

*The piece is commissioned by Trio Amos and
financially supported by "SKE / austro mechana".*



dedicated to Trio Amos

Void

for flute, accordion and cello

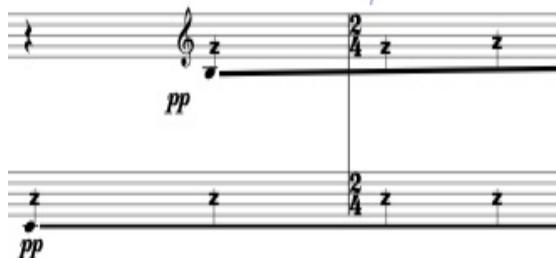
Onur Dülger
2023

Program Notes

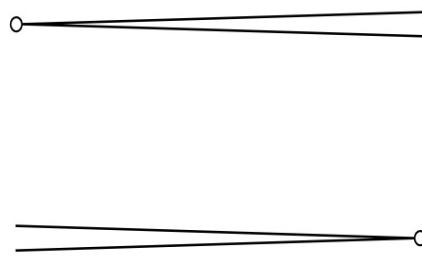
The piece "Void" focuses on the relationships and contrasts of instruments' sounds to create one instrument from three instruments and then again to divide on three, even with voices of instrumentalists, on six independent lines. In order to have a grip on the sound relationships and contrasts, sound categories were created. Under the categories of air, percussive, noise, pitch, many sounds were listed and then the connections were marked. Although the piece is for three instrumentalists, all instrumentalists sing and speak in addition. Thus there are actually four instruments. Form parts are created by the sonic opposites. "Void" means the emptiness. But in the piece there are no very long pauses. Through the ongoing music, which has some composed gaps, the whole piece seems to be the void itself. The piece was commissioned by Trio Amos and financially supported by "SKE / austro mechana".

Performance Notes

Gruping the staves: There are three instruments, which use their own voice. Therefore each instrument has a voice stave.

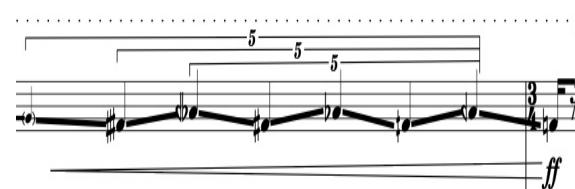


Lines: horizontal lines (flat) are for prolonging the notes. the perpendicular ones are the note stems. These are for counting. The player shouldn't make any accent!



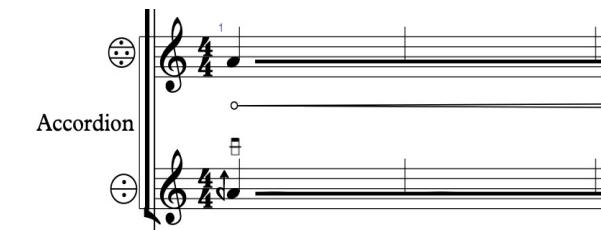
Dal niente: cressendo which has a zero at its beginning means coming from no sound and make cressendo.

Al niente: Diminuendo which has a zero at its end means doing a diminuendo and going to no sound at all.

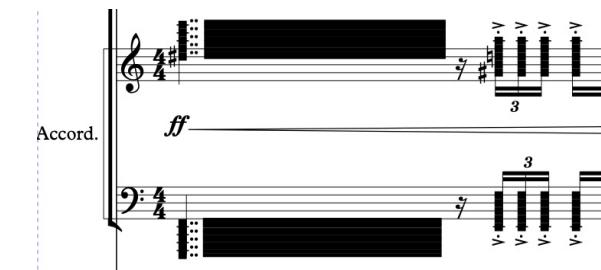


Nested Tuples: Nested tuples describe any tuple which exists inside a larger tuple. These are actually written out accellerando which can be performed independent from other instruments. It is still in tempo.

