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Shaping Time in Music: Explorations in Localised Temporalities: A Portfolio of Compositions with Accompanying Commentaries

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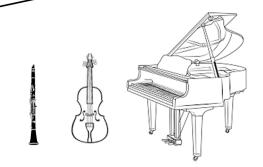
DARYN DAWSON-JONES

ON THE SHORE, AT MIDNIGHT (2018)

For Clarinet in Bb, Viola and Piano

Duration: Approx. 10 Minutes

Full Score



About the Piece

Duration – Approx. 10'

The piece has been conceived to create a dichotomy between autonomy and unification. This has been achieved by allowing for performers to have freedom in the execution of their parts, but also having composed "moments" where they are asked to come together and unite for short lengths of time.

Performance Directions

Each page of the score represents one minute in length, and the material is placed spatially in this duration. Depending on the colour of the lines, the material should either be performed rigidly, or with free tempo, at the performer's discretion. The timings of musical material is dependent upon the decay of the piano; a feature of the music for which the entire piece has been composed.

The piece is atmospheric and ethereal in nature, as indicated by the title. Performers should keep this in mind.

Notation

The staff running through the centre of the score depicts the decay of the piano. Thus, all performers – including the pianist – will be using it as a reference point. The thickness of the black line representation the decay as it would be represented on a computer. The performer should best reflect this representation by manipulating the sustain pedal if needed.

Black lines attaching cells to the decay staff indicate that the material should be played with a rigid meter/rhythm. Red lines indicate that the player can perform the material at any given tempo of their choice. Blue lines, are aligned with either dynamic fades or pedal release.

Thick black lines that follow notes indicate the note/cell should be repeated until it ends.

All other instruction, including multiphonic fingerings, are included in the score above the musical material



The string-staff indicates that the performer should move their hand across the strings following the contour of the line I have notated. It has four lines and each line depicts the strings of the viola, with a IV string being the top line. The thickness of the line indicates pressure. Bowing is to be gentle; representing is of the ebb and flow of wind. Left hand is to be as close to the scroll as possible, while remaining on the strings. The left hand should clasp the strings with a gentle grip as to not produce pitch.

Vertical dashed lines indicate 15-second time intervals. Each page ends with the time marker of the previous page to allow the performer to see the piece as a continuous structure.

Piano Performance Directions

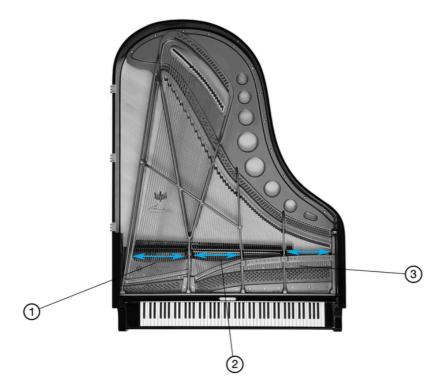
The diagram below breaks up the piano into 3 distinct zones based on the frame inside. Given that each piano is shaped slightly differently, it is up to the performer to break their piano into similar zones.

Harmonic glissando should be executed on the string, with one finger, while playing the notated pitch below.

Certain passages require an e-bow. This should be kept on, in a convenient place within the body of the instrument

