

Tristezas y misterios

Para laúd renacentista en Sol y viola moderna

Gerardo Aponte Cupido

Viola

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Tristezas y misterios fue escrita por una inquietud de exploración sonora y cualitativa del Laúd Renacentista. Se da la oportunidad de dicha exploración gracias a la laudista mexicana residente en Basilea, Karina González Treviño (a quien está dedicada la partitura junto con su familia), quien expresa al compositor el deseo de que se escriba música para laúd fuera del contexto de la música antigua, logrando con ello extender el repertorio para dicho instrumento y explorar nuevas formas de ejecución del mismo.

Esta partitura propone un discurso programático el cual, sin embargo, invita tanto al escucha como al ejecutante a crear su propia historia. La premisa del discurso de esta partitura nace de la necesidad del compositor de hablar del “Luto” no solo como el proceso de aceptación de la pérdida de un ser querido sino como el proceso de aceptación de cualquier pérdida personal ya sea física, espiritual o de cualquier otra índole.

La partitura se divide en ocho pequeños movimientos. El primero y último movimientos son creados a partir del mismo material sonoro y fungen como introducción y epílogo al discurso que se desarrollará en los seis movimientos internos. La finalidad de “enmarcar” el discurso central en estos movimientos externos es la de crear un ambiente sonoro que lleve a la introspección, a la búsqueda interna de respuestas, al cuestionamiento de nuestros propios procesos de aceptación y a la disposición de escuchar más a fondo el discurso interno.

Los tres movimientos “Tristeza” tienen como eje discursivo la visión en primera persona (sea del escucha o del ejecutante), del cómo puede ser el proceso de luto desde la pérdida-ausencia hasta la aceptación-sanación-conciliación. En dos de ellos podemos encontrar una muy pequeña cita casi textual de la canción “Dos Gardenias” de Antonio Machín. Esta cita musical representa al hecho o personaje sobre el cual se guarda el luto.

Los movimientos “Misterio” hablan del proceso cuestionamiento-entendimiento de los sentimientos vividos durante un periodo de luto y del luto mismo, así como del intento de cuestionar-responder situaciones como la vida, la muerte y el amor vistos, al igual que en los movimientos “Tristeza”, desde un plano en primera persona del personaje que vive el luto.

Tristezas y misterios se terminó de escribir el 31 de Agosto del 2010 en la Ciudad de México.

Gerardo Aponte Cupido.

Tristezas y misterios (Sadness and mysteries) was written because of an interest of exploring the sound and quality of Renaissance Lute. The opportunity came thanks to Mexican lute player resident at Basel, Karina González Treviño (the one who this score has been dedicated together with her family). She expressed her wish to the composer about music that could be written for lute out of the context of early music and to increase and explore new ways of performance of this instrument.

This score propose a programmatical discourse even though invites the listener and the performer to create their own story. The premise's discourse of this score borns of the composer necessity to talk about "Mourning" not just like the acceptance process of the loss but the acceptance process of any kind of personal loss like physical, spiritual or any other.

The score is divided in eight little movements. First and last one were created with the same sonorous material and they work like an introduction and epilogue of the whole six internal movements discourse. The purpose "to focus" central discourse in this external movements is to create a sonorous atmosphere that takes to the listener to the introspection, the internal search of answers, questioning about our own acceptance process and the disposition to listen the internal discourse deeper.

Three movements "Tristeza" have like discursive axis the first person view (could be the listener or the performer) of how could the mourning process be from the loss-absence to acceptance-healing-conciliation. In two of this movements we can find a little almost quote of the song "Dos Gardenias" written by Antonio Machín. This musical quote represents the fact or the character for the one that is in mourning.

Movements "Misterio" talk about the questioning-understanding process of the feelings someone experiments during a mourning period and mourning by itself, just as the attempt to question-answer situations as life, death and love seen, like in the "Tristeza" movements, from the first person character who is in mourning.

Tristezas y misterios (Sadness and mysteries) was finished in México City on August 31st 2010..

Gerardo Aponte Cupido.