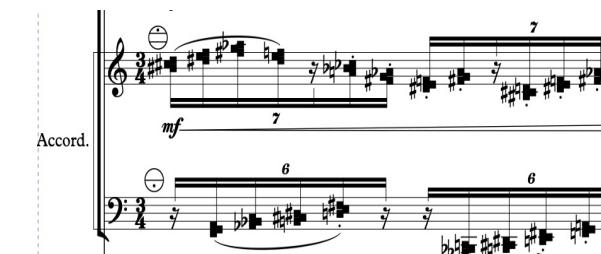
Accordion



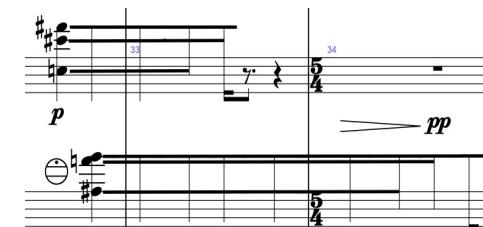
Half pressed buttons: adjust the button pressure level so that you can get the microtone in the score.



Cluster: Try to play all the notes possible between the given range



Cluster Melody: Try to play the correct pitches, but an approximation is acceptable. Cluster melodies might be played like a guitar barre; three notes with one finger.



Filtering Out: Stop to play the notes at the end of the horizontal prolonging lines

Flute

R..... With the simple roll of the tongue, almost without breathing. Cover the hole with the tip of the lips.

Rolling Tongue: With the simple roll of the tongue, almost without breathing. Cover the hole with the tip of the lips. It should sound like a roar.

pp

z z

p p

7 3

Sing & Play & Flutter: This is a combination of sing and play technique and flutter tongue altogether. There are other combinations too; with airy sounds, trill, glissandi, etc.

Voice 55 ho ho ho ho ho ho ho hahahahahaha ff

Fl. ff

Spectral Multiphonics: These sounds are produced on the lowest register of the instrument by overblowing. These are also called clusters by some composers. They are basically the overtone series of the instrument. Voice vowels enforce the effect of these sounds.

Voice 81 Re-Re#

Fl. mf

Re-Re# Trill: This while playing the given notes, the player should make D-D# foot trill in order to obtain a fabulous glissando sound

tr. lip gliss. ppp mp

Triple Trill: Trill with additional three pitches, combined with a glissandi.

Voice 93 fo fi hi hi hi hi hi hi ff more overtones

Fl. mf fff

Air to sound: It is possible to deliberately mix any amount of additional air with the pure flute sound. This is done through the flexible use of lip tension. In the example, the player should go from air to pure sound, while turning sound into overblow multiphonic. The sound should get more and more multiphonic character.

whistle tones

3 4

ppp

p mp 5

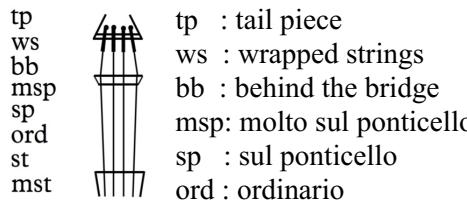
Whistle Tones: Fluctuating tones in the very high register based on harmonic series.

Repetitions: Repeated note heads are not written.

Cello

Bow location on the string

tp	: tail piece
ws	: wrapped strings
bb	: behind the bridge
msp	: molto sul ponticello
sp	: sul ponticello
ord	: ordinario
st	: sul taste
mst	: molto sul taste



Bow pressure levels

	- under pressure
	- ordinary pressure
	- partially over pressure, between "ordinary" and "overpressure"
	- over pressure
	- noise symbol for over pressure

pull the tied cassette band

5 4

arco

pp clattering noise

IV III prepared with metal clip

Cassette Band

The rosined cassette's magnetic tape is tied to the 1st strings at the indicating time. While right hand is pulling out the cassette band, the left hand presses either with half pressure or full pressure. There is a special string clef for the half pressed left hand. This creates a continuous noisy sound.