Clarinet Performance Directions

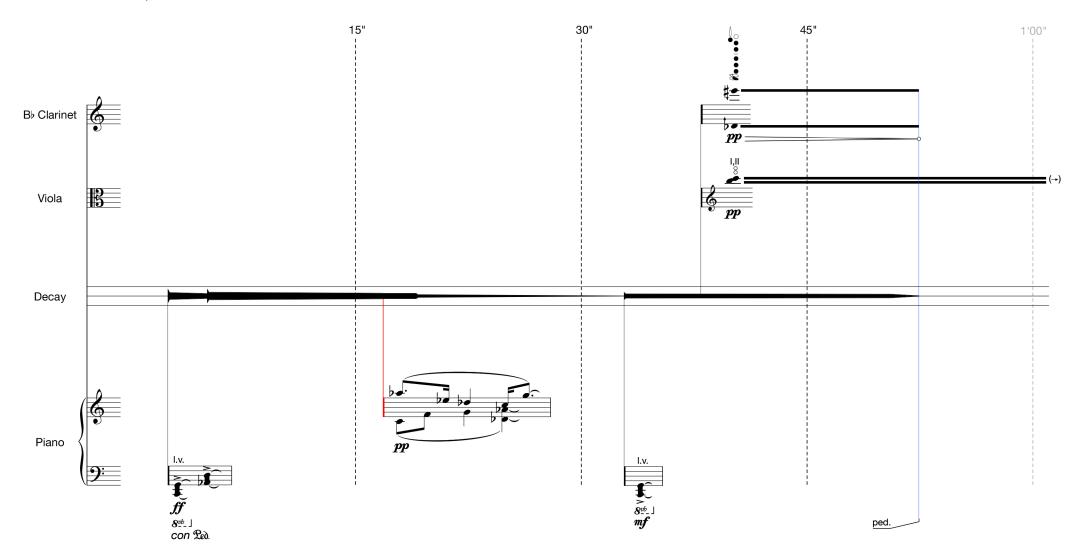
The multiphonic fingerings are provided in the score above the material.

