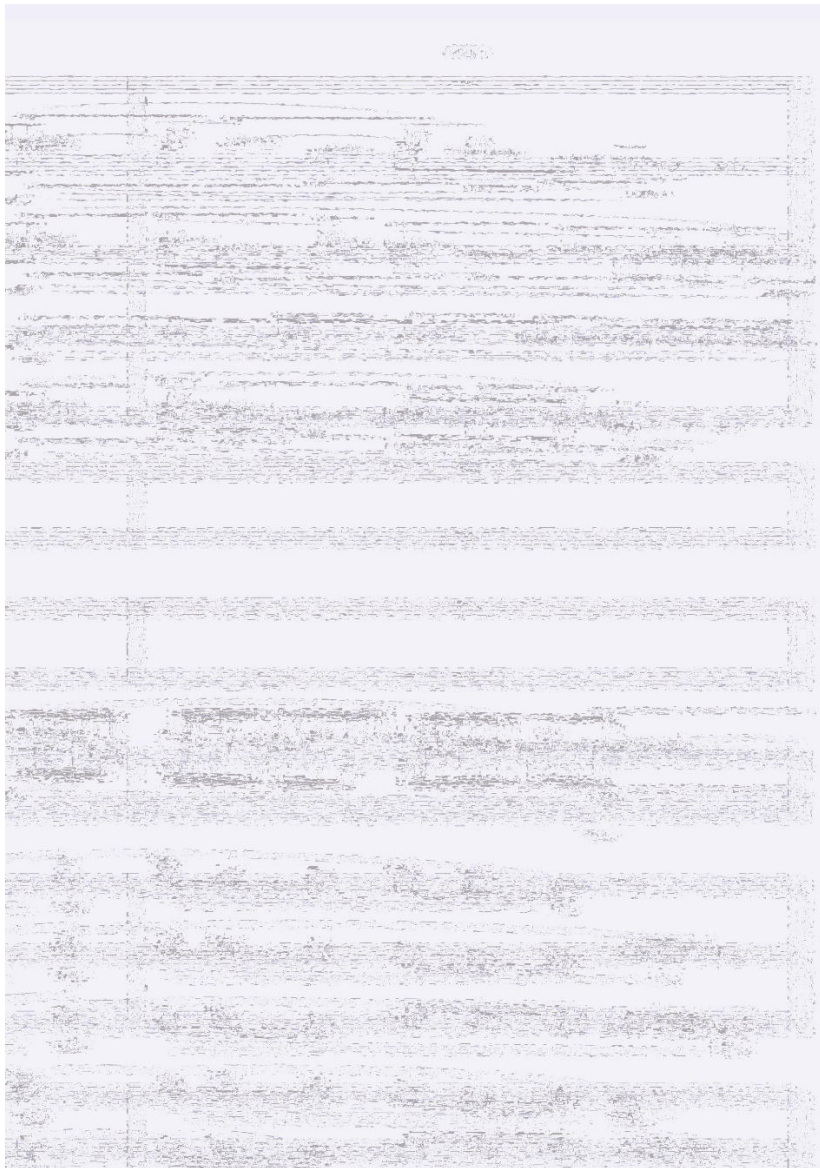




Agustí Charles

Trans-it!

for Saxophone, Accordion & Live Electronics



www.agusticharles.com

agustí charles

Trans-it!

- ☐ Alt-Saxophone & Tenor Saxophone
- ☐ Accordion

Duration: 12 min. aprox.

Electronics

The live reproduction of the Electronic part it's with 4 channels (quadraphonic). The Electronic-software instrument used for that is the Max 6 "ACH Espacializador Trans-it!".

For a Live Concert the minimum necessary for the reproduction is a mixer of 4 out channels, and 4 in channels, and they need to be linked to channels 5, 6, 7, 8 of the "ACH Espacializador Trans-it!". It's possible do not use a live stereo reproduction if they are previously recorded and panellized the four channels to only two channels.

The Max 6 instrument "ACH Espacializador Tzak!" it's displayed with a Apple iPad with software TouchOSC (with the configuration of a software of the same name), and two modules: iCON iPad, and iCON iControls.

