

Danya Pilchen

Six Songs. Kali

for clarinet, violin, cello, and piano

Piano and strings

The parts of the piano and strings are focused on the time of the sounds' decay. The moments when the sounds decay completely are notated with grace notes. When the sounds have to start in a particular order, they are notated with grace notes. When possible, do not dampen the sounds, but the duration of each sound should derive from the intensity and manner with which you take it.

For example, to change the duration of a sound on a string instrument, try taking it with different dynamics or playing it on an open or closed string. Try different techniques: playing it with a harmonic, adding vibrato, or changing the place where you pluck the string with your right hand. Play with those parameters when you practice your part and rehearse and see how it affects the duration of sounds.

The space where the piece will be performed will affect the duration of each sound and, consequently, the overall duration of the piece. If the sound's decay turns out to be longer than you expected, you can dampen it but try to make it sound as close to the natural decay as possible.

◊ – silent notes. Do not play these. Indicate them silently with your fingers on the fingerboard (strings) or keys (piano).

Piano

◊ – press the key silently. It will allow the string to resonate with the sounds played by you or other musicians in the ensemble.



– the note in the right hand resonates with the first harmonic of the note silently pressed in the left. The right-hand note is released midway (dashed slur) while the resonance stays until its complete decay (decrescendo line).



– the note in the right hand is played staccato, while the resonance stays until the end of the decrescendo line.

Clarinet

The clarinet part is focused on breathing, which becomes a kind of large-scale metronome for the rest of the ensemble. The breathing is silent most of the time, with occasional sounds that help the clarinet player to synchronise with the rest of the ensemble.

◊ – silent breathing. One line is measured by one full exhale. Change from silent notes to regular notes and back within the same breath.

Cello

◊ – mute the string by lightly touching it with a finger next to the harmonic. The duration of one line equals one full slow bow length. Change from muted to regular sound within the same bow.

All parts

The score is written in unmeasured notation. The duration of each note is described by its distance to the following one. The tempo is unspecified and should be determined during the rehearsals based on the aforementioned parameters.

— silent tie. Used to tie silent notes together, and regular notes with the silent ones.

▲ – a shorter pause

● – a longer pause

■ – the longest pause

I

Cl

Vn

pizz. sempre



Vc

pizz. sempre



P {

C

==

Cl

Vn

Vc



P {



==

Cl

Vn

Vc

P {

D**E**

Cl

Vn



Vc



P
}

==

Cl

Vn

Vc

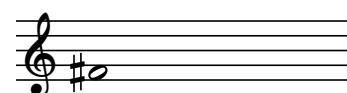
P
}

==

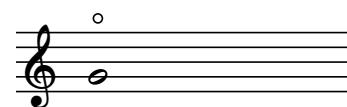
F**G**

Cl

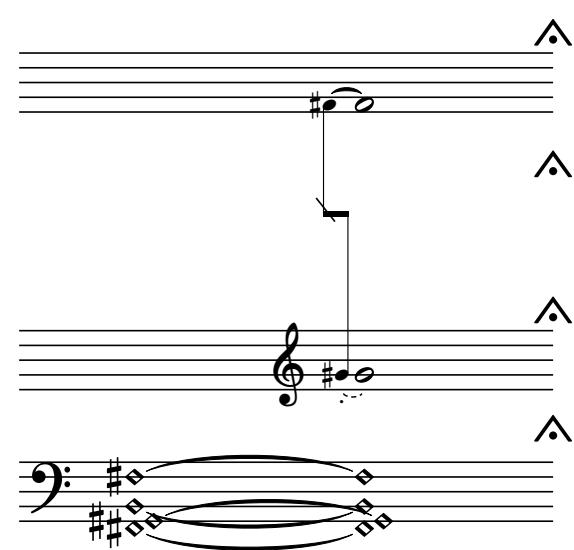
Vn



Vc



P
}



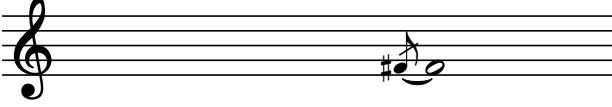
[H]

Cl

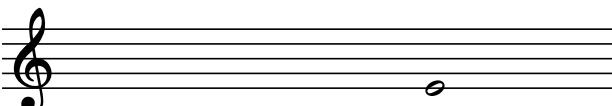
Vn



Vc



P



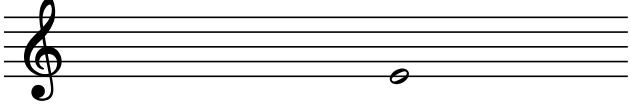
≡

[I]

[J]

Cl

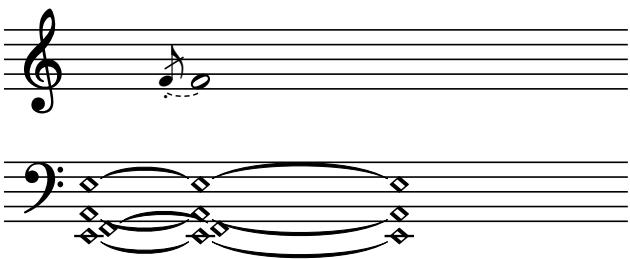
Vn



Vc



P



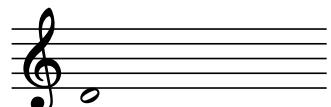
≡

[K]

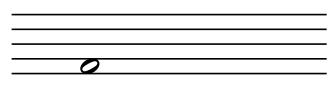
[L]

