# fivefingers

for piano trio

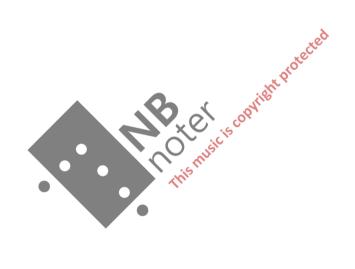
Jan Martin Smørdal

2019/20

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Det norske komponistfond



## commissioned by the Cikada Pianotrio with support from The Norwegian Composers' Fund premiered by the Cikada Pianotrio, February 28th 2020, at Cafeteatret in Oslo

#### About the piece

fivefingers has 5 parts, all with interlacing motives and sounds; they are similar but not the same. A collection of actions and images, of movements and still lives.

pick
point
peel
(palm)
toss

Limited to only a few gestures, I've tried to create a piece without obvious edges, as if plastic.

#### Performance details

Dynamics in quotation marks indicates effort rather than actual dynamics. The resulting dynamics might be quite soft, despite an indicated forte.

#### **Strings**

45° / 60° / 90°

Angle of bow on string. Normal playing angle is around 90°. At 60° the result is almost without pitch, and at the most ca. half pitch and half noise/bow sounds. At 45° angle the result is strictly noise, and no pitch whatsoever.

e.d. harm. gliss.

Equidistant harmonic glissando. The result of this technique is a chirpy kind of scooping/diving harmonics – related to the much used "seagull sound". This is not the same sound, as it is both played a bit different, sounds very different, and is performed a lot faster. To achieve this the performer holds the index finger/thumb and the pinky as a double harmonic on the same string, with the distance of ca. 1,5 breadth of the palm. This distance between the two fingers must remain equal throughout all glissandi, and not to be adjusted during the glissando, which intuitively is natural to do.

8va node

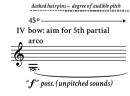
Bow placement exactly on the octave node of the note being played / held by left hand. E.g. if the performer holds an F on the D string, one must place the bow (always at 90° with this technique) spot on the octave above. The result is a very soft sound, lacking of overtones, almost panpipe-like. This is a difficult technique, as it demands absolute precision to achieve this effect.

If this technique is called upon on a double stop, aim for the octave of the lower string.

Please listen to snippets of these last two techniques at http://smordal.no/fivefingers.

sul pont. 1/2/3

- 1 normal/slightly off ord. (towards bridge)
- 3 almost on bridge
- 2 between 1 and 3. Higher number means higher pitches.

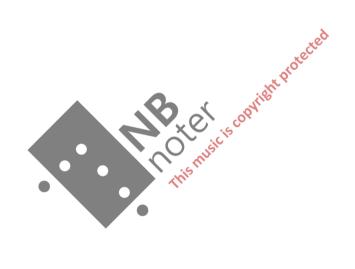


Open string played with angled bow to control the amount of desired pitch to gradually emerge. In this example try to emphasize the fifth partial, with as little fundamental pitch as possible.

+ Left hand pizzicato, performed as usual. If left hand pizzicato is a harmonic, strike the string preferably on the upper/nut side of the string – as this gives more energy to the attack.

### Piano

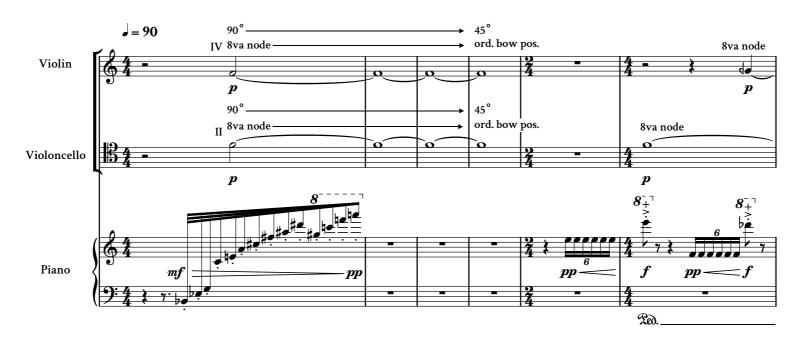
- + Fully mute string(s), percussive effect.
- ⊕ Half-muted string(s), clear pitch, but quite dampened.
- Open string(s), normal.

