(untitled)

fifteen short songs for five male vocalists

Robert Pierzak

Performance Notes

Presentation:

The songs contained in this collection are modular, and may be performed in whole or in part, and in any order. They may be performed consecutively or non-consecutively, and they may be performed live, or pre-recorded. Audio processing can be an option if any of the songs are pre-recorded. The songs may also may be performed within a theatrical context, such as a musical, in which the following songs act as "musical numbers" inside a larger story. The five vocalists need not feel obligated to always perform the same numbered voice part if performing multiple songs. For instance, John may sing Voice1 for the first three songs, and then Voice 3 and Voice 4 for the last two songs, respectively. The spacing of vocalists is open as well, as long as the logistical constraints of auditory and visual cuing are kept in mind. Although each of the fifteen pieces has a title, there is no title to the overall collection. The performers are free to invent a title for their presentation of any of these songs.

General singing:

- -Sing without vibrato.
- -For any held syllable, the vowel should be sustained as long as possible, placing any end-consonant at the very end of the note.

General prosody:

- -Speaking should not be performed theatrically (unless indicated). The spoken text should just be read and delivered with clear articulation and projection.
- -Rates of speech should be coordinated between the vocalists to more or less match. The rates should be moderate.
- -The general pitch of speech should be treated contextually. A vocalist may want to adjust their normal speaking pitch depending on the surrounding vocalization. Generally, if there is more than one spoken part at a time, the pitch of speech of those vocalists should generally match.
- -Treat commas and periods as a short pauses and slightly longer pauses, respectively.
- -Bar lines do not ever affect continuous speech. Only fermatas, commas and periods affect continuous speech.

Noteheads:

- -Diamond noteheads indicate to sing the note with falsetto.
- -X-shaped noteheads are to be spoken. Changes in pitch height refer to a general pitch-prosody contour.
- -A stemless half note with a fermata and a tie indicates to sustain that pitch until the next notated event within that vocal part.
- -A stemless quarter note with a line extending from it indicates to sing the text under the line on that pitch in a natural speaking rhythm.

Fermatas:

- -The number above fermatas indicates how long to pause or to sustain something approximately in seconds.
- -Fermatas above stemless half notes with ties indicate to sustain that pitch until the next notated event within that vocal part.
- -The written numbers over fermatas (e.g. "one") refer to the numbered voice parts. Such a fermata appearing at the end of a measure indicates to wait until the specified vocal part has finished his material in the measure before moving on to the next bar.

-If a fermata without a duration appears in the beginning of a measure, it means to treat the following spoken text as an anacrusis to the next measure, and thus should sound like continuous speech.

Clefs:

- -No clef This is only used during spoken text.
- -Double line This is used in three ways. The first and most prominent way is when the noteheads are an "x." This is for rhythmically notated spoken text. The staff is three lines and should be interpreted as a guide for general contour in a performer's prosody. However, a string of "x" noteheads on the middle line do not mean to monotonize the prosody either; in such passages the vocalist is free to improvise the contour. The second way is for any unvoiced phonemes such as "s" or "h." The contour here refers to the shape of the lips when producing the phoneme. The bottom line means to form an "oo" (as in "food) shape with the lips, the top line means to form an "ee" (as in "beet") shape with the lips. The third way in which the clef is used is if the noteheads are traditional (circular). This indicates singing, but the pitches only have a relative contour, and consistent intervals are not important. The lowest line represents the lowest pitches a performer can comfortably sing, and the highest line represents the highest pitches the performer can comfortably sing.

Double Treble (or bass clef) – This is used for sung pitched passages that may be transposed. The starting pitch should be estimated, and therefore the passage may be transposed (within reason). This clef reads like a traditional tenor voice treble clef, in which the passages should be sung an octave lower. Subsequent double treble clefs within a vocal part (except at the start of systems unless otherwise marked) "refresh" the pitch estimation. Bass clefs work the same way but are not interpreted an octave lower.

Treble – A treble clef is only used when pitch must be matched between voices. If a pitch must be matched in the middle of a song, it is indicated by an arrow pointing to the pitch it must match to. *marginal margarine*, bethany, letter and we were wrong only employ treble clefs; thus, a relative pitch (which can also be estimated) must be established so everyone can match to it prior to the performance of the song.

Miscellaneous:

- -All tempi are approximate. Local tempi end when a new tempo begins, or when spoken text commences.
- -Accidentals only refer to the note they precede.
- -Glissandi should start at the rhythmic onset of the notehead preceding the line. Any stems during the course of the line are there for rhythmic convenience, and do not indicate re-articulations during the glissando.
- -A slash before a dynamic marking indicates a sudden shift to that dynamic.
- -Boxed figures without fermatas are to be repeated temporally strictly until the next event. Boxed figures with fermatas are to be repeated, but the time taken in between the iterations can vary. If the boxed figure intersects more than one vocal part, they are to always coordinate their iterations. Sometimes the number of iterations is specified above the box.
- -If a vocal part contains numbers, or a combination of letters and numbers, they refer to musical fragments that are written out at the start of the score to the song (as in *letter*, *michael moon* and *we were wrong*). If there are multiple numbers or letter-numbers, then the vocalist is at liberty to perform any of the listed fragments.
- -A tremolo on a sung pitch indicates to perform a rapid series of glottal stops on that pitch.
- -Bar lines merely serve as a point of orientation and coordination. A barline exists to orient entrances of spoken or sung material. Occasionally, a vocal part will move on to the next measure before another vocal part has finished performing their musical material. In such cases, there will be a note above the measure explaining the circumstances.
- -The scores do not always accurately visually represent what the sonic result should be.
- -Any parenthetical italicized text serves as performative instruction or notes explaining any further non-traditional notation in the scores.

Word clarifications:

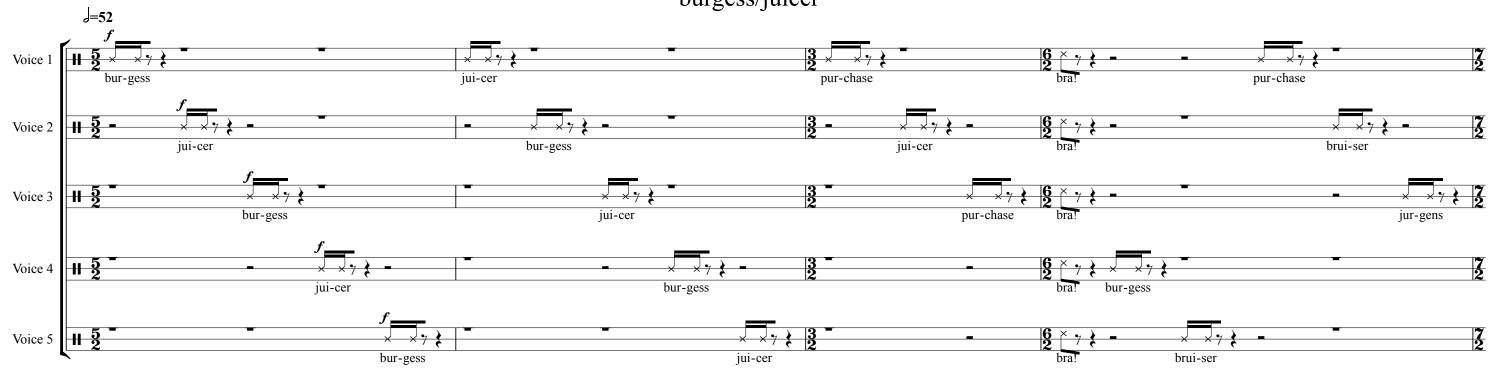
in burgess/juicer: burgess (bardʒis), bra (bra:), jurgens (dʒargənz), Proust (pru:st) marginal margarine: ma (ma:) pieces of time: ta (ta:), ah (a:), ooh (u:), n'duh (ndə) not anemic: nemic (ni:mɪk) michael moon: badi-ah (bari:ja), ha (ha:) chock: stah (sta:) variation on burgess/juicer: timson (rhymes with "crimson"), ra/na/ma (r/n/ma:), stippen (stɪpən), stip (rhymes with "rip") mother/father: wind(s) (as in "He will wind up coming"), content (as in "He is content with his job")

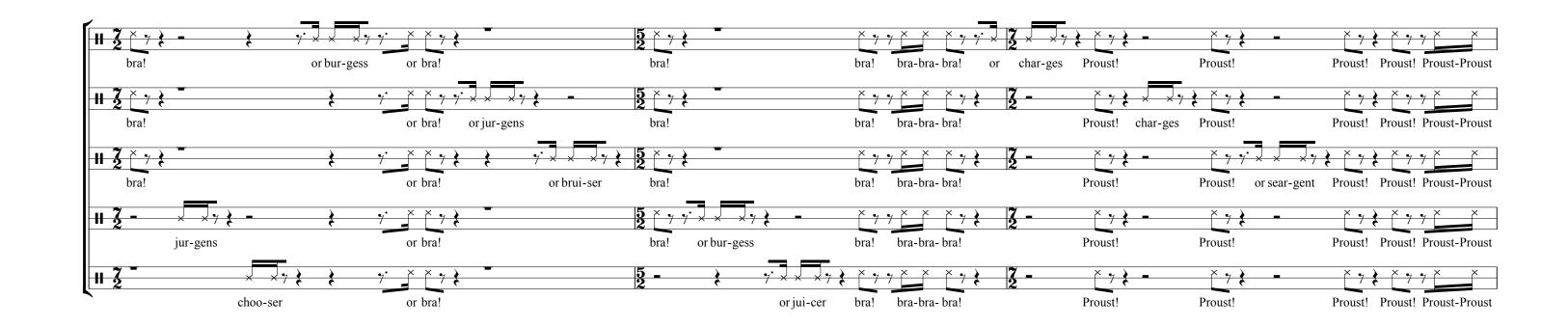
flying/sexing: steak-ments(as in "statements"), doan (rhymes with "loan"), ah (a:), ramanuhan (ramanu:han), naranjo (anaranha), naramansett (nærəmænset), tiberius (as in "Siberia"), o-hran (ohra:n)

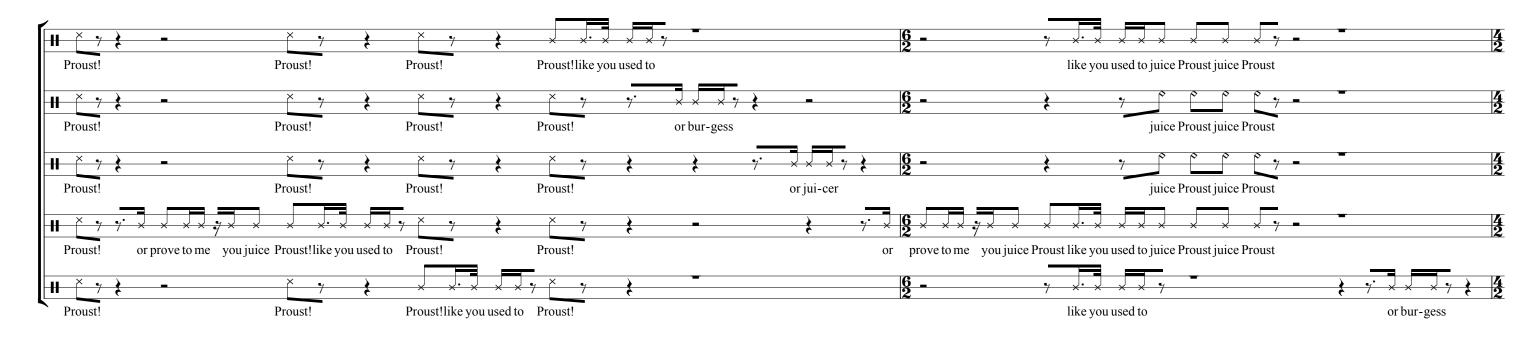
Index of Songs

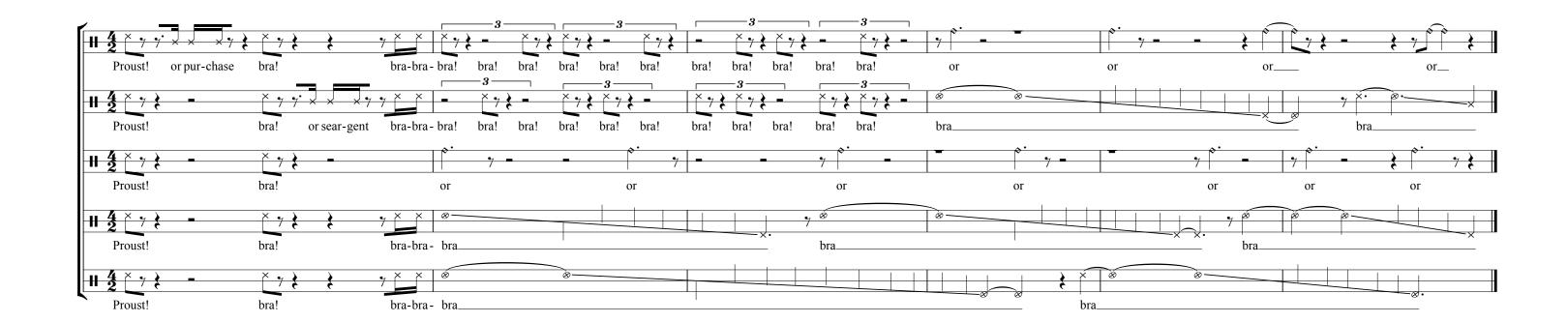
| burgess/juicer | 1 |
|-----------------------------|----|
| sophie | 3 |
| marginal margarine | 4 |
| letter | 6 |
| pieces of time | 7 |
| not anemic | 8 |
| michael moon | 10 |
| like robots do | 12 |
| chock | 13 |
| variation on burgess/juicer | 16 |
| how we oblige | 19 |
| mother/father | 20 |
| bethany | 24 |
| flying/sexing | 26 |
| we were wrong | 31 |
| | |