Cl

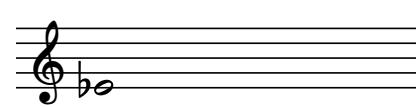
Vn



Vc



P



M

Cl

Vn

Vc

P

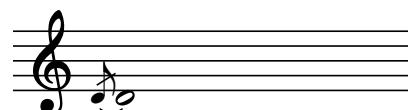
==

N

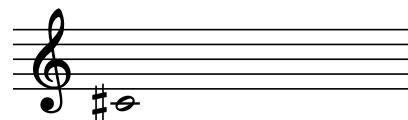
O

Cl

Vn



Vc



P



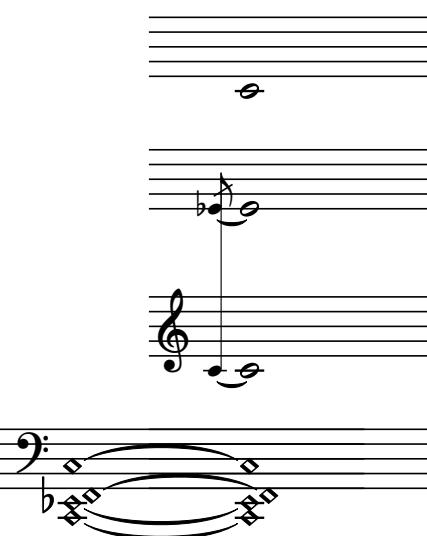
■

■

■

■

■

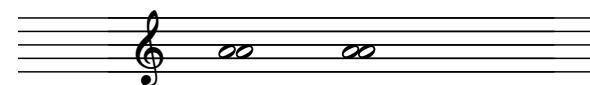


II

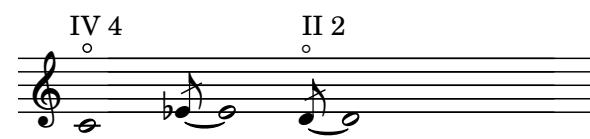
A

Cl

Vn



Vc



P {



==

B

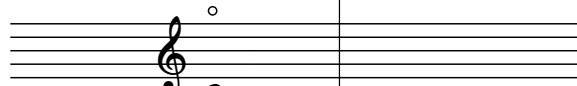
Cl



Vn



Vc



P {

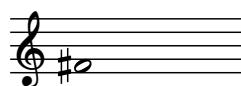


==

D

Cl

Vn



Vc



P {



F

Cl

Vn

Vc

P

==

Cl

Vn

Vc

P

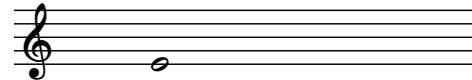
==

Cl

Vn

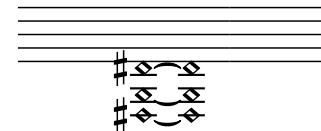
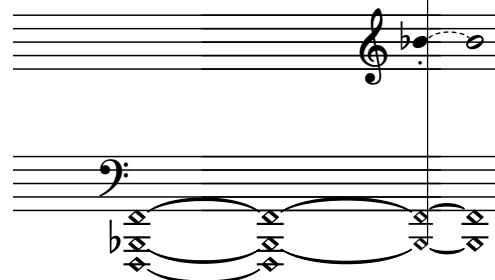
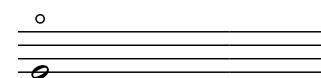
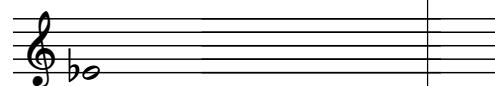
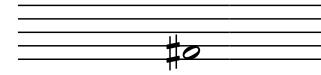
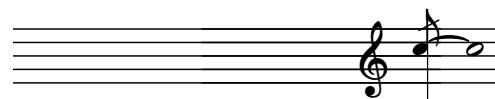
Vc

P



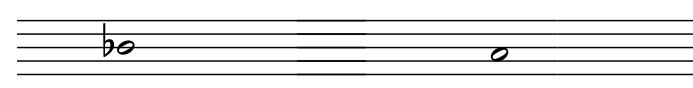
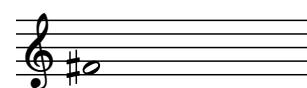
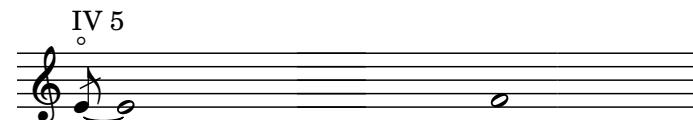
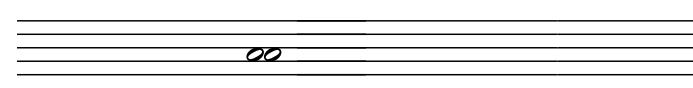
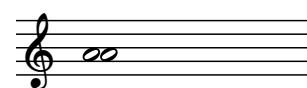
G

H



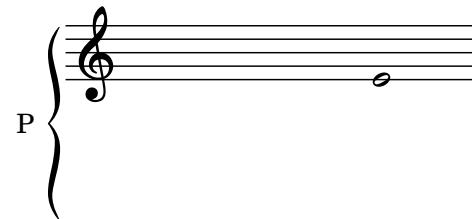
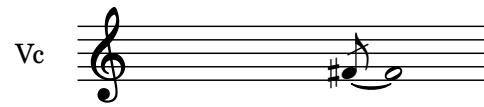
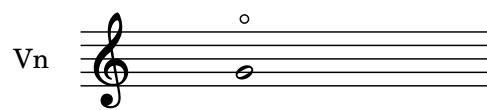
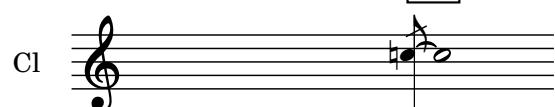
I

J

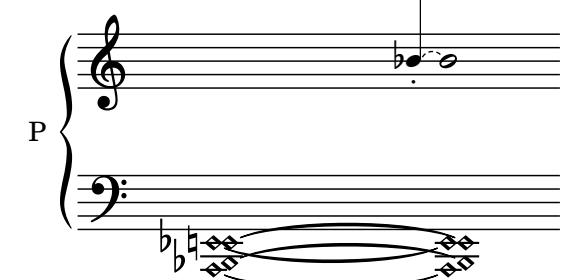
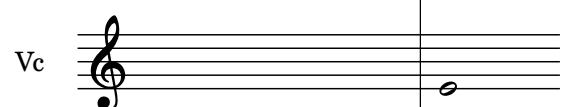


K**L**

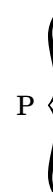
Cl

**==****M**

Vn

**==****O**

Cl



•
•
•
•
•
•
•
•

**N**

■
■
■
■
■
■
■
■

III

A

B

Musical score for section III, measures A and B. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The piano part is grouped with a brace. Measure A starts with a dynamic of *vibr.* and includes various slurs, grace notes, and a grace note with a slash. Measure B continues the pattern with similar markings. The piano part features sustained notes with slurs and grace notes.

C

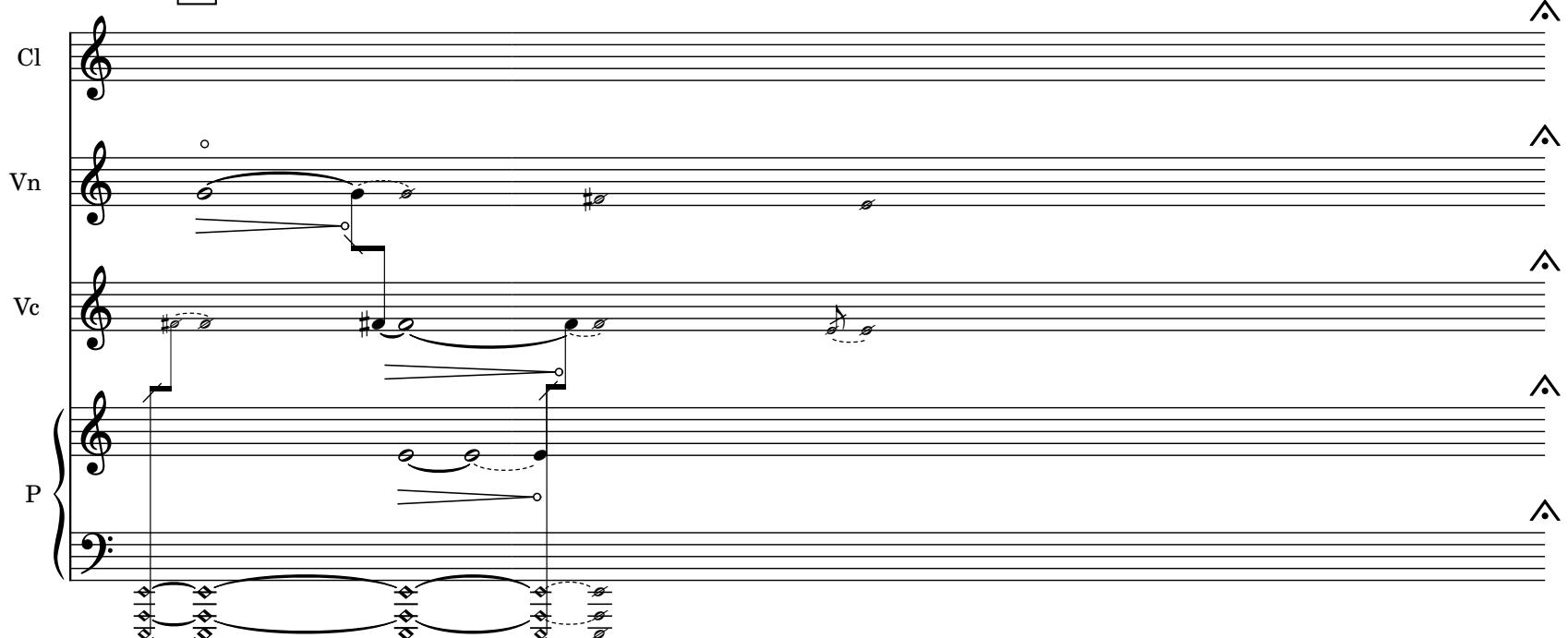
D

Musical score for section III, measures C and D. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). Measure C includes a dynamic of *IV 5*. Measure D continues the pattern with sustained notes and slurs. The piano part features sustained notes with slurs and grace notes.