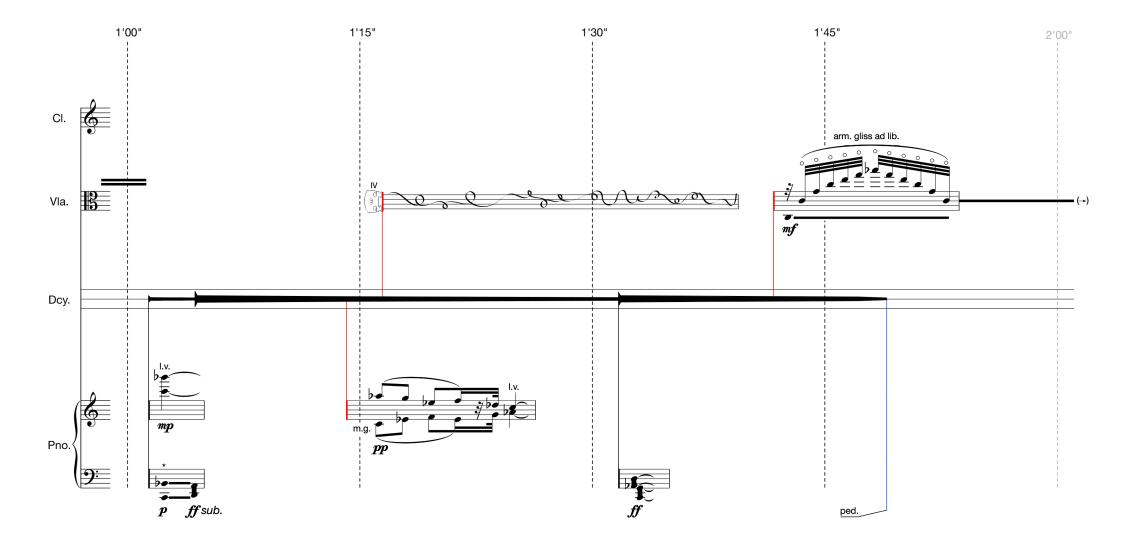


DARYN DAWSON-JONES

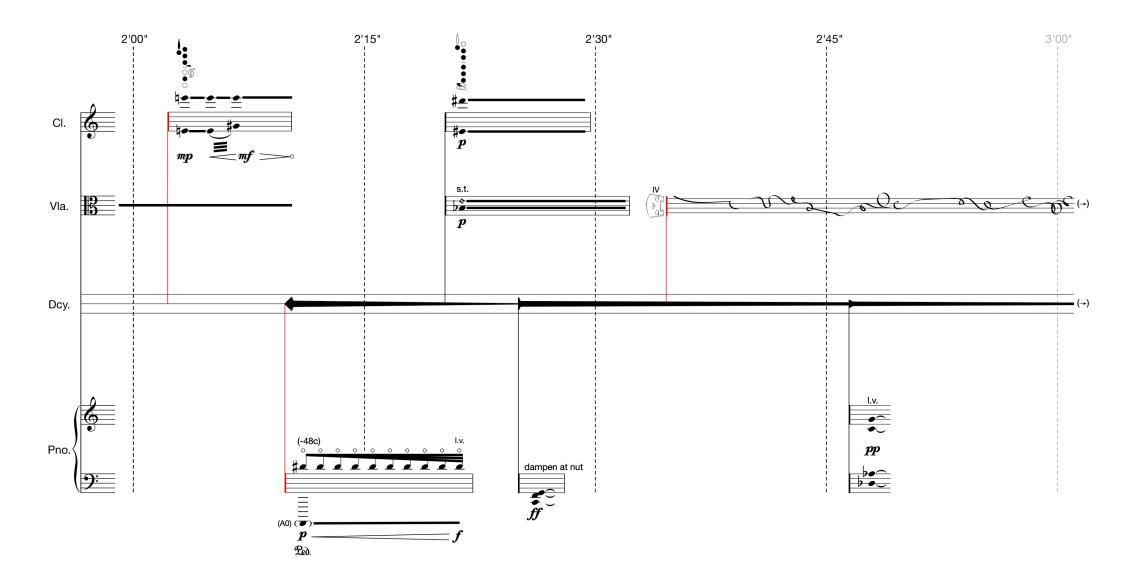
ON THE SHORE, AT MIDNIGHT

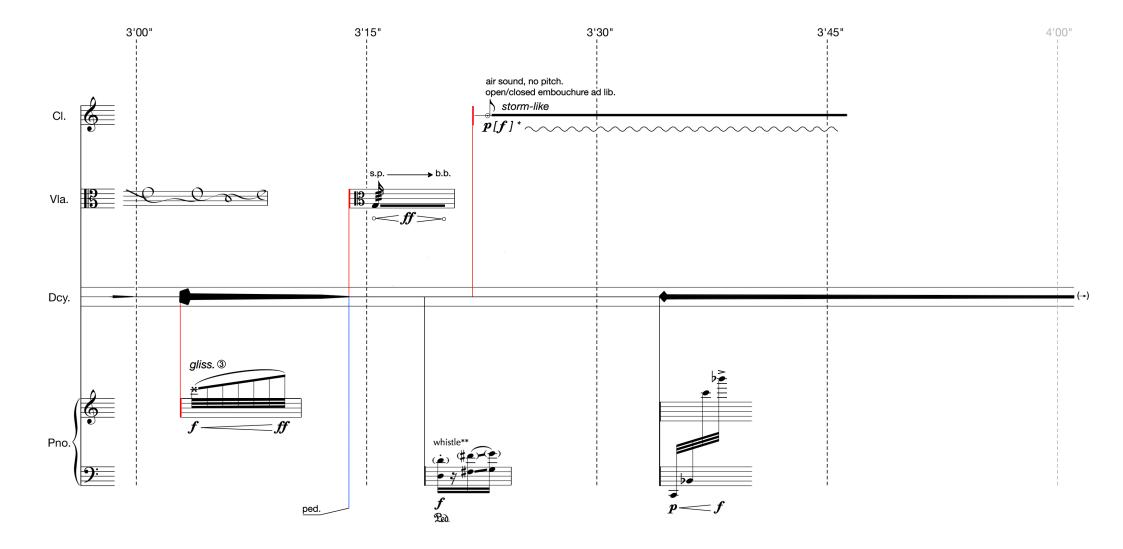
For Clarinet in Bb, Viola and Piano





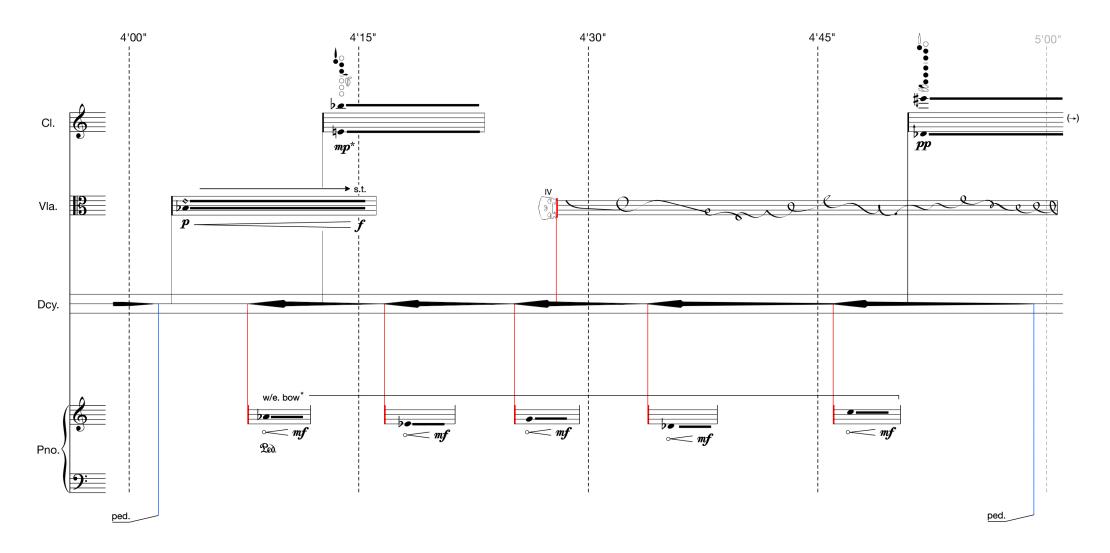
^{*} All in the left hand: the interval is held by the thumb and