For the Live Concert the best set of microphones are:

- 1.- Alt and Tenor Saxophone (condenser super cardioid microphones).
Output channel 1 & 2
- 2.- Accordion (condenser cardioid microphone). **Output channel 3 & 4**

The maximum amplified volume of the instruments is the 30% of total. The most relevant volume it's for modified electronic sound and they will be balanced with the direct out instruments.

All the microphones are linked to the Max 6 "ACH Espacializador Trans-it!". In this electronic instrument any instrument have the same number from the entry channel and return channel. For the Live Concert they will be linked to the channels 5, 6, 7, 8 at the same order 1, 2, 3 and 4.

It's possible to use both channels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 6, 7, 8. The 1, 2, 3, 4 are optional, and they use only a sound-waves pre-recorded. The 5, 6, 7, 8 use the live sound. For this, 1-5, 2-6, 3-7, 4-8 channels are equivalent

The numbers of presets from the score determines the basic modified departure sound. For this, they indicate the number of preset (octagonal), channel number (rectangle and diamond), wave type (pentagon), and sub-preset of delay frequency changes (circle).

It's possible to record previously the electronic part, and after reproduce it from quadraphonic or stereo speakers, but the best form is that the Electronic player improvises and interacts inside Live Concert in quadraphonic way.

TRANS-IT!

for saxophone, accordion & electronics

Agustí Charles
(1960)

I. Intro

Mosso ♩ = 104

Score for Saxophone (Saxofón), Accordion (Acordeón), and Electronics (EL) for the first system of "I. Intro".

Saxofón: Bass clef, 3/8 time. Dynamics: *mp*, *mp*, *ppp*, *mp*, *mf*. Includes markings for "Norm.", "(KS)", and "Normal".

Acordeón: Treble clef, 3/8 time. Dynamics: *mp*, *sfz*, *mp*, *mp*, *sfz*. Includes markings for "Norm.", "(KS)", and "Normal".

EL: Electronic notation with vertical stems.

Score for Saxophone (SX), Accordion (AC), and Electronics (EL) for the second system of "I. Intro".

SX: Bass clef, 3/8 time. Dynamics: *ppp*, *ppp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *pp*, *mp*, *mf sfz*, *pp*, *mp*. Includes markings for "(KS)", "Norm.", and "Slap".

AC: Treble clef, 3/8 time. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *pp*, *mp*, *ppp*. Includes markings for "Norm.", "(KS)", and "Normal".

EL: Electronic notation with vertical stems.

14

SX

14

AC

EL

pp *pp* *mf* *pp* *p* *sfz* *mf* *ppp* *mp*

gliss. *gliss.* *secco* *mp sempre* *(KS)*

mf *sub. sfz*

83 85

21

SX

21

AC

EL

mf sfz *mf* *mf sfz* *sfz* *p* *mf sfz* *mp* *p*

Slap *Smorzato* *(KS)* *Norm.*

(Fuelle) *mf* *Norm.* *(Fuelle)* *mp* *Norm.* *mp*

V *V* *(KS)* *(KS)*

83 85

27 (KS) Norm. (KS) Smorzato Norm. (KS)

SX *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *p* *mp*

AC *mp* *p* Norm. (KS) *mf sfz* *mp* *p* Norm. *p* *mp*

EL

Súbito meno mosso ♩ = 54

33 Norm. Slap Norm. 2 8 3

SX *mpp* *mf* *p* (*le più possibile*)

AC *mp* (KS) *mf sfz* *p*

EL

SX

39

3

8

3

8

2

8

3

8

5

8

4

8

AC

39

3

8

2

8

3

8

5

8

4

8

EL

ff

pp (le più possibile)

fff

pp

fff

(le più possibile)

molto rit.

E♭³
D/B

C¹
D/B

B

II. Rhythmic feel

Molto preciso e più mosso ♩ = 104

SX

45

4

8

(KS)

Slap

(KS)

Slap

Norm.

