

O ponto do outro lado do começo

para grupo de câmara

Rael B. Gimenes Toffolo

Sobre a obra:

Formalmente a peça realiza um arco que intercala regiões mais motívicas com regiões menos motívicas, de cunho muito mais harmônico-trimbrístico. Porém, no nível mais microscópico, mas perceptualmente tão global quanto o nível formal, a peça explora diferentes formas de manipulação da tensão musical a partir da combinação dos diversos parâmetros musicais. As seis regiões harmônicas da peça, que já entre si operam um jogo de relacionamentos entre suas notas mais importantes, são subdivididas de forma a explorar ora conjuntos mais consonantes, ora conjuntos mais dissonantes. Esses diferentes níveis de tensão, obtidos pela manipulação das dissonâncias são às vezes diretamente proporcionais e outras vezes inversamente proporcionais aos outros parâmetros musicais, como: ritmos, mais ou menos regulares; timbres mais ou menos tensos (considerando os espectros de cada instrumento); dinâmicas; espacialidade; registros mais compactos ou mais dispersos, entre outros. Dessa forma a obra pretende criar um jogo perceptual que extrapole os relacionamentos microscópicos de polarizações e direcionalidades, profundamente engendrados na peça, para gerar uma teia de significações em um nível perceptual mais global e ao mesmo tempo mais próxima do ouvinte.

Dinâmicas

As dinâmicas indicadas na partitura expressam principalmente o equilíbrio entre os instrumentos e diferenciações de planos. O instrumento que tem dinâmica inferior ao outro deve soar com potência inferior ao outro, como se o instrumento de dinâmica inferior ficasse "mais atrás" do que o outro. Dinâmicas iguais expressam potências equivalentes entre os instrumentos. Portanto, a determinação da potência sonora expressa pelas dinâmicas de um instrumento deve ser realizada de forma dependente às dinâmicas dos outros

Diagramas de Palco

A espacialidade na peça é um dos fatores relevantes para a construção dos planos de tensão. Caso a obra seja executada em um teatro de pequenas dimensões onde as variações de posição dos músicos no palco não propiciem variações expressivas de espacialidade, deve-se utilizar o *Diagrama de Palco I*. Neste caso, as modificações de posição da flauta devem ser ignoradas e toda vez que houver a indicação para que o Trompete e o Trombone mudem para a *Posição II*, o instrumentista deverá tocar virado para o fundo do palco, retornando para a posição normal nas indicações de *Posição I*. Em teatros de grandes proporções, deve-se utilizar o *Diagrama de Palco II*. Neste caso, os instrumentistas, exceto em raros momentos, terão tempo para se movimentar no palco, o que deve ser feito de forma tranquila. Nos dois casos pode-se posicionar estantes e partituras adicionais em cada local que o instrumentista tocará não havendo necessidade de tocar de memória, exceto em um momento em que o flautista terá que tocar alguns compassos enquanto se movimenta..