little finger, then the remaining fingers perform the cluster





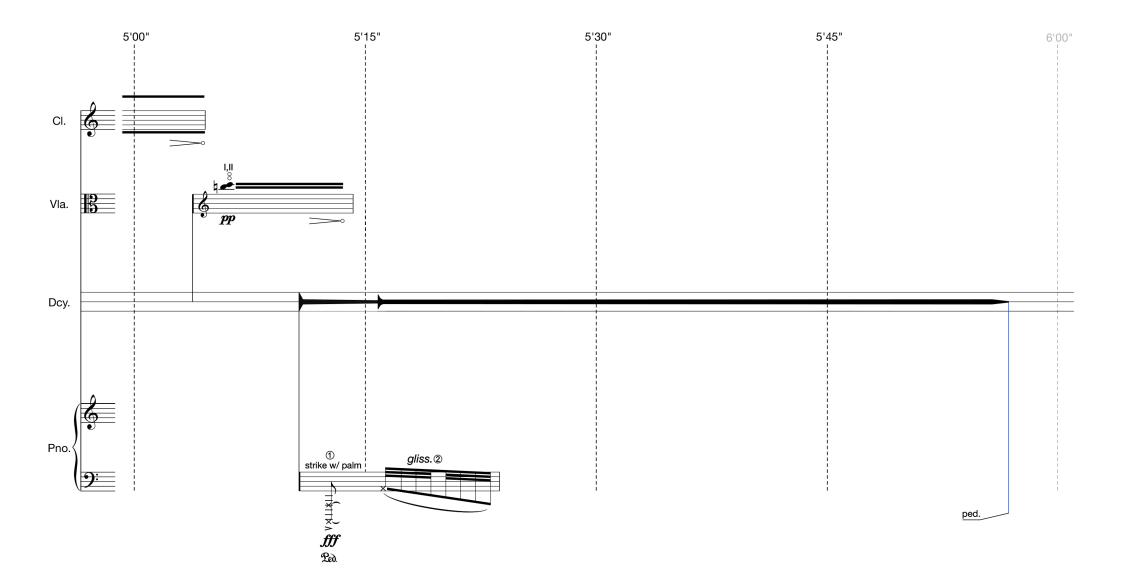
^{*} the sound of the clarinet is to emulate the wind, therefore crescendo and decrescendo patterns are to be erratic and the ebbing and flowing should be made by mixing open and closed embouchure ad libitum.

