



A Reflection Di(still)ed

Submitted in partial fulfilment for Confirmation of DPhil Status

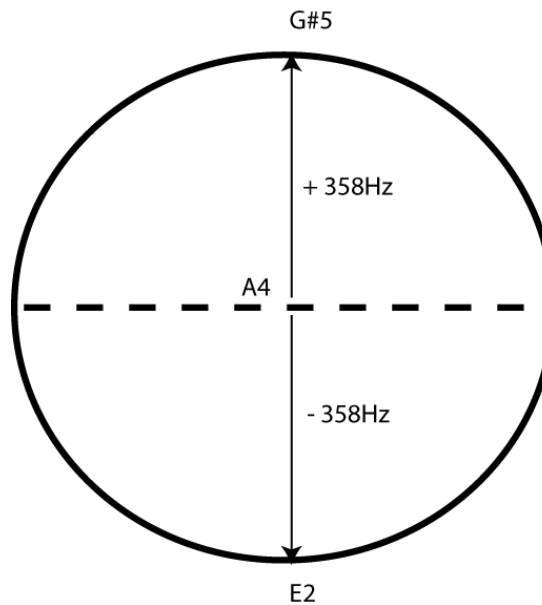
**Jason Preece
Worcester College, Oxford
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I was aiming to write a very quiet, still piece so that the only way to listen to the piece would be to do so actively; you would need to concentrate throughout in order to physically hear it.

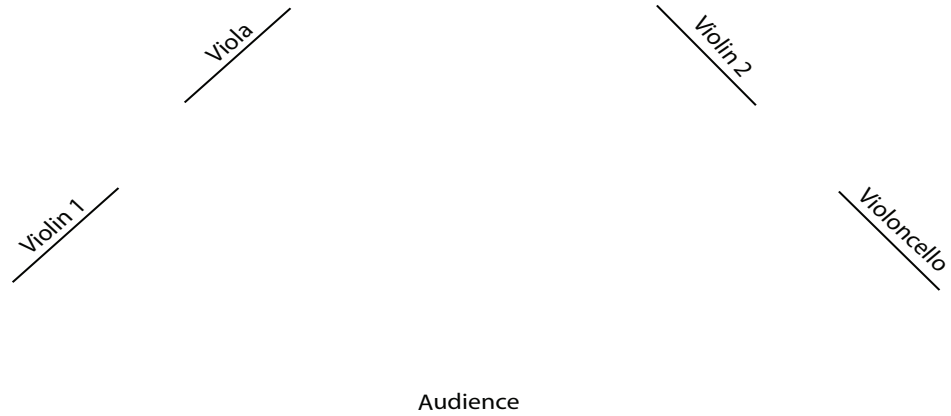
The pitch structure of the work is symmetrical around A 440. However, instead of being symmetrical in terms of number of semitones, it is symmetrical in terms of hertz. For example, if the lower part moves down 11 hertz (ie between A440 and G#) the upper part has to move up 11 hertz (see following page). On a practical level this means that the lower part has a greater range in terms of semitones (as the number of hertz gets less and less as you descend) and the range above the centre is more restricted, eventually sitting around the F a minor sixth above A440.

The structure of the piece is based around this pitch structure. After an initial exploration around the centre, the violin and cello land on octave D's. Out of this grows a second pairing between violin II and the viola. The cello then begins to explore pitches further afield and descends lower and lower until it reaches a bottom E in bar 112. This forces the first violin higher sitting on its top F# in bar 98 and eventually reaching G# in bar 112. After this has been completely explored there is an altered restatement of the opening bars to close the piece.



A Reflection Di(still)ed Notes

Layout



Barring

Time signature and barring are present solely to facilitate orientation around the work. They have no function of articulation, and they are not intended to mark a specific metre.

Notation of Microtonal Pitch Deviations

♯̣ ♭̣

indicate a quarter-sharp and a quarter tone flat respectively

♯̣̣ ♭̣̣

indicate a 3/4 tone sharp and a 3/4 tone flat respectively

♯̣̣̣ ♭̣̣̣ ♯̣̣̣̣ ♭̣̣̣̣ ♯̣̣̣̣̣ ♭̣̣̣̣̣

indicates deviations from the notated pitch of an imprecisely determined size. They do not indicate 8th note even when used in ascending sequence with quarter tone notation. Microtonal deviations should be played with as little portamento as possible. These deviations should give the impression of distinct pitches.

Mutes

Metal practice mutes are preferred.

Pauses

Pauses should be pregnant. Hold each for at least twice the notated value. Silent bars can be exaggerated up to 1.5 times the length of the bar.

Vibrato

Vibrato is always played fast and narrow with the smallest the possible pitch deviation.

A Reflection Distilled

Jason Preece

Still ♩ = 72

Practice Mute
Poco Vib.

The musical score is arranged in four staves, each with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Still ♩ = 72'. Each staff includes the instruction 'Practice Mute Poco Vib.' and dynamic markings: *ppp*, *pp*, and *p*. The Violoncello part has an additional *pp* marking in the third measure. The score features a variety of note values, including quarter notes, half notes, and whole notes, with some notes beamed together. Slurs and hairpins are used to indicate phrasing and dynamics. The overall texture is sparse and reflective.

82

musical score for measures 82-84. It consists of four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Piano, and Bass. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 82: Violin I has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'molto vib.' and 'ppp'. Violin II has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'molto vib.' and 'ppp'. Piano has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'molto sul tasto' and 'ppp'. Bass has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'ppp'. Measure 83: Similar to 82, but Piano has 'molto sul tasto' and Bass has 'ppp'. Measure 84: Similar to 82, but Piano has 'sul tasto' and Bass has 'ppp'. Slurs connect the notes across measures.

95

musical score for measures 95-98. It consists of four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Piano, and Bass. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 95: Violin I has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'mp'. Violin II has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'mp'. Piano has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'ord.'. Bass has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'mp'. Measure 96: Violin I has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'ppp'. Violin II has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'ppp'. Piano has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'ord.'. Bass has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'ppp'. Measure 97: Violin I has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'p'. Violin II has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'p'. Piano has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'sul. pont.'. Bass has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'p'. Measure 98: Violin I has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'molto vib.'. Violin II has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'molto vib.'. Piano has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'sul. pont.'. Bass has a whole note chord (F#, C#) with 'p'. Slurs connect the notes across measures.