Diagrama de Palco I

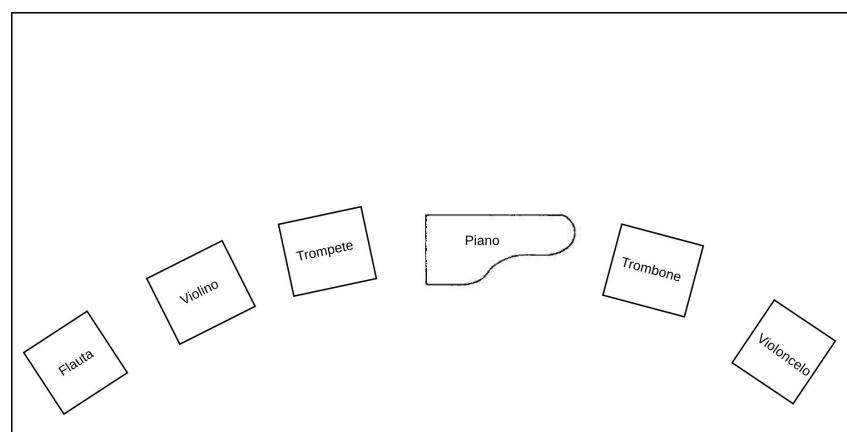
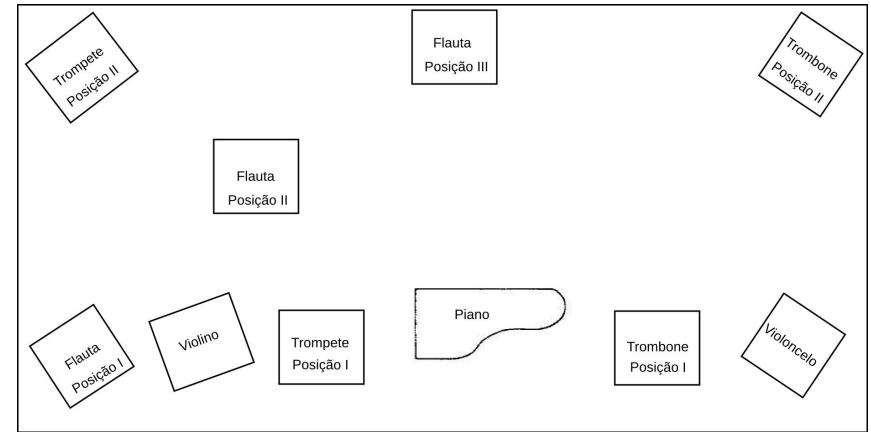


Diagrama de Palco II



O ponto do outro lado do começo

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$\text{♩} = 60$

Flute: Posição I

Trumpet in B♭: Posição I

Trombone: Posição I

Violin

Cello

Piano: ppp ppp $\text{poco a poco cresc.}$

Flute: pp

Trumpet in B♭: mfp ppp *sumindo*

Trombone: mp ppp *sumindo* mp ppp <

Violin: pp *sumindo*

Cello: $\text{p}^{\prime\prime}$ <

Piano: pp $\text{poco a poco cresc.}$

O ponto do outro lado do começo

Fl. 7 Posição III
mf *mp* *poco a poco cresc.*

B♭ Tpt. 7 Con sord.
p *sumindo*

Tbn. 7 *p*

Vln. 7 *mf* *sumindo* *pp*

Vc. 7 *mf* *sumindo* *pp*

Pno. 7 *mp*
p

This musical score page contains five staves of music for an orchestra and piano. The instruments listed are Flute (Fl.), Bassoon (B♭ Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score is numbered 7 at the beginning of each staff. The Flute part begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*, followed by a melodic line with slurs and grace notes. The dynamic changes to *mp* with a crescendo instruction (*poco a poco cresc.*). The Bassoon part enters with a dynamic of *p* and a performance instruction *Con sord.*. The Trombone part follows with a dynamic of *p* and the instruction *sumindo*. The Violin and Cello parts enter together with a dynamic of *mf* and the instruction *sumindo*. Both parts then transition to a dynamic of *pp*. The Piano part enters with a dynamic of *mp* and ends with a dynamic of *p*.

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5

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 5, measures 14-15.

The score consists of six staves:

- Fl.** Flute part, treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Measure 14: eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measure 15: eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *mf*. Measure 15 ends with a measure of $\frac{3}{4}$.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bass trumpet part, treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measures 14-15: sustained notes.
- Tbn.** Bassoon part, bass clef. Measures 14-15: sustained notes.
- Vln.** Violin part, treble clef. Measures 14-15: eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *mp*. Measure 15 ends with a measure of $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Vc.** Cello part, bass clef. Measures 14-15: eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *mp*. Measure 15 ends with a measure of $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Pno.** Piano part, treble and bass clefs. Measures 14-15: eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *mf*. Measure 15 ends with a measure of $\frac{3}{4}$.

Measure numbers 14 and 15 are indicated above the staves. Measure times ($\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$) are also marked below the staves.