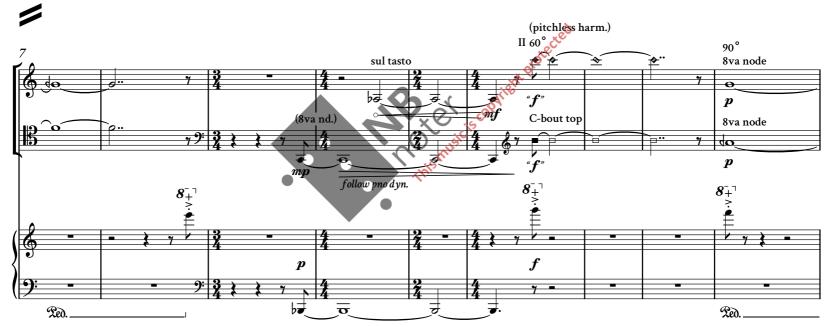


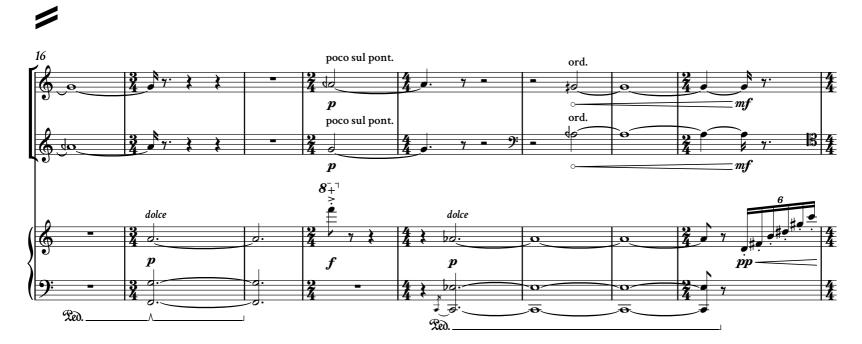
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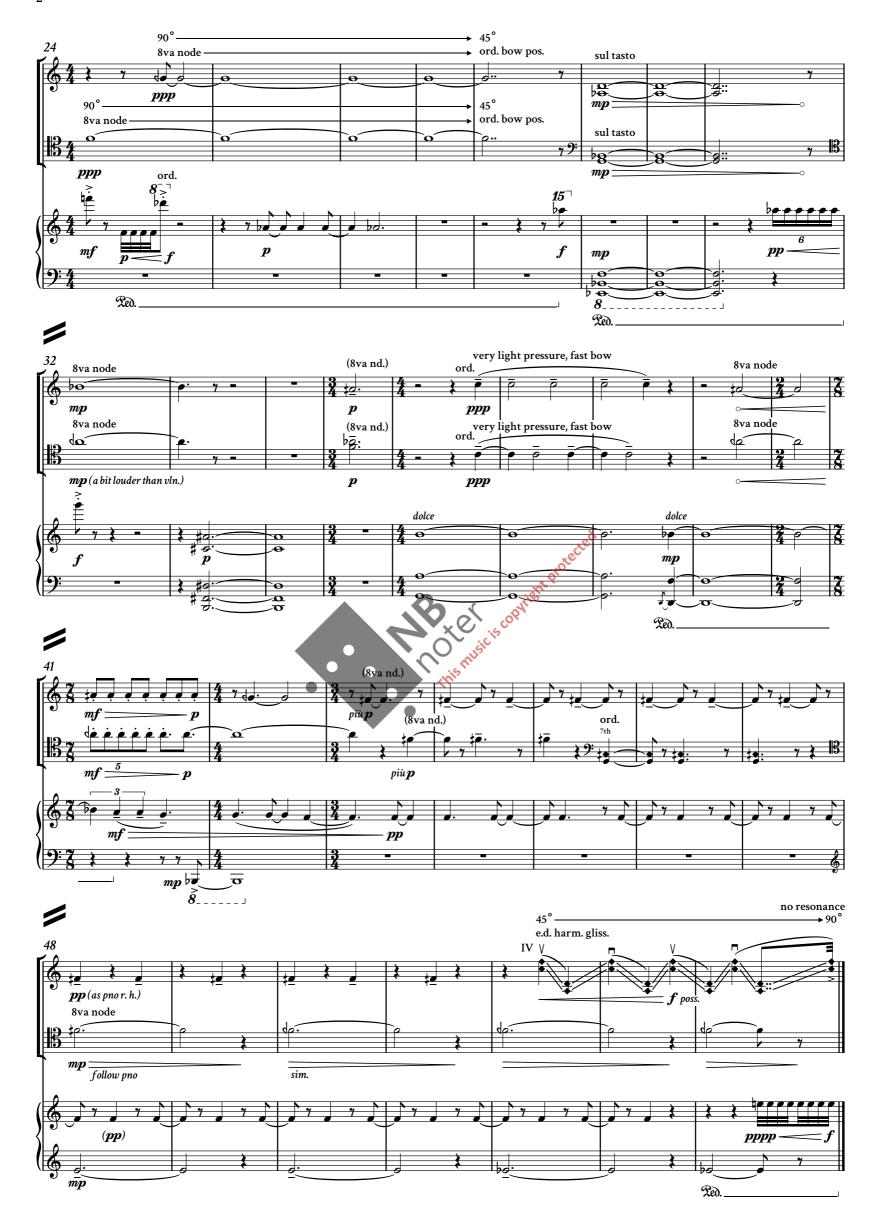
### pick