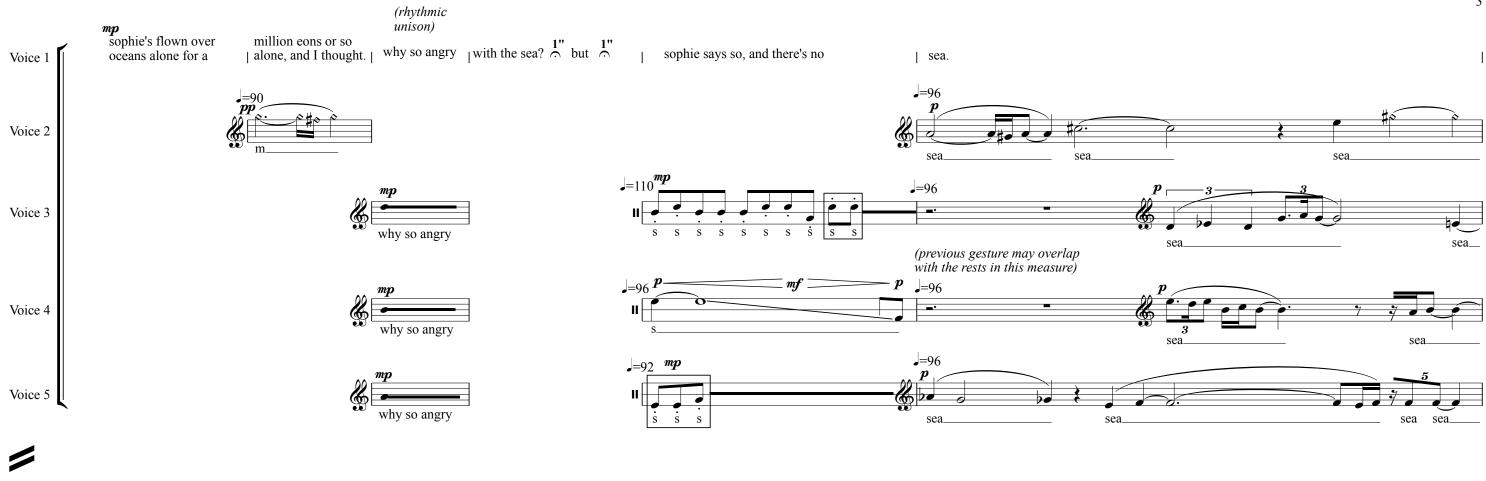
burgess/juicer

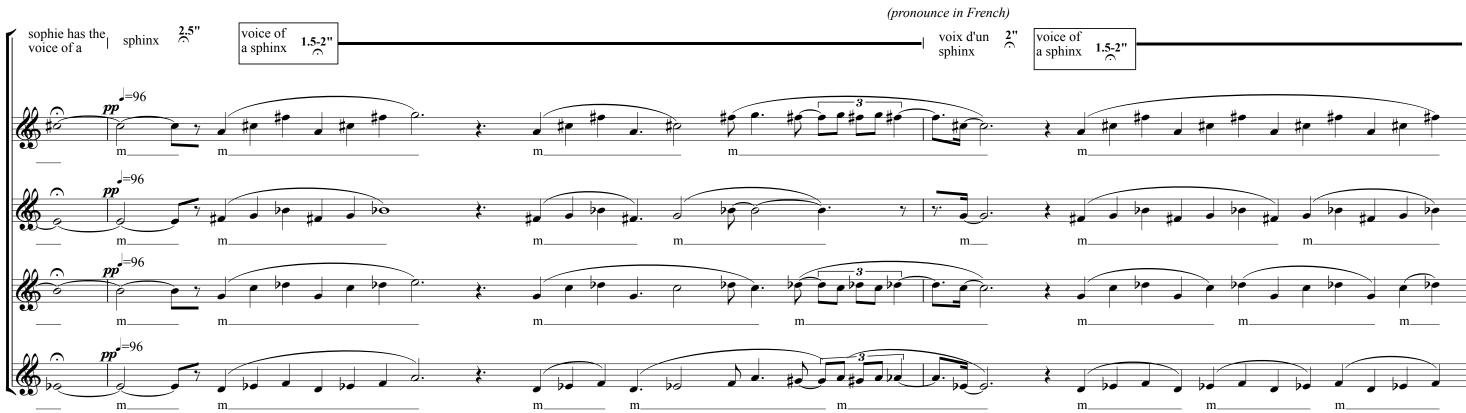


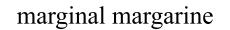




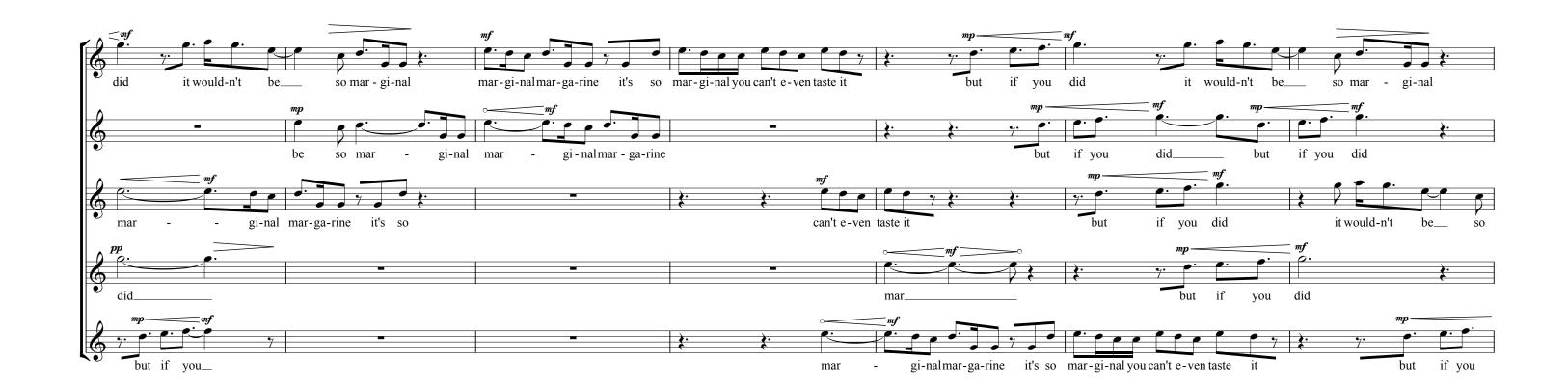


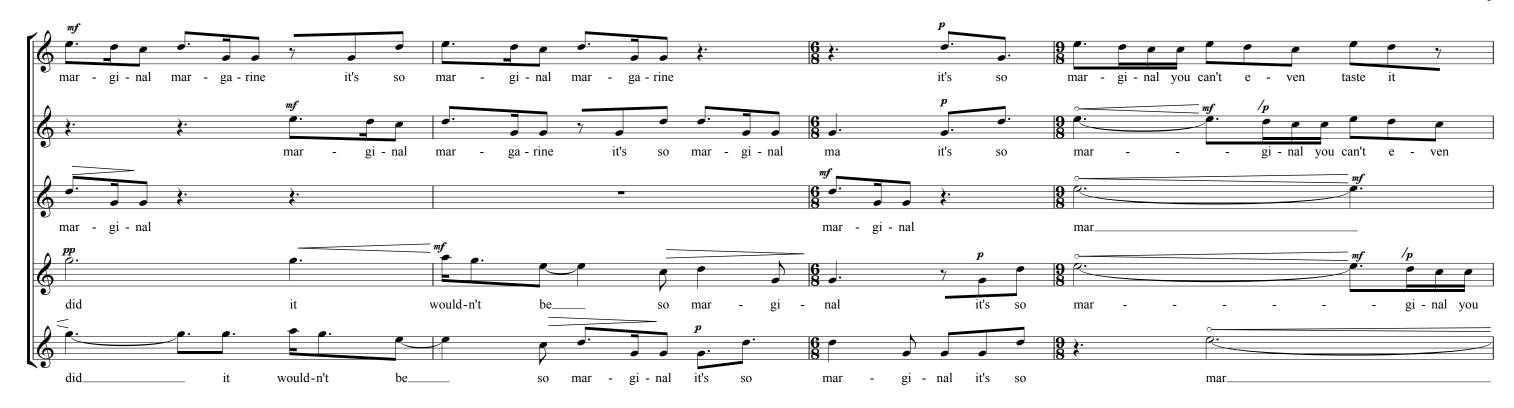


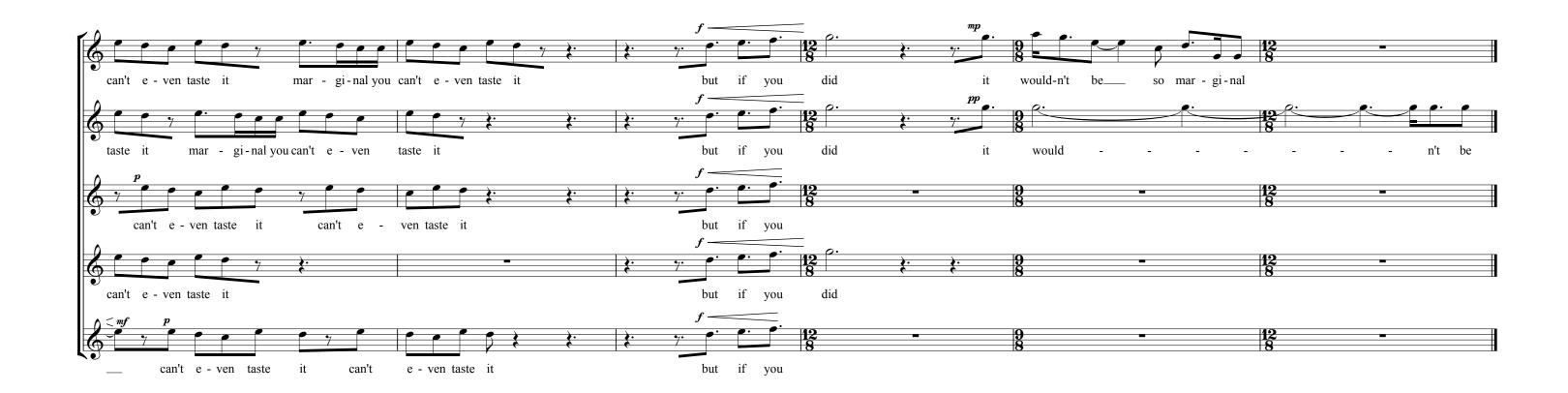




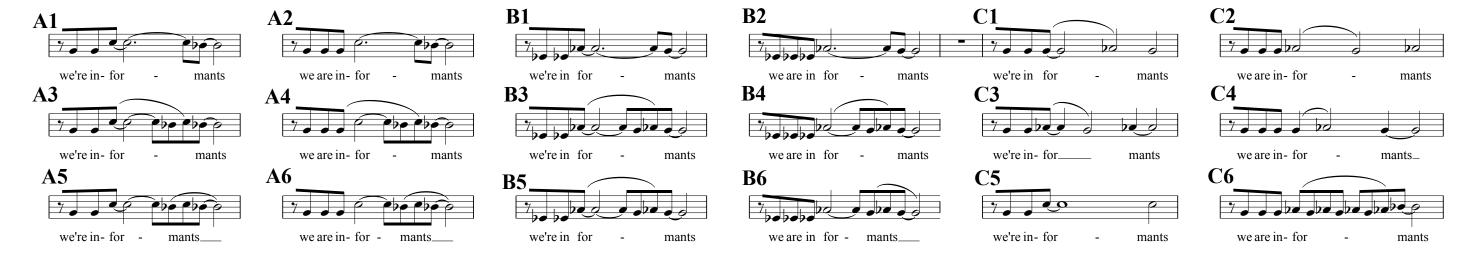








letter

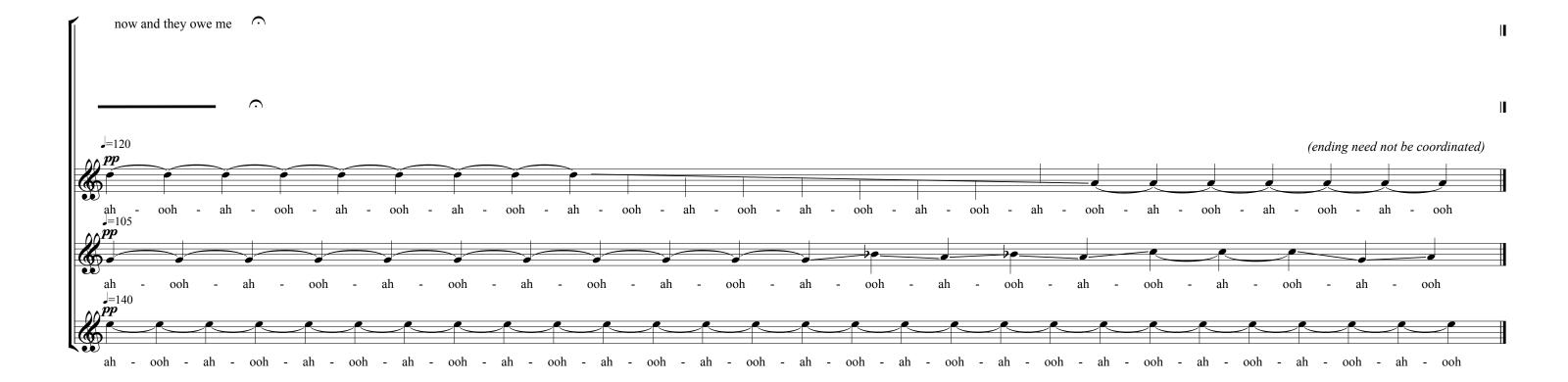


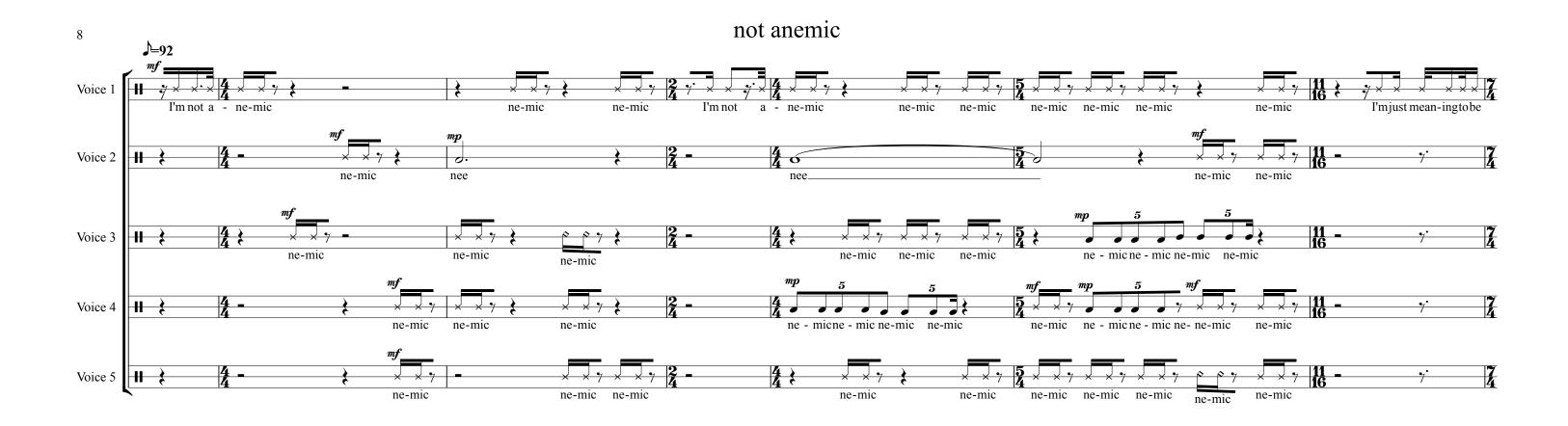
(after the spoken introduction by Voice 1, there are 11 iterations of different combinations of the 8 beat fragments above. All five voices should be synchronized in tempo and pitch. If more than one fragment appears in a measure, then the vocalist may choose which fragment to sing. The fragments should be sung **mf** and at \rfloor =120)

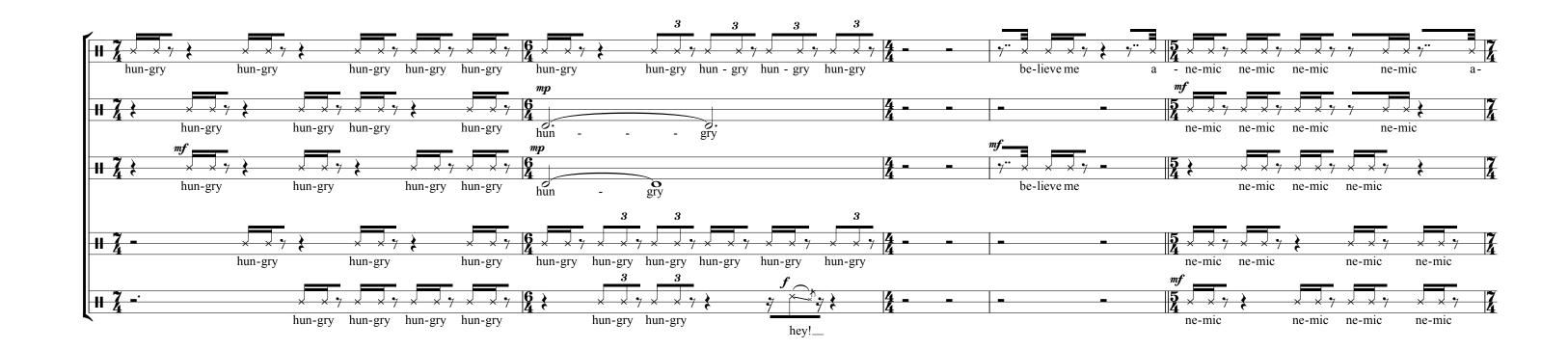
