marking. The Viola part (Vv) features a 7^b marking, a slur, and a *p* dynamic marking. The Piano part (Pc) consists of a continuous wavy line.

Cp

Vv

Pc

kum de soci-re le se mac-ie

Third system of musical notation. The Cello part (Cp) has lyrics: kum de soci-re le se mac-ie. The Viola part (Vv) features a 7^b marking, a slur, a *mf* dynamic marking, and a *dim.* marking. The Piano part (Pc) consists of a continuous wavy line.

shí mush- te- le blés- te ma- te

Cp

Vv

Pc

Cp

Vv

Pc

Cp

Vv

Pc

in- tten gu- re ne- ke- ma- te

C The pianist puts

Vv *mf* *tr* *dim.*

P The clarinettist goes to the clarinet

C the clarinet down, goes to the piano

Vv *p*

P walking on tip toe and whispering

ies a- fa- re ne- stri- ga- te

C takes the clarinet

Vv *mf* *tr* *dim.*

P walking on tip toe and whispering

C and begins to play

VV

P and begins to play

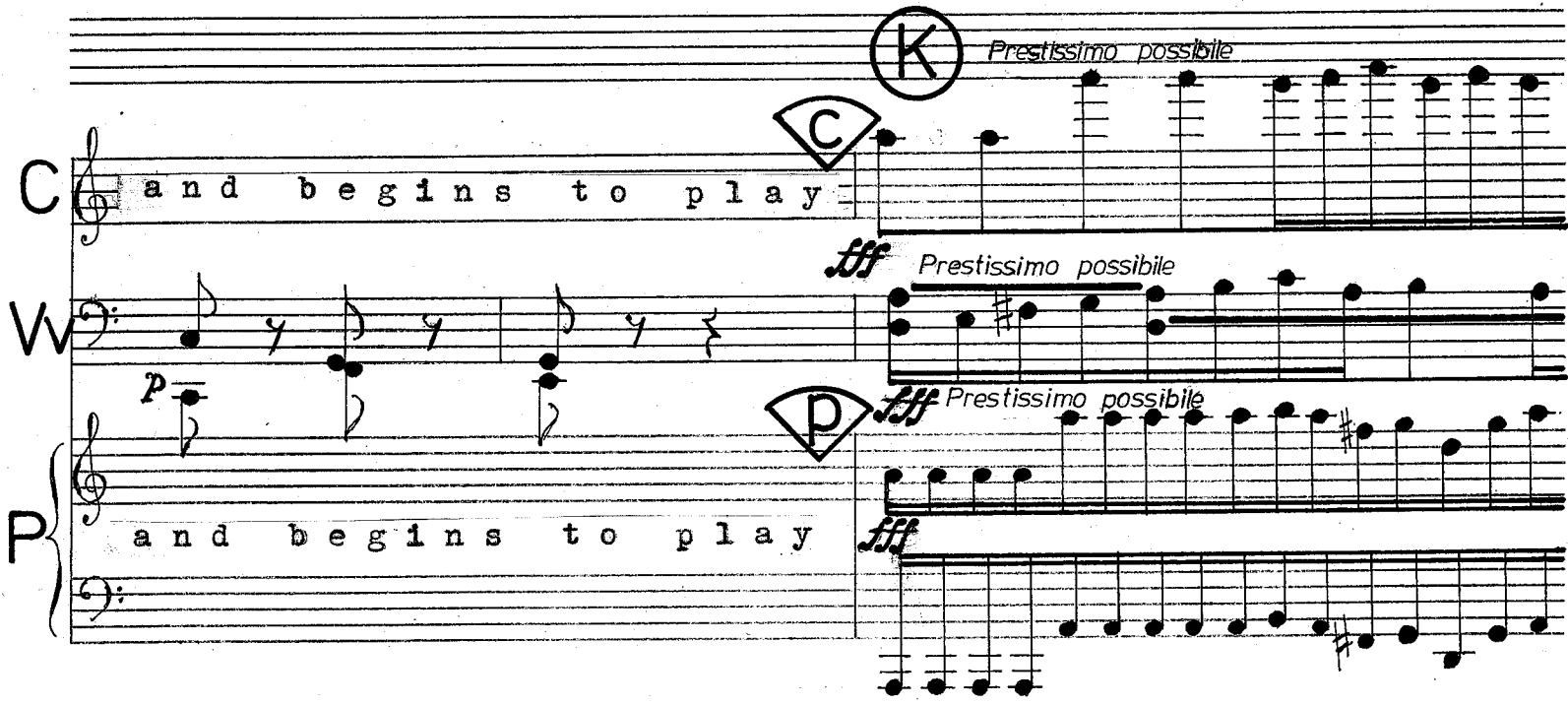
C

K *Prestissimo possibile*

fff *Prestissimo possibile*