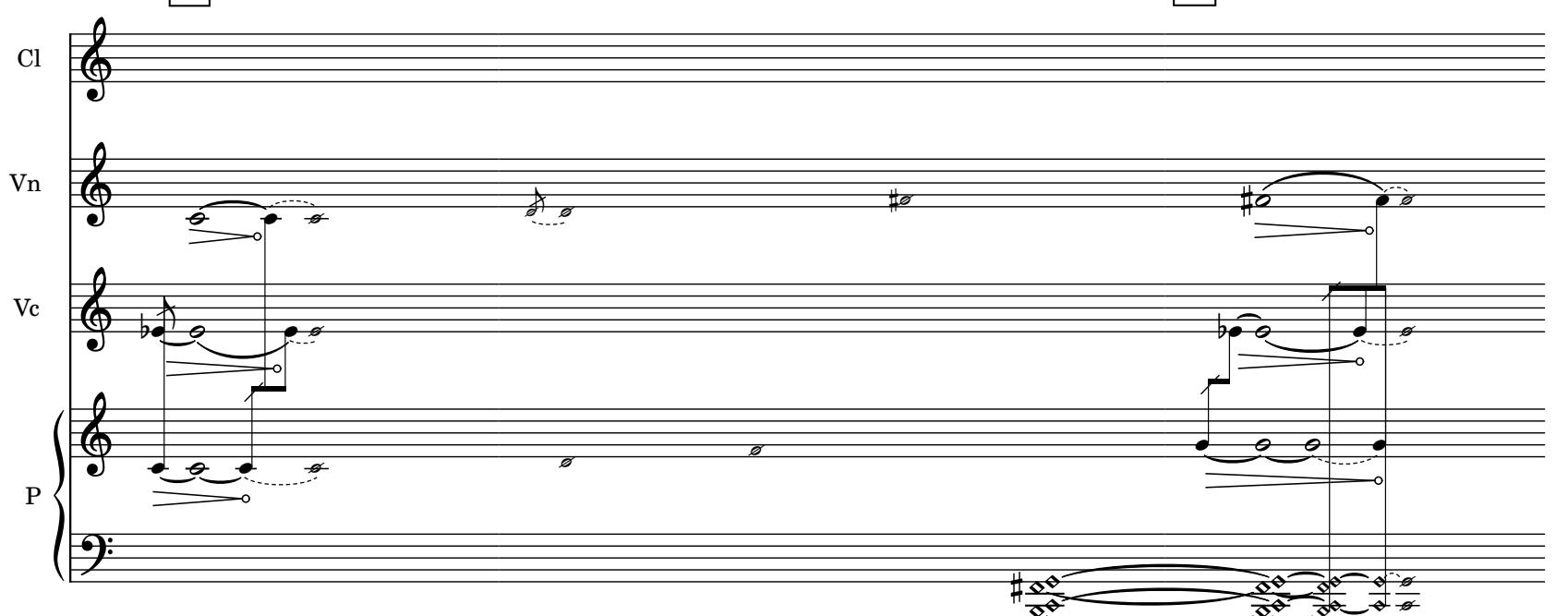
E

Musical score for section III, measure E. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The piano part is grouped with a brace. Measure E includes a dynamic of *IV*. The score features sustained notes with slurs and grace notes.

* – Do not play the notes with the slashed noteheads.
Indicate them silently with your fingers on the fingerboard (strings) or keys (piano).

F

Musical score for section F. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Double Bass (P). The strings play eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The bassoon provides harmonic support with sustained notes and grace notes. The section concludes with a dynamic instruction 'A'.

G

Musical score for section G. The strings play eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The bassoon provides harmonic support with sustained notes and grace notes. The section concludes with a dynamic instruction 'B'.

I**J**

Musical score for sections I and J. The strings play eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The bassoon provides harmonic support with sustained notes and grace notes. The section concludes with a dynamic instruction 'C'.

