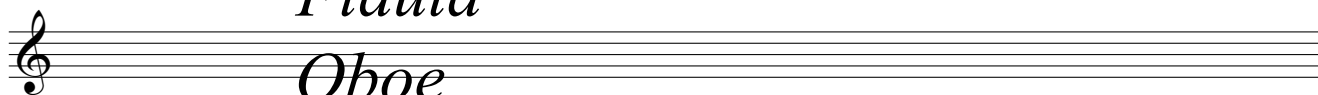


Quinttetino

Rafael Diaz

Quinteto de viento / Wind Quintet

Flauta



Oboe

Clarinete Si $\flat$

Trompa en Fa

Fagot

General

- = Las alteraciones afectarán sólo a la nota que las lleve o repetidas y siempre dentro del mismo compás o división y no a las distintas octavas, (a veces se ponen para evitar confusión) ni tampoco de un compás ni de un pentagrama a otro.
- = Los trinos serán siempre con la nota cromática superior (salvo indicaciones).
- = Las articulaciones y formas de ataque afectarán a la nota que las lleve y no a otras aunque aparezcan ligadas.
- = Sonido y voz a la misma par, se atenuará el sonido para que se oiga perfectamente la voz.
- = Lo que no es explicado se da por sabido o porque aparece en la partitura y no necesita mayor aclaración.

Específicas

- 1) Sonido descendente como un glisado sin afinación exacta, que se conseguirá mediante la presión del labio, la **Trompa**, lo conseguirá bajando el sonido con la mano y el labio y sin cambiar de posición
- 2) Frulatti (siempre con 4 barras) y doble picado (siempre con 3 barras).
- 3) Oscilación lenta y regular del sonido, la **Flauta**, puede hacerlo girando la embocadura hacia adentro de manera regular.
- 4) Sin sonido, sólo aire a través del tubo del instrumento con la posición al aire y la letra " S ", la **Flauta** girará la embocadura hacia adentro manteniéndola girada, **Oboe y Fagot**, abriendo la comisura de los labios, / Sin sonido pero haciendo frulatti (con la letra " R ") a través del tubo del instrumento.
- 5) Frulatti y trino a la misma par / Doble picado y trino a la misma par, no debe coincidir digitación y ataque resultando una sonoridad " rota ".
- 6) **Trompa**: Medio tapado, tapado, y abierto.
- 7) Frulatti y oscilación lenta del sonido a la misma par.
- 8) **Flauta**: Sonido silbante (Whistle tones)
- 9) Cuarto de tono descendente / Cuarto de tono ascendente.
- 10) Atacando la nota lo más rápido posible y retardando la velocidad del ataque.
- 11) Lo más rápido posible y con doble picado, al ser muy rápido, no debe coincidir digitación y ataque resultando una sonoridad " rota " / Pausa de valor indeterminado.
- 11) Lo más rápido posible y con frulatti.
- 12) Multifónico.
- 13) Muy vibrado.
- 14) Emitiendo la voz con altura ad lib. por el tubo y digitando el trémolo pero sin sonido del instrumento.
- 15) **Trompa**: Glisado de armónicos según la indicación del gráfico y con la fundamental escrita, en el compás 58, se cambiará la fundamental a la mitad del glisado.
- 16) Voz y sonido al unísono.
- 17) Cambio de posición sobre la misma nota.
- 18) **Trompa**: Con frulatti, tapando y destapando cuando se indica pero sin rectificar la afinación mientras se realiza un tamborileo de uñas sobre la campana
- 19) Emitiendo la voz glisada en el sentido que indica la barra por el tubo del instrumento y digitando en el mismo sentido de las barras con ruido de llaves como haciendo escalas pero sin sonido, la Trompa realizará un tamborileo de uñas sobre la campana.
- 20) **Trompa**: Pasando de la posición normal a medio cilindro y cambiando nuevamente a la posición normal.
- 21) **Trompa**: Tapando y destapando rápidamente pero sin rectificar la afinación y toda la figura.
- 22) **Oboe**: ejecutando cada nota con distinta posición.
- 23) **Trompa**: Tapando y destapando rápidamente pero sin rectificar la afinación, ad lib. y durante el tiempo que se indica.
- 24) **Flauta y Fagot**: Tocando primero la fundamental escrita y después sus armónicos ascendente descendente.
- 25) **Flauta y Clarinete**: Multifónicos ad lib. por el tiempo que indica la flecha.
- 26) **Oboe y Flauta**: Emitiendo la nota: 1º de forma normal, 2º sin vibrato, 3º con una oscilación lenta y regular o atacándola pianísimo, 4º desde una oscilación lenta y regular y aumentando paulatinamente la velocidad hasta alcanzar el muy vibrado y el fortísimo.
- 27) **Fagot**: Emitiendo la nota: 1º de forma normal, 2º muy vibrada, 3º atacando la nota fuerte y muy vibrada y ralentizando el vibrato hasta una oscilación lenta y disminuyendo hasta el pianísimo.
- 28) Trémolo con doble picado (TKTK), la digitación y el ataque no deben coincidir produciéndose una sonoridad "rota".
- 29) **Trompa**: Glisado desde un armónico ad lib. de la fundamental ala que se llega.