C3

C₁₂

mf

sfz

mf

sfz

mf

fff

f

AC

45

4

8

V

V

V

mf

f

fff

f

fsfz

mf

sfz

p

f

fsfz

mf

fsfz

mf

EL

59

SX

59

AC

EL

f

f

sub. f

gliss.

gliss.

ff

mf (possible)

3

4

p

f

ff

mf

3

4

64

SX

64

AC

EL

ff

fff

f

f sub.

f sub.

ff sub.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

ff

mf

ff

gliss.

4

3

3

4

Flashback I (electronic sketch 1) ($\pm 48''$)

69

SX

69

AC

EL

This musical score for 'Flashback I' features three staves: SX (Soprano), AC (Alto), and EL (Electronic/Low). The SX staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/8 time signature, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic. The AC staff also starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/8 time signature, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic. The EL staff is represented by a series of horizontal lines with various black rectangular blocks and curved lines, suggesting a complex electronic or low-frequency sound. The score concludes with a double bar line and a 3/8 time signature on the right.

III. Dead lines

Ritenuato, ma inespessivo $\text{♩} = 96$

70

SX

70

AC

EL

This musical score for 'III. Dead lines' features three staves: SX (Soprano), AC (Alto), and EL (Electronic/Low). The SX staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/8 time signature, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic. The AC staff also starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/8 time signature, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic. The EL staff is represented by a series of horizontal lines with various black rectangular blocks and curved lines, suggesting a complex electronic or low-frequency sound. The score concludes with a double bar line and a 3/8 time signature on the right.

poco a poco accel.

(Keys sound)

76

SX

p *mf*

76

AC

mf *p* *mf* (Keys sound)

EL

Nervoso, più mosso ♩ = 132

poco a poco rit.

(Keys sound)

81

SX

ppp *pp* *f* *mp* *ff* *mp*

81

AC

ppp *pp* *f* *mp* *ff* *mp*

EL

Trans-it I (electronic sketch 3) (± 24")

87

SX

87

AC

(Keys sound)

EL

ppp

ppp

IV. Empty lines

Deserto, senza espressione ♩ = 68

90

3/8

SX

90

AC

3/8

EL

Norm.

pp

statico (senza vibrato)

mf

ppp

change to

(KS)

4/8

statico (senza vibrato)

Norm.

pp

mf

change to

(KS)

4/8

(KS)

ppp

96

SX

96

AC

EL

ff *f* *ppp* (*perdendosi*)

change to (KS)

Norm.

Flashback II (electronic sketch 2) ($\pm 48''$)

101

SX

101

AC

EL

pppp (*perdendosi*)

(KS)

48

48

V. Attack movement and chaos

4/8 Mosso scorrevole ♩ = 112

SX

102 **4/8** Slap **3/8** **4/8** Slap **3/8**

ffz > *p* *mf* *ffz* > *p* gliss.

AC

102 **4/8** *pp* *mf* **3/8** **4/8** *pp* **3/8**

EL

106 **3/8** **4/8** Slap **3/8** **4/8** **3/8** **4/8**

mf *ffz* > *p* *mf* gliss.

AC

106 **3/8** *mf* **4/8** *pp* *mf* **3/8** **4/8**

EL

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 102-105) features a SX staff with a 4/8 time signature and a 3/8 time signature, an AC staff with a 4/8 time signature, and an EL staff with a 3/8 time signature. The second system (measures 106-109) features a SX staff with a 3/8 time signature and a 4/8 time signature, an AC staff with a 3/8 time signature and a 4/8 time signature, and an EL staff with a 3/8 time signature and a 4/8 time signature. The SX staff includes dynamic markings of *ffz*, *p*, and *mf*, as well as performance instructions like 'Slap' and 'gliss.'. The AC staff includes dynamic markings of *pp* and *mf*. The EL staff includes a large, complex graphic element consisting of a thick black line with several vertical and horizontal strokes, and a small cluster of dots.