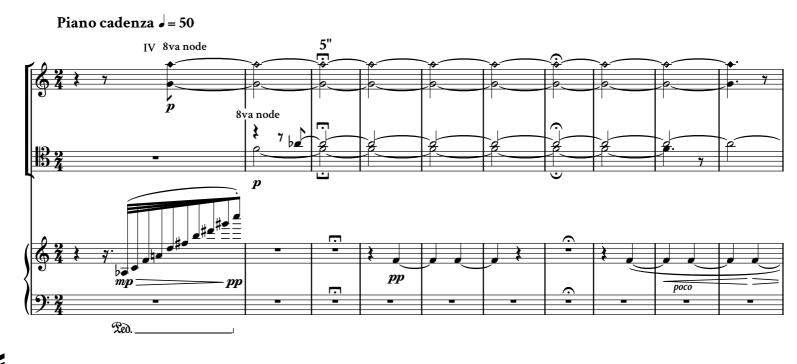




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### point





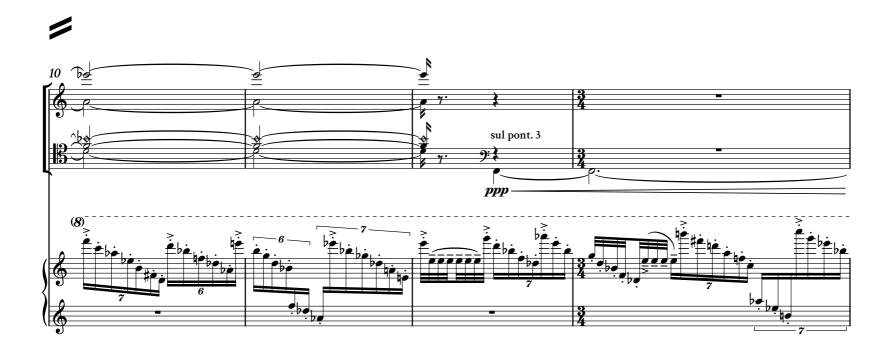




### peel







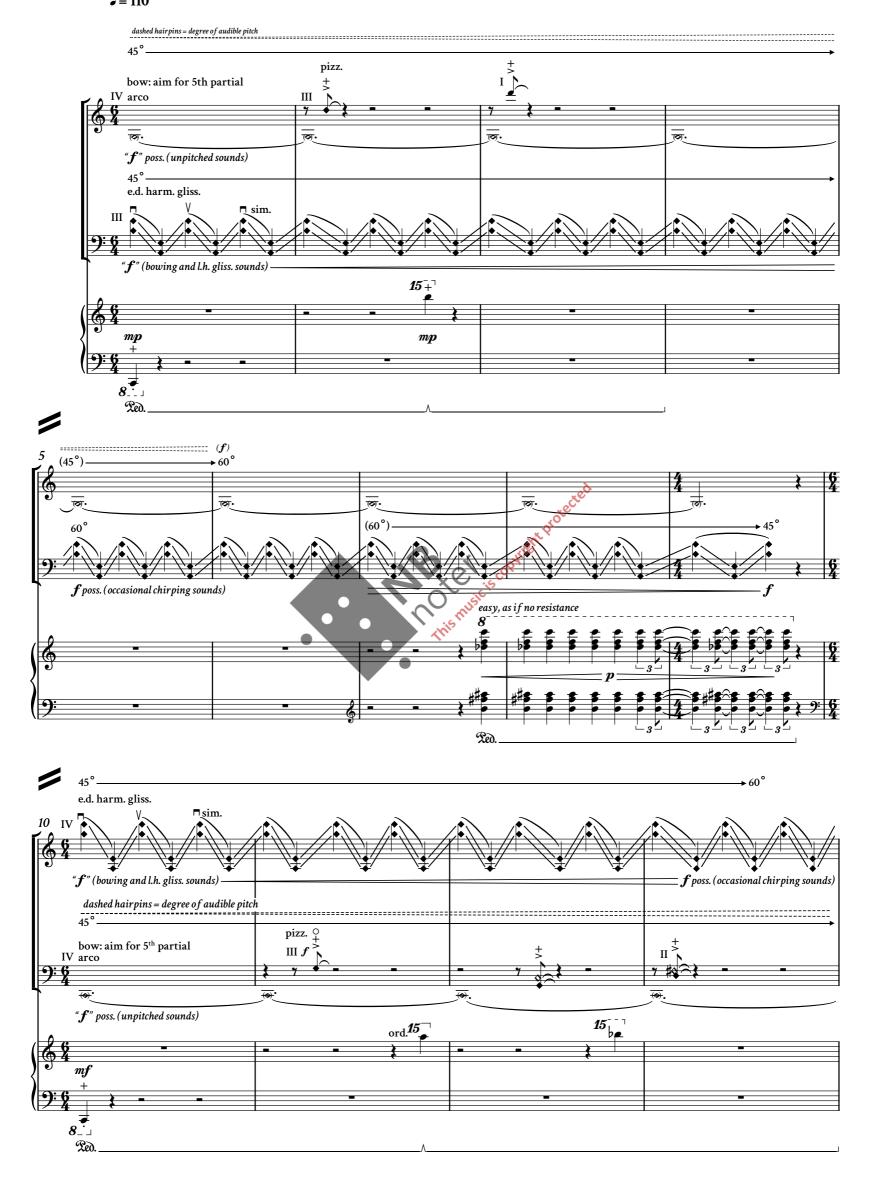


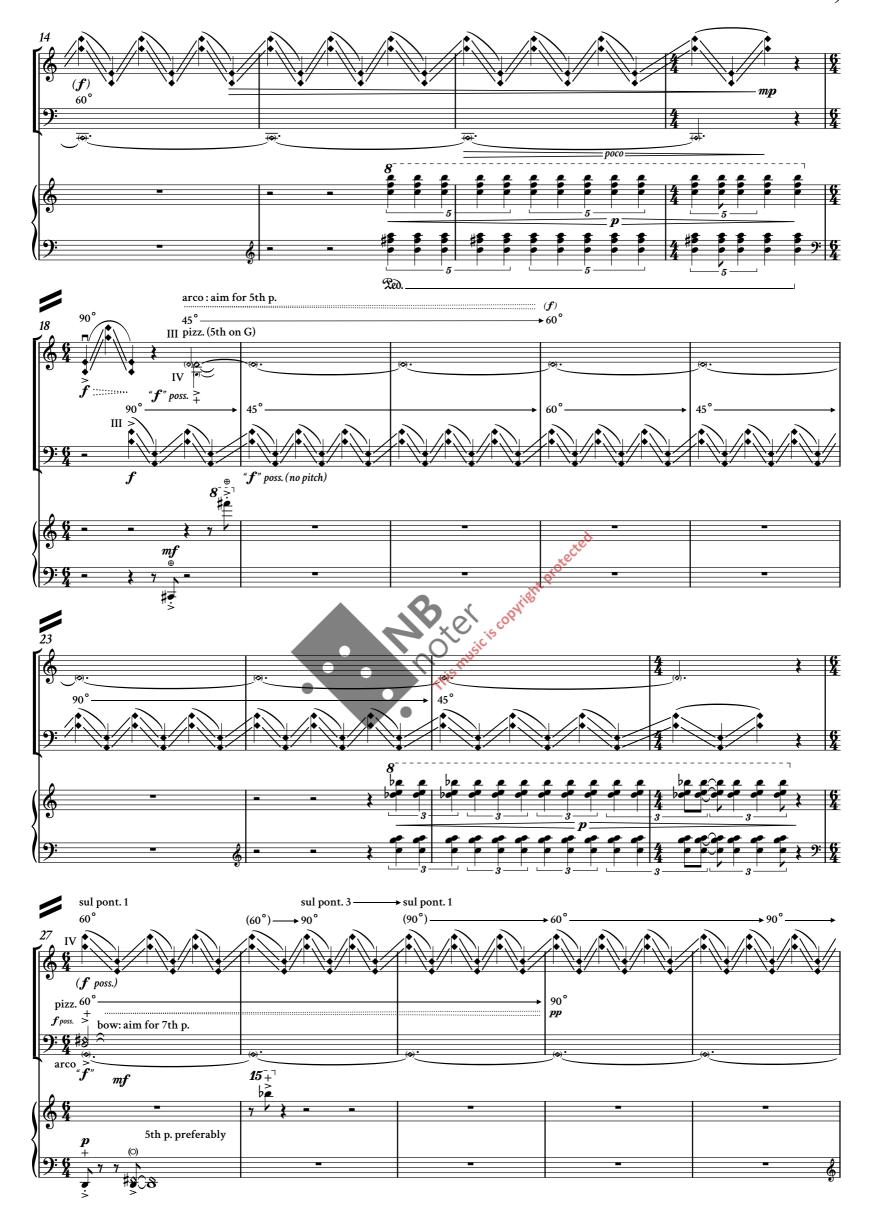


