

NOTATION - PERFORMANCE INSTRUCTIONS

COMPOSER'S NOTE

The piece deals with the mental disorder of multiple personalities. The various personalities use different voices and languages, performed by the singer as distinctly as possible. The 'role' of the recorder is of both a supporting and 'co-suffering' one with the main character. The electronics (tape) is mainly a 'mirror' character.

GENERAL

1. Box mobiles: repeat the sounds and techniques inside the box, in random order
2. Accidentals apply to a note for the whole bar; for different octaves, there is the use of both 'natural' signs and accidentals
3. Dynamics in brackets indicate intensity of gesture than actual volume

VOICE

1. There are six (6) types of voice, ways of singing and characters that the male singer is required to do as distinctly as possible in this piece:
 - i. spoken (SP - high, middle and low), counter-tenor (CT), mixed voice (MV), tenor (T), baritone (B) and stroh bass (SB)
 - ii. WT: whisper tone, NORM: normal voice (either spoken or sang)
2. The text is a mixture of syllables in five (5) European languages, where the singer is required to perform the appropriate pronunciation for each of these syllables. Each language is assigned to different voice types, as shown below:
 - i. Greek:
 - a. non-sensical continuous speaking, as shown in the box mobiles, and isolated vocal sounds in capital italics:
CH/ch (as in chalk - UK), G (as in goal - UK), K/k, ks (as in extra - UK), l, m, n, P, T/t, TS/ts (as in pizza - UK), S, SH (as in shoe - UK), Z (as in zone - UK), ZH (as in jeux - FR)
 - b. articulated Sprechgesang from the phrase below, which appears in bars 27-28, 77-78, 147-148 and 238-239:
'(μα) είστε πραγματικά σοβαροί...?'

The phrase means '(but) are you (plural) really serious?' OR '(well,) you (plural) are *really* serious' and it is the only phrase that sounds complete in the piece. With the exemption of the letter Γ (as in Spanish *jota*, but J is voiced), it is shown with Latin capital letters and pronounced as in Italian, but with the accents:

MA ÍS-TE PRAΓ-MA-TI-KÁ SO-VA-RÍ

c. in bars 226-237 there is the word PLIZ, which is taken from Greek TV slang and actually means and sounds as the English 'please'

ii. German: spoken

iii. English: baritone & stroh bass

iv. French: tenor & mixed voice

v. Italian: counter-tenor

The text for the above 4 languages is mono-syllables derived from the same EU Lex document 52012PC0738:

E: Recommendation for a COUNCIL DECISION amending Decision 2011/734/EU addressed to Greece with a view to reinforcing and deepening fiscal surveillance and giving notice to Greece to take measures for the deficit reduction judged necessary to remedy the situation of excessive deficit /* COM/2012/0738 final */

G: Empfehlung für einen BESCHLUSS DES RATES zur Änderung des Beschlusses 2011/734/EU gerichtet an Griechenland zwecks Ausweitung und Intensivierung der haushaltspolitischen Überwachung und zur Inverzugsetzung Griechenlands mit der Maßgabe, die zur Beendigung des übermäßigen Defizits als notwendig erachteten Maßnahmen zu treffen

FR: Recommandation de DÉCISION DU CONSEIL modifiant la décision 2011/734/UE adressée à la Grèce en vue de renforcer et d'approfondir la surveillance budgétaire, et mettant la Grèce en demeure de prendre des mesures pour procéder à la réduction du déficit jugée nécessaire pour remédier à la situation de déficit excessif

I: Raccomandazione di DECISIONE DEL CONSIGLIO che modifica la decisione 2011/734/UE indirizzata alla Grecia allo scopo di rafforzare e approfondire la sorveglianza della disciplina di bilancio e che intima alla Grecia di adottare misure per la riduzione del disavanzo ritenute necessarie a correggere la situazione di disavanzo eccessivo