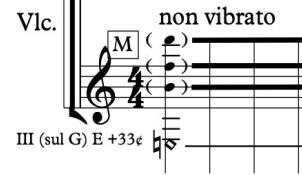
Vlc. 9 PPP

[a#4, b4]

III IV

Double stop harmonics: Two different harmonics on the neighbouring strings are played simultaneously.

4



Multiphonics: In general, to perform a multiphonic, one plays with light left-hand finger pressure and a medium-slow, fairly heavy bow stroke, further from the bridge than for normal harmonic playing. These conditions are relative to the 'usual' playing technique for the highest harmonic that contributes to the multiphonic, so they vary from multiphonic to multiphonic: the bow stroke will be lighter, faster and closer to the bridge if the multiphonic contains high components (e.g., 12th, 13th harmonics) than for multiphonics with only mid-range harmonics.

Controlling Loudness and Overtone Content

The scope for varying bow pressure, bow speed and point of contact in multiphonics is limited compared to normal playing, and even compared to performing harmonics. In general, these factors control the loudness and noisiness of a multiphonic. However, they also influence which harmonics take part in a multiphonic and can block high/low components. Therefore, when trying to change the loudness or colour of a multiphonic, it is very easy to 'break up' the multiphonic and find yourself playing a single harmonic. A balance between flexibility of colour/loudness and reliability of multiphonics is difficult to achieve. In summary:

- Increasing bow pressure increases loudness and encourages a distortion-like sound. High bow pressure favours the lower harmonics, making them loudest in the mix of harmonic components. It also encourages the open string ('first harmonic') to contribute to the sound and can restrict high harmonics.

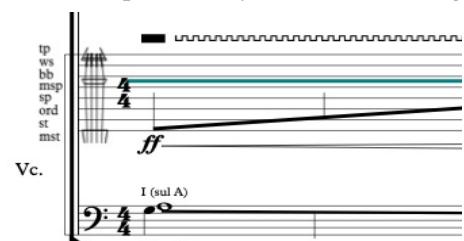
- Decreasing bow pressure makes a multiphonic sound quieter and 'purer'. Low bow pressure can restrict the lower harmonics in a multiphonic.

- Increasing bow speed increases loudness and encourages higher harmonics, eventually cutting out lower harmonic components.

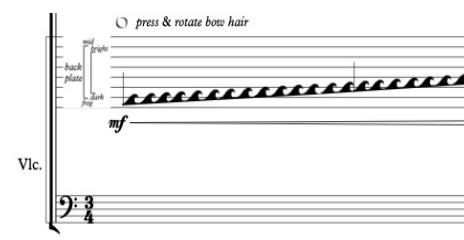
- Decreasing bow speed decreases loudness and encourages lower harmonics, eventually cutting our higher harmonic components.

- Contact points quite close to the bridge encourage noisiness and favour low components, sometimes restricting high harmonics and allowing the open string to sound.

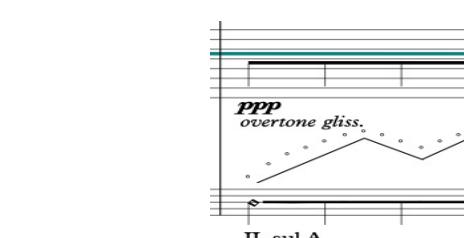
- Contact points very close to the bridge produce a 'purer' sound and favour high components, sometimes restricting low harmonics.



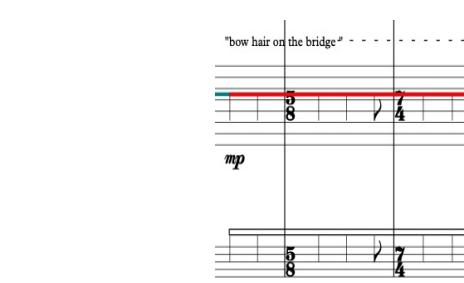
Overpressure: It is a scratch tone sound with pitch components perceivable.