O ponto do outro lado do começo

19 caminhar para a
Posição II

Fl.

B♭ Tpt. Posição II Senza sordina *mf*

Tbn.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

A horizontal line with an upward-pointing arrow is located at the bottom center of the page.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 7, measures 26.

The score consists of six staves:

- F1.** Flute (G clef) plays eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bass Trombone (F clef) and Trombone (F clef) play eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.
- Tbn.** Bassoon (C clef) plays eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.
- Vln.** Violin (G clef) plays eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.
- Vc.** Cello (C clef) plays eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.
- Pno.** Piano (G clef) provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

Measure 26 starts with a dynamic **f**. Various performance markings are present, including slurs, grace notes, and dynamics like **3**, **4**, and **3**.

O ponto do outro lado do começo

Posição III

Fl. 32

B♭ Tpt. 32

Tbn.

Vln. 32

Vc.

Pno. 32

pp <*p*> *pp* <*p*>

pp <*p*> *pp* <*p*> >

pp <*p*> *pp* <*p*>

> <*p*> *pp* <*p*>

pp <*p*> *pp* <*p*>

pp poco a poco sul pont. *pp* *p* *pp* simile

pp

41

F1.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

pp < < *p*

pp < < *pp* < < simile >

Posição II

pp < < *p*

pp < < *pp* < < simile >

pp < < *p*

pp < < *pp* < < simile >

sur pont.

simile

poco a poco ordinario

sur pont.

ordinario

poco a poco ordinario

ff

Fl. Posição I

B♭ Tpt. Posição I

Tbn.

Vln. sumindo

Vc. sumindo

poco a poco sul pont

ordinario

Pno.

This musical score page contains six staves, each representing a different instrument: Flute (Fl.), Bass Trombone (B♭ Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score is in common time (indicated by '3'). Measure 51 begins with a rest followed by a melodic line for the Flute. The Bass Trombone and Trombone follow with a similar melodic line, with the Trombone's part labeled 'sumindo'. The Violin and Cello also have melodic lines, with the Violin's part labeled 'sumindo' and 'poco a poco sul pont'. The Cello's part is labeled 'ordinario'. The Piano staff shows harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. Various performance techniques are indicated throughout the measures, such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like 'sumindo' and 'ordinario'.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 11, measures 61-62.

The score consists of six staves:

- Fl.** Flute, treble clef, 3/4 time, dynamic ff p at the end.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bassoon, treble clef, 3/4 time, dynamic ff.
- Tbn.** Bassoon, bass clef, 3/4 time, dynamic ff p.
- Vln.** Violin, treble clef, 3/4 time, dynamic ff.
- Vc.** Cello, bass clef, 3/4 time, dynamic ff.
- Pno.** Piano, treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time, dynamic ff pp.

Measure 61: All instruments play eighth-note patterns. Measures 62: The piano has sustained notes. Dynamics: ff p for Fl., ff for B♭ Tpt., ff p for Tbn., ff for Vln., ff for Vc., ff pp for Pno.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 12. The score consists of five staves: Flute (Fl.), Bass Trombone (B♭ Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The tempo is 66. The instrumentation is as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Dynamics **p**, *sumindo*. Articulation marks: $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$.
- Bass Trombone (B♭ Tpt.):** Dynamics **p**, *Posição II*. Articulation marks: $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$.
- Trombone (Tbn.):** Dynamics **p**, *Posição II*. Articulation marks: $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$.
- Violin (Vln.):** Dynamics **p**, *Posição II*. Articulation marks: $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$.
- Cello (Vc.):** Dynamics **p**, *Posição II*. Articulation marks: $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$.
- Piano (Pno.):** Dynamics **ff pp**. Articulation marks: $\text{—} \text{—}$, $\text{—} \text{—}$.

The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs, with a dynamic of **ff pp**. The strings play sustained notes throughout the section.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 13, measures 73-74.