| Voice 1 | Dear Grandmother, I am writing you this in response to the email you sent me regarding my behavior at the dinner party last night: | A2 | I | A2/A4 | A4/A6 | I | A2/A6 | l | A3/A4 | I | A1 A3/A5 | I | A1/A3 | l | A6 | I | A1 A2/A4 | I | A2 A4/A6 | I | A6 | I |
|---------|--|-----------|---|--------------|-------|---|-------|---|------------|---|-------------|---|-------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-----------|----|
| Voice 2 | 1 | A2/A4 | I | A4/A6 | A2/A6 | I | A1/A6 | l | A1/A6 | I | A2 A4/A6 | I | A1/A3 | I | A1/A5 | I | C3/C4 | I | C1/C2 | I | A3/A4 | II |
| Voice 3 | I | B2 | I | B2 B4/B6 | B1/B6 | I | C1/C2 | I | C2/C4 | I | C1 C3/C6 | I | C5/C6 | I | C3/C4 | I | A1/A3 | I | A5/A6 | I | A2/A4 | II |
| Voice 4 | I | B2/B | 4 | B4/B6 | B1/B6 | I | B1/B3 | I | B3/B4 | I | B1 B3/B5 | I | C3/C4 | I | C3 C4/C5 | I | C5/C6 | I | C1/C2 | I | C1/C2 | II |
| Voice 5 | | B2 | I | B2/B4 | B4/B6 | ı | B1/B6 | 1 | B 1 | I | B3/B5 | I | B1/B5 | | B3/B6 | I | B1/B2 | I | B1 B4/B6 | I | B2 | II |

