

**Trope**

for trombone and percussion



2007

preview

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Composed at the Visby International Centre for Com pose  
Gotland/Sweden



# preview

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**Duration:** c. 12'

D 16843

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# Trope



Meliha Doğduyul

Section A - ad lib. repeated the braces in ca. 2'

**Trombone**

ca. 5''  
wait until  
the percussionist  
utters the word,  
then attack  
very gently.

**Percussion**

\*) 'Silenzio' ***pp***

**Wind Chimes**

**3 Susp. Cymbals**  
with Bass Bow    Med. Cym.  
ca. 6''

**Trombone**

ca. 6''  
mute ad lib.  
\*\*) Breath sound VUV  
\*\*\*\*) Pitch imitation  
ca. 5''  
\*\*\*\*) ~~~~Pitch fluctuations: quater-tone oscillations below and above.

**Large Cym.**  
**Sm. Cym.**

**pp**    **f**    **pp**    **f**    **ppp**

Section A - The notes are played in duration indicated by frames: [ ]

There is no metrical bar subdivisions. The patterns repeated at any time ad.lib.within total duration of the section. Total duration is ca. 2' max. for Trombone: The performer begins to play on the back stage; towards middle of section, he appears on the stage, walking slowly. Until end of section, the player keeps doing walking.

\*) ***PPP*** Dynamic: play as soft as possible; but the instrument must be clearly audible.

\*\*) **C**Breath sound: at the given pitch, while playing. Blow through instrument with producing tone. It is expected more blowing noise than tone.

\*\*\*) **θ** Vocal imitation 'VUV': as imitating the wind, at the given pitch. Instrumental sound is combined with vocalization.

The vowels are produced with the lips on the mouthpiece, while playing. They are vocalized in a perceptible way at all the times.

\*\*\*\*) ~~~~Pitch fluctuations: quater-tone oscillations below and above.

for Percussion: \*) After wind chimes, before section A, he utters calmly the word 'Silenzio', without acting.

\*\*) **s** : vocal sound **S** in whispers, while playing.

The rests in brackets with fermata have no defined duration. They may be reduced or extended or omitted.

Percussionist decides when the section is ended (playing wind chimes).

**D****N****E****M****S**

Tbn. *vocal gliss.*  $\text{♩} = 60$

Tbn. (Bassoon) has a vocal glissando from  $\theta_{\text{b}} \text{ to } \theta_{\text{b}}$  at  $\text{♩} = 60$ . Wind Chimes play a sustained note at  $p$ . Timpani play a sustained note at  $pp$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $mf$ . Measures 2 and 3 show a repeating pattern of  $pp$  and  $mf$  dynamics.

Wind Chimes play a sustained note at  $p$ . Timpani play a sustained note at  $pp$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $mf$ .

$\text{♩} = 60$

Tbn.  $\text{♩} = 60$

Tbn. (Bassoon) plays eighth-note patterns at  $\text{♩} = 60$ . Marimba plays sixteenth-note patterns at  $\text{♩} = 60$ , marked  $\text{*) prestissimo possibile}$ . Timpani play a sustained note at  $p$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $f$ . Suspended Cymbals play a sustained note at  $p$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $f$ .

Marimba plays sixteenth-note patterns at  $\text{♩} = 60$ , marked  $\text{*) prestissimo possibile}$ . Timpani play a sustained note at  $p$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $f$ . Suspended Cymbals play a sustained note at  $p$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $f$ .

$\text{♩} = 60$

Tbn.  $\text{♩} = 60$

Tbn. (Bassoon) plays eighth-note patterns at  $\text{♩} = 60$ . Timpani play a sustained note at  $fp$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $f$ . Suspended Cymbals play a sustained note at  $p$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $f$ . Wind Chimes play a sustained note at  $p$ .

Tbn. (Bassoon) plays eighth-note patterns at  $\text{♩} = 60$ . Timpani play a sustained note at  $p$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $f$ . Suspended Cymbals play a sustained note at  $p$ , followed by a dynamic change to  $f$ . Wind Chimes play a sustained note at  $p$ .

$\text{♩} = 60$

Tbn.  $\text{♩} = 60$

$\text{*) Prestissimo possibile: Do not necessarily observe metrical bar subdivisions. Play a bit individual.}$   
 $\text{The rests indicate the imaginary remainder of the crotchet duration.}$

in tempo  $\text{d}=60$

Tbn.

The tremolo may end a bit earlier or later; depending on the trombonist.

$\text{d}=96$

Tbn.

preview

Tbn.