The score consists of six staves:

- F1.** Flute (G clef) - Rests throughout the measure.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bass Trombone (C clef) - Rests throughout the measure.
- Tbn.** Bassoon (C clef) - Dynamics: *f*, *Con. sordina**, *f*.
- Vln.** Violin (G clef) - Rests throughout the measure.
- Vc.** Cello (C clef) - Rests throughout the measure.
- Pno.** Piano (G clef) - Dynamics: *ff*, *p*. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings like *3* and *#*.

Measure 73 ends with a fermata over the piano's eighth-note pattern. Measure 74 begins with a bassoon dynamic *p*.

* Usar a mão como surdina. Deve-se abrir e fechar a campana
acompanhando os garfos de dinâmica, ou seja, quando a dinâmica
aumenta deve-se abrir gradualmente a campana e quando a dinâmica
diminui deve-se fechar gradualmente a campana.

77

F1.

B \flat Tpt. Con. sordina*

Tbn.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

This musical score page contains five staves of music. The top three staves (Flute, Bass Trombone, Trombone) have rests throughout the measures. The Violin and Cello staves also have rests. The bottom staff (Piano) shows a dynamic section starting at measure 77. The piano part includes sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings like 'f' and '3'. The bass line in the piano part features sustained notes with grace notes.

Fl. 81

B♭ Tpt. 81

Tbn.

Vln. 81

Vc.

Pno. 81

The musical score consists of five staves. The first four staves (Flute, Trombone, Violin, Cello) each have a single sustained note. The fifth staff (Piano) has a more complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes and rests, with dynamic markings like *f* and *p*. The piano staff also features a bass line with sustained notes. Measure numbers 1, 2, and 3 are indicated above the piano staff.

83

F1.

B \flat Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

This musical score page shows a section for orchestra and piano. The instrumentation includes Flute (F1.), Bass Trombone (B \flat Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The piano part is particularly prominent, featuring a series of sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and slurs. The score is marked with a dynamic of 83 at the beginning of the section. Measures 83 through 86 are shown, with a repeat sign indicating a return to a previous section.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 17, measures 87-91.

The score consists of six staves:

- F1.** Flute (Treble clef, 4/4 time). Measures 87-91 show sustained notes followed by rhythmic patterns.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bass Trombone (Treble clef, 4/4 time). Measures 87-91 show sustained notes followed by rhythmic patterns.
- Tbn.** Bassoon (Bass clef, 4/4 time). Measures 87-91 show sustained notes followed by rhythmic patterns.
- Vln.** Violin (Treble clef, 4/4 time). Measures 87-91 show sustained notes followed by rhythmic patterns.
- Vc.** Cello (Bass clef, 4/4 time). Measures 87-91 show sustained notes followed by rhythmic patterns.
- Pno.** Piano (Treble and Bass clefs, 4/4 time). Measures 87-91 show sustained notes followed by rhythmic patterns.

Measure 87 starts with sustained notes. Measure 88 begins with a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 89 begins with a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 90 begins with a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 91 concludes with a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 18. The score consists of six staves:

- F1.** Flute (G clef) in 2/4 time, dynamic *f*. Measure 91: eighth-note pairs connected by a long horizontal slur. Measure 92: eighth-note pairs connected by a long horizontal slur.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bass Trombone (C clef) in 2/4 time. Measure 91: eighth-note pairs connected by a long horizontal slur. Measure 92: eighth-note pairs connected by a long horizontal slur.
- Tbn.** Bassoon (C clef) in 2/4 time. Measure 91: eighth-note pairs connected by a long horizontal slur. Measure 92: eighth-note pairs connected by a long horizontal slur.
- Vln.** Violin (G clef) in 2/4 time. Measure 91: eighth-note pairs connected by a long horizontal slur. Measure 92: sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.
- Vc.** Cello (C clef) in 2/4 time. Measure 91: sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Measure 92: sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.
- Pno.** Piano (G clef) in 2/4 time. Measure 91: eighth-note pairs connected by a long horizontal slur. Measure 92: eighth-note pairs connected by a long horizontal slur.