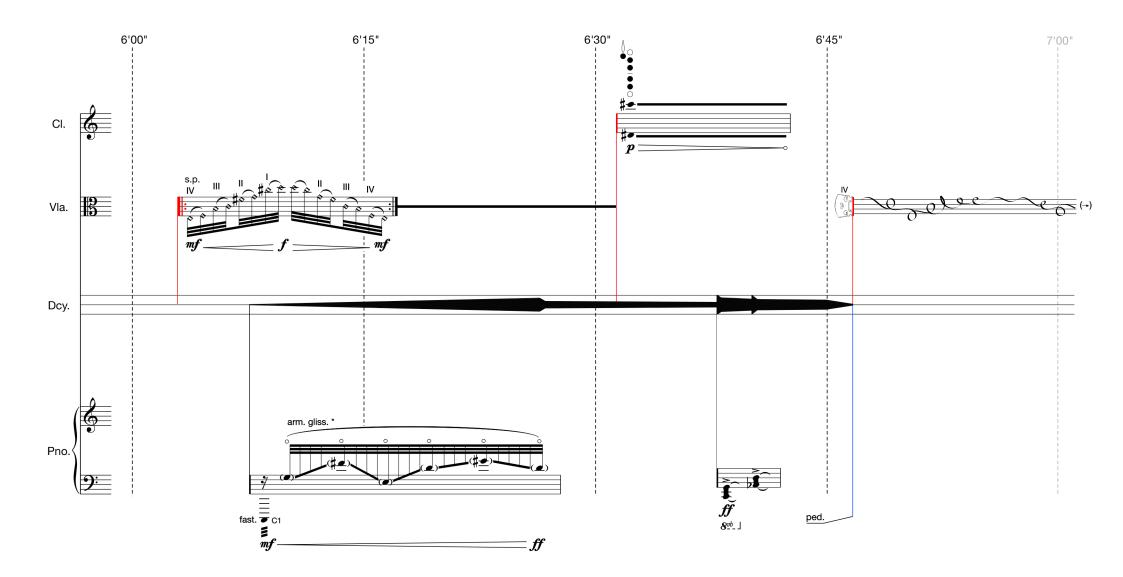
^{**} Whistling used to emulate the sound of a bird.