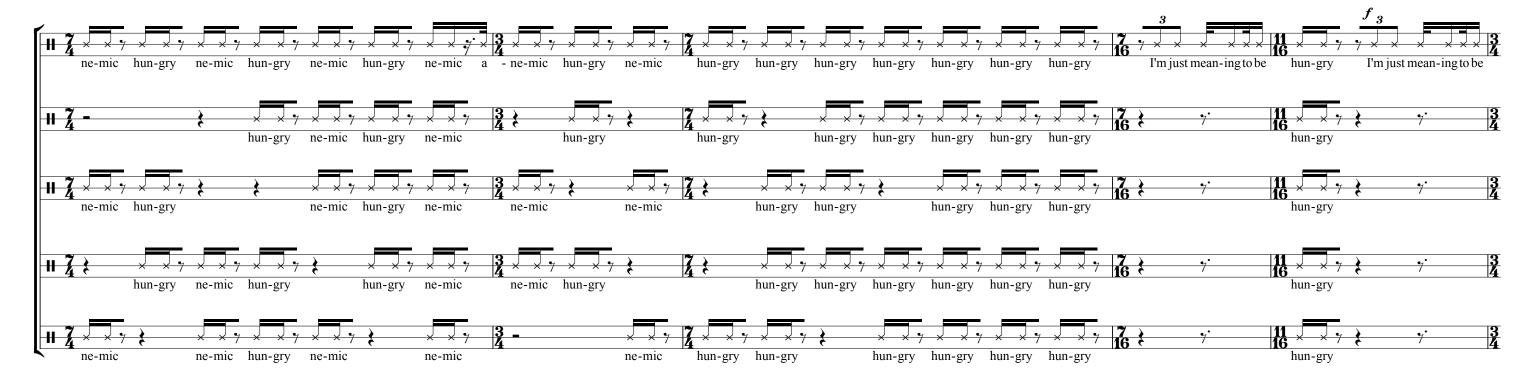
pieces of time

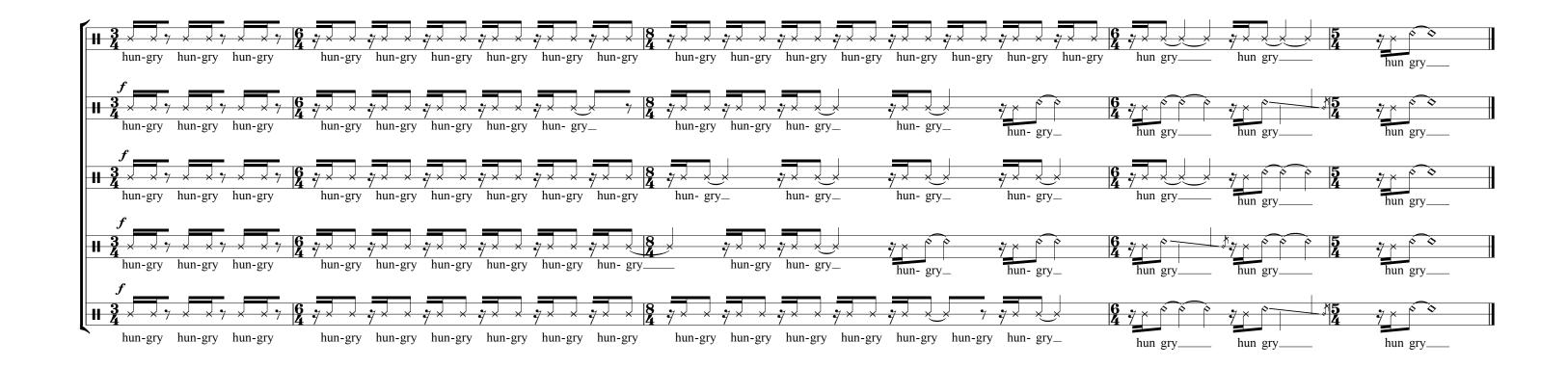






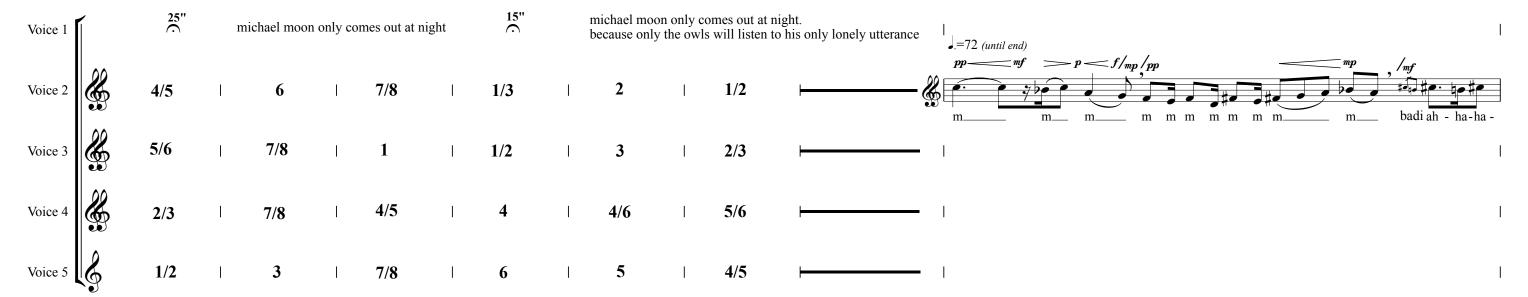


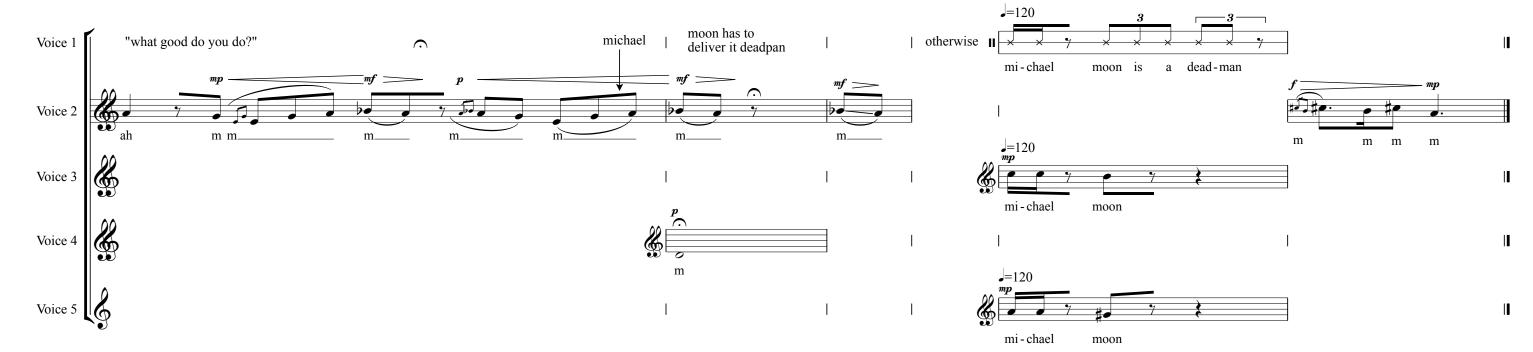




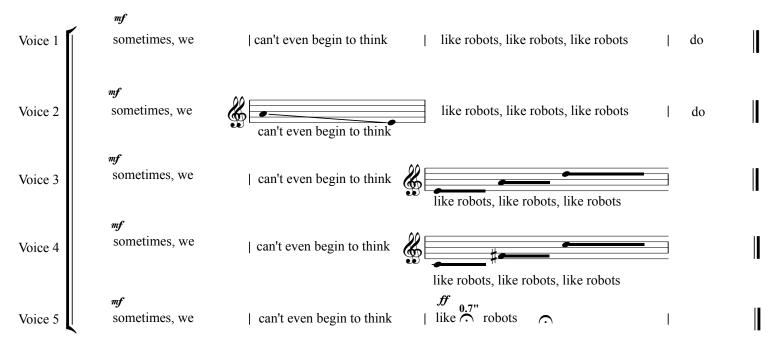


(Voices 2-5 need not synchronize the onsets of the above fragments together. They are to stop singing even if they have not gotten through all six phrases when Voice 1 finishes speaking "...lonely utterrance")





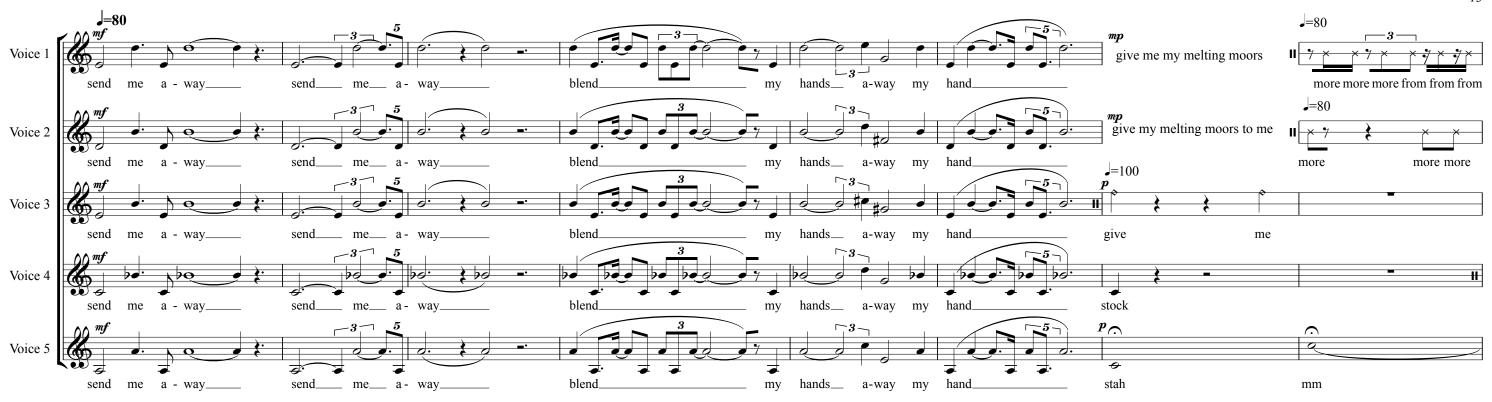
like robots do

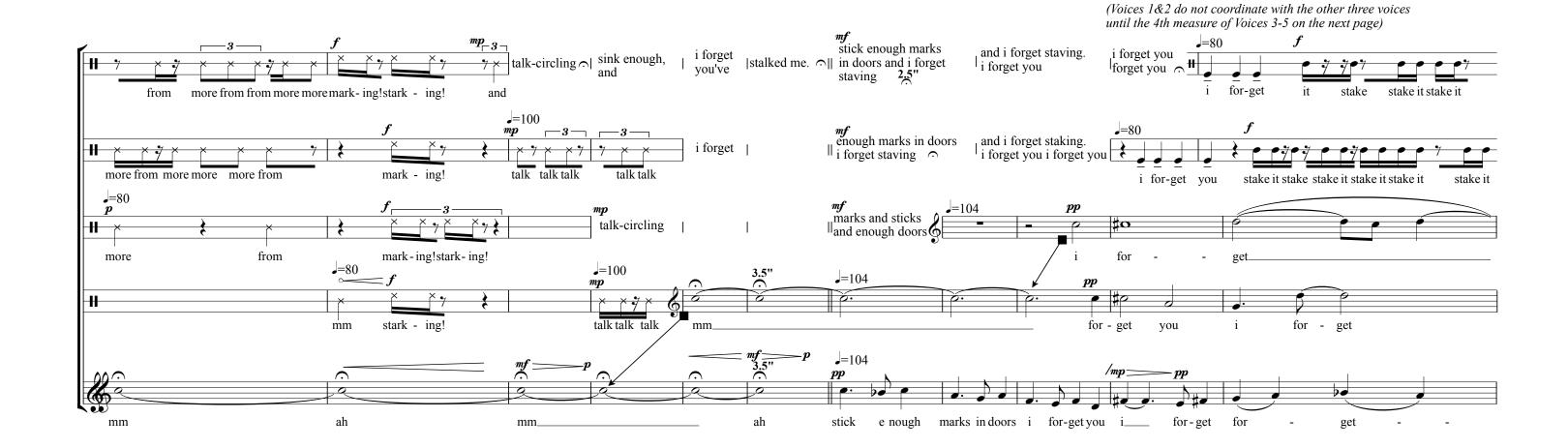


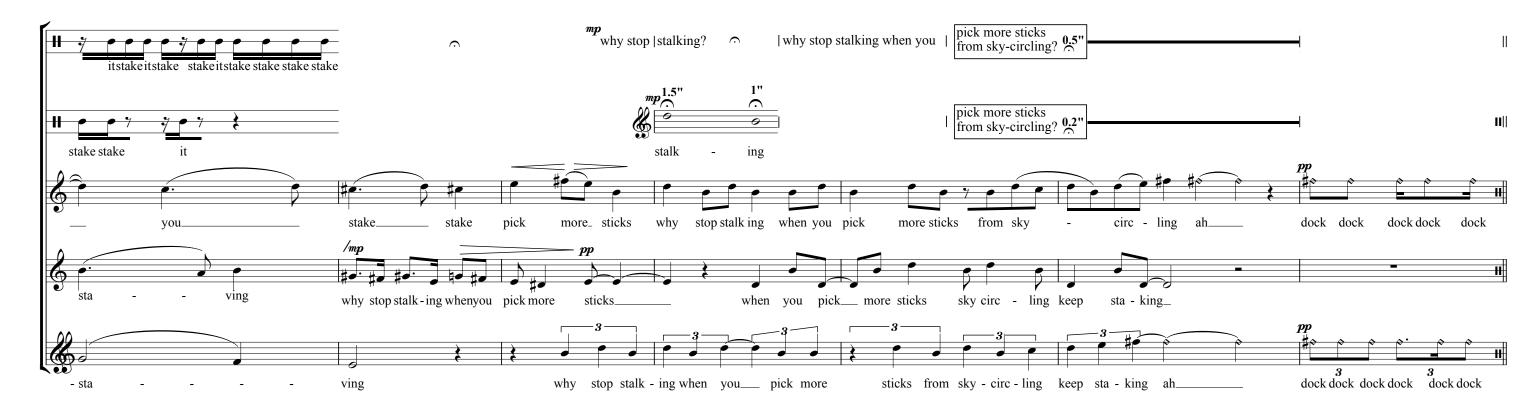
(all speak in rhythmic unison except for Voice 5 in the third measure)