Chewing the Bow Hair: Turn the backside of the instrument. Bow the back plate of the instrument and pressing down on the hair of the bow, making rotation motions. If the middle part of the bow is used, the sound quality will be bright. If the frog part used, the sound will be darker.

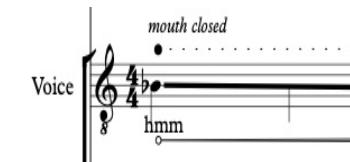


Overtone glissando: Play a natural harmonic glissando all over the given string according to the graphic.

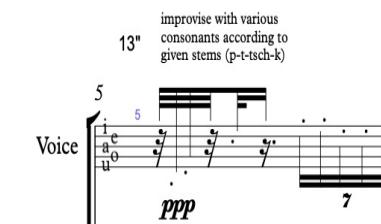


Bow hair sound: Play the bow on the bridge with little pressure so that airy sound quality is heard.

Voice



Closed Mouth: The given note should be sang while mouth is closed, saying "hmm". Black circle on the top of the note indicates that mouth should be closed.



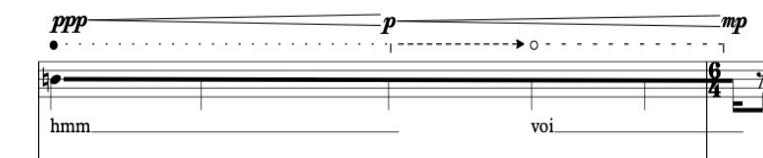
Consonants: Improvise with various consonants according to given rhythms and brightness.



Vocal Fry Granulation: Vocal Fry is the lowest vocal register and is produced through a loose glottal closure which will permit air to bubble through slowly with a popping or rattling sound of a very low frequency.



Changing Vowels: The vowels are changing when the moth becomes open.



Mouth Closed to Open: The given note should be sang while mouth is closed the on the given beat it begins to open. When it becomes fully open, a vowel is indicated. Black circle on the top of the note goes yo open circle means it gets open.

Void

for flute, accordion and cello

Onur Dülger
2020-23

J=58

Voice

Flute

R.....

With the simple roll of the tongue, almost without breathing.
Cover the hole with the tip of the lips

mf

Voice

mouth closed

hmm

mp

Accordion

mf ppp

Voice

mouth closed

hmm

tp ws bb msp sp ord st mst

pull the tied cassette band

mf

Violoncello

3:2

3:2

I

improvise with various consonants according to given stems (p-t-tscha-k)

5

Voice: *i e a o u*

Fl.

improvise with various consonants according to given stems (p-t-tscha-k)

Voice: *i e a o u*

Accord.

improvise with various consonants according to given stems (p-t-tscha-k)

Voice: *i e a o u*

Vlc.

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

pp

7

pp

pp

7

3

p

7

arco
ORD

pp
clattering noise

f

3

f

IV
III

prepared with metal clip

10

Voice

Fl.

Voice

Accord.

Voice

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

Vlc.

ppp

ppp

f

"air"

ppp

tr

[c5, db5] [b5]

[c5, db5] [e5]

III 4 (3) 2 1

IV

III 4 (3) 2 1

IV

15

Voice

Fl.

Voice

Accord.

Voice

Vlc.

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

(tr) [d5]
[bb4, c5]

pizz.

p

ppp

a i e u o i e hmm

p

ppp

a u o i e o u hmm

p

"air"

p

ppp

a e i o u a i hmm pizz.

p

25

Voice

Fl.

Voice

Accord.

Voice

Vlc.

Fl. *p* *mp* *ppp* *mf*

Voice *<p* ü hmm *mp* *ppp*

Accord. *<p* p *mp* *ppp*

Voice *<p* o u ü o u ü o u *ppp*

Vlc. *pizz.* *pp* *ppp*

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

30

Voice

ppp

ff

Fl.

ff pp

Voice

ppp

ff

Accordion

ff

Voice

ff

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

pull the tied cassette band

Vlc.