RECORDER

1. There are four (4) different recorders that the player is required to use in this piece: Soprano in C, Tenor in C, Great Bass in C, Bass in F
2. Trills (for major and minor 2nds) and tremolos (intervals larger than 2nds) are always as fast as possible
3. Special notation, headnotes and extended techniques are explained in the score

HECTIC

for male voice and recorder, with electronics

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text: Harry Ross

3"

V **R**

ff **sp** **ff** **etc.**

> freely but fast and VERY articulated take short breaths
 a / i / o / ou
 k / t / ks / ts / ch
 bass in C
 tktk / slap / Flz

no voice when pp

Auf

sim. "sfz" pp

der

ure

dla

tr

mf pp

NORM. **WT** **"sfz" mp** **pp**

B **NORM.** **sfz mp** **pp**

GT **mf pp** **"sfz" pp**

Sp **WT** **"sfz" pp** **sim.**

el **ein**

tr **sim.** **tr**

mf pp **mf pp** **mf pp** **mf pp**

NORM. **WT** **"sfz" pp**

SB **NORM.** **f > p** **pp**

CT **mf pp** **mf "sfz" pp**

Sp **WT** **"sfz" pp**

NORM. **p < mf pp** **mf pp**

hun **air blow (pitchless)** **dert** **sex** **in** **to** **sim.** **zig** **Ab**

tr **tr** **tr** **tr** **tr** **tr** **tr** **tr**

"sfz" **mf mp** **pp** **"sfz" pp** **"sfz" pp** **"sfz" pp** **"sfz" pp** **"sfz"**

WT **"sfz" pp**

NORM. **sfz mp** **pp**

B **f pp**

od

Art

MV **NORM.** **mf f subito**

sci

Sp **sfz** **p**

satz **neun** **Art** **el**

tr

mf pp **f mf** **pp** **"sfz" pp** **mf pp** **"sfz" f subito** **pp** **f**

2 25 *p* *ff*

46 Sp follow instinctively any hidden 'melody' that might appear through the recorder multiphonics

IS TE PRA^v MA TI KA SO VA RI repeat the same phrase

MF (multiphonics)

B *f* fine

p *ff*

T *sp* WT "ff" **B** NORM. *f* **T** *sp* WT **CT** NORM. *mf* *ff*

30 2" etc. aire dert in Labium Frullato Flz (pitchless air) Grèce slap (toneless air) → Flz dr - ei lan Lab.Fr. *ppp* *senza vibr.*

pop *f* *fff* *ff* *fff* *ff*

Sp WT "ff" **T** NORM. *f* **B** **Sp** **CT** *fpp* *f* etc.

38 3" les ruc wur saz vibrato → speed up Lab.Fr. *ppp* *senza vibr.* *gliss.*

ff *pppp* *f* *fff* *ff* *ff*

Sp **ppppp** almost inaudible **NORM.** **ff**

46 *ff* *ff* *ff*

k/t ks ts ch → *gliss.* *etc.* *no gliss.* (no vowels, just percussive sounds) *Lab.Fr.* *tktk* *norm.* *ff* *ff*

norm. → Flz *etc.* *norm. → Flz* *to bass in C*

75 **T** f *mp* ff *mf* **MV** f ff **Sp** as before **2"** etc. **B**

seil gliss. → no gliss. sur

tr f *mp* ff f *mf* ff *fff*

IS TE PRA MA TI KA SO VA RI
MF MA IS TE SO VA RI

f *mf* ff *fff* **ct** f *mf* ff **Sp** f **T**

rung din

to tenor in C

81 **T** de **B** wach **Sp** f *mf* ff **ct** in **Sp** f **T**

rove Lab.Fr. **Flz** **slap** Lab.Fr. der **L'art**

1 2 Lab.Fr. **Flz** 3 **slap** Lab.Fr. norm. **Flz** 3 **ff**

ppp "ff" "fff" *ppp*

88 **SB** **sb** *p* f **T** cle **MV** ff cent **B** *ppp* f **WT** "fff" **Sp**

