

AFFLATUS

Jaya Story

Composed for the Standing Wave ensemble

Flute

Clarinet in Bb

Percussion

- Vibraphone

- Snare drum

Keyboard

- Piano

- Celeste

Violin

Cello

PERFORMANCE NOTES

Play rubato whenever possible.

Asterisks (*) indicate more specific notes detailed at the bottom of the page.

The pianist should mark in advance where to dampen the piano strings to achieve the 7th partial of G#2 (bar 18). The eraser-end of a pencil wedged in-between two strings OR dampening with the hand are two options for muting. One option may be more effective than the other.

♭ = 1/4 flat, ♮ = 3/4 flat, ♯ = 1/4 sharp, ## = 3/4 sharp

Clarinet multiphonics have number designations in the score for the player to refer to the fingering chart.

Afflatus

Jaya Story

Slowly, freely (approx. $\text{♩} = 60$)

Violin

mp

Vib.

mp

piano

Key.

mf

8va

Vln.

rit. *molto rit.*

Fl. *mp* >

B♭ Cl. *p* *mp* >

Vib. *mf* >

Key. *p* *sfz* *p*

Vln. *p* *mf* *m3 div into 4* *5*

Vc. *mf* *m3 div into 4*

rit.

7 *f* m3 div into 4

8 *a tempo*

Fl. *fp* *fp*

B♭ Cl. *mf* *arco* *mf* *fp*

Vib. *mf* *mf* *fp*

Key. ripple Led. *p*

Vln. *p* *mf* M2 div into 3

Vc. *mf*

* As per George Crumb's "Madrigals" (1965), the semitone bend is achieved by lightly placing a hard mallet on the node and stimulating vibrations by either bowing the key plate (*arco*) or striking the centre with a yarn mallet. After the plate is struck or while bowing, the player should gradually increase pressure in the hard mallet while simultaneously moving the the mallet head to the other end of the plate. When the mallet is at the centre, the pitch is a semitone lower, and when the mallet reaches the other end, the pitch rises back up one semitone.

12

B♭ Cl. *mf*

ord.

Vib. *mf* *p*

12

Key. *mf*

find 7th partial of G#2 (flat f#5) *

Vln. *f* *p*

Vc. *p*

M2 div into 3

m3 div into 4

m3 div into 4

3

* Only applies if the player is using a pencil's eraser end to dampen the strings. The player may press the G#2 key as many times as needed to find the right pitch. If dampening with hands, the player should have the exact location marked ahead of time.

6 Afflatus *a tempo*

* The ordinary notes indicate the played note while the smaller diamond noteheads indicate the sounding pitch.
 ** Similar to bar 8, except the hard mallet head should only travel far enough to bend the pitch down by a 1/4, rather than a semitone.

21

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vib.

Key.

Vln.

Vc.

mf

arco

mf

mp

The musical score for 'Afflatus' page 7 features a woodwind quintet and a string quartet. The key signature is one flat (B♭) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four measures. The Flute and B♭ Clarinet parts are marked with measure numbers 21, 22, 23, and 24. The Vibraphone part has measure numbers 21, 22, 23, and 24. The Violin and Viola parts have measure numbers 21, 22, 23, and 24. The Violoncello and Double Bass parts have measure numbers 21, 22, 23, and 24. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

25

Fl.

mp

ff

3

B♭ Cl.

mp

25

Vib.

mp

f

25

Key.

mp

f

25

Vln.

Vc.

pizz.

f

3

The musical score is for a piece titled "Afflatus". It is written for a six-piece ensemble: Flute (Fl.), B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Vibraphone (Vib.), Keyboard (Key.), Violin (Vln.), and Viola (Vc.). The music is in 4/4 time. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system starting at measure 25. The Flute part begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G4, marked *mp*. The B♭ Clarinet part also begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line starting on B♭3, marked *mp*. The Vibraphone part begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G4, marked *mp*. The Keyboard part begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G4, marked *mp*. The Violin part begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G4, marked *mp*. The Viola part begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G4, marked *mp*. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, slurs, and dynamic markings. The Flute part has a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*ff*) section. The B♭ Clarinet part has a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*f*) section. The Vibraphone part has a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*f*) section. The Keyboard part has a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*f*) section. The Violin part has a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*f*) section. The Viola part has a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*f*) section. The score also includes performance instructions such as "Led." and "pizz.".

Allegro (♩ = 120)

27 ² ⁶ ¹

B♭ Cl.

Vib.

Perc.

Key.

Vln.

Vc.

* Semitone bend, with mallets.

10

Afflatus

♩ = 72

33

Fl.

Fl. part, measures 33-40. Dynamics: fp , pp , mf . Performance instructions: "fltzng" (flutzing), "divide notes like a gliss".

33

Perc.

Perc. part, measures 33-40. Dynamics: fp . Performance instructions: "stir, pulse the beat", "rimshot with stick".

33

Key.

Key. part, measures 33-40. Dynamics: mp . Performance instruction: "celeste".

33

Vln.

Vln. part, measures 33-40. Dynamics: mp . Performance instructions: "scratch", "ord." (ordine).

33

Vc.

Vc. part, measures 33-40. Dynamics: mp , mf . Performance instruction: "divide notes like a gliss".

Allegro (♩ = 120)

40

Fl.

Fl. part, measures 40-47. Dynamics: f . Performance instructions: "cha", "k", "t", "sim." (simile).

40

Perc.

Perc. part, measures 40-47. Dynamics: f .

col legno battuto

Vc. part, measures 40-47. Dynamics: f . Performance instruction: "col legno battuto".

* As per Derek Charke's "Raga Cha" (2006), the player must enunciate the word "cha" to produce a toneless attack.

Afflatus

11

Fl. 43

Perc. 43

Vln. 43

Vc. 43

ord.

6 3

arco scratch

f

Adagio ♩ = 40

Key. 47

celeste

f

Vln. 47

Vc. 47

sul A scratch

3

pizz.

Tempo primo

51

B♭ Cl. *N* *mf* *N* *N* *mf* *N* *N* *mp*

51

Vib. *mf* stir with fingernail

51

Perc. *mf*

51

Key. *piano* *mf*

Vc. *arco* *mp* move to sul tasto

* Semitone bend, with mallets.

56

Fl.

p *f* *fp*

B♭ Cl.

fp

Vib.

fp

Key.

mp piano *fp*

Vln.

mp *fp*

Vc.

fp

This musical score page contains measures 56 through 60 for a woodwind and string ensemble. The instruments are Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Vibraphone (Vib.), Piano (Key.), Violin (Vln.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is written in 4/4 time. Measure 56 begins with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat major or F minor). The Flute part starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note G4 with a dynamic marking of *p*. The B-flat Clarinet part starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note G3 with a dynamic marking of *f*. The Vibraphone part starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note G3 with a dynamic marking of *fp*. The Piano part starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note G3 with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The Violin part starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note G4 with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The Violoncello part starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note G3 with a dynamic marking of *fp*. Measure 57 continues the melodic lines for the Flute, B-flat Clarinet, and Violin. Measure 58 features a key signature change to two flats (B-flat major or F minor) and a dynamic marking of *fp* for the Flute. Measure 59 continues the melodic lines for the Flute, B-flat Clarinet, and Violin. Measure 60 features a key signature change to three flats (B-flat major or F minor) and a dynamic marking of *fp* for the Flute.

* Freely, rubato; vibes and celeste can be out of sync.