II

Musical score for orchestra and choir, page 35. The score consists of three systems of music. The top system features the Voice (Soprano), Flute (Fl.), and Accordion (Accord.). The middle system features the Voice (Alto) and Accordion (Accord.). The bottom system features the Voice (Bass), Trombones (tp, ws, bb, msp, sp, ord, st, mst), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Bassoon (Bsn.). The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, *mp*, *fff*, and *ppp*. The Accordion part uses various techniques like tremolo and sustained notes. The Trombone part includes performance instructions like "ORD", "arco", and "non vibrato". The Violoncello and Bassoon parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The score is set in common time with occasional changes to 5/4 and 3/4 time signatures.

40

Voice 6 4 5

Fl. 6 4 5

Voice 6 4 5

Accord. 6 4 5

Voice 6 4 5

tp ws bb msp sp ord st mst Vc. 6 4 5

This musical score page contains five staves, each with a unique set of dynamics and performance instructions. The first three staves (Voice, Flute, and Voice) begin with a dynamic of **pp**, followed by **tr** and **ppp**. The fourth staff (Accord.) features a dynamic of **6** and includes a list of performance techniques: tp, ws, bb, msp, sp, ord, st, and mst. The fifth staff (Bassoon) has a dynamic of **ppp**.

improvise with various consonants according to given stems (p-t-tschi-k)

45

Voice *f*

Fl.

Voice *f*

improvise with various consonants according to given stems (p-t-tschi-k)

8 d

(15)

Accord. *ppp* "air"

(8)

Voice *f*

improvise with various consonants according to given stems (p-t-tschi-k)

8 d

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

Vc. *f*
[d6, e \flat 6]

mf

Voice: *ff*

Fl. *ff mf* *ff p* *pp*

•

Voice: *mp* *f*

Accord. *pp* *3 mp* *f* *p* *ppp*

•

Voice: *mp* *f*

tp ws bb msp sp ord st mst *pizz.* *f* *p* *ppp*

Vc. *ff* *f* *(pizz.)* *3*

65

Voice

Fl.

mp

p

mf

p

A musical score for two voices: 'Voice' and 'Accord.'. The 'Voice' part is in treble clef, with a tempo marking of eighth note = 8. The 'Accord.' part is in bass clef, with a tempo marking of eighth note = 4. The score consists of six measures. Measure 1: Voice rests, Accord. eighth note (b), eighth note (h). Measure 2: Voice rests, Accord. eighth note (b), eighth note (h). Measure 3: Voice 5/4 time, Accord. 6/4 time. Measure 4: Voice 6/4 time, Accord. 4/4 time. Measure 5: Voice 4/4 time, Accord. 3/4 time. Measure 6: Voice 4/4 time, Accord. 4/4 time.

Musical score page 70, featuring five staves:

- Voice**: Starts with a sustained note (p). Measure 5 starts with a eighth-note pattern (mf) followed by a sustained note (p). Measures 7-8 show a sustained note (pp).
- Fl.**: Measures 5-8 show a eighth-note pattern (mf) followed by a sustained note (p). Measures 9-10 show a eighth-note pattern (pp).
- Voice**: Starts with a sustained note (p). Measures 5-6 show a eighth-note pattern (mf). Measures 7-8 show a sustained note (pp).
- Accord.**: Measures 5-6 show a eighth-note pattern (mf). Measures 7-8 show a sustained note (pp). The bassoon part (bottom staff) has a sustained note with a wavy line (wide vibrato) from measure 7 to 8.
- Vc.**: Starts with a sustained note (p). Measures 5-6 show a eighth-note pattern (mf). Measures 7-8 show a sustained note (pp). The bassoon part (bottom staff) has a sustained note with a wavy line (wide vibrato) from measure 7 to 8.

Performance instructions include: *whistle*, *wide vibrato*, *arco*, *pizz.*

Instrument list on the left: tp, ws, bb, msp, sp, ord, st, mst

75

Voice

p *mf*

Fl.

p *mf*

Fl.

p *mf*

Voice

15ma

Accord.

mp *ppp* *mf*

"air"

Voice

pp *mf*

Vc.