fff *Prestissimo possibile*

fff



Cc

Vv

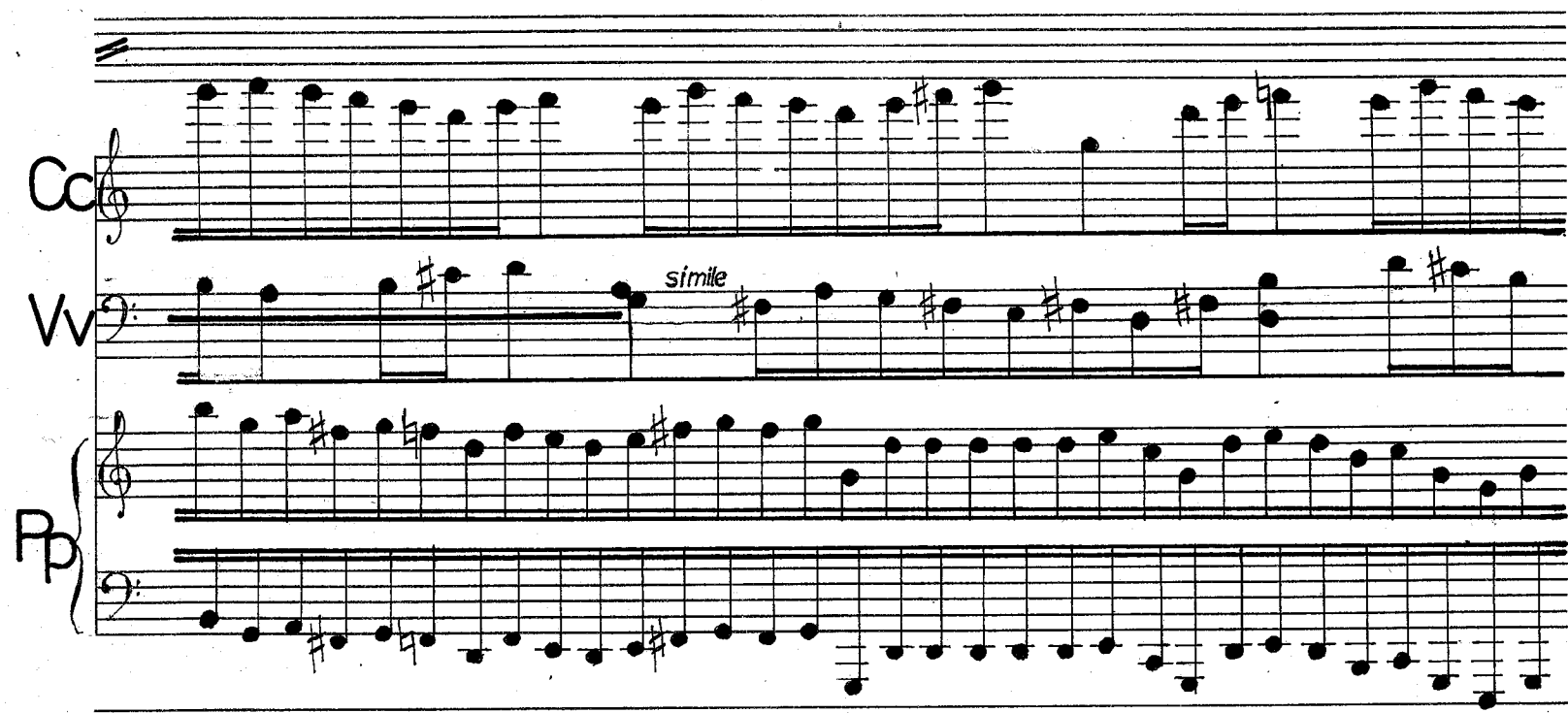
Pp



Cc

Vv *simile*

Pp



System 1 of the musical score. It consists of three staves: Cc (Cello), Vv (Violoncello), and Pp (Piano). The Cc staff is in treble clef, Vv in bass clef, and Pp in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music features a series of eighth notes with various accidentals (sharps and flats) and rests.

System 2 of the musical score. It consists of three staves: Cc (Cello), Vv (Violoncello), and Pp (Piano). The Cc staff is in treble clef, Vv in bass clef, and Pp in grand staff. The music continues with eighth notes and rests, showing some melodic development.

System 3 of the musical score. It consists of three staves: Cc (Cello), Vv (Violoncello), and Pp (Piano). The Cc staff is in treble clef, Vv in bass clef, and Pp in grand staff. The music continues with eighth notes and rests, maintaining the rhythmic pattern.