111

SX

4/8

3/8

4/8

gliss.

fsfz pp *mf* *fsfz p* *mf* *fsfz p* *f* *fsfz p* *f*

AC

4/8

3/8

4/8

pp *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *f* *p* *f*

EL

Sofisticato, ma con precisione ♩ = 84

115

SX

4/8

3/8

2/8

4/8

Slap

fsfz *mp* *fsfz* *mp* *mp* *ff* *f* *mp*

AC

4/8

3/8

2/8

4/8

f *mp* *f* *mp sub.* *ff* *f* *mp sub.*

EL

SX

120

ff

mf

mp

mp

p

pp

mp

mp

Bb

C5

Smorzato

(Keys sound)

Norm.

C5

Bb

4/8

AC

120

ff

mf

mp

p

f

mp

pp

mp

4/8

EL

Lentamente, quasi statico e inespessivo ♩ = 42

SX

125

4/8

C5

Bb

sempre molto statico (senza vibrato)

p

p

mp

mp

pp

pp (le più possibile)

molto rit.

AC

125

4/8

molto statico

pp

p

f

p

pp

3/8

2/8

EL

Flashback III (electronic sketch 4) (± 48")

SX **131** *(perdendosi a niente)* **4/8**

AC **131** *(perdendosi a niente)* **4/8**

EL

VI. Machine

4/8 Meccanico, mosso ♩ = 96

SX **132** *ff* *mp* *ffz* *mp* *f* *mp* *p* **2/8** **3/8** **2/8** **3/8**

AC **132** *ff* *mp* *ffz* *mp* *f* *mp* *p* **2/8** **3/8** **2/8** **3/8**

EL

Slap Norm. Gliss. en el fuelle Gliss. Normal

137 **3**

SX *Slap* *Norm.* *p* *f* *ffsfz* *mf* *p* *ff*

AC *sfz* *f* *mf* *f* *f*

EL

143 *mf* *sfz* *sfz* *ffsfz* *gliss.* *ffsfz* *Norm.* *Slap* *Slap* *Slap* *Norm.* *ff*

AC *mf* *ffsfz* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *ff*

EL

148

SX

148

AC

EL

The musical score consists of three staves: SX (Soprano Saxophone), AC (Alto Clarinet), and EL (Euphonium/Low Euphonium). The SX staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a complex melodic line with triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*. The AC staff starts at measure 154 with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. It includes a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings, with a *f* marking appearing later. The EL staff is a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs and a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of notes and rests, with a large, sweeping melodic line in the bass clef. The score is marked with various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

160

SX

AC

EL

160

161

162

163

164

165

165

SX

AC

EL

165

166

167

168

169

170

SX

Slap Norm. Slap Norm. Slap Norm.

f sfz mf f sfz mf f sfz mf f f f f f f

6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4

AC

mf f mf f f f f f

6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4

EL

Trans-it III (electronic sketch 6) ($\pm 24''$)

175

SX

8va

Alto Saxophone

pp (possible)

4 8

AC

175

6:4 6:4 6:4

4 8

EL

VII. Dissolution

Oscillante e instabile ♩ = 68 (oscillato, like bisbigliando)

176

SX

4/8

3/8

mf

pp

AC

4/8

3/8

pp

mf

EL

180

SX

4/8

3/8

f

pp

f

AC

4/8

3/8

pp

mf

EL

Trans-it IV (electronic sketch 6) ($\pm 24''$)

184

SX *pppp*

AC *pppp* *pp*

EL

VIIb. End dissolution

Oscillante e instabile ♩ = 68

185

SX *pp* (*possibile*) *f* *pp*

AC *f* *pp*

EL

(oscillato, like bisbigliando)

4/8 3/8

C1 C

B $\flat$

6:4 6:4

f *pp*

ffz *mf*

Flashback IV (electronic sketch 4) ($\pm 36''$)

201

SX

ffz

201

AC

EL

The image shows a musical score for three parts: SX, AC, and EL. The SX staff begins with a single note on a five-line staff, marked with a forte-fortissimo (ffz) dynamic. The AC staff consists of two empty five-line staves. The EL staff is a large rectangular area containing a complex electronic sketch. This sketch includes a grey wedge that tapers from left to right, a dense collection of black dots and scribbles, and several small black squares scattered throughout the lower portion of the staff.

Zaragoza, 21 de enero de 2015

Ejemplar promocional. Prohibida su venta.
Promotional copy. Not for sale.