IV 4 II 2 IV 4

IV

A

B

Cl

Vn

Vc

P

Cl

Vn

Vc

P

IV 5

C

D

E

Cl

Vn

Vc

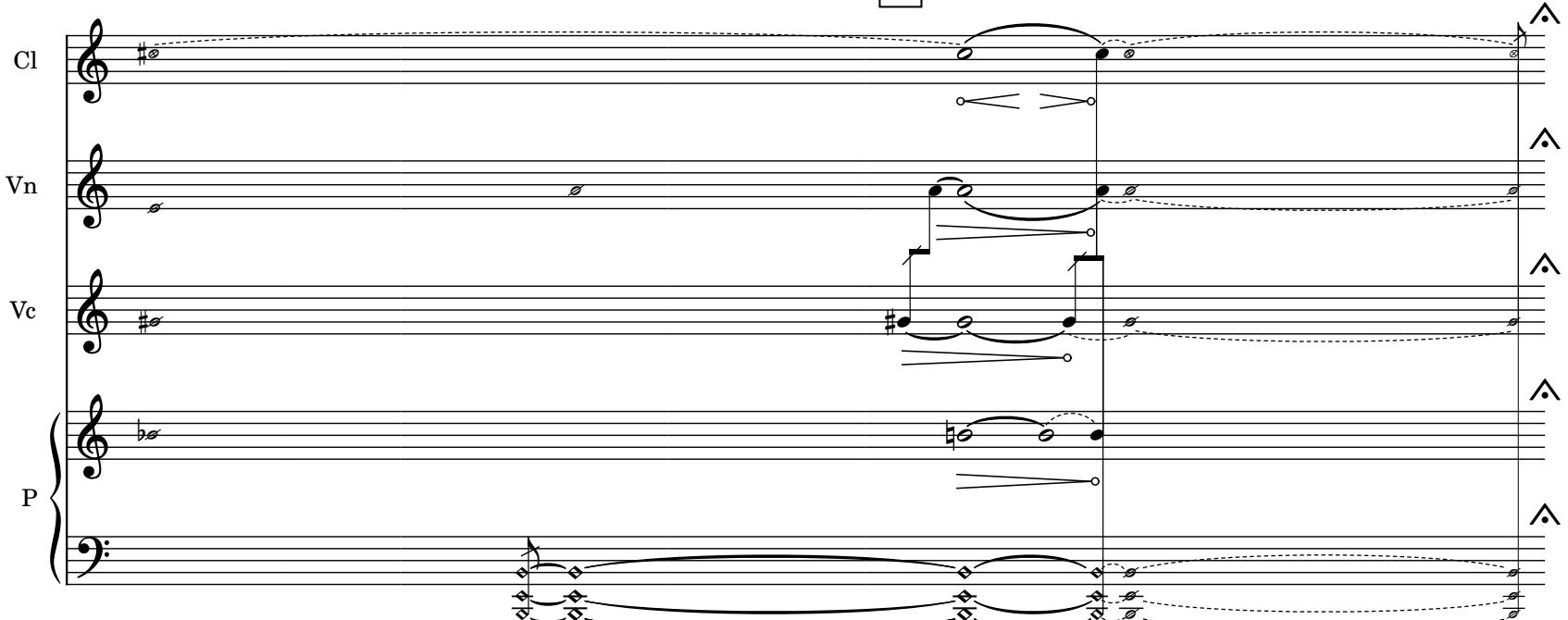
P

F

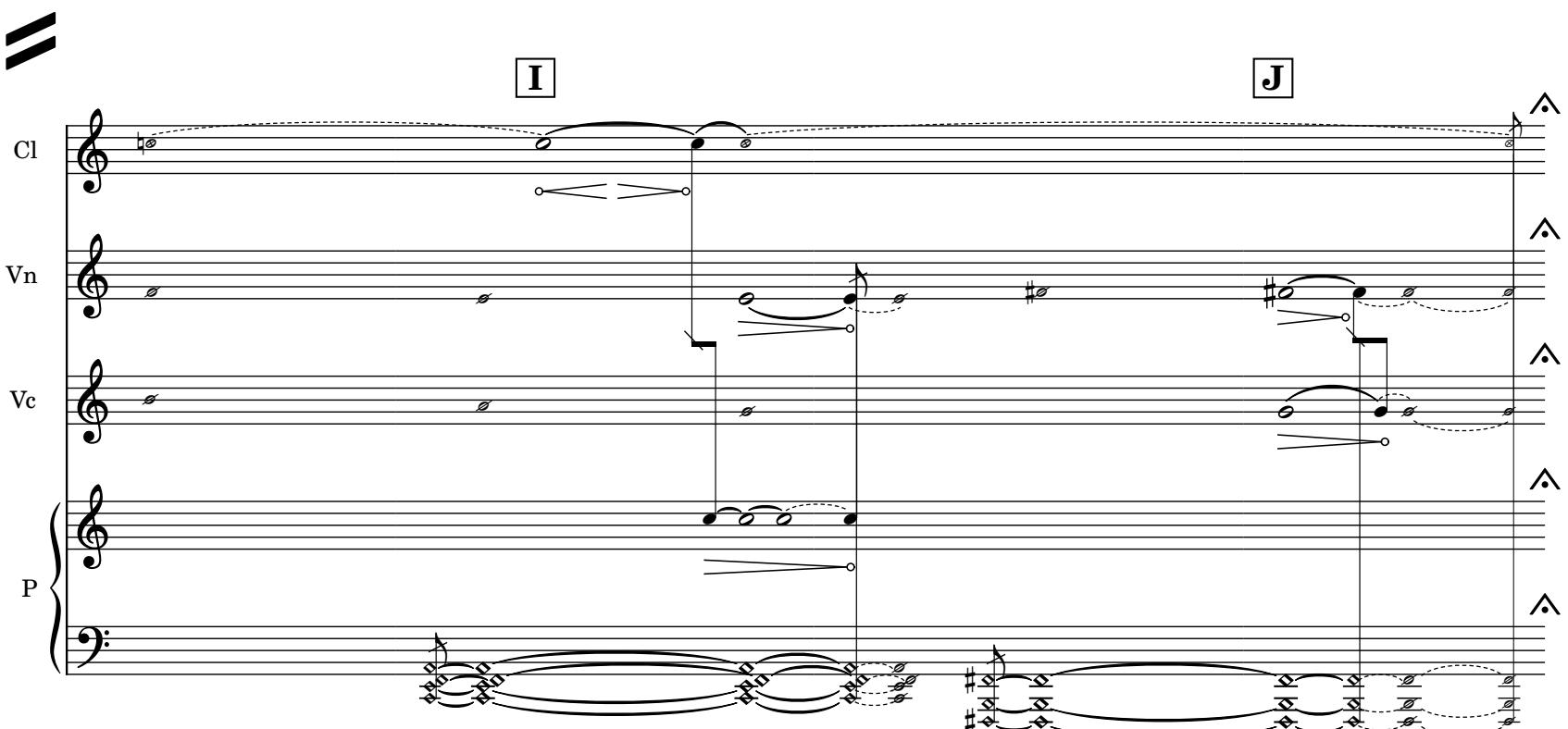
G

* – Breathe out silently. One line is measured by one full exhale. Silent notes change to regular notes and back within the same breath.

** – Very subtle crescendo and diminuendo.

H

Musical score for section H. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Double Bass (P). The key signature is one sharp. The music features various articulations including slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings. The bassoon part (P) has a prominent role with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.



Musical score for section I and J. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Double Bass (P). The key signature changes to one sharp. The music continues with slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings. The bassoon part (P) features sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.



Musical score for section K, L, M, and N. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Double Bass (P). The key signature changes to one sharp. The music includes slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings. The bassoon part (P) has sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

O

Musical score for measures O and P. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Double Bass (P). Measure O (left) features sustained notes with grace notes and slurs. Measure P (right) shows a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and various slurs and grace notes. Measure numbers 12 and 13 are indicated on the right side of the score.

P

Musical score for measures Q and R. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Double Bass (P). Measure Q (left) shows sustained notes with grace notes and slurs. Measure R (right) features a more dynamic and complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and various slurs and grace notes. Measure numbers 12 and 13 are indicated on the right side of the score.

