# Responses to imagined movements 

for 20 instruments

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Commissioned by Telemark Chamber Orchestra \&
Ensemble Kammerklang
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## Transposed score

## About the piece

This piece is compsed as a response, an interpretation, of a drawing inspired by imagined murmurations. At the same time it is also my response to Antonio Bibalo's piece "The Savage" (1983). Where Bibalo creates a fiction about the urMench in 4 parts, I have tried to create a piece - as an experiment - for 20 musicians in an effort to describe something on the fundational behavioural responses.

The score alternates between graphical and traditional, sometimes both at the same time. I encourage the performers to listen for the present sounds as a whole, and - when aleatoric/improvisational parts occur - not overthink but rather react to the other performers.

## Remarks

Each measure has either a meter (conducted), or a duration (un-conducted, e.g. $5^{\prime \prime}$ ). The duration is only applied to the full length of the measure; the tempo indications are meant to indicate the saturation of the motif/box/note(s), within in the bar(s).
The beginning of unconducted measures should not be precise; finish what is needed from last measure, then move on to the next. The same applies for new motifs appearing at the end of an unconducted measure; aiming for is better than excact. The conductor simply shows with the corresponding amount of fingers at each rehearsal mark. Where no number indication, but a split downwards arrow, the conductor give a downbeat.

Motif saturation:
Ind = Individual tempo
Synch = Synchronized (with spesific/all performers). Conducted
Std $=$ Rhythm performed based on a steady pulse. Ind
Unstd = Rhythm performed based on a un-steady/shifting pulse. Ind
f.a.p. $=$ fast as possible. Applies to motifs, but also different variants of trills.

Motivs framed in a box are to be repeated. The motive can be modulated (gliss./transitions, modulation), or extended for an suggested duration. The indications on lines: "up--" and "down-_" simply mean repeat motif, and modulate, or gliss. up/down. If no indication (just line -_) = repeat.

Headless notes without gliss. line $=$ repeat note $(s)$
Headless notes with glissando line $=$ repeat note, and ad lib. microtonal changes from notated pitch to notated pitch.

## Strings techniques

m.s.t. = molto sul tast
m.s.p. = molto sul ponticello
e.s.p. = estremento sul ponticello, on bridge: barely a fundamental pitch, mostly random overtones
x-noteheads indicates dampened string(s), and no (specific) pitch, but string is indicated
b.o.s. = bow on string, dry on-and-off-sound, like a total beginner playing with bow.
hammer-on [always notated with noteheads in parenthesis, and with marcato symbol]= no right hand involved;
firmly tap the indicated pitch to the fingerboard. The performer are encouraged to dampen strings as best as possible while using this technique; no adjecent string resonance.
slow wide vibrato $=$ gliss. up/down major second/minor third
" $\mathbf{f}$ ", "mp " etc indicates effort rather than audible dynamics.
on 8va node = bow placement exactly on the octave node of the current stopped note. E.g. if the performer holds an F on the D string, place the bow spot on the octave above the F . The result is a very soft sound, lacking overtones, almost panpipe like. This is a difficult technique, as it demands high precision to achieve this effect.

## Conductor:

Measures with duration in seconds (e.g. 10") must not be conducted. Only segments notated with Synch or a tempo marking are performed with conducting/traditionally. Still, it is encouraged to shape the music and guide the ensemble by other means throughout.

Responses to imagined movements
Dry, rhythmic and forcefull

## No vibrato throughout

1
12 "
,
$10 "$












1 "