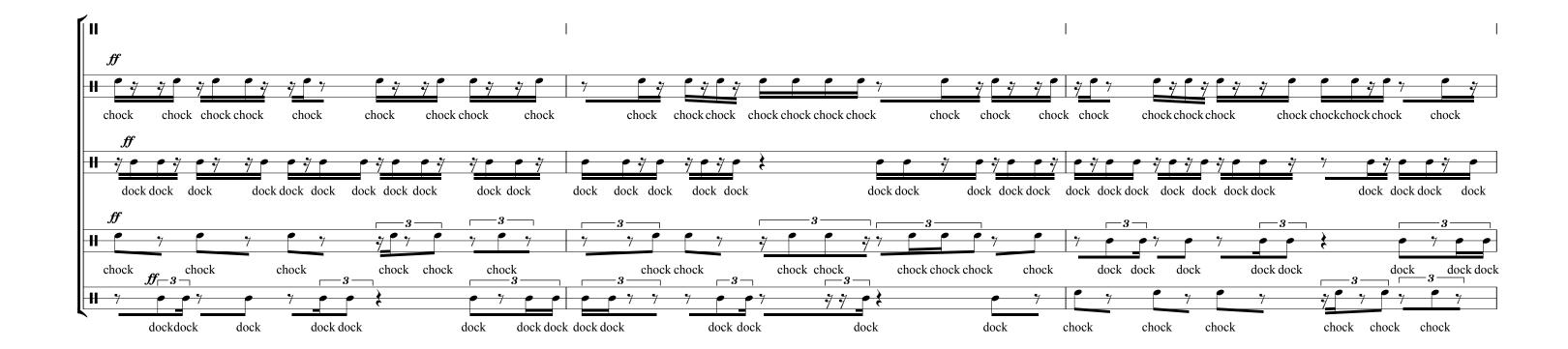


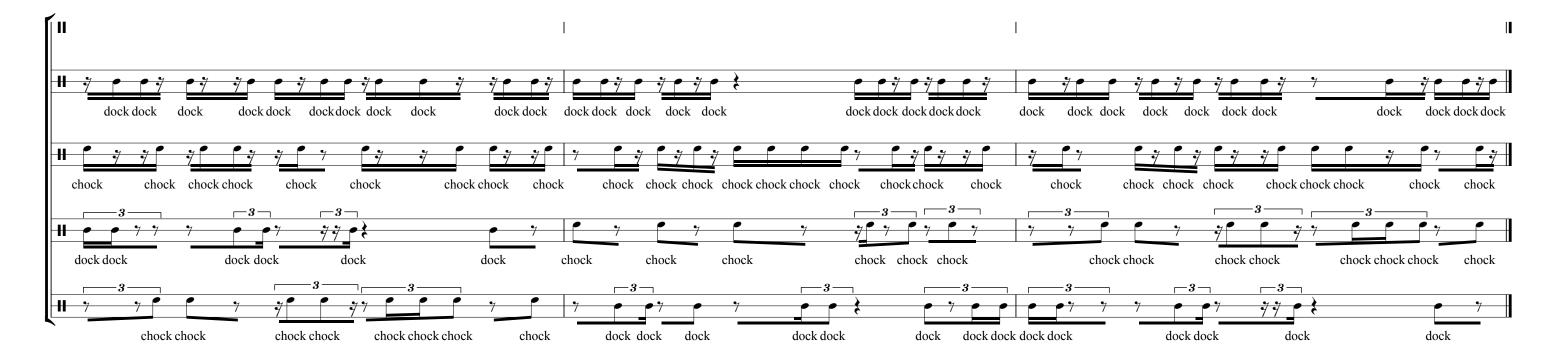


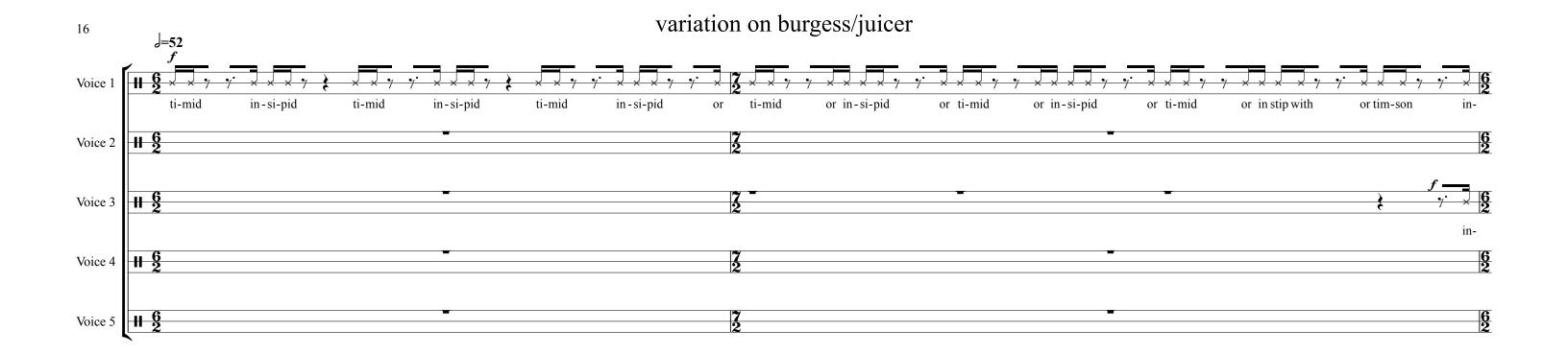


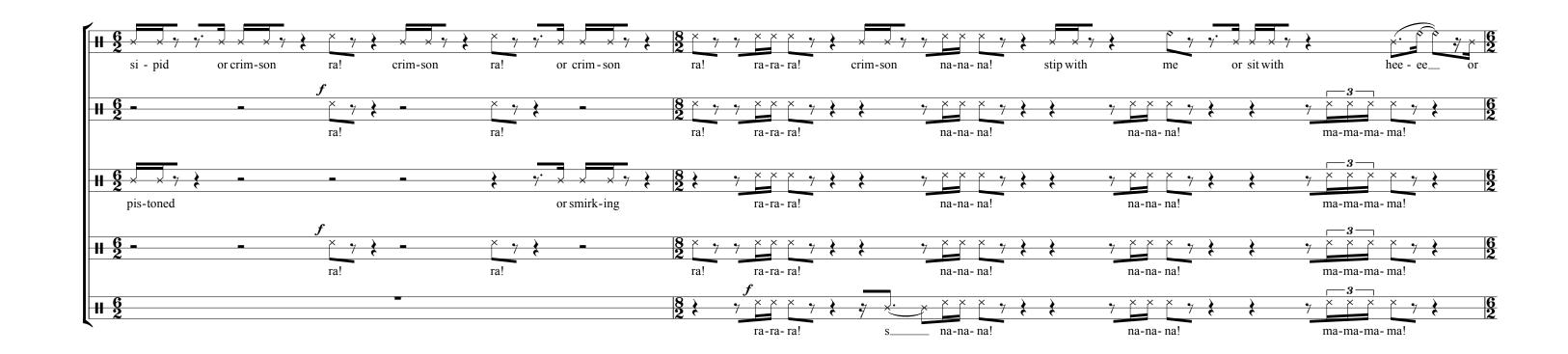


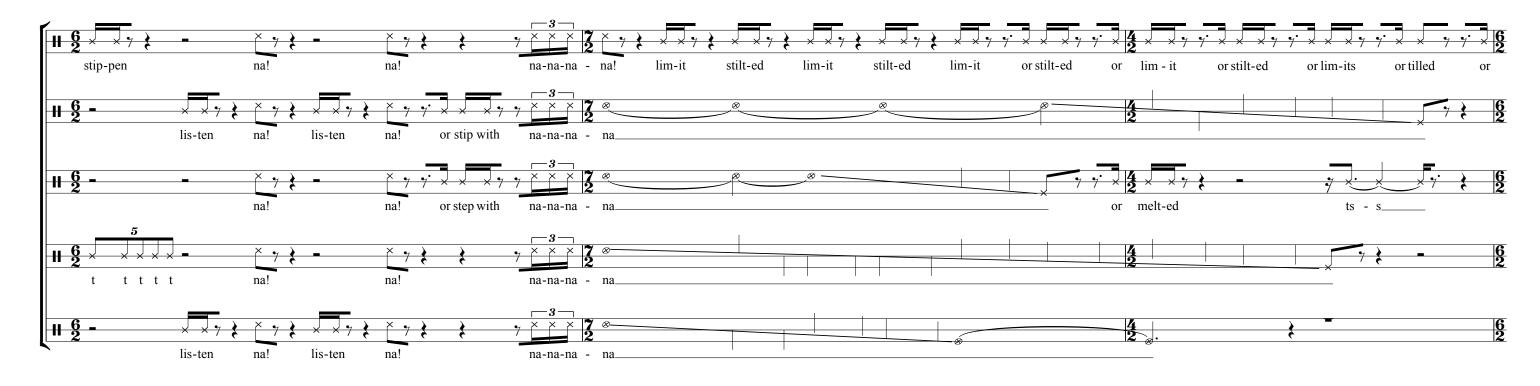


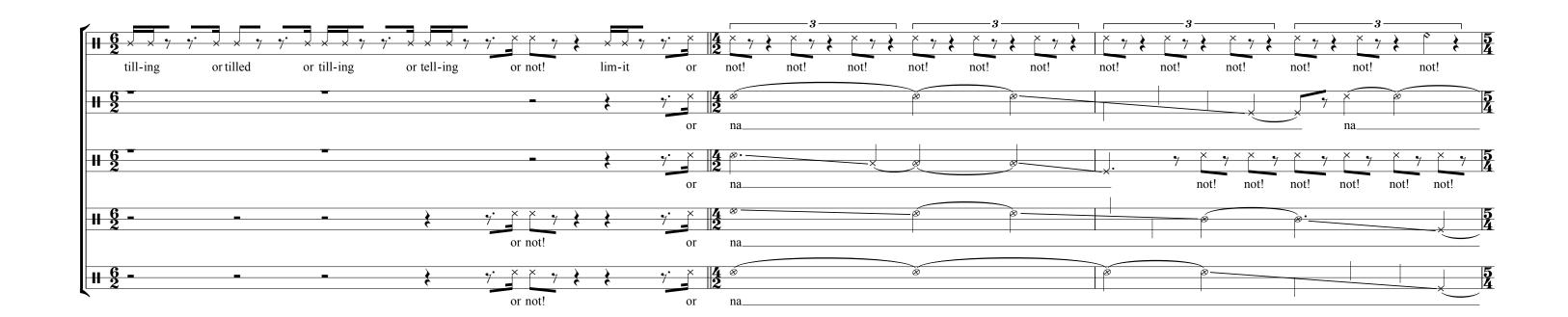


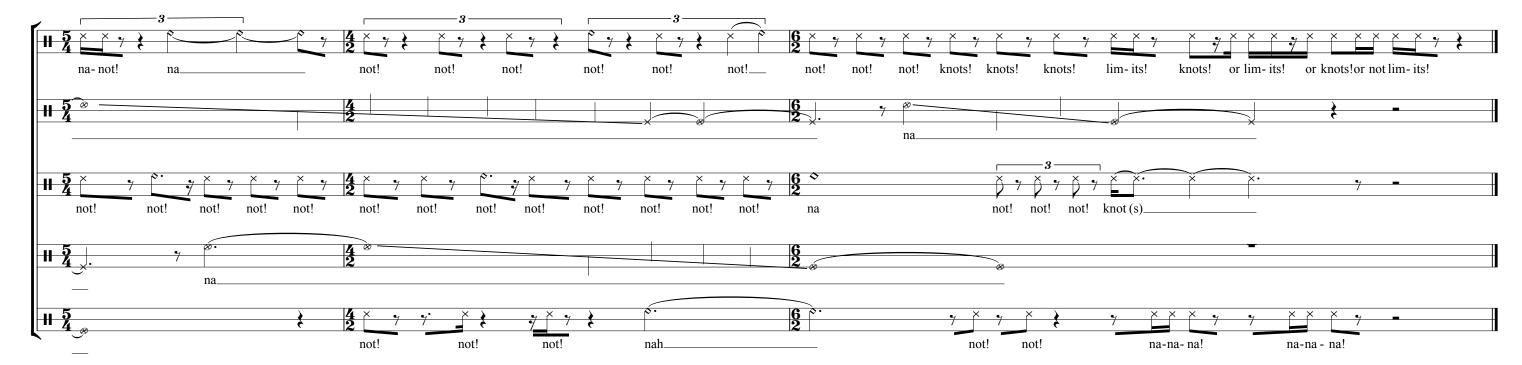






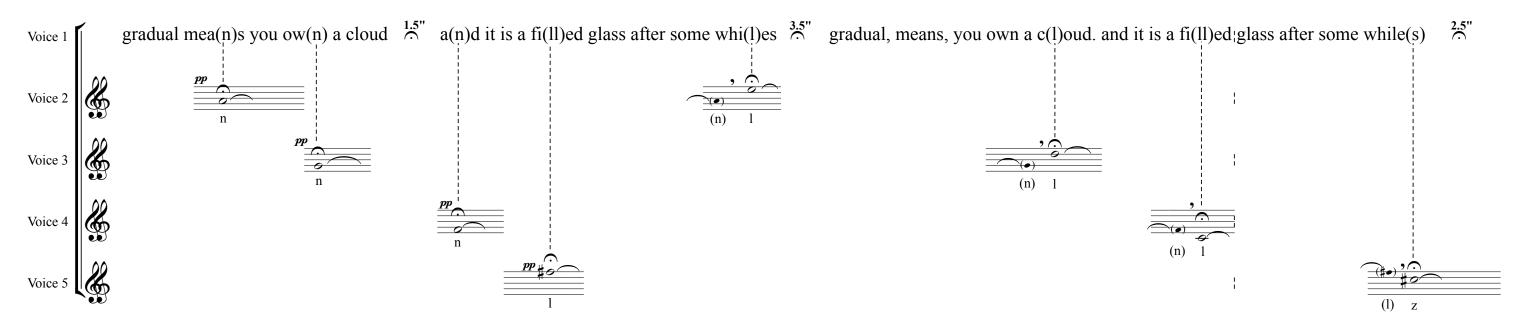


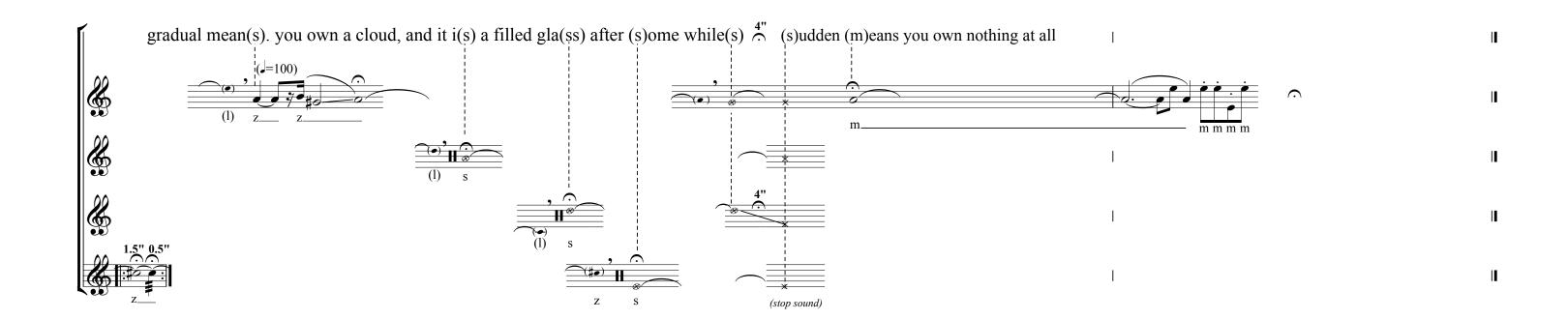


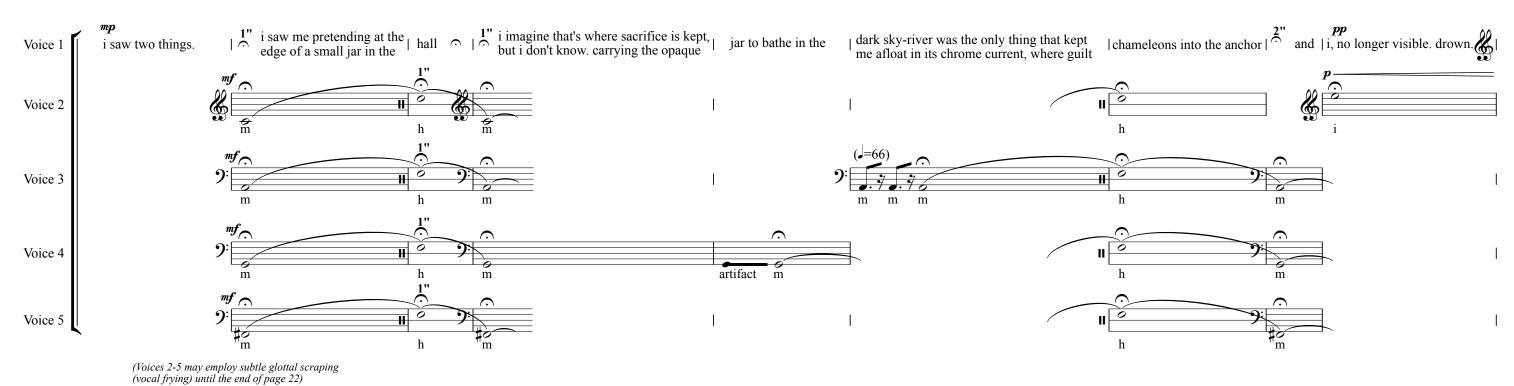