Q**R**

V

Cl

Cl

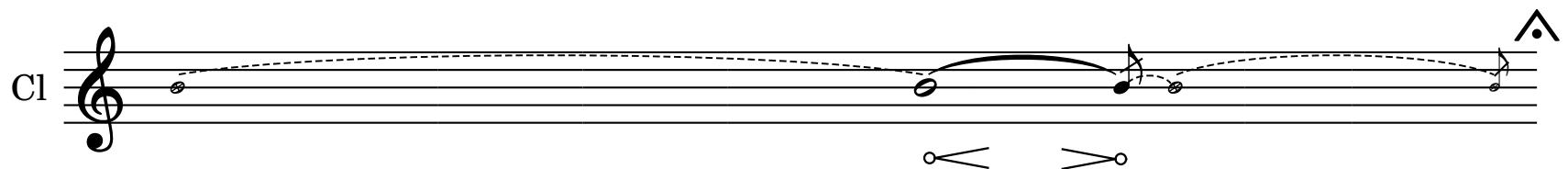
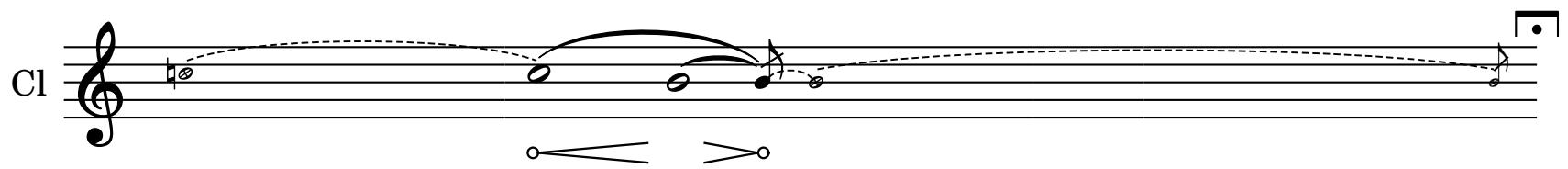
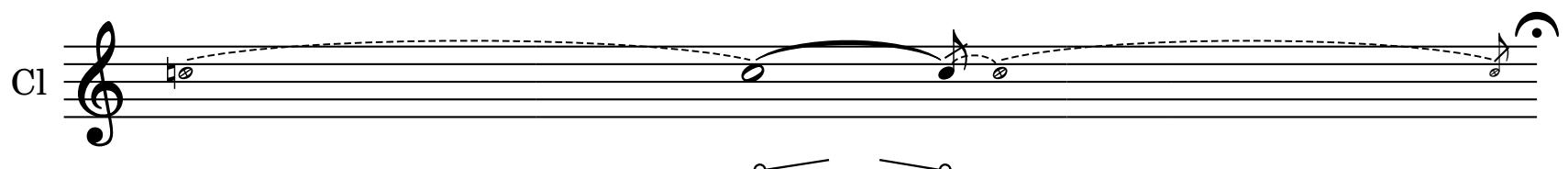
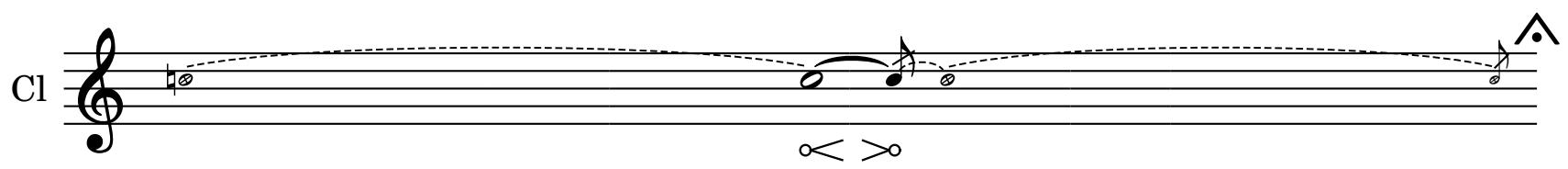
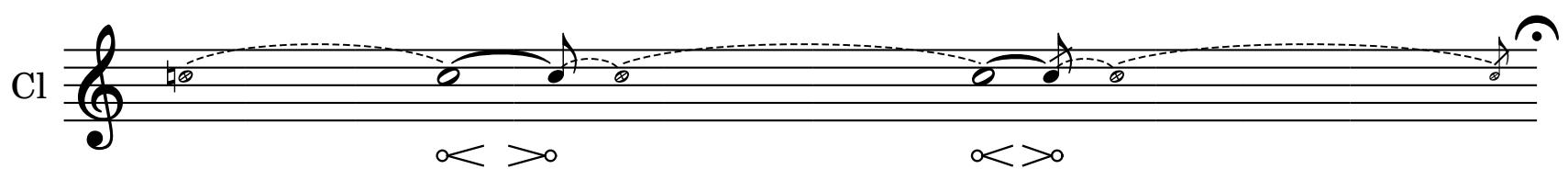
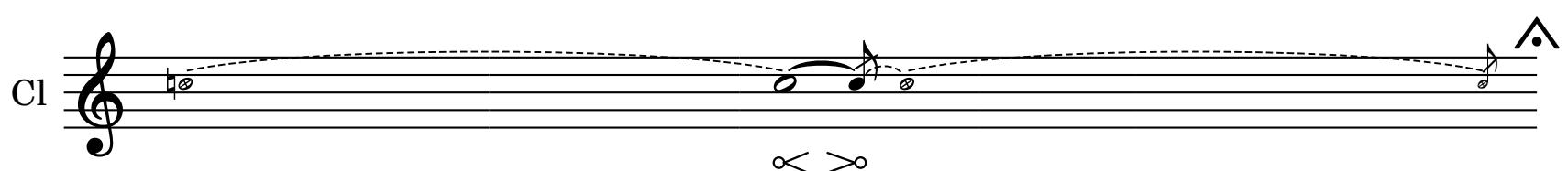
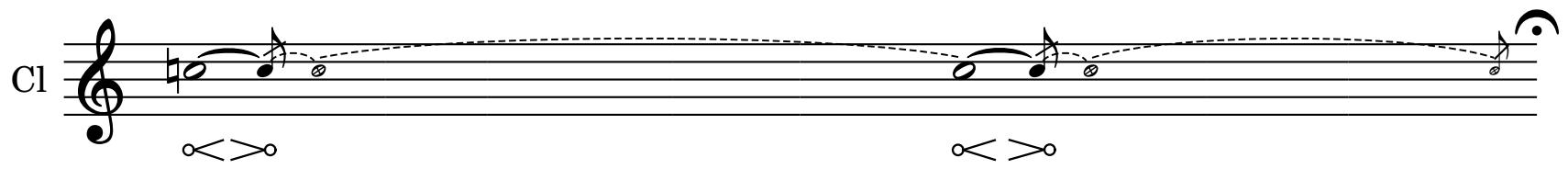
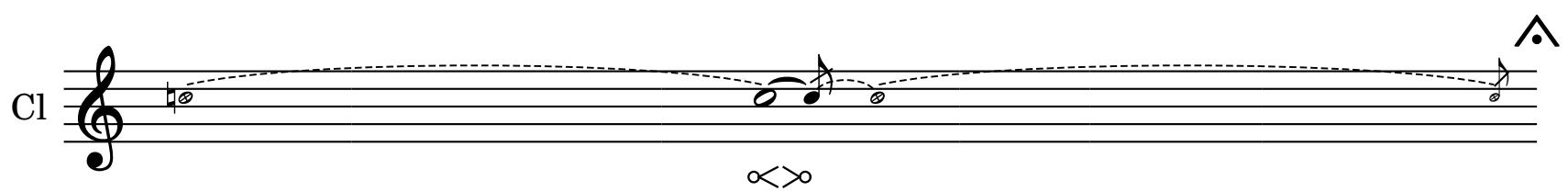
Cl

Cl

Cl

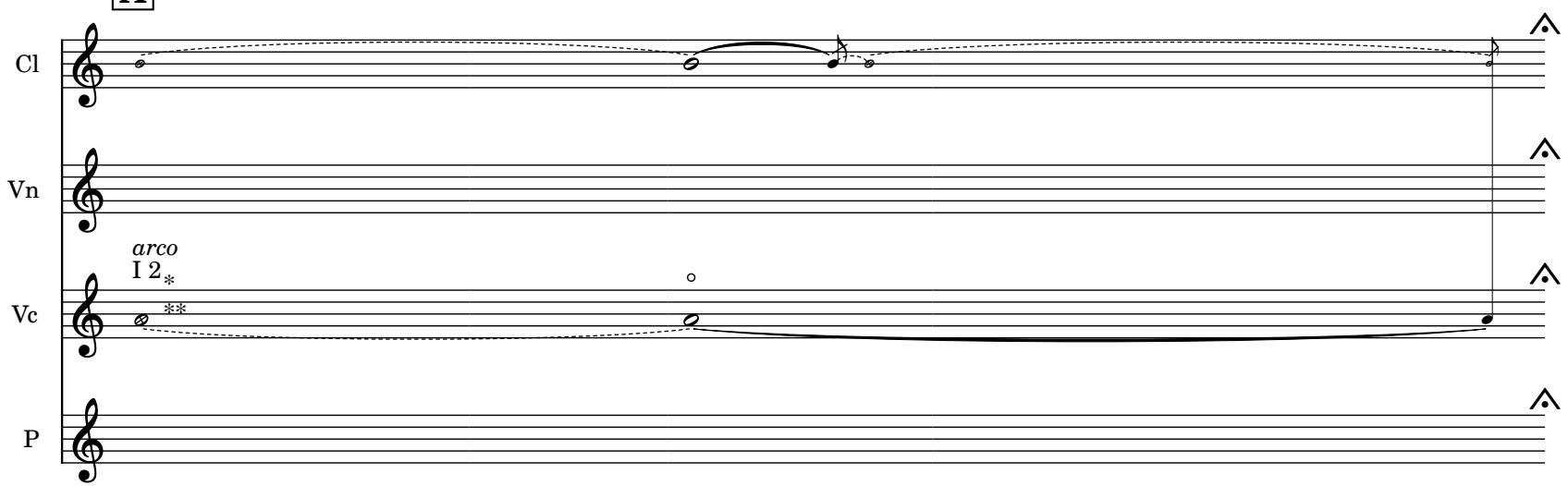
Cl

Cl



VI

A



Musical score for section A. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The Clarinet staff has a single note. The Violin staff has a note with an *arco* instruction. The Cello staff has a note with *I 2** and **** markings. The Piano staff has a note. The score concludes with a vertical line and a series of upward-pointing arrows.