Performance note

The = alterations will affect only the note that carries them or repeated and always within the same measure or division and not to the different octaves, (sometimes used to avoid confusion) neither from one staff to another.

The = trills will always be with the upper chromatic note (unless otherwise indicated).

The = articulations and ways of attack will affect the note that carries them and not other, even if they appear linked.

= Sound and voice at the same time, the sound will be attenuated so that the voice can be heard perfectly.

What = is not explained is taken for known or because it appears in the score and does not need further clarification.

Specific

1) Descending sound as a gliss without exact tuning, that will be obtained by means of the pressure of the lip, the **Horn**, you will get it by lowering the sound with the hand and the lip and without changing position

2) Frulatti (always with 4 lines) and double chopped (always with 3 lines).

3) Slow and regular oscillation of the sound, the Flute can be done by turning the mouth inwards on a regular bass.

4) Without sound, only air through the tube of the instrument with the open position and the letter " S ", the **Flute** will rotate the embouchure inwards keeping it turned, **Oboe** and **Fagot**, opening the corner of the lips, / Without sound but making frulatti (with the letter " R ") through the tube of the instrument.

5) Frulatti plus trill at the same time / Double chopped and trill at the same time, must not coincide fingering and attack resulting in a broken sonority.

6) **Horn**: Covered, half covered, and open.

7) Frulatti and slow oscillation of the sound at the same time.

8) **Flute**: Whistle sound (Whistle tones)

9) Descending / Ascending quarter of tone.

10) Attacking the note as fast as possible and slowing down the attack speed.

11) As fast as possible and with double chopped, being very fast, should not coincide fingering and attack resulting in a broken sonority " rota " / Pause of indeterminate value.

11) As fast as possible and with frulatti.

12) Multiphonic.

13) Molto vibrato.

14) Emitting the voice with height ad lib. by the tube and fingering the tremolo but without sound of the instrument.

15) **Horn**: Gliss of harmonics according to the indication of the graph and with the fundamental written, in measure 58, it will change the fundamental to half of the gliss.

- 16) Voice and sound in unison.
- 17) Change of position on the same note.
- 18) **Horn:** With frulatti, covering and uncovering when indicated but without rectifying the tuning while performing a drumming of nails on the bell.
- 19) Emitting the gliss. voice in the direction indicated by the line through the instrument tube and typing in the same direction of the lines with noise of keys as making scales but without sound, the Horn will carry out a drum of nails on the bell.
- 20) **Horn:** Going from the normal position to half a cylinder and changing back to the normal position.
- 21) **Horn:** Covering and uncovering quickly but without rectifying the tuning and the whole figure.
- 22) **Oboe:** Executing each note with a different position.
- 23) **Horn:** Covering and uncovering quickly but without rectifying the tuning, ad lib. and during the time indicated.
- 24) **Flute and Bassoon:** Playing first the written fundamental and then its ascending and descending harmonics.
- 25) **Flute and Clarinet:** Multiphonic ad lib. for the time indicated by the arrow.
- 26) **Oboe and Flute:** Emitting the note: first on a normal way, second without vibrato, third with a slow and regular oscillation or attacking it **PP**, fourth from a slow and regular oscillation and increasing gradually the speed until reaching the very vibrated and very strong.
- 27) **Bassoon:** Emitting the note: first on a normal way, second very vibrated, third attacking the strong and very vibrated note and slowing down the vibrato to a slow and tiny oscillation to the **PP**.
- 28) Tremolo with double chopped (TKTK), the fingering and the attack must not coincide producing a broken sonority "rota".
- 29) **Horn:** Gliss from a harmonic ad lib. of the arriving fundamental.

Quintettino

Ejemplos musicales, el compás 1 se corresponde a la parte teórica nº 1 de la página anterior y sucesivamente
(Musical examples, measure 1 corresponds to the theoretical part nº 1 of the previous page and so on.)

1 *mp* frulatti TTKK

2

3

4 *S*

5 *R* frulatti TTKK

6

7 + 0

8 W.S. 8va

9

10

11 TTKK

12

13

14 voz (M)

15 gliss.

16

17 OoOoOoOo

18 + 0

19 ++++++

20 gliss.

21 0+0+0+0+0+0+0+

22

23 0 / + ad lib.

24

25 multifónicos ad lib.

26 ad lib.

