

Preview File Only

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À VENT

for oboe and tape

1978-79

DIRECTIONS FOR PERFORMANCE

Tape diffusion

The starting-point for the tape is determined by setting the end of the red leader following the test tone on the playback head of the tape recorder - the following different coloured leader is measured to give the $1\frac{1}{2}$ second pause.

The circled numbers under the tape "part" of the score (between ① and ⑩) are a rough guide of relative dynamic levels (between silence and maximum) to be controlled during the performance - they do not indicate the actual level recorded on the tape. Gradual changes in this playback level are indicated by normal Italian musical terms (crescendo, diminuendo, etc.). Sudden changes of playback level, synchronised with specific events on the tape, and designed to exaggerate dynamic contrasts (e.g. 16'51 et seq.) are indicated thus: ⑥⑦ ④ etc. and are spaced according to the graphic indications of the tape part. The score does not, however, represent the sound events on the tape fully - it is merely a durational and schematic aid for the oboist (and the person responsible for the sound diffusion).

A note on the balance between oboe and tape: the oboe can to a large extent be thought of as "the tip of the iceberg", the "submerged" (larger) part of the musical argument being carried by the tape; the predominant balance between the two should reflect this. In particular, at 1'24 and 4'27, the tape should drown the oboe, which then gradually "emerges" from the tape sound.

N.B.



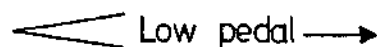
indicates the start of a particular harmonic field (i.e. the point at which it becomes audible) - these pitches indicate the total field, not any precise sequence.



indicates that the field with these four pitches as the top four disappears at this point.



indicates that the fields (three in this example) of which the given pitches are the top (and most prominent) notes, continue until further information is given.



indicates that low pedal sounds emerge at this point and continue (arrows always indicate continuation of sound type or activity).

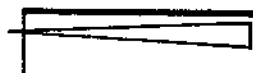
Oboe

The oboe part is in proportional notation throughout, except between 13'25 and 15'04, where the $\frac{3}{4}$ metre is indicated merely as an aid to the oboist. If preferred, this section, too, can be treated as proportional (hence the indication flessibile) - the essential point being that the live oboe should always lead the oboes (of which only the most prominent is marked in the score) on tape.

The section between 1'24 and 2'57 is an improvisation on a range of seven timbres (1,2,3,4,5,6,N - i.e. normal) of middle A (440), using alternative fingerings. This should be similar in articulation to the tape between 2'12 and 3'39.

From 16'45 to the end of the piece the intention is that circular breathing should be employed by the oboist. If absolutely necessary, short breaths may be "snatched" during the loud punctuations on the tape.

N.B.



indicates an audible intake of breath.



indicates a sub-tone or "ghost" note.

DURATION: ca 19'25