

Clarinetto (B)

Three *Questionable* Dances for Wind Octette

I - Gavotte

Hakan A. TOKER
(1999)

Scherzando ♩ ca. 64

2 3

stacc. sempre

mp

7

f

13

p

mf

18

mf

f

23

pp

28

mp

34

pp

II- A Happy Occasion

Hakan A. TOKER
(1999)

After the gavotte, the performers push their chairs to the walls of the stage. 4 of them sit, or stand next to the wall. 4 of them take all the instruments , one in each hand, per person. They pair these instruments and make them dance, as if they were human. The instruments should make bounce-like gestures, close to the floor. Arms, legs, clothes, make-up etc. may be attached to the instruments if desired. The other 4 musicians will clap tempo and sing a folk song of the country this is being performed in, or one of their own country. Everything should be done in a manner of countryside folk dancing. Everyone must smile, look cheerful, and forget all their problems for the moment. Audience may be encouraged to join clapping and singing. At the end of the folk song, the clappers will applaud, the dancing couples will bow to each other.

Clarinetto (B)

III- Polka

Hakan A. TOKER

After the previous dance, bring chairs back to the middle. This time, wood wind and brass will sit opposed to each other, the two groups representing two opposite view-points. In order to facilitate interaction, musicians must take a look at the score, before playing from parts.

The musical score for Clarinetto (B) is written in 2/4 time and consists of several staves of music. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.
- Staff 2:** Starts with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic. The melody features eighth and quarter notes.
- Staff 3:** Starts with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic, followed by a *sfz* (sforzando) dynamic, and then a *f* dynamic. The melody features eighth and quarter notes.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a *f* dynamic. The melody features eighth and quarter notes.
- Staff 5:** Starts with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The melody features eighth and quarter notes.
- Staff 6:** Labeled "Cadenza". The melody features eighth and quarter notes.
- Staff 7:** Starts with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *mf* dynamic. The melody features eighth and quarter notes.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings (*f*, *p*, *mp*, *sfz*, *mf*) to guide the performer.

34

p *n* *mf* 2 40

41

3 3 *f* *p* *mp*

47

ff 6 6

52

6 3 3

56

6 3 3 a)

a) At this point, every body leave their seats, keep playing while chasing others or being chased by others. Woodwinds should begin by playing high, piercing, offending pitches, then also incorporate free atonal passages which they make-up and chase brass players with this music. Brass players make-up tonal passages, or use familiar tunes to chase the woodwind with. The scene must be chaotic, people running all over the hall, stage, audience. Musicians should act as if the music they're playing is a weapon. After a few minutes, the musicians will leave the stage, being chased, or injured, and being dragged out by a friend. That's how the piece ends.