27

28 TTKK

29 gliss.

30

pp

Quintettino

Rafael Diaz

♩ = ca 100

Flauta

Oboe

Clarinete Sib

Corno en FA

Fagot

5

S

pp

mp

f

+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0

sin rectificar la afinación

tr

frul.



Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Co.

Fg.

10

senza vibrato

pp

mp

pp

mp

mf

pp

15



Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Co.

Fg.

20

(armónico)

8va

W.S.

R

f

mp

f

mp

f

pp

Sordina

Musical score for measures 25-30. The score is for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Cor Anglais (Co.), and Bassoon (Fg.).

Measure 25: Flute (S), Oboe (S), Clarinet (S), Cor Anglais (via Sordina), Bassoon (fp). Dynamics: f.

Measure 26: Flute (S), Oboe (S), Clarinet (S), Cor Anglais (via Sordina), Bassoon (pp). Dynamics: f.

Measure 27: Flute (S), Oboe (TKTK), Clarinet (S), Cor Anglais (via Sordina), Bassoon (pp). Dynamics: f.

Measure 28: Flute (R), Oboe (TKTK), Clarinet (R), Cor Anglais (0 (medio piston)), Bassoon (R). Dynamics: f.

Measure 29: Flute (S), Oboe (S), Clarinet (S), Cor Anglais (normal), Bassoon (S). Dynamics: mp.

Measure 30: Flute (S), Oboe (S), Clarinet (S), Cor Anglais (normal), Bassoon (S). Dynamics: f.

Musical score for measures 35-39. The score is for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Cor Anglais (Co.), and Bassoon (Fg.).

Measure 35: Flute (gliss.), Oboe (mp), Clarinet (mp), Cor Anglais (pp), Bassoon (mp). Dynamics: f.

Measure 36: Flute (gliss.), Oboe (f), Clarinet (f), Cor Anglais (pp), Bassoon (f). Dynamics: f.

Measure 37: Flute (gliss.), Oboe (f), Clarinet (f), Cor Anglais (pp), Bassoon (f). Dynamics: f.

Measure 38: Flute (gliss.), Oboe (f), Clarinet (f), Cor Anglais (pp), Bassoon (f). Dynamics: f.

Measure 39: Flute (gliss.), Oboe (f), Clarinet (f), Cor Anglais (pp), Bassoon (f). Dynamics: f.

Musical score for measures 40-43. The score is for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Cor Anglais (Co.), and Bassoon (Fg.).

Measure 40: Flute (f), Oboe (f), Clarinet (f), Cor Anglais (f), Bassoon (f). Dynamics: f.

Measure 41: Flute (f), Oboe (f), Clarinet (f), Cor Anglais (f), Bassoon (f). Dynamics: f.

Measure 42: Flute (f), Oboe (f), Clarinet (f), Cor Anglais (f), Bassoon (f). Dynamics: f.

Measure 43: Flute (f), Oboe (f), Clarinet (f), Cor Anglais (f), Bassoon (f). Dynamics: f.

Fl. *f* *p* *f* *pp* *f* *pp*

Ob. *f* *p* *f* *pp* *f* *pp*

Cl. *f* *p* *f* *pp* *f* *pp*

Co. *f* *p* *f* *pp* *f* *pp*

Fg. *f* *p* *f* *pp* *f* *pp*

45 46 47 48

w.s.

ad lib.

multifónicos ad lib.

This musical score is for measures 55 through 60 of 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker'. It features five staves: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Cello (Co.), and Bassoon (Fg.).

- Flute (Fl.):** Measures 55 and 60 contain whole rests. Measures 56 through 59 contain a continuous melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Oboe (Ob.):** Measures 55 and 60 contain whole rests. Measures 56 through 59 contain a continuous melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often in harmony with the flute.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Measures 55 and 60 contain whole rests. Measures 56 through 59 contain a continuous melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Cello (Co.):**
 - Measure 55: *pp* (pianissimo), followed by a crescendo to *f* (forte).
 - Measure 56: *f* (forte), marked 'm.p. normal' (mezzo-piano normal).
 - Measure 57: *pp* (pianissimo), followed by a crescendo to *f* (forte).
 - Measure 58: *f* (forte), marked 'm.p. normal'.
 - Measure 59: *f* (forte), marked 'm.p. normal'.
 - Measure 60: *f* (forte), marked 'm.p. normal'.
- Bassoon (Fg.):** Measures 55 and 60 contain whole rests. Measures 56 through 59 contain a continuous melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*pp*, *f*, *m.p.*), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (e.g., 'm.p. normal').

This musical score is for measures 64 and 65 of 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker'. The score is written for five staves: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Cello (Co.), and Bassoon (Fg.).