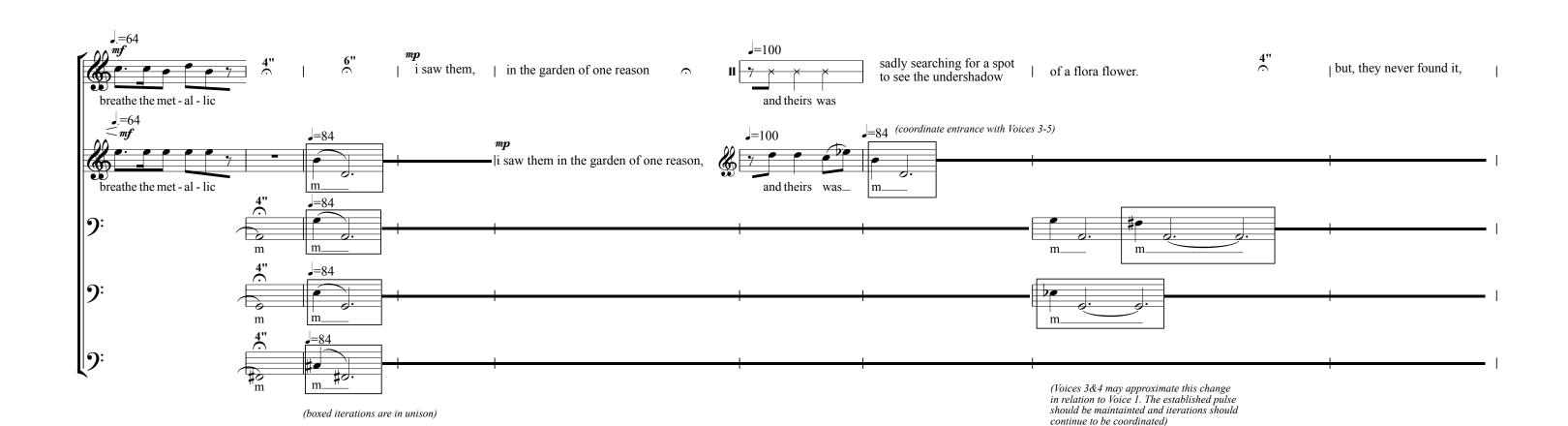
how we oblige

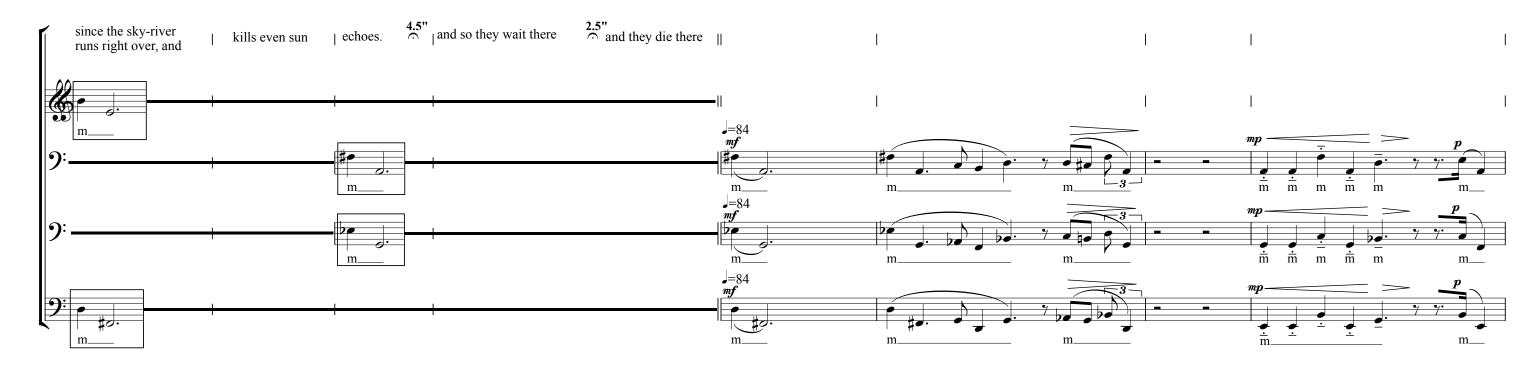
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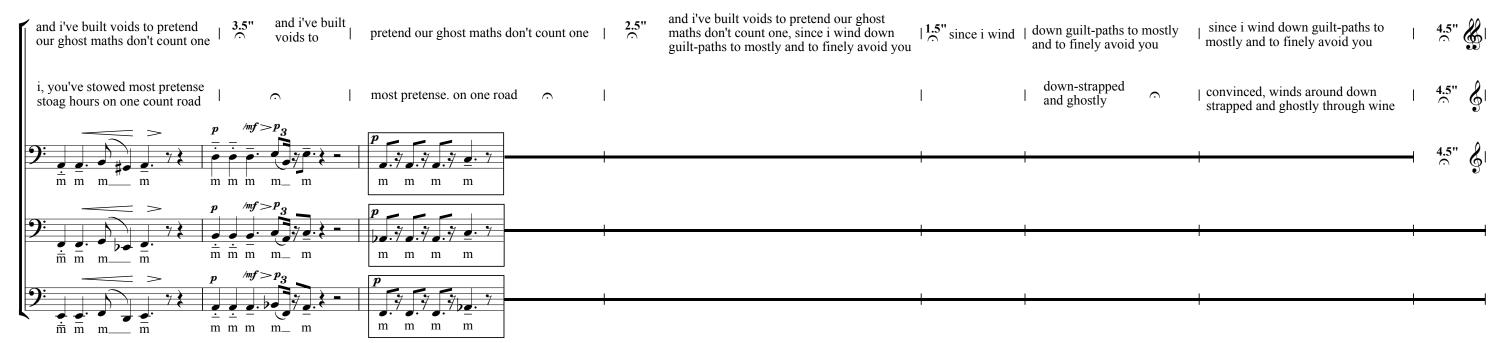


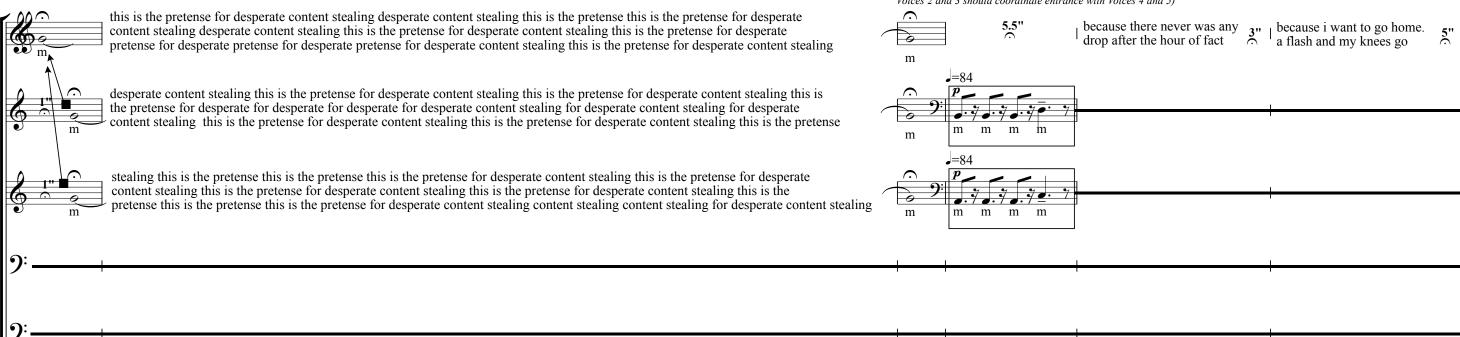


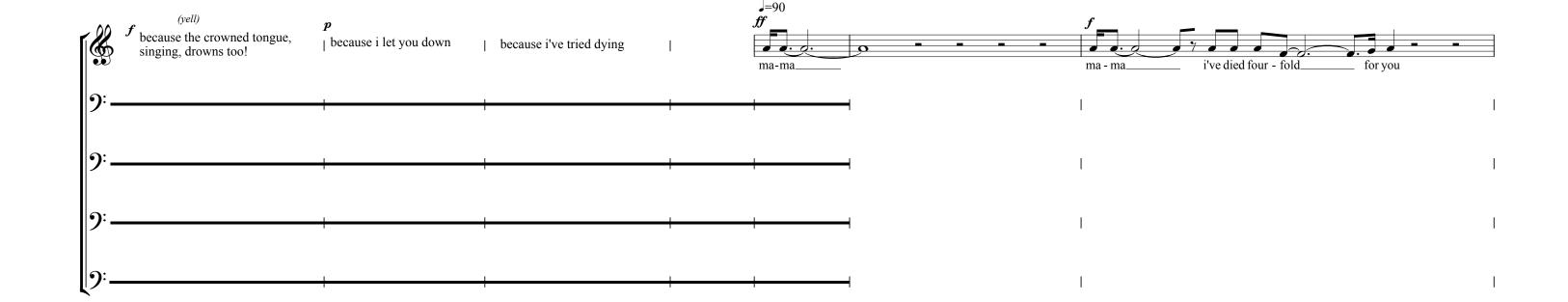


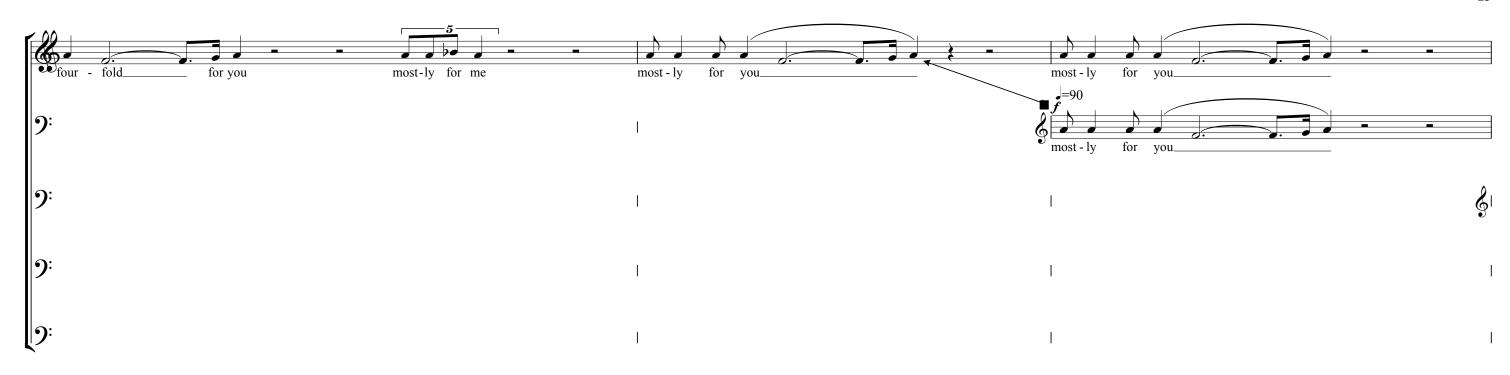


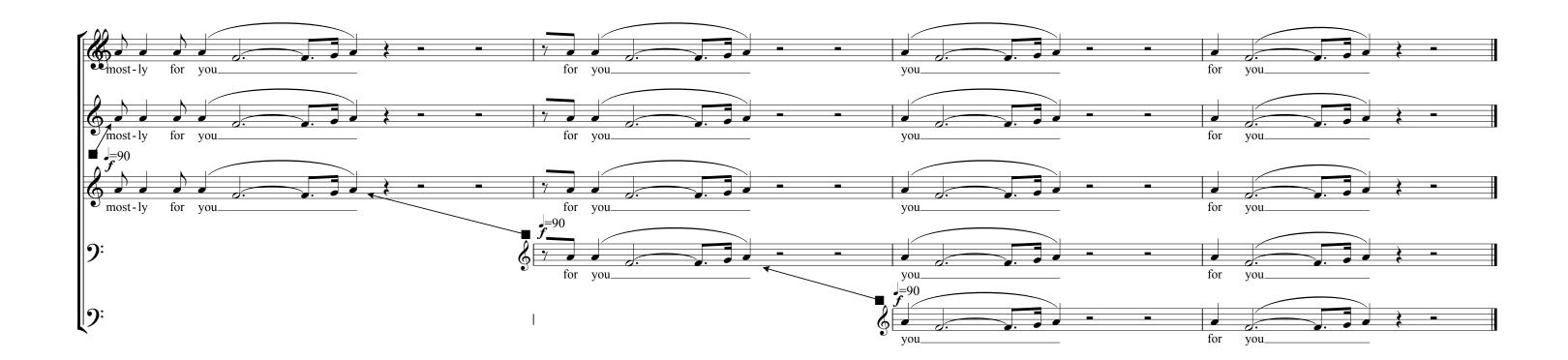
(Voices 1&2 independent from Voices 3-5 for three measures)