*Con gran afecto para la familia González Treviño,
especialmente para las gemelas.*

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I.- Introspección

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♩ = 75

Meditabundo

4

The musical score for 'Medusa's Song' is written for a piano in 4/4 time. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, and finally a 4-measure rest. The notes are: a whole note B-flat in the first measure, a whole note E-flat in the second measure, a whole note B-flat in the third measure, and a whole note E-flat in the fourth measure. The notes are marked *pp* (pianissimo). The score ends with a 4-measure rest.

The first staff of music is in bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 4/4 time. It contains the first nine measures of the piece. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with rests. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece changes to 3/4 time at measure 7 and back to 4/4 time at measure 9. The final measure ends with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a whole note chord.

The first system of the musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of eight measures. The first five measures contain whole notes: B-flat, D, F, B-flat, and D. A slur connects the fifth measure (D) to the sixth measure (F). The sixth measure is a whole rest, indicated by a thick horizontal bar. Above the sixth measure is a large number '4'. The seventh measure begins with a piano dynamic marking 'p' and contains a quarter note G, followed by an eighth note A, and then a quarter note B-flat. The eighth measure contains a quarter note A and a half note G. The system ends with a double bar line.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a single staff in 2/4 time, featuring a melody in G major (one sharp) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, starting with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The lower staff provides a bass line, starting with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3. The score includes dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Perdiéndose. Sin retener el tiempo

The first system of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains four measures. The first measure has a whole note G2. The second measure has a whole note G2. The third measure has a whole note G2. The fourth measure has a whole note G2. The tempo marking 'Andantino.' is written below the staff. The dynamic marking 'muy poco cresc.' is written below the staff.

II.- Tristeza 1

♩ = 50

Tristemente

Sord.
V

siempre *pp*

p

pp

Retener bastante

muy poco cresc.

pp

III.- Misterio 1

♩ = 80

Fúnebre

2

Sin sordina.

mp

p

rit.

1-17

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

IV.- Tristeza 2

$\text{♩} = 50$ *poco rit.* $\text{♩} = 50$ A tempo

p *p* *mp* *mp*

molto rit. A tempo $\text{♩} = 60$ sord. *p* *mp* *p*

pp *p* *p* *pp*

Retener bastante

poco f *p* *p* *mp* *pp*

V.- Misterio 2

$\text{♩} = 90$ sord. Laúd con el canto

pp

mp misterioso A tiempo $\text{♩} = 60$ Quitar sordina 2

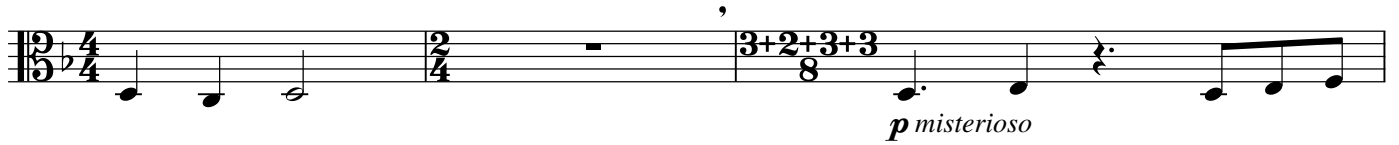
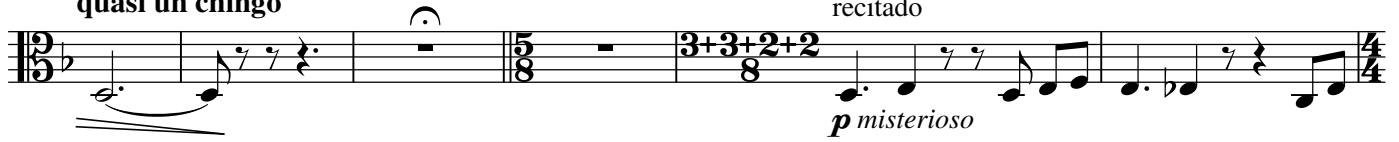
pp

mf *mf* *mf* *f*

retener demasiado
quasi un chingo

$\text{♩} = 90$

recitado



VI.- Tristeza 3

A tempo

$\text{♩} = 60$

Dulcemente

$\text{♩} = 60$

Retener
un poco

pizz.

arco