The score is in common time (indicated by a 'C' in the first measure). The key signature changes between measures 91 and 92. Measure 91 is in A major (no sharps or flats), while measure 92 is in E major (one sharp). Measure 92 concludes with a fermata over the piano's eighth-note pair, followed by a repeat sign and the instruction "8va-----".

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 19. The score consists of six staves:

- Fl.** (Flute) in G major, treble clef, 3/8 time. Notes are sustained with grace marks.
- B♭ Tpt.** (B-flat Trumpet) in G major, treble clef, 3/8 time. Notes are sustained with grace marks.
- Tbn.** (Tuba) in G major, bass clef, 3/8 time. Notes are sustained with grace marks.
- Vln.** (Violin) in G major, treble clef, 3/8 time. Playing eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace marks.
- Vc.** (Cello) in G major, bass clef, 3/8 time. Playing eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace marks.
- Pno.** (Piano) in G major, treble and bass clefs, 3/8 time. Playing eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace marks. The piano part includes dynamic markings like f , p , and ff .

The score is marked with measure numbers 93. The piano part includes dynamics like f , p , and ff . The violin and cello parts feature eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace marks. The piano part includes eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace marks, and dynamic markings like f , p , and ff .

O ponto do outro lado do começo

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 20, measures 95-96.

The score consists of six staves:

- F1.** Flute (G clef) starts with a sustained note followed by a ritardando (rit.) and a series of sixteenth-note patterns.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bass Trombone (B♭ clef) and Trombone (B♭ clef) play sustained notes.
- Tbn.** Bassoon (C clef) plays sustained notes.
- Vln.** Violin (G clef) and **Vc.** Cello (C clef) play sixteenth-note patterns.
- Pno.** Piano (G clef) and bass clef staff play eighth-note patterns.

Measure 95 ends with a fermata over the piano's eighth-note pattern. Measure 96 begins with eighth-note patterns from the piano and bass clef staff, followed by sustained notes from the bassoon and cello, and sixteenth-note patterns from the violin and cello.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 21, system 98.

The score consists of six staves:

- Fl.** Flute part, treble clef, 8th note time signature. Measures 1-4 show sixteenth-note patterns with three measures of 3/4 each. Measure 5 starts with a 7/4 measure followed by a 4/4 measure. Dynamic **p** is indicated.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bassoon part, bass clef, 8th note time signature. Measures 1-4 show sustained notes. Measure 5 starts with a 7/4 measure followed by a 4/4 measure. Dynamics **Senza sordina** and **Posição I** are indicated.
- Tbn.** Trombone part, bass clef, 8th note time signature. Measures 1-4 show sustained notes. Measure 5 starts with a 7/4 measure followed by a 4/4 measure. Dynamics **Senza sordina** and **Posição I** are indicated.
- Vln.** Violin part, treble clef, 8th note time signature. Measures 1-4 show sixteenth-note patterns with three measures of 3/4 each. Measure 5 starts with a 7/4 measure followed by a 4/4 measure. Dynamic **sumindo** is indicated.
- Vc.** Cello part, bass clef, 8th note time signature. Measures 1-4 show sixteenth-note patterns with three measures of 3/4 each. Measure 5 starts with a 7/4 measure followed by a 4/4 measure. Dynamic **sumindo** is indicated.
- Pno.** Piano part, treble and bass clefs, 8th note time signature. Measures 1-4 show eighth-note patterns with three measures of 3/4 each. Measure 5 starts with a 7/4 measure followed by a 4/4 measure. Dynamics **8va** and **8va** are indicated.

A bracket at the bottom indicates a repeat sign.