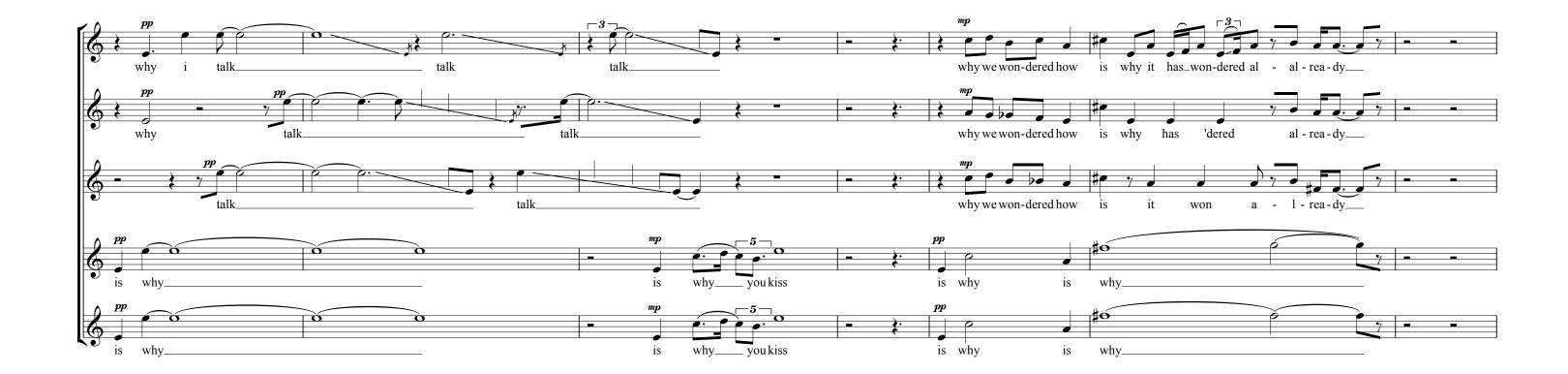


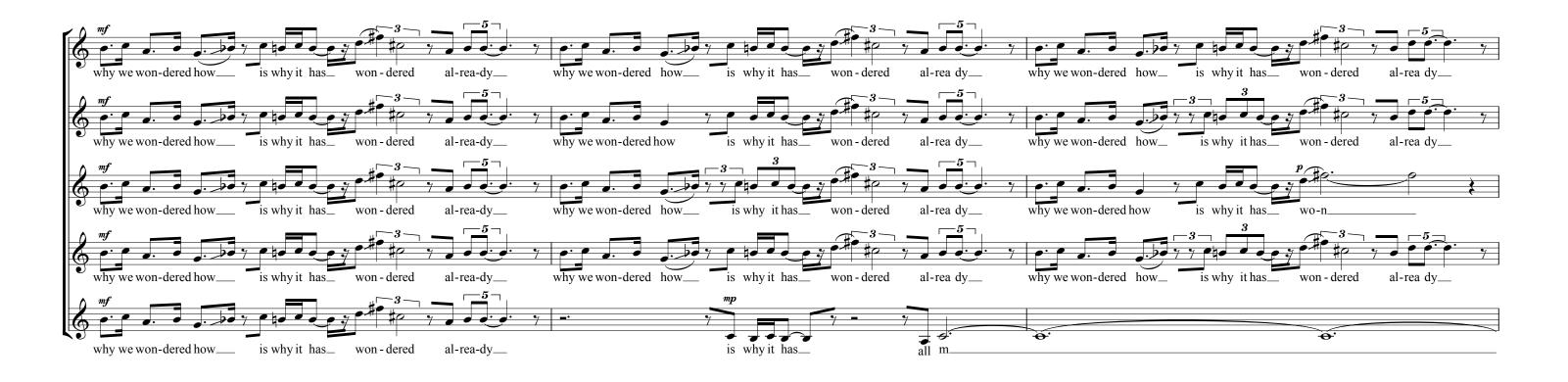


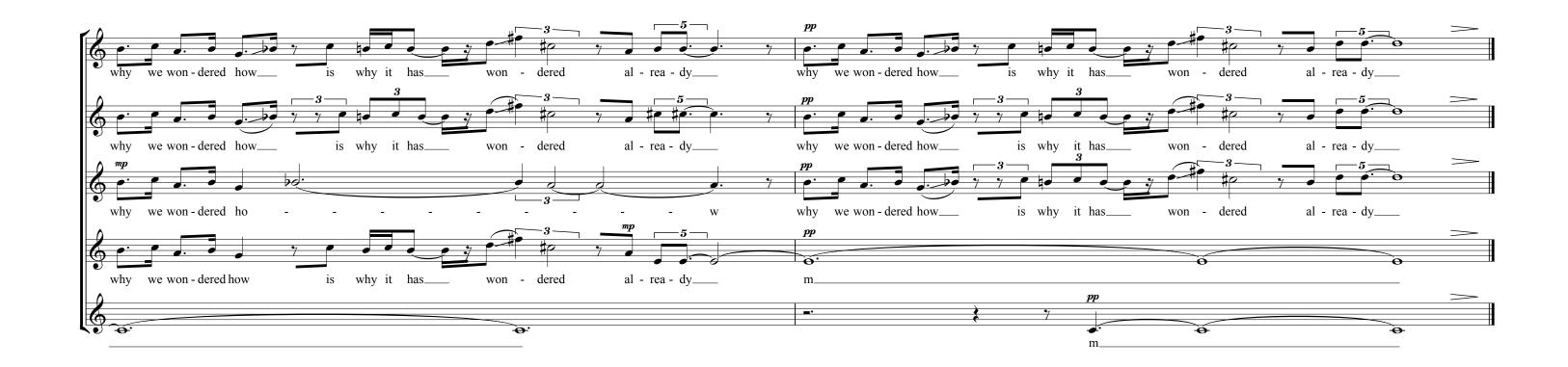


bethany

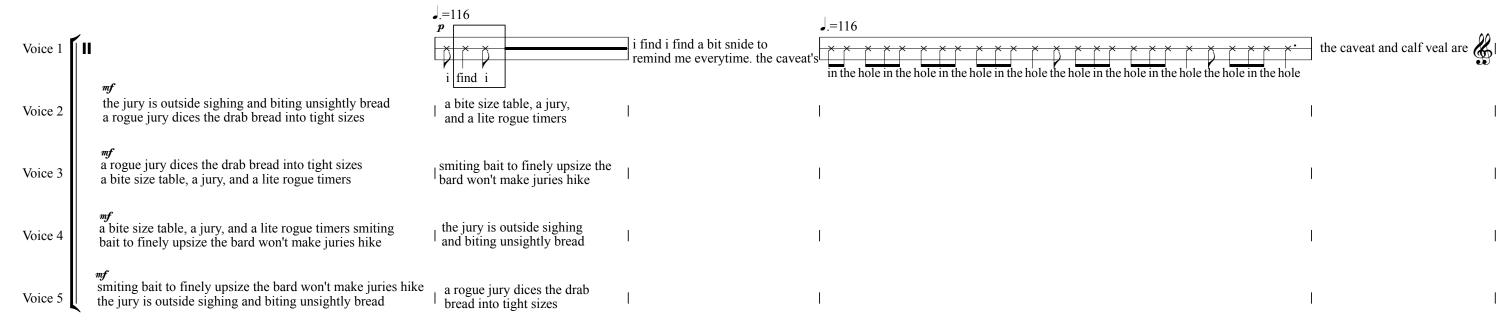


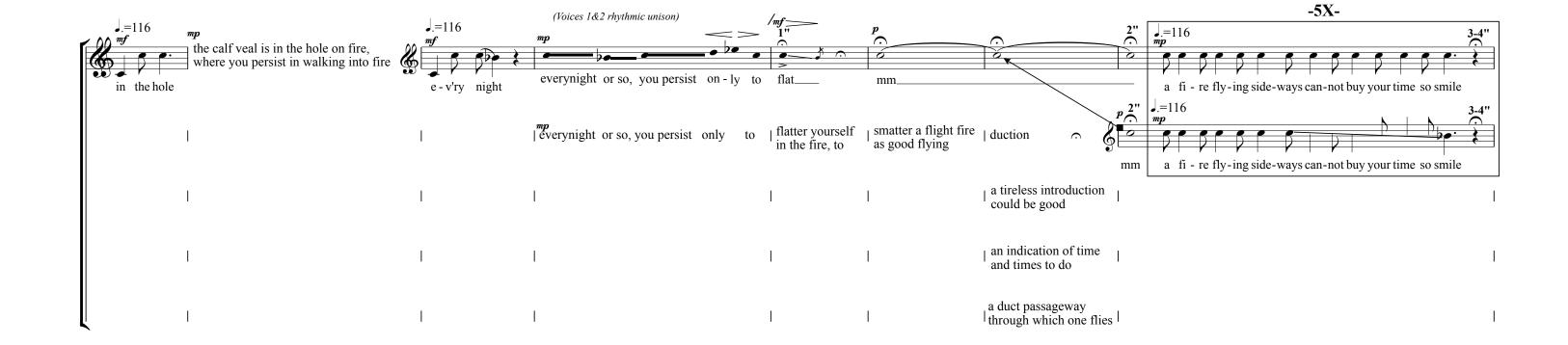


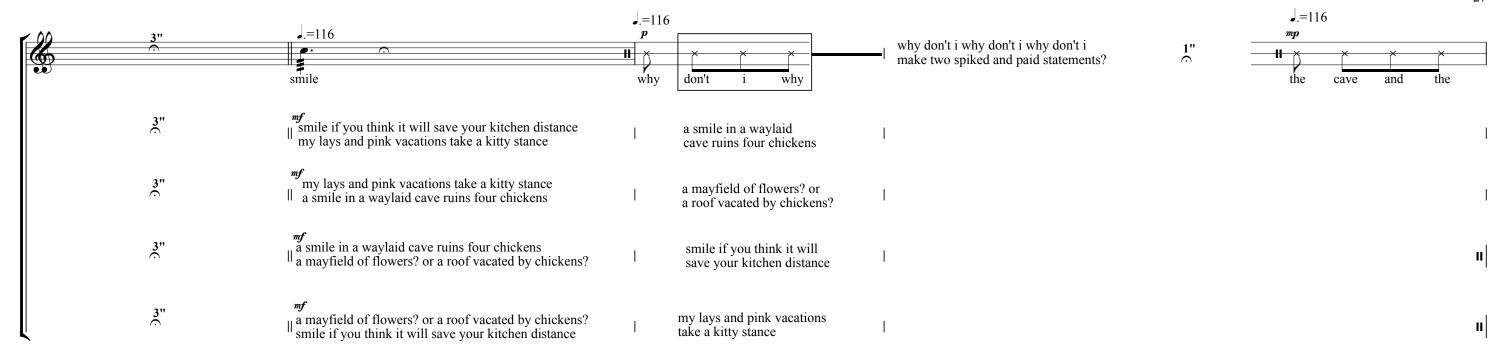


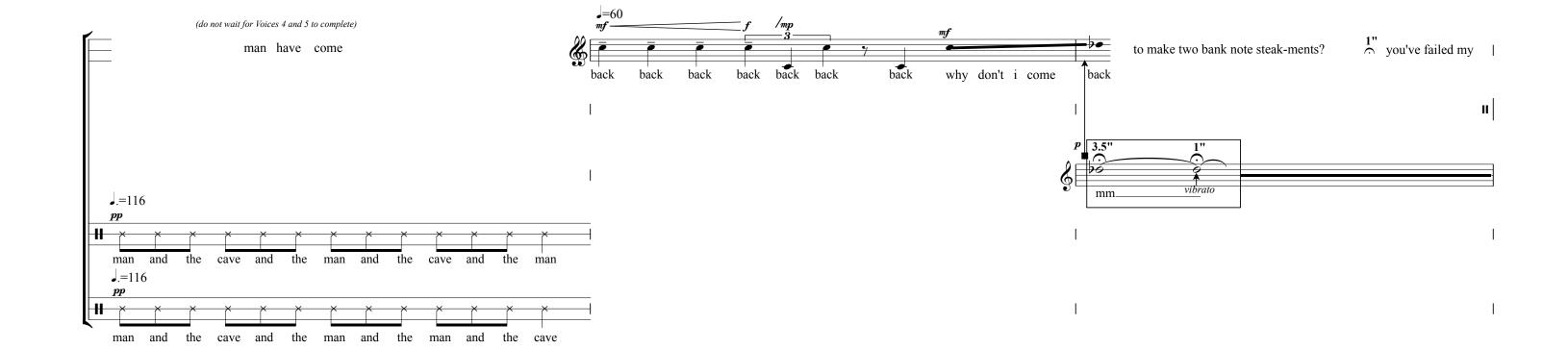


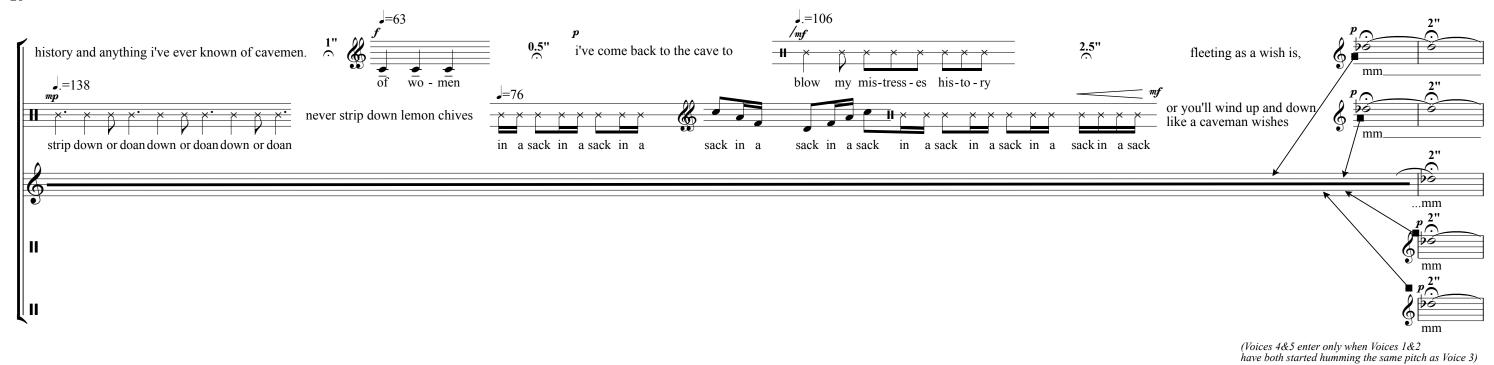
flying/sexing

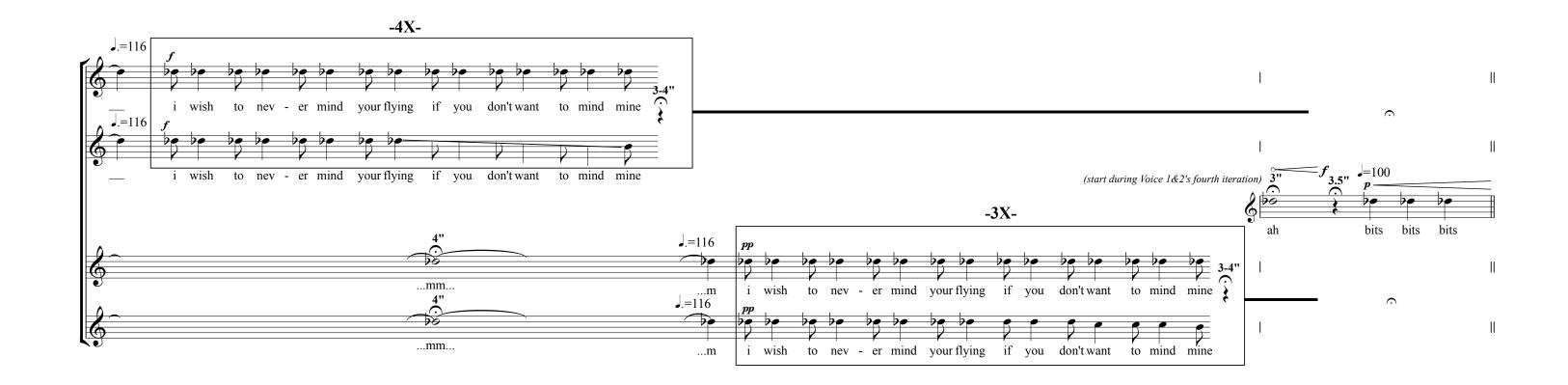




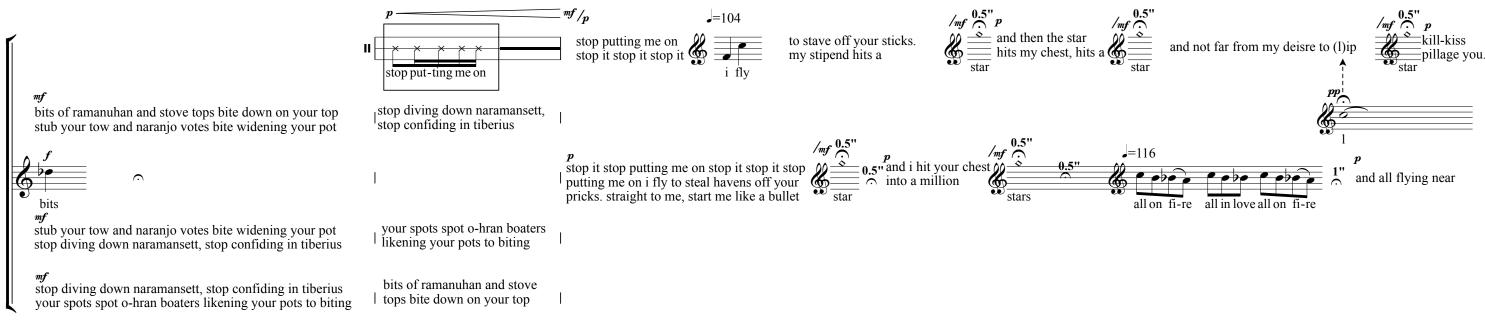


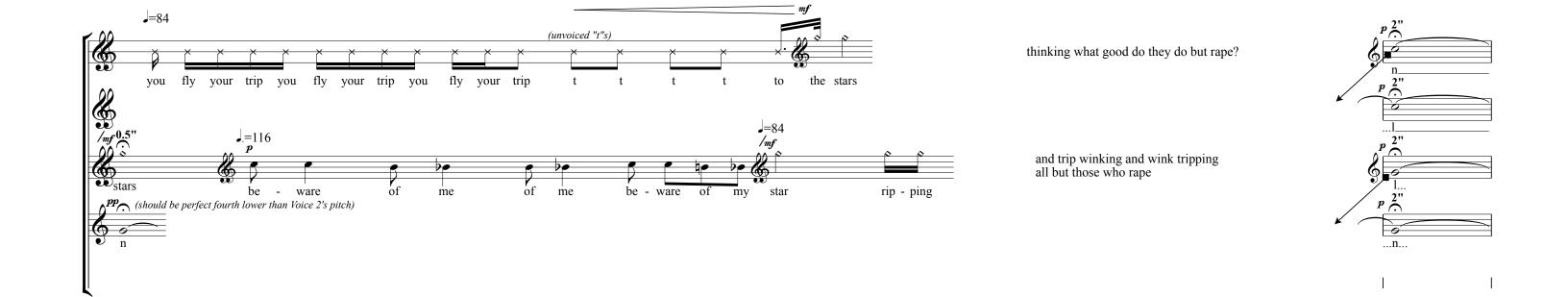


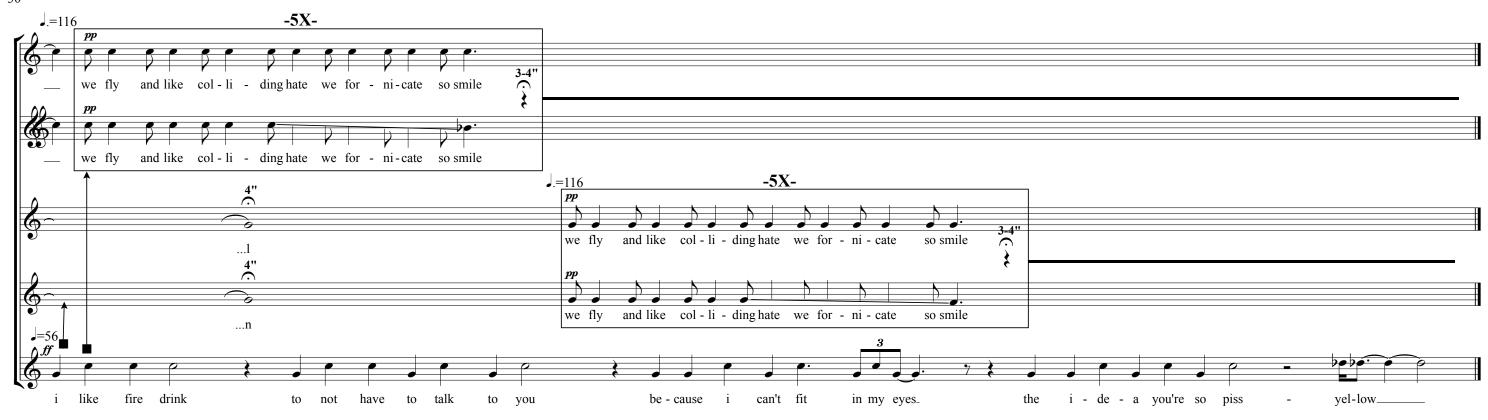




(Voices 1 and 3 should not coordinate their events until the last measure of this page. Whomever arrives first on the matched pitch waits for the other)









(there are 24 iterations of different combinations of the 8 beat fragments above. All five voices should be synchronized in tempo and pitch. If more than one fragment appears in a measure, then the vocalist may choose which fragment to sing. The fragments should be sung mf and at $\downarrow=120$)