==

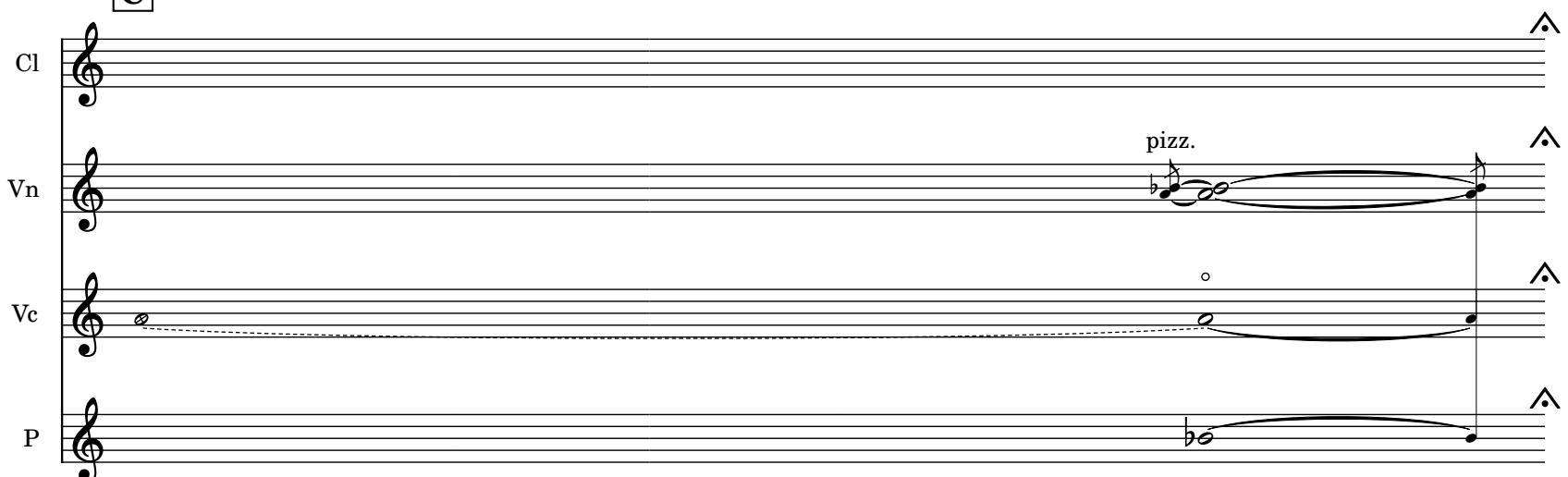
B



Musical score for section B. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The Clarinet staff has a single note. The Violin staff has a note. The Cello staff has a note. The Piano staff has a note. The score concludes with a vertical line and a series of upward-pointing arrows.

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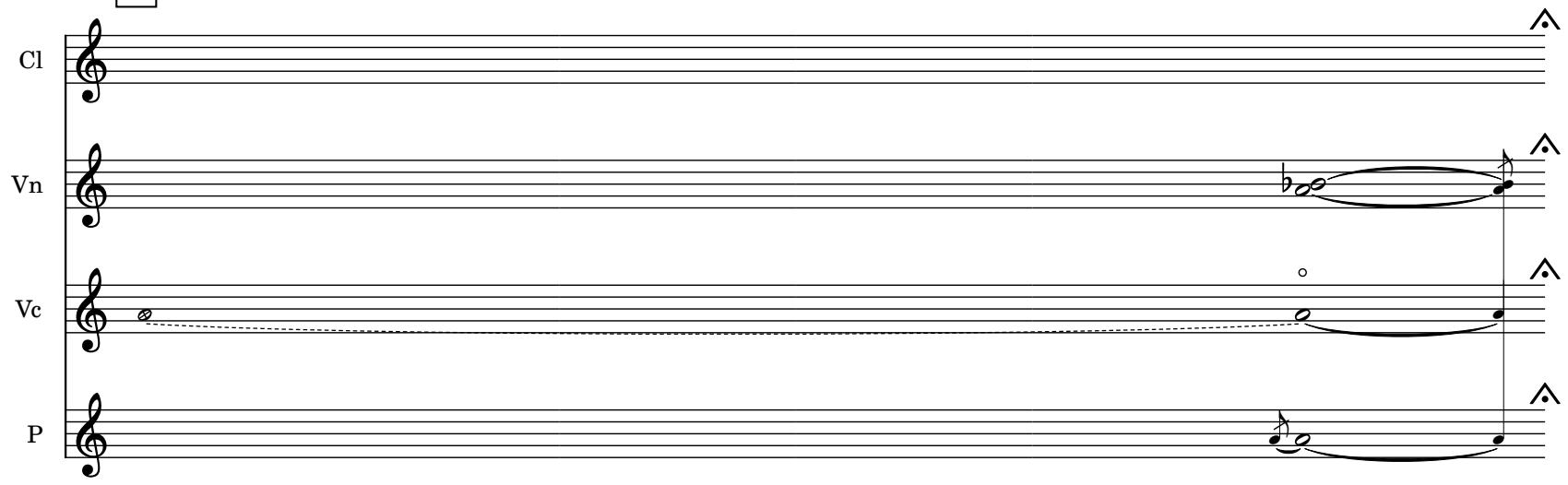
C



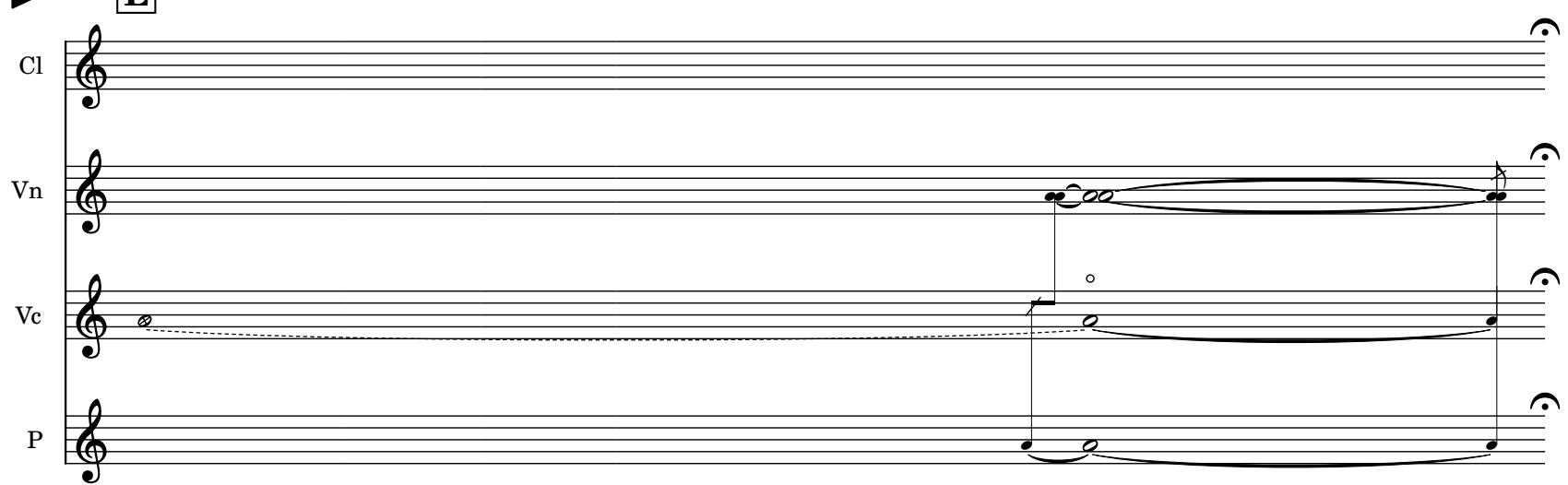
Musical score for section C. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The Clarinet staff has a single note. The Violin staff has a note with *pizz.* instruction. The Cello staff has a note. The Piano staff has a note. The score concludes with a vertical line and a series of upward-pointing arrows.

