

FELIPE DE ALMEIDA RIBEIRO

« ... el otro tigre ... »

saxophone, piano, and percussion

SCORE

saxofone, piano e percussão

PARTITURA

El otro tigre
Jorge Luis Borges

Pienso en un tigre. La penumbra exalta
la vasta Biblioteca laboriosa
y parece alejar los anaqueles;
fuerte, inocente, ensangrentado y nuevo,
él irá por su selva y su mañana
y marcará su rastro en la limosa
margen de un río cuyo nombre ignora
(en su mundo no hay nombres ni pasado
ni porvenir, sólo un instante cierto).
Y salvará las bárbaras distancias
y husmeará en el trenzado laberinto
de los olores el olor del alba
y el olor deleitable del venado.
Entre las rayas del bambú descifro
sus rayas y presiento la osatura
bajo la piel espléndida que vibra.
En vano se interponen los convexos
mares y los desiertos del planeta;
desde esta casa de un remoto puerto
de América del Sur, te sigo y sueño,
oh tigre de las márgenes del Ganges.

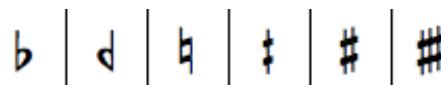
Cunde ia tarde en mi alma y reflexiono
que el tigre vocativo de mi verso
es un tigre de símbolos y sombras,
una serie de tropos literarios
y de memorias de la enciclopedia
y no el tigre fatal, la aciaga joya
que, bajo el sol o la diversa luna,
va cumpliendo en Sumatra o en Bengala
su rutina de amor, de ocio y de muerte.
al tigre de los símbolos he opuesto
el verdadero, el de caliente sangre,
el que diezma la tribu de los búfalos
y hoy, 3 de agosto del 59,
alarga en la pradera una pausada
sombra, pero ya el hecho de nombrarlo
y de conjeturar su circunstancia
lo hace ficción del arte y no criatura
viviente de las que andan por la tierra.

Un tercer tigre buscaremos. Éste
será como los otros una forma
de mi sueño, un sistema de palabras
humanas y no el tigre vertebrado
que, más allá de las mitologías,
pisa la tierra. Bien lo sé, pero algo
me impone esta aventura indefinida,
insensata y antigua, y persevero
en buscar por el tiempo de la tarde
el otro tigre, el que no está en el verso.

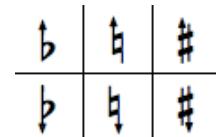
PERFORMANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction: it is important to approach the score as an ‘action score’, i.e. it does not fully represent the final timbral result, only the action for the player (rhythm and placement). The performer is invited to explore the complexity of sound production in his/her instrument to obtain a broad sonority, even within the boundaries implied by the notation.

Microtones: the symbols used in this piece are:



flat, flat+1/4 tone, natural, 1/4 tone, sharp, sharp+1/4 tone



flat, natural, and sharp slightly lower and
higher (less than a quarter-tone)

PERCUSSION

(C4 = middle C)

Soft mallets, arco.

Vibraphone (1)

Gong (1) tuned to A3 natural minus quarter-tone (212,95 Hz)

China (2) medium and large

Bowls (4): tuned approximately D#6, A#6, B6, D7

Conga (2)

Rustic Cowbells (7)

Cowbells: are always used as a set of seven. The notated rhythm is only used as a mean to facilitate the performance and one should always perform the written gestures with all seven cowbells.

SAXOPHONE

Microtones: all fingerings were taken from Marcus Weiss book.

Glissando: all instances are to be executed as embouchure technique, not fingering.

Bisbigliando: fast fingering change for the same written note.

PIANO

Prepared piano: a list of notes are prepared in order to perform this piece (C4 = middle C):

A0 – damped string w/ rubber (less pitch, more resonance)

A#0 – damped string w/ rubber (less pitch, more resonance)

B0 – damped string w/ rubber (less pitch, more resonance)

E1 – get the 7th harmonic (place a sticker for localization)*

Ab3 – coin between strings at half of the string (2nd harmonic)

Bb3 – damped with finger (place a sticker for localization)

C4 – coin between strings at half of the string (2nd harmonic)

C#4 – pizz. (place a sticker for localization)

D4 – pizz. (place a sticker for localization)

E4 – pizz. (place a sticker for localization)

G4 – damp with finger (place a sticker for localization)

Ab4 – damp with finger (place a sticker for localization)

B4 – damp with finger (place a sticker for localization)

C#5 – pizz. (place a sticker for localization)

E5 – damp with finger (place a sticker for localization)

G5 – damp with finger (place a sticker for localization)

G#5 – damp with finger (place a sticker for localization)

A5 – damp with finger (place a sticker for localization)

D#6 – screw between strings (bell-like sound)

A#6 – screw between strings (bell-like sound)

B6 – screw between strings (bell-like sound)

D7 – screw between strings (bell-like sound)

* harmonics are indicated by the depressed key with diamond note-heads and the sounding pitch in parenthesis. One should prepare the piano beforehand with chalk, stickers, or yarn in order to map each harmonic.