schalt in **cent** at **Grie T K the la K**

Lab.Fr. **norm.** *gliss.* MF **Flz** 3 MF

ppp f *mf* ff *pp* f **ff** *pp* f **ff**

as rhythmically as possible

96 NORM. **T** f ff **Sp** WT "f" **NORM.** **B** **Sp** WT "f" **T** NORM. **Sp** WT "f"

chen lands com zur Form ul ler ung ba Leit mes en

to great bass in C **Tape** **2** **4** **pp** **slap** **toneless air** → **Flz** **key click** **slap+clicks**

f *f*

key clicks: sound is more important than pitch, "f"
so fingerings are left to the performer's discretion

108

Sp WT "f" > **MV** NORM. *mf* → **Sp** WT "ff" > **B** NORM. *p* ← **Sp** *mf* > **T** WT "f" > **SB** *p* ← **Sp** WT "f" > **CT** NORM. *p* → **f**

wurde empfohlen plus emp fo lid Maß nah mé zu erg go fe um trat

slap Flz Slap+clicks Flz → norm.

mf "ffff" *mf* "ff" "ff" φ "ff" pp *mf* pp ← *mf* φ → *mf* pp "ff"

204

MV *mf* → **T** *fff*

F mars lés 6"

SP "fff" > x
SH with forefinger in front of mouth,
as in the act of 'shush'-ing → forefinger gradually down

ff to bass in F 6"
SH (loud 'sh' sound only with mouth) >
x "fff" → "pp"

2

Diagram illustrating a musical score with specific dynamics and performance instructions:

- Staff 1:** Shows a "breath in" at the beginning and a "breath out" arrow pointing down.
- Staff 2:** Contains a "S" dynamic above the notes.
- Staff 3:** Contains a "WT" dynamic with a "S" below it, and the instruction "sim."
- Staff 4:** Contains a "ZH" dynamic above the notes and a "norm." dynamic below it.
- Staff 5:** Ends with a "ppp" dynamic.

Dynamics and performance instructions include:

- "ff" (fortissimo) with arrows pointing to the first note.
- "p" (pianissimo) with arrows pointing to the second note.
- "pp" (pianississimo) with arrows pointing to the third note.
- "sp" (sforzando) with arrows pointing to the fourth note.
- "ZH" (zheng dynamic) with arrows pointing to the fifth note.
- "norm." (normal dynamic) with a box labeled "B" above it.
- "sim." (similar dynamic) with a box labeled "SP" above it.
- "(no interruption)" with a dashed line above the staff.

2

Musical score for page 217. The vocal part (top) includes dynamic markings like "ff", "pp", "p (on 'S')", "φ (on voice)", "pp", "p", and "SB". The instrumental part (bottom) includes "ZH", "S", "WT", "Flz", "SH", "tr", "s", and "tr s". Various performance techniques are indicated, such as "gloss.", "no interruption", "mf", "fff", and "φ".

227 *pp* *ppp* — *p* **[SP]** *ff* **[CT]** etc. **[WT]** *"ff"* **[CT]** *NORM.* *gliss.* **[SP]** **[GT]** *p* **[WT]** *"f"* **[CT]** *"pp"* **NORM.** *gliss.* **[SP]** **[CT]** *p* **[WT]** *"f"* **[CT]** *"pp"* **NORM.** *gliss.*

z *z* *gliss.* *s* → *SH* *a / i / o / ou*
k / t / ks / ts / ch **Tape** *ffff* **[Tktk / Slap]** *no 's'* *sim.* *PLI* *Z* *sim.* *PLI* *sim.* *PLI*

gliss. *s* *gliss.* *s* *gliss.* *mf* *f* → *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *f* → *pp*

233

SP WT "f" "pp" NORM. **T** **CT**

gloss. sim. PLI Z PLI sim. PLI

SP WT "f" "pp" NORM. **T** **CT**

gloss. Z

IS TE PRAF MA KIE
MA TI KASO VARI repeat the same phrase

tktk