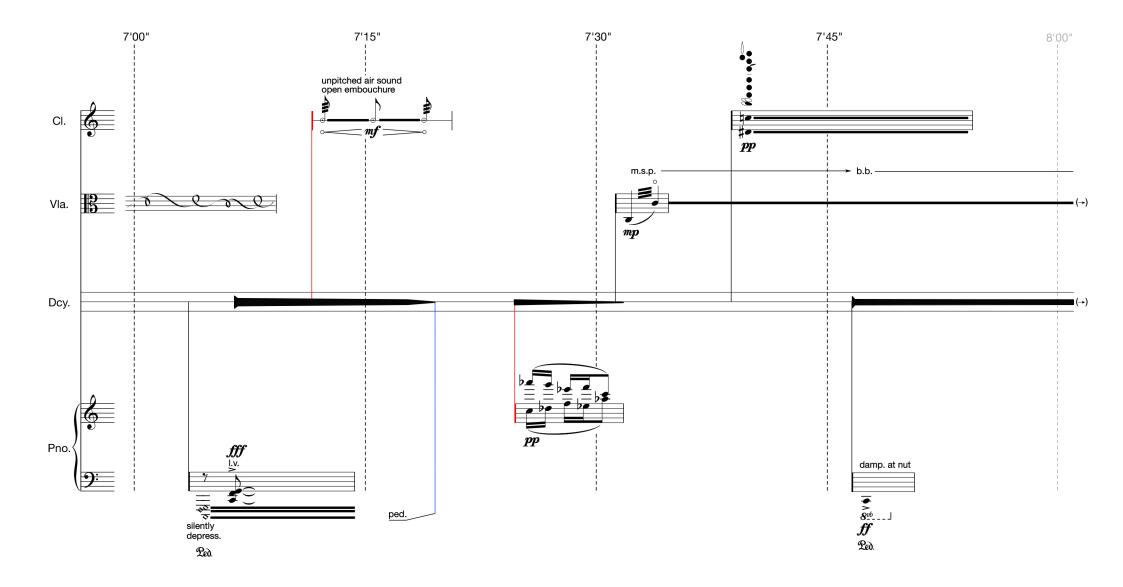


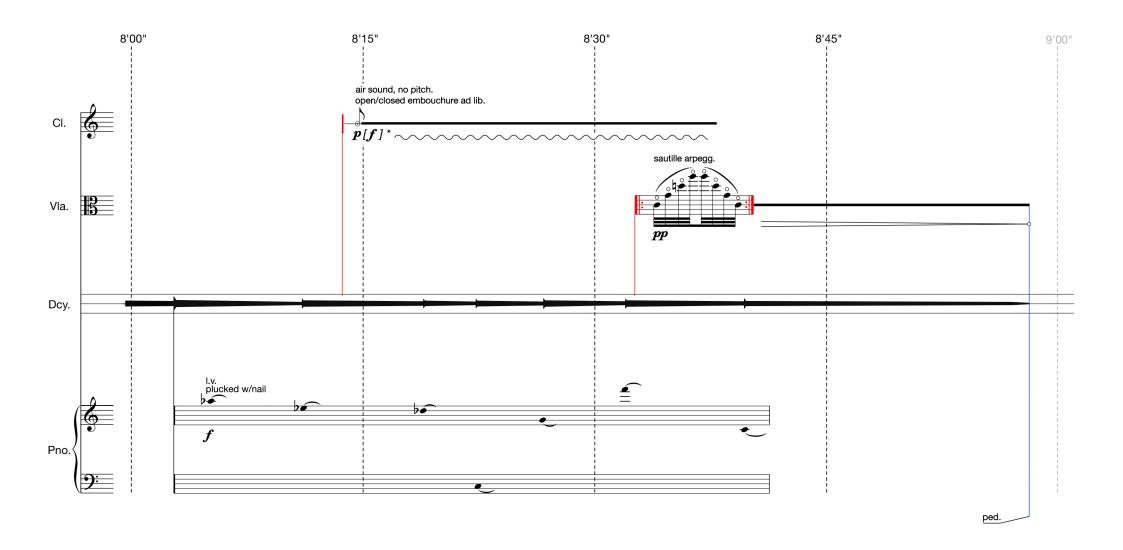
* e. bow to be placed on the string and allowed to naturally crescendo to as loud as it can go.

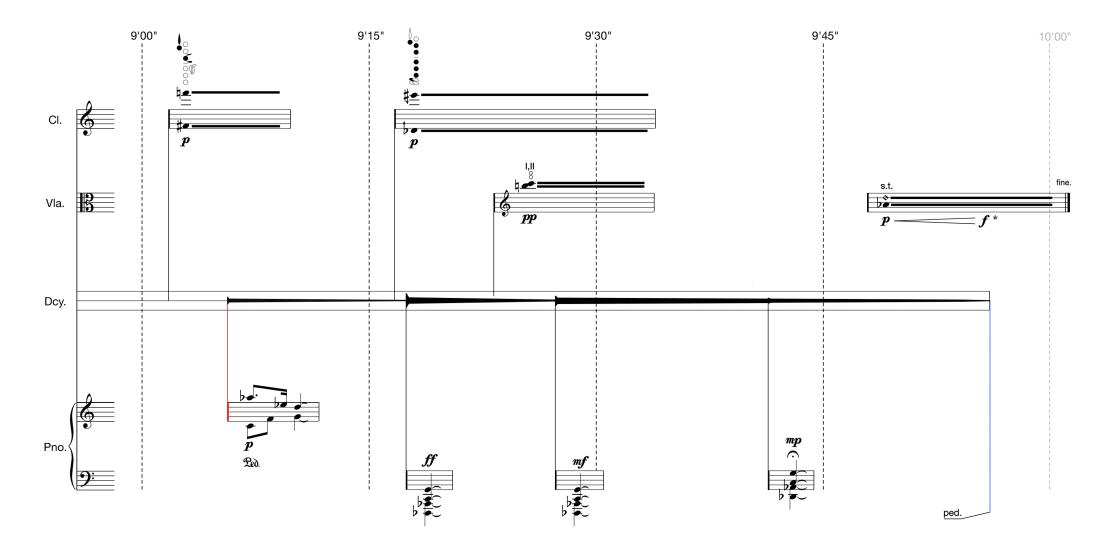
Once the peak volume is reached, remove the e. bow and allow the sustain pedal to hold residual sound as long as possible.











^{*} set volume to sit at the top of the texture so that when the piano pedal is removed the natural harmonic sits like an overtone partial