* – mute the string by lightly touching it with a finger next to the harmonic

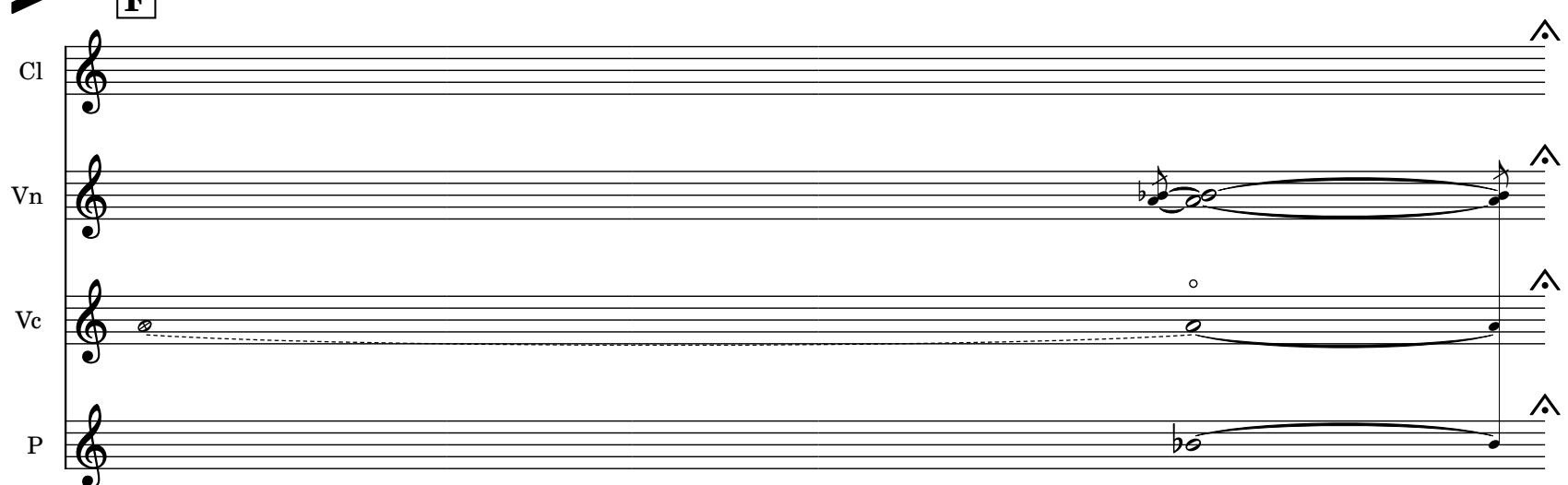
** – the duration of one line equals one full slow bow length.

D

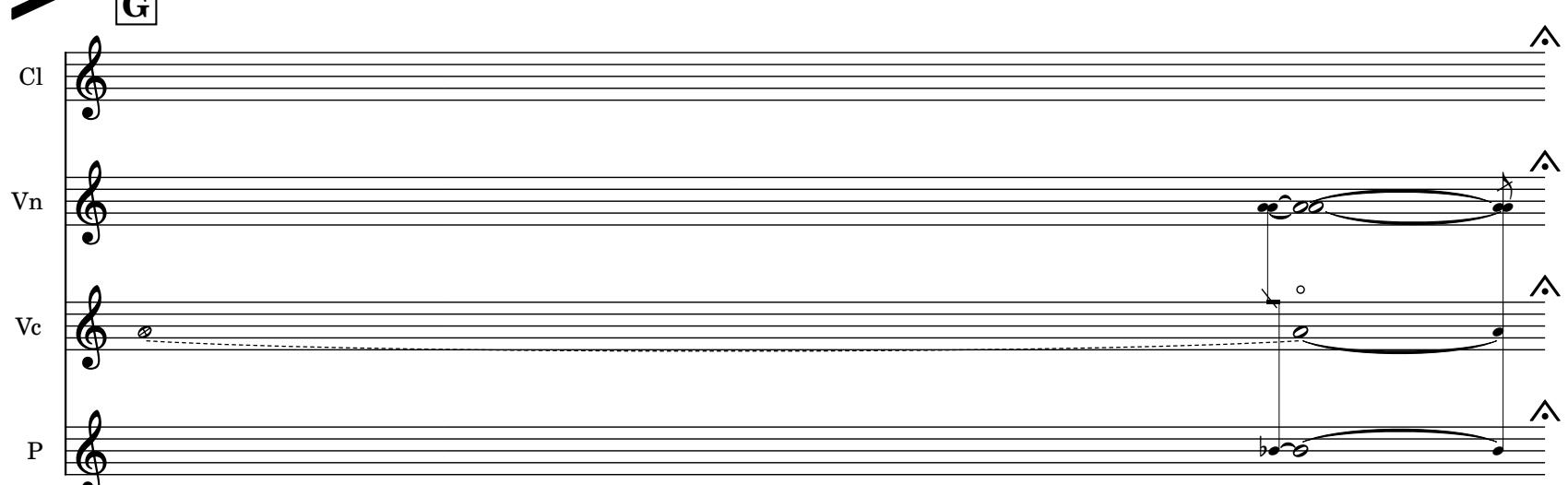
Musical score for section D. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The piano part features sustained notes with grace notes and slurs. The violin and cello parts have sustained notes with small circles and slurs. The clarinet part is mostly empty. The score is divided by a double bar line.