O ponto do outro lado do começo

Fl. 105 *mp* 5
B♭ Tpt.
Tbn.
Vln. *cantabile* *p*
Vc. *cantabile* *p*
Pno.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 23. The score consists of six staves:

- Fl.** Flute III: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *p*, measure 3, crescendo to 5.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bass Trombone III: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *mp*.
- Tbn.** Bassoon: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *p*.
- Vln.** Violin III: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *p*, measure 3, dynamic *mp*.
- Vc.** Cello: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *p*.
- Pno.** Piano: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes, dynamic *mp*.

The score is in common time, with measures numbered 3 and 5 indicated. Measure 3 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 5 starts with a dynamic *mp*.

O ponto do outro lado do começo

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 24. The score consists of six staves: Flute (Fl.), B-flat Trumpet (B♭ Tpt.), Bassoon (Tbn.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The key signature is one sharp. Measure 117 begins with the Flute playing eighth-note pairs. The B-flat Trumpet and Bassoon enter with eighth-note patterns. The Violin and Cello provide harmonic support. The Piano plays sustained notes in the bass and treble clef staves. Dynamics include *mp*, *mf*, and slurs. Measure 118 shows the Flute and B-flat Trumpet continuing their eighth-note patterns. The Bassoon and Violin play eighth-note pairs. The Cello and Piano provide harmonic support. Measure 119 features the Flute and B-flat Trumpet. The Bassoon and Violin play eighth-note pairs. The Cello and Piano provide harmonic support. Measure 120 concludes with the Flute and B-flat Trumpet. The Bassoon and Violin play eighth-note pairs. The Cello and Piano provide harmonic support.

124

Fl. *fp* *f* *sumindo* Posição III

B♭ Tpt. *fp* *f* *sumindo* Posição II

Tbn. *fp* *f* *sumindo* Posição II *fz*

Vln. *fp* *f* *sumindo*

Vc. *fp* *f* *sumindo* pizz. *mf*

Pno. *pp* *f* *pp* *f*

128

F1.

128

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln.

Vc.

128

Pno.

128

pp

f

simile (dinâmica)

arco

pp

The musical score consists of six systems of music. The first three systems feature woodwind entries with dynamic fz. The fourth system shows the bassoon playing a sustained note. The fifth system features eighth-note patterns from the strings. The sixth system begins with piano eighth-note chords and transitions to a piano dynamic pp with a melodic line in the upper staff. The flute part in the sixth system ends with a dynamic f. The piano part concludes with a dynamic pp. The score is marked with tempo 128 throughout.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 27, system 133.

The score consists of five staves:

- F1.** Flute (G clef) plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *fz*.
- B♭ Tpt.** Bassoon (F clef) and Trombone (B♭ clef) play eighth-note patterns with dynamic *fp*.
- Tbn.** Bassoon (C clef) plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *fz*.
- Vln.** Violin (G clef) plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *pp*.
- Vc.** Cello (C clef) plays eighth-note patterns.
- Pno.** Piano (G clef) plays eighth-note chords. The dynamic *f* is followed by *pp*, then *f* again, with the instruction "simile (dinâmica)".

Measure 133 starts with a forte dynamic (*f*) followed by a piano dynamic (*pp*). The piano part then returns to a forte dynamic (*f*) and continues with eighth-note chords. The instruction "simile (dinâmica)" is placed above the piano staff in measure 133.

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Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 28, section "O ponto do outro lado do começo". The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), B-flat Trumpet (B♭ Tpt.), Bassoon (Tbn.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score shows various musical staves with notes, rests, dynamics (e.g., *fz*, *fp*), and performance instructions like slurs and grace notes. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note pattern.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 29, measures 143-144.

Fl. Flute part, marked *fz* (fortissimo) twice.

B♭ Tpt. Bassoon part, marked *fp* (fortissimo) three times.

Tbn. Trombone part, marked *fz* (fortissimo) twice, followed by *p* (pianissimo).

Vln. Violin part, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte), with the instruction "sumindo" (disappearing) in measure 144.

Vc. Cello part, marked "sumindo" in measure 144.

Pno. Piano part, marked *ff* (fississimo), *pp* (pianississimo), *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *f* (forte), and *ff*.