El otro tigre

for soprano saxophone, percussion, and piano

Felipe de Almeida Ribeiro

1 ♩ ca. 40

Calmo e volátil...

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing a dynamic range from *sffz* to *pp*. It features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note figures. The bottom staff is for the soprano saxophone, also showing a dynamic range from *mf* to *pp*. Both staves are set against a background of continuous eighth-note patterns. The score includes numerous time signature changes (2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 7/4, 3/4, 7/4, 4/4) and performance instructions like *pizz.*, *ord.*, *quasi f*, *sfz*, *mp*, *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*.

(♩ ca. 40)

2

10 **2** *dolce* 3 3
3 3 3 5 5 4x

Pno. *p* *sffz* *gliss.* *sffz* *mp* *U.C.* *mp* (sempre) *ord.* *pp* *mp*

3

14 **4** *ord.* **5** **4+8** **3** 3
Pno. *sffz* *sfz* *ord.* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* (sempre)

18 **4** *ord.* 3 3 3 2 2+1 2 2 3x 2
Pno. *p* *mp* *mp* *mf* *sfz*

4 ♩ ca. 46

23 **2** **4** senza vib. → poco vib.

Sop. Sax. gliss. *p* *mp* *mp* *f*

Vibraphone arco 3 *p* *mp* *mp* *mf*

Perc. Gong mallet *mp*

Cowbell 3 *p* *gliss.* *sfz*

Pno. pizz. *mf* *ord.* *mf* *p*

mp

5 ...timelessness...

28 **Bowls** mallets for all instruments

Perc. Gong *p* *mp*

Congas *p*

Cowbells *gliss.*

Bowls *mp*

mf *f* *pp*

mp

3x

29 Cowbells *gliss.* *gliss.*

Perc. Gong *edge* *mp*

center *mp*

edge *mp*

center *mp*

Bowls *p*

Cowbells *gliss.*

Bowls *mp*

p

mp

p

3x

6

ca. 46

31

Sop. Sax.

Vibraphone

Perc.

Pno.

accel.

2+1 16 3 5

5 4

4 4

5 4

2 4

ca. 46

7

ca. 40/46

35

Sop. Sax.

Perc.

Pno.

poco vib.

arco

Bowl mallet

mf

l.v.

pizz.

sfz

mf

8va

mf

mf

Cowbells

2 4

2 4

ca. 40/46

(♩ ca. 40/46)

41

Sop. Sax. =*mp*

Perc. mallet 3 *gliss.* 3 *sffz*

Pno. 5 *gliss.* *sffz* *mf*

ped. ^ (sempre)

4

Bowl mallet 3 *sfz*

move towards the piano...

ped. ^ (sempre)

2 4

8

...timelessness...

46

Sop. Sax. *f* *mf* *f* *mf* > *mp* > *p* *mf* > *mp* < *f* *p* < *f* >

Tf 8

Bisb. ~~~~~ ,

48

Sop. Sax. *mp* *gliss.* *f* *mf* *mf*

5

9 ♩ ca. 46

51 **5** **4+16**

Sop. Sax.

Perc. mallets **p**

Pno. **p**

8va

54 **4**

Sop. Sax. **f**

Perc. arco Conga mallet **f**

Pno. **f**

8vb sfz

5 **4+16**

Sop. Sax. **mf**

Perc. arco **mp**

Pno. **sfz**

8vb sfz rall.

5 **4**

Sop. Sax. **mp** **mf** **mp** **pp** **p** **mf**

Perc. arco Conga mallet **mf** **mp** **mp** **p** **mf**

Pno. **f** **mp** **mf** **mp** **mf** **grand...sfz**

8vb sfz

(♩ ca. 46)

10

Sop. Sax.

58 **4** bisb. **3** **3** **4**

p mfp mf mp

mallet

Perc.

mp

Bowls Congas mallet mp

pp mf f

ord. p mf sfz sfz

Pno.

mf 8vb sfz sfz

2+1 **4+8**

Cowbells 3 gliss.

Vibraphone 3 sfz

5+1 **4+16**

Bowls

mf

Sop. Sax.

62 **3** **2** **4** **5**

mp sffp f mf p sfz

f Congas 3 3

p pp sfz

mf sfz 8vb

Perc.

f l.v.

Pno.

mf (sempre) mp

7 (semper)

11

...timelessness...

66

Pno.

This musical score for piano shows four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mp*, followed by *mf*. The second staff starts with *mp*, followed by *sffz*. The third staff begins with *p*. The fourth staff starts with *mp*, followed by *mf*. Below the first staff, there is a tempo marking *R&d.* with a bracket indicating *(1/2 sempre)*. Below the second staff, there is a bracket indicating *(sempre)*.

69

Pno.

This musical score for piano shows three staves of music. The first staff begins with *mp*. The second staff begins with *mf*, followed by *sffz*. The third staff is labeled *Unmeasured*. A bracket above the first two staves indicates a duration of *30"*. The first two staves are enclosed in a dashed box, with an arrow pointing from the start of the third staff to the end of the second staff. The third staff ends with a fermata over the last note.