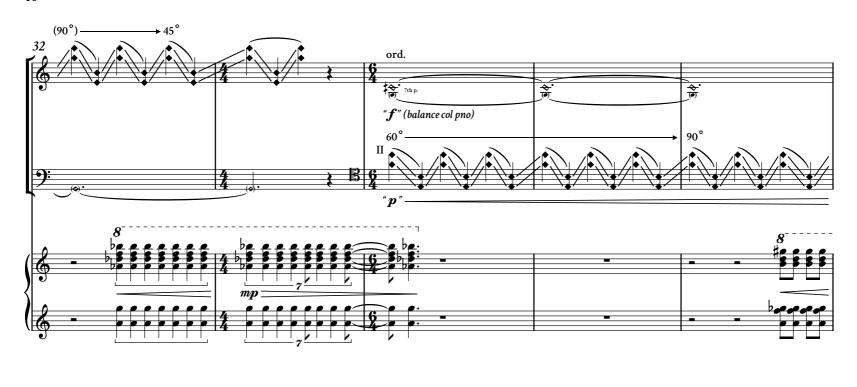


### (palm)



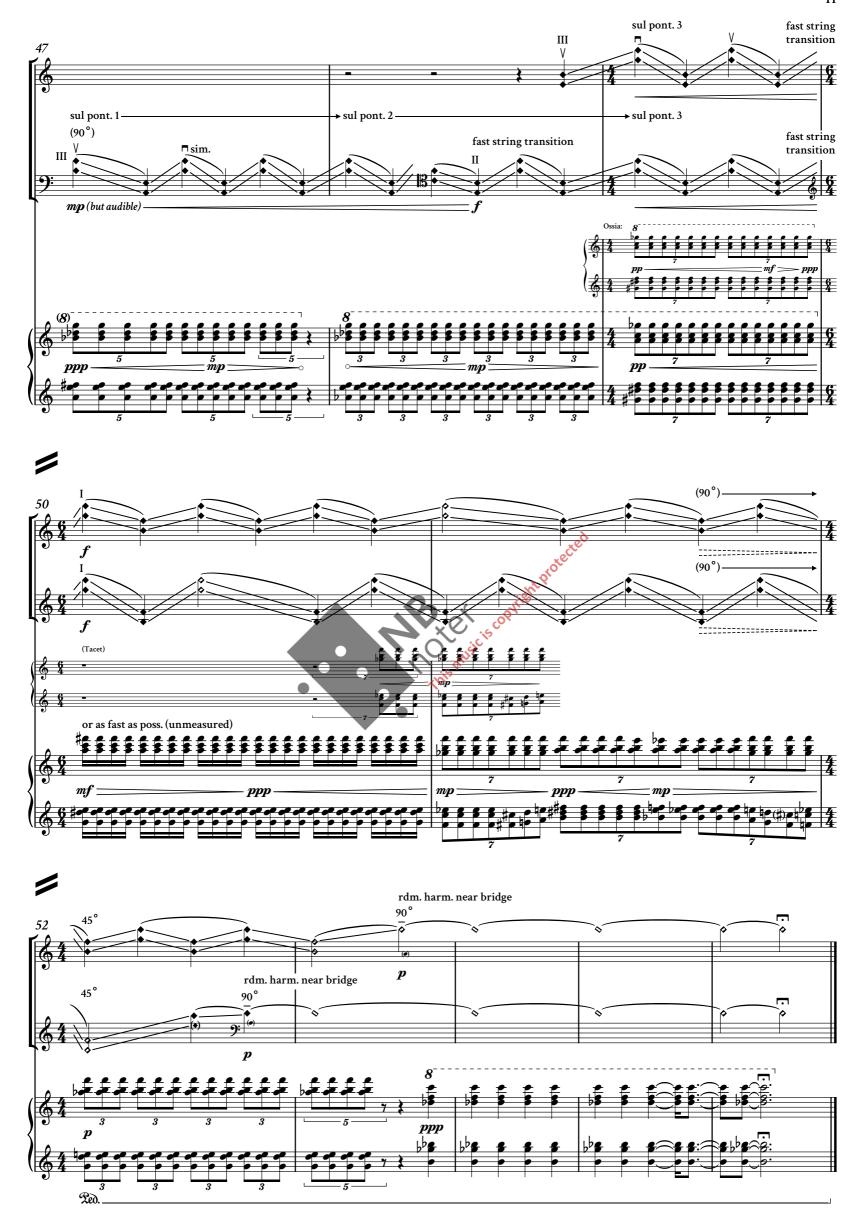






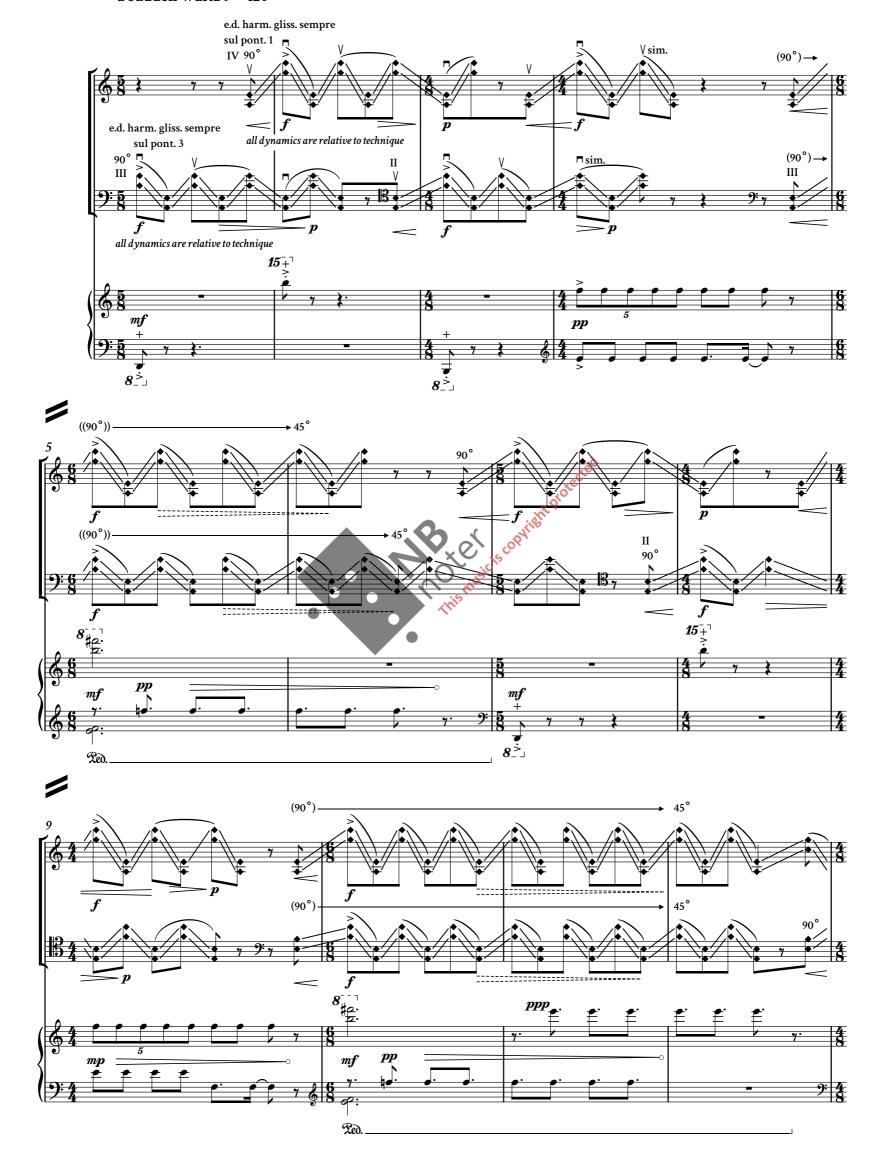