Cc

W

Pp

pp

pp

pp

= 176

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is for Cc (Cello) in treble clef, the middle for W (Woodwind) in bass clef, and the bottom for Pp (Piano) in grand staff. The Cc staff begins with a melodic line of eighth notes, followed by a section of quarter notes. The W staff has a few notes with sharps. The Pp staff has a complex rhythmic pattern. A tempo marking "= 176" is placed above the Cc staff. Dynamic markings "*pp*" are present in all three staves.

Cc

Vv

Pp

The second system consists of three staves. The top staff is for Cc (Cello) in treble clef, the middle for Vv (Violin) in bass clef, and the bottom for Pp (Piano) in grand staff. The Cc staff has a steady eighth-note pattern. The Vv staff has a similar pattern with some rests. The Pp staff features a large, sweeping melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

Cc

W

Pp

The third system consists of three staves. The top staff is for Cc (Cello) in treble clef, the middle for W (Woodwind) in bass clef, and the bottom for Pp (Piano) in grand staff. The Cc staff has a melodic line with some slurs. The W staff has a rhythmic pattern with some rests. The Pp staff has a complex rhythmic pattern with many notes.

Cc

Vv

Pp

Cc

Vv

Pp

ff

ff

Cc

Vv

Pp

simile

simile

21

le - lea skur- ta shi shot- di- e

1)

Cc

W

Pp

Cc

W

Pp

1) All instrumentalists shout

din trei kotsi ishi fa- tje i- e

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the Soprano (C) voice, the middle for the Alto/Vocal (V) voice, and the bottom two staves are for the Piano (P) accompaniment. The lyrics 'din trei kotsi ishi fa- tje i- e' are written above the vocal staves. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and '8'.

de mar ke- ma

The second system of the musical score continues with three staves. The lyrics 'de mar ke- ma' are written above the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment features a prominent wavy line in the right hand, suggesting a tremolo or a specific melodic contour.

ge- ra- sîn mar bə - ga fe-

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for Cc (Cello), the middle for Vv (Violoncello), and the bottom for Pp (Piano). The vocal lines are written in treble clef. The lyrics 'ge- ra- sîn mar bə - ga fe-' are placed above the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment includes chords and melodic lines in both hands.

te- len sîn dar mə kea- mə kum mə kea- mə

The second system of the musical score continues with three staves: Cc, Vv, and Pp. The lyrics 'te- len sîn dar mə kea- mə kum mə kea- mə' are placed above the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment includes chords and melodic lines in both hands. A first ending bracket labeled '1)' is present in the piano part.

1) The pianist and the violoncellist shout

nu mē ba-gē ni-men sa-mē

Cc

Vc

Pf

The violoncellist goes to

100

Cc

V

P

sempre ff

The pianist takes the violoncello and begins to play

the piano and begins to play

Ⓛ

Cc

V

Pf

=104

10

System 1: Cc (Cello) staff with treble clef and a melodic line. Vp (Violin) staff with a wavy line. Rv (Right Violin) staff with a wavy line. A measure rest is shown at the top right.

System 2: Cc (Cello) staff with treble clef and a melodic line. Vp (Violin) staff with a wavy line and some notes. Rv (Right Violin) staff with a wavy line. A measure rest is shown at the top left.

System 3: Cc (Cello) staff with treble clef and a melodic line. Vp (Violin) staff with a wavy line. Rv (Right Violin) staff with a wavy line. A measure rest is shown at the top left.

Cc

Vp

Rv

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff is for Clarinet (Cc) in treble clef, showing a melodic line with various notes and rests. The middle staff is for Violoncello (Vp) in bass clef, containing a simple wavy line. The bottom staff is for Piano (Rv) in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), showing a simple wavy line. A vertical line with a circled 'T' is positioned above the Cc staff.

Cc

Vp

Rv

Second system of a musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff is for Clarinet (Cc) in treble clef, showing a melodic line. The middle staff is for Violoncello (Vp) in bass clef, containing a simple wavy line. The bottom staff is for Piano (Rv) in grand staff, showing a simple wavy line.

The clarinettist goes out the stage

Cc

Vp

Rv

Third system of a musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff is for Clarinet (Cc) in treble clef, showing a melodic line. The middle staff is for Violoncello (Vp) in bass clef, showing a wavy line with some notes. The bottom staff is for Piano (Rv) in grand staff, showing a simple wavy line. The text "The clarinettist goes out the stage" is written above the Cc staff.

Cc

Vp

Pv

(M)

(P)

(V)

The pianist and the violoncellist go out the stage
 The clarinetist continues to play in the backstage

Cc

Cc

Cc

Cc

Cc

Cc