- Flute (Fl.):** Measures 64 and 65 contain whole rests. In measure 65, there is a box containing the number '65' above the staff.
- Oboe (Ob.):** Measures 64 and 65 contain whole rests.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Measures 64 and 65 contain whole rests.
- Cello (Co.):**
 - Measure 64: Starts with a double bar line, followed by a half note G2 (marked 'g'), a half note A2 (marked 'a'), and a half note B2 (marked 'b').
 - Measure 65: Starts with a double bar line, followed by a half note C3 (marked 'c'), a half note D3 (marked 'd'), and a half note E3 (marked 'e').
- Bassoon (Fg.):**
 - Measure 64: Contains a whole rest.
 - Measure 65: Contains a whole rest.

Dynamic markings are present at the end of measure 65: *pp* (pianissimo) for the Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet; *f* (forte) for the Cello; and *pp* (pianissimo) for the Bassoon.

Fl. **70** *R* *f* *voz (M)* **75**

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f* *voz* *m.p.* *normal*

Co. *f* *pp* *ff*

Fg. *pp* *f*

Measures 70-75. Flute (Fl.) has a *R* (ritardando) marking at measure 70. Clarinet (Cl.) has a *voz* (voice) marking at measure 75. Bassoon (Fg.) has a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 70 and a *f* (forte) marking at measure 75. Horns (Co.) have a *f* (forte) marking at measure 70 and a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 75. Oboe (Ob.) has a *f* (forte) marking at measure 70. Trumpets (Fl.) have a *f* (forte) marking at measure 70 and a *ff* (fortissimo) marking at measure 75. Dynamics include *f*, *pp*, *ff*, *m.p.* (mezzo-piano), and *normal*.

Fl. **80** *f* **85** *f* *W.S.*

Ob. *pp* *f* *3*

Cl. *f* *mp*

Co. *f* *0 +*

Fg. *f*

Measures 80-85. Flute (Fl.) has a *f* (forte) marking at measure 80 and a *f* (forte) marking at measure 85. Oboe (Ob.) has a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 80 and a *f* (forte) marking at measure 85. Clarinet (Cl.) has a *f* (forte) marking at measure 80 and a *mp* (mezzo-piano) marking at measure 85. Bassoon (Fg.) has a *f* (forte) marking at measure 80. Horns (Co.) have a *f* (forte) marking at measure 80 and a *0 +* (zero plus) marking at measure 85. Trumpets (Fl.) have a *f* (forte) marking at measure 80 and a *W.S.* (Wah-Wah) marking at measure 85. Dynamics include *f*, *pp*, *mp*, and *W.S.*

Fl. *ff* *pp* *f* *gliss.* *voz*

Ob. *pp* *f* *TKTK*

Cl. *pp* *ff* *pp* *voz (M)*

Co. *frul.* *pp* *Sordina*

Fg. *pp* *f*

Measures 90-95. Flute (Fl.) has a *ff* (fortissimo) marking at measure 90, a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 91, a *f* (forte) marking at measure 92, a *gliss.* (glissando) marking at measure 93, and a *voz* (voice) marking at measure 95. Oboe (Ob.) has a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 90 and a *f* (forte) marking at measure 92. Clarinet (Cl.) has a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 90, a *ff* (fortissimo) marking at measure 91, a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 92, and a *voz (M)* (voice mezzo) marking at measure 95. Bassoon (Fg.) has a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 90 and a *f* (forte) marking at measure 92. Horns (Co.) have a *frul.* (frullato) marking at measure 90 and a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 92. Trumpets (Fl.) have a *pp* (pianissimo) marking at measure 90 and a *f* (forte) marking at measure 92. Dynamics include *ff*, *pp*, *f*, *gliss.*, *voz*, *TKTK*, *voz (M)*, *frul.*, and *Sordina*.

This musical score is for measures 109-112 of 'The Swan' from Swan Lake, featuring woodwinds and strings. The score is written for five woodwind parts: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Cor Anglais (Co.), and Bassoon (Fg.). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, mf, fpp), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (W.S., R, S, 110, 111, 112). The woodwinds play a melodic line in measures 109-110, while the strings provide a harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into measures 109, 110, 111, and 112, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 112.

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piu VIVO

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *pp*

Cl. *f*

Co. *pp*

Fg. *pp*

trill O/o O/o O/o

135

3

molto ff

simile

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *pp*

Cl. *pp*

Co. *pp*

Fg. *pp*

140

rit la mano

0+0+0+0+0+0+

145

rit el trino

fpp

fpp

fpp

fpp

fpp

TKTK

TKTK

TKTK

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *pp*

Cl. *pp*

Co. *pp*

Fg. *pp*

150

fpp

fpp

fpp

fpp

fpp

TKTK

TKTK

TKTK

TKTK

TKTK

0 / + ad lib.

sin rectificar la afinación