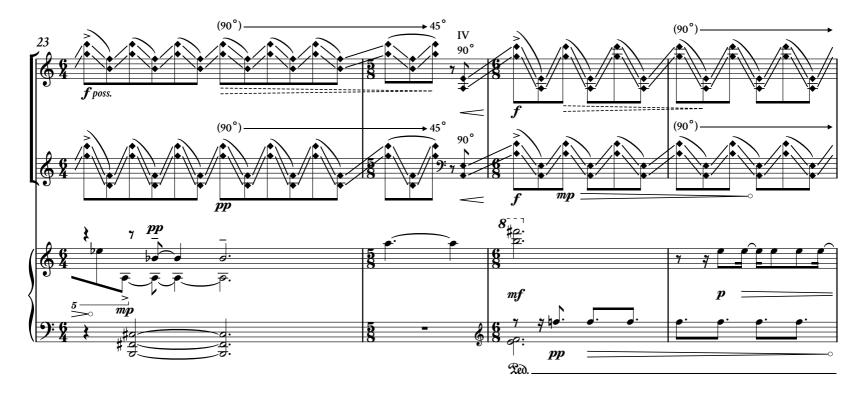


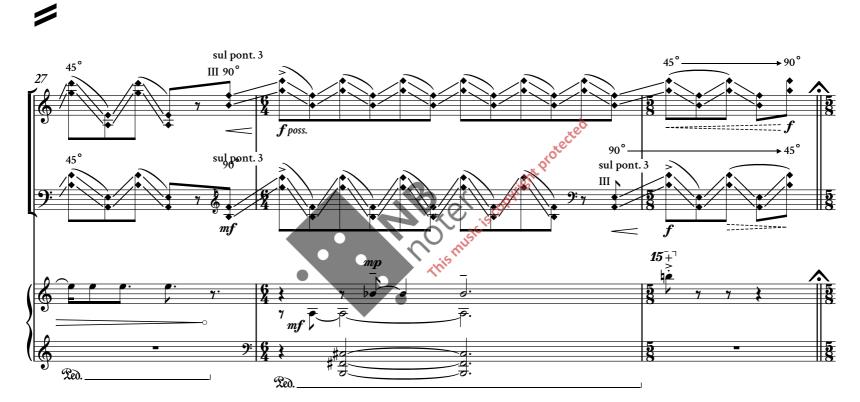
### toss

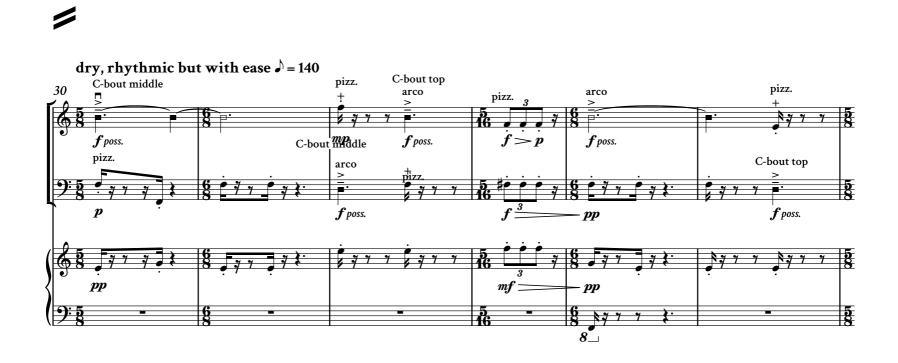