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

non vibrato
[f, g⁵] arco

III
IV

80

ppp

ppp

f

F *γ*

γ

ppp

tr.....

Voice 3 $\frac{6}{4}$

mf

Re-Re#.....

Fl. 3 $\frac{6}{4}$

mf

vocal fry granulation

R $\frac{6}{4}$

ppp

f With the simple roll of the tongue, almost without breathing.
Cover the hole with the tip of the lips

Voice 3 $\frac{6}{4}$

mf

8

7

f

Accord. $\frac{6}{4}$

mf 7

f ppp

6

6

7

8^{vb}

vocal fry granulation

Voice 3 $\frac{6}{4}$

mf

8

f

○ press & rotate bow hair

mid bright

back plate

dark frog

mf

f

Vlc. $\frac{6}{4}$

85

Voice *pp* *mf*

Fl. *pp* *mf*

Re-Re#

Voice *8* *5* *4* *3* *2* *1* *0* *8vb* *mf* *7* *6* *5* *4* *3* *2* *1* *0* *8va* *15ma* *8vb*

Accord. *8* *5* *4* *3* *2* *1* *0* *8vb* *mf* *7* *6* *5* *4* *3* *2* *1* *0* *8vb*

Voice *8* *5* *4* *3* *2* *1* *0* *8vb* *arco* *ORD* *mp* *hmm* *tr* *mouth closed* *8vb*

tp ws bb msp sp ord st mst

Vlc. *prepare the IVth string with metal clip!!!* *(arco)* *pp* *mf* *clattering noise* *prepared with metal clip*

90

Score Details:

- Voices:** Vocal parts with lyrics: *fo*, *mf*, *(more overtones)*, *tu*, *ku*, *ta*, *15ma*, *ka*, *ta*, *tu*.
- Flute:** Dynamics: *pp*, *mp*, *p*, *mf*. Articulation: *tr* (trill).
- Accordion:** Dynamics: *=f*, *pp*, *mp*. Articulation: *tr* (trill), *3* (trill).
- Bassoon:** Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Articulation: *tr* (trill), *3* (trill).
- Violoncello:** Dynamics: *=f*, *pp*, *mp*, *f*, *pizz.* Articulation: *tr* (trill), *3* (trill).
- Other:** A legend on the left lists performance techniques: tp, ws, bb, msp, sp, ord, st, mst.

Re-Re#

Fl. *mf*

Voice

Accord.

Voice

back plate
mid bright
dark frog

Vlc.

ff

tp ws bb msp sp ord st mst

pull the tied cassette band

mf tr

100

Voice

Fl.

Voice

Accordion.

Voice

Vlc.

100

tr. *lip gliss* *mp*

vocal fry granulation

whistle

ff *ppp* *mp*

p *mf* *p* *<mp* *"air"*

8va

vocal fry granulation

whistle

pp *mp*

pizz.

arco

tp ws bb msp sp ord st mst

fff ppp

(tr)~~~

mp

(pizz.) *take the preparation out*

pp *[e[#]5, f[#]5]*

105

rit.

110

A tempo

whistle tones

8

(8)

tr.

p

mp

Accord.

tr.

p

mp

ppp

rit.

A tempo

tp

ws

bb

msp

sp

ord

st

mst

pizz.

sfp

(pizz.)

Vlc.

II. sul A

This musical score page contains three systems of music.
System 1: Features a **Flute** and a **Voice**. The flute starts with a dynamic of **>ppp**. The voice starts with **mp**, followed by **ppp**. There are **whistle tones** indicated by small open circles. The tempo is **105** at the beginning, followed by a **rit.** (ritardando) section, and then **110**. The section ends with **A tempo**.
System 2: Features a **Flute**, **Voice**, **Accordion**, and a bassoon line. The flute has a dynamic of **ppp**. The voice has a dynamic of **ppp**. The accordion has sustained notes with **V** slurs. The bassoon has sustained notes with **tr.** (trill) markings.
System 3: Features a **Flute**, **Violin**, and **Bassoon**. The flute has a dynamic of **ppp**. The bassoon has sustained notes with various dynamics: **tp**, **ws**, **bb**, **msp**, **sp**, **ord**, **st**, and **mst**. The violin has sustained notes with **pizz.** (pizzicato) and **sfp** (sforzando) markings. The section ends with **(pizz.)**.