E

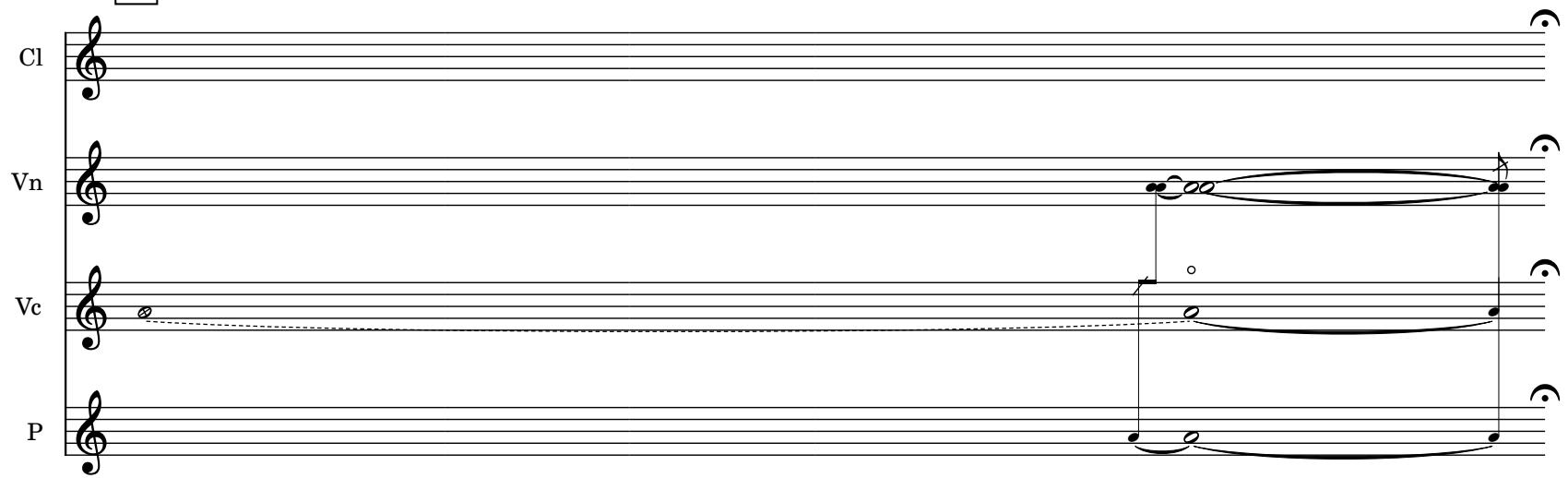
Musical score for section E. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The piano part features sustained notes with grace notes and slurs. The violin and cello parts have sustained notes with small circles and slurs. The clarinet part is mostly empty. The score is divided by a double bar line.

F

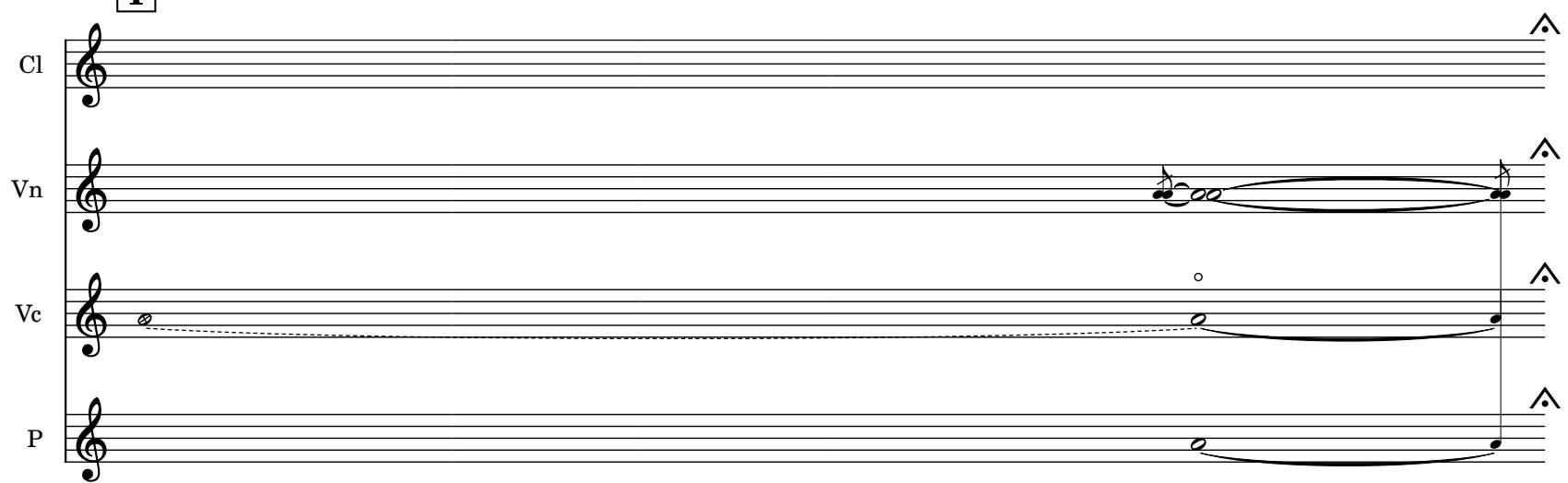
Musical score for section F. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The piano part features sustained notes with grace notes and slurs. The violin and cello parts have sustained notes with small circles and slurs. The clarinet part is mostly empty. The score is divided by a double bar line.

G

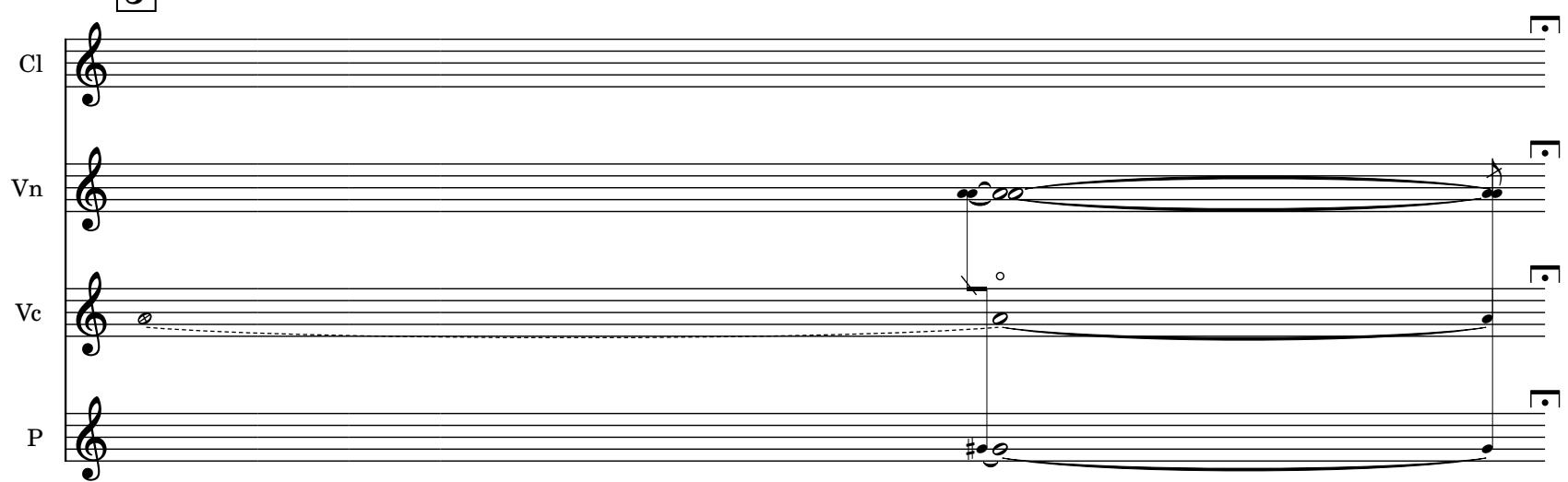
Musical score for section G. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The piano part features sustained notes with grace notes and slurs. The violin and cello parts have sustained notes with small circles and slurs. The clarinet part is mostly empty. The score is divided by a double bar line.

H

Musical score for section H. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The piano part features a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata. The cello part has a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata. The violin part has a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata. The clarinet part has a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata.

≡**I**

Musical score for section I. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The piano part features a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata. The cello part has a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata. The violin part has a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata. The clarinet part has a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata.

≡**J**

Musical score for section J. The score consists of four staves: Clarinet (Cl), Violin (Vn), Cello (Vc), and Piano (P). The piano part features a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata. The cello part has a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata. The violin part has a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata. The clarinet part has a sustained note with a grace note and a fermata.