#### a sudden waltz $\rightarrow$ = 120

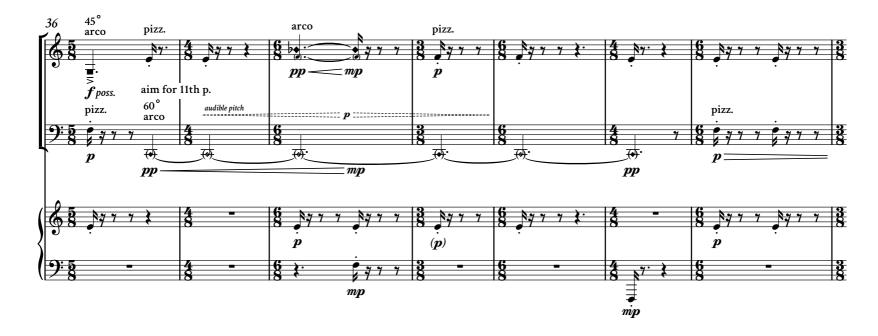




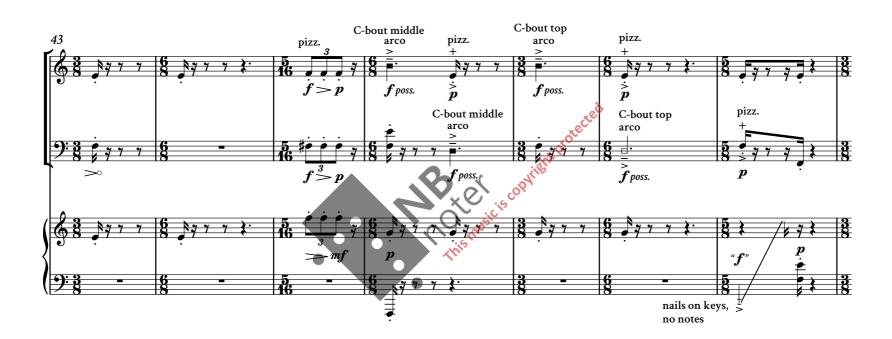