\*) Senza tempo; The entrance is metrically fixed. After attacking, the patterns are played as fast as possible. The rests indicate the imaginary remainder of the crotchet duration. They have no defined duration.

\*\*) Rapid notes: Only the entrances are together; after that, the notes are played independently as fast as possible, and finishing independently. The rests indicate the imaginary remainder of the crotchet duration. They have no defined duration.

5  
4

**DCLMUS**

**Tbn.**  $\text{♩} = 96$

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for Tuba (Tbn.) and the bottom staff is for Timpani (Tim.). The score begins with a dynamic of *p*, followed by a crescendo to *f* and then *sf*. The Tuba part features two vertical double-headed arrows indicating a range of notes. The Timpani part has a wavy line under its notes. A vertical dashed line separates the first section from the second. In the second section, the Marimba (Mar.) plays a glissando (Gliss.) on a descending scale. The 3 Wood Blocks play sustained notes. The Timpani (Tim.) and Medium Cymbals (Med. Cym.) play rhythmic patterns. The W.B. (Wood Block) and Medium Cymbals also play sustained notes. The score includes instructions: "(playing at a steady speed; without hesitation)".

Musical score excerpt showing parts for Tbn., M.Cym., W.B., Timp., and W.B. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sfz*, *ad lib., recitante*, *poco accel.*, *pp*, and *mp*. The tempo is indicated as  $\text{♩} = 96$ .

Musical score for Tuba (Tbn.) and Timpani (Tim.). The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Tuba, starting with a dynamic of *a tempo*, followed by *f*, *mf*, *pp*, and *acc.*. The bottom staff is for the Timpani, with dynamics *p*, *f*, *pp*, *3*, *5*, *7*, *p*, and *f*. Various performance instructions like *gliss.* and *tr.* are included.

$\text{♩} = 96$

Tbn.

(playing at a steady speed; without any hesitation)

Mar.

W.B.

Tim.

W.B.

Tim.

Tim.

M. Cym.

M. Cym.

WB

M. Cym.

WB

**ff**

Tim.

Tbn.

W.B.

M. Cym.

W.B.

Tim.

Tim.

W.B.

Sm. Med.

**sffz**

$\text{♩} = 96$  ad lib., recitante

Tbn.

— 5 —

— 3 —

— 7 —

Gliss.

Tim.

— 3 —

**p**

— 3 —

**f** — 3 —

— 3 — **p**

Tbn.

accel. - - - - -

slide only

**f**

*mp*

**f**

Mar.

$\text{♩} = 96$

$\text{♩} = 60$  ad lib.

**pp** dolce

Tambourine

— 3 —

**Tbn.**  $\text{♩} = 60$   
*Glissando*       $\circ \nearrow +$        $\circ +$  mute ad lib.  
*Tamb.* thumb      centre  $\nearrow$   
*p*       $sfp$       *f*      *p*       $\overline{\overline{f}}$

**Tbn.**  
*gloss.*       $\circ +$  mute ad lib.  
*Glissando*      *gloss.*      pitch flue  
*mf*       $v$       *sfp*      rim      centre      *p*       $p < f$   
*shake*

**Tbn.**  
*Glissando*      *f*  
*r.h.*      *l.h.*      centre       $\nearrow$        $\nearrow$       *f*  
*shake*

**Tbn.**  $\text{♩} = 96$   
 double tongue;      accel. -  
 not necessarily coordinated with tonguing and rhythm  
*pp*      *f*  
*Timpani*      poco  $\nearrow$       *mf*       $\overline{\overline{f}}$       *f*  
*Sm. Cym.*

Tbn.

*triple staccato*

*+mute ad lib.*

*vocal gliss.*

*f*

*f p*

*f*

*p*

*f*

*Marimba*

*Timp.*

*J=96 ad lib.*

*p*

*f*

*p*

*f*

*poco a poco cresc.*

*\*) senza tempo cadanza*

*+ vocal sound fluctuation*

*gliss.*

*lip Glissando*

*f*

Tbn.

*Tbn.*

*mute ad lib.*

*double tongue*

*triple staccato*

*p < f*

*p < f*

*poco a poco cresc.*

*Tbn.*

*f*

*mf*

*f*

*ff*

*sffz*

*\*) Senza tempo cadanza:* After attacking, the performer plays as fast as possible, independently.

The rapid notes are repeated ad lib. in free time but always on the same register.

The notation is proportional; the note design is continued ad lib within the indicated six tones, until the next bar; ending at the same time with trombone.