115

Voice

Fl.

slap 7 6 5

mf *p f* *p*

tr

Voice

a *p* *mp* *ppp*

Accord.

tr

p *mp* *ppp* *p* *mf*

tr

pp *mp* *ppp*

tp ws bb msp sp ord st mst

Vlc.

5 6 5 6 7 6 7

arco ORD 3

arco tr

(#)

1 II

125

125

Voice

Fl.

Voice

Accordion.

Voice

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

Vlc.

130

Voice Fl.

slap 7 6 5 2 *mf* *pp* *tr* *lip gliss* *ppp*

Voice Accord.

pp mp 7 *f* *mp* *ff* *pp* *p* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *8va* *8vb*

Voice Vc.

tp ws bb msp sp ord st mst 6 4 2 4 4 5 4 *pizz.* 4 5 4 *p < mf p* 5 6 7 5 6 5 6 5 4

135

Voice

p *f*

Fl.

(tr) *f*

Voice

3:2 *3:2* *3:2* *3:2*

8

f

(8)

Accord.

pp *mp* *pp*

(tr) *tr* *3*

8

Voice

5 *5* *5*

f

Voice

5 *5* *5*

f

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

mf *p* *f*

Vc.

5 *6* *7*

8 *4*

pp

mouth closed

hmm

pull the tied cassette band

140

Voice

Fl.

Voice

Accord.

Voice

Vc.

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

f

tr

mp

a u i e

3

5

6

7

8

f

mp

5

6

7

8

pizz.

a

f

ff

mp

5

3

arco

tr

5

8

145

Voice

Fl.

(tr)~~

15^{ma}

ppp

pp

Voice

15^{ma}

ppp

tr

Accordion.

Voice

pizz.

arco

f

ppp

pp

Vc.

pizz.

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

rit.

150

A tempo

155 **rit.**

Voice

F.
Fl.

(15)

5 6 7 6

p

mp pp

7 8 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 4

mp p mf f

Voice

Accord.
Accord.

(15)

6 7 6 5

p (tr)

mp pp

7 8 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 4

mp p mf f

rit.

Voice

tp ws bb msp sp ord st mst

Vlc. arco rit.

rit.

7 8 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 4

pp mp p mf

7 8 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 4

A tempo

rit.

A tempo

Voice

Fl.

jet whistle

sfs

Voice

Accord.

mp

f

A tempo

Voice

A tempo

pizz.

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

Vc.

pull the tied cassette band

mf

tr

3 3

This page contains six staves of musical notation. The first three staves (Voice, Flute, Accordion) are in common time (4/4), while the last three staves (Cello/Violin) are in 5/4 time. The vocal parts include vocalizations such as 'ha ha ha' and 'hahaha'. The flute part features a 'jet whistle' and a dynamic 'sfs'. The accordion part has a sustained note with a dynamic 'mp' followed by a dynamic 'f'. The cello/violin part includes a dynamic 'pizz.' and a performance instruction 'pull the tied cassette band' with an illustration of a cassette tape. Various dynamics are marked throughout the page, including 'A tempo', 'mf', and 'f'. Measure numbers 5 and 6 are present at the top right of the page.

he he hi hi

jet whistle

pull the tied cassette band

160

arco [5+12+7]

8va

M

III (sul G) E +33¢

165

Voice

Fl.

Voice

Accord.

Voice

Vlc.

tp
ws
bb
msp
sp
ord
st
mst

"air noise only"

15ma

"air"

"bow hair on the bridge"

$[7+13+6]$

M II (sul E) G \sharp -10¢