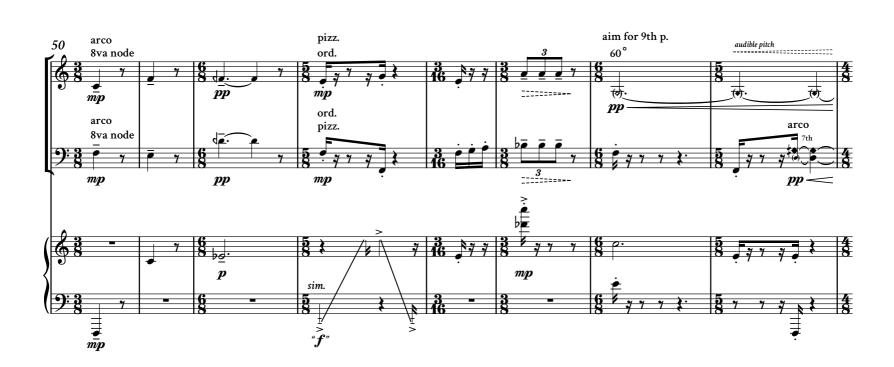


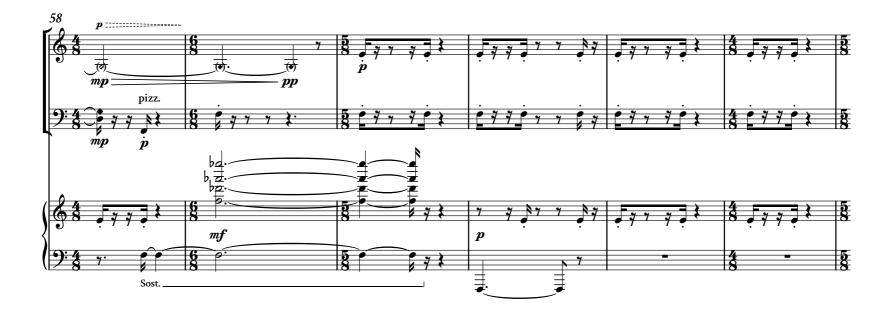














#### very soft