| Voice 1 | A1 | I | A1 | A1/A2 | A3 | I | A2 | A3/A4 | A2/ A3/A | 4 A5/A6 | A4 | A1/A2 | A2/A4 A3 | / A4 | A1/A3 A6 | A7 A1/A4 | A1 A3/A5 | A7/A8 A5 | 5 A7/A8 | A3/A4 | II |
|---------|----|---|----|-------|----|-------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----|
| Voice 2 | A1 | I | A1 | A1 | A2 | A2 | A4 | A3/A4 | l | A1 A3/A4 A1/A3 | 1 | A2/A4 | A1/A3 A | A2 5 A3/A | 4 A1/A2 | A1/A3 A8 | C5/C6 | C7/C8 C1/ | C4 B2 | B6 | I |
| Voice 3 | | I | B1 | B1 | 1 | I | B3 | B4 | B5 | B2 |] | I | B7 | B6 | C1/C2 C3/C4 | C2/C4 C5 | A1 | C6/C7 A1/. | A3 A7/A8 | A3/A4 | II |
| Voice 4 | B1 | I | B1 | I | 1 | B1/B2 | B2/B3 | 1 | B 6 | B2/B4 | 1 | B5/B6 | B4/B8 B3/ | 2 B4 B1 B7/B | 8 B2 B3 | C1/C3 C2/C3 | C1/C4 | C5/C6 C7/0 | C8 A4 | A7/A8 | II |
| Voice 5 | B1 | 1 | | B1/B2 | 1 | B2/B3 | I | B6/B7 | I | B3/B4 B4 | B3 B5/B8 | 8 B7 | B1/ | /B2 B1/B | 3 B4/B6 B5/B7 | B2 B1 B5/B6 | B1 B7/B8 | B4 B2 B3/] | B6 B4 | B1 | II |