

Dig Absolutely

for string quartet

Christopher Fisher-Lochhead

Dig Absolutely [2010] for string quartet

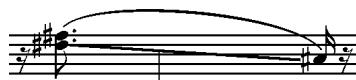
dedicated to the Laurel Borden

Dig Absolutely explores musical flux and the ability of dynamic systems to manifest stable states. One way it does this is through the treatment of underlying pitch structures as attractors instead of identities, making it possible for the musical surface to be nuanced and complex while remaining grounded in large-scale harmonic motions. Equally important to the creative process was a concern for string technique, especially in regard to the expressive use of idiomatic and non-idiomatic writing to achieve gestural immediacy and/or fragility.

Dig Absolutely was premiered by the Spektral Quartet (J. Austin Wulliman and Aurelien Pederzoli, violins; Doyle Armbrust, viola; Russell Rolen, cello) at Northwestern University's Lutkin Hall on December 5th, 2011.

A full recording is included on the Spektral Quartet's album "Chambers" (Parlour Tapes+, 2013)

Notation/Techniques



Glissando is indicated by a solid line. A grace note at the end of a glissando merely indicates the endpoint of the glissando. It should not be sustained at all.



The small, parenthesized notehead to the right of a **trill** indicates the second note of the trill.



A circle at the beginning or end of a hairpin indicates **niente**, or as close to **niente** as possible while sound is still being produced.



A **shake** is a string technique employed most often by non-classical string players. It is somewhere between a very wide vibrato and a rapidly oscillating glissando around a single pitch. The effect is achieved by rapidly moving the left hand back and forth.

The indicated pitch should still be perceptible.



Brushing is indicated by a Z-shaped tremolo symbol on the note stem. The effect is achieved by rapidly moving the bow back and forth between *sul pont* and *sul tasto*.



All **tremolos** are fast and unmeasured. They are indicated by three diagonal slashes for notes without flags or beams, and two diagonal slashes for all others.



Left hand pizzicato is indicated by a small cross above the note. In this piece, left hand pizz. only occurs in passages played *arco*. In such cases, the left hand pizz. should not replace the *arco* note, but coincide with it. In the example to the left, the grace note would be played *arco*, just as normal, but the finger used to stop the string would then be used to pluck the string for the next note as the bow continues.

= **Jeté**

SP = *sul pont*

pSP = *poco sul pont*

mSP = *molto sul pont*

ST = *sul tasto*

pST = *poco sul tasto*

mST = *molto sul tasto*

OP = overpressure

pOP = *poco overpressure*

mOP = *molto overpressure*

Rhythm

The rhythm in this piece requires a certain amount of freedom. The ubiquitous use of “tuplets” is not meant to achieve precise metrical subdivisions but rather to effect a rigorous not-lining-up of parts. It is the approximate rational relationships between rhythmic units that is important, not some ideal metronomical exactitude. For example, what is important in playing septuplet 16th notes is that they are faster than triplet 16th notes, slower than duple 32nd notes, and approximately twice as fast as septuplet 8th notes. The tempo must be similarly free, expanding and contracting as the music demands.

for Laurel Borden
Dig Absolutely

Chris Fisher-Lochhead

$\text{♩} = 56-72$

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Violoncello

pSP

mf > mp < tr > mp <

3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

ord → pST → SF → mf → mp → pSP → ord → ST → ord

tr > mp < mf < sf < mp < tr > mf < mp < tr > mf < mp <

tr > mf < mp < tr > mf < mp < tr > mf < mp < tr > mf < mp <

5

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

pST ord ST

→ pST ord → pST

mf p *molto*

mp mf mp

molto p

7

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

→ pOP → ord

ord → pOP → ord

p mf

mp f *molto* mp

ST → ord pST

tr shake

IV ST

ord tr

SP ord

mf

mf

f

mf

10

Vln. 1

pST, ord

mp <> mf <>

p molto f =

→ ord

(bow and finger tremolo)

Vln. 2

p

pST → ord

mp <> mf <> f <> mp <>

III → pSP

Vla.

p molto f =

Vc.

13

Vln. 1

pOP ord

mf <> f <> p molto

mp <> mf <>

p molto mp <>

Vln. 2

molto mf <> f <>

p molto molto molto

tr... III mVib

Vla.

→ ord

mp <> mf <> mp <> mf

mp

Vc.

16

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

IV mVib

ord

pOP

III

molto

tr

sf

mp

mf

tr

sf

mp

mf

tr

sf

mf

tr

sf

18

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

f sub mp

mp

tr

pSP

ord

mST

tr

mf

mp

tr

mSP

ord

molto

f

tr

mp

20

Vln. 1 (tr) 5 3 5 3 tr 5 ff 5 mf molto

Vln. 2 ord 3 5 tr 5 IV non vib. 5 3 ff mp

Vla. Solo 5 V III pOP mVib 5 3 f mp

Vc. p molto

22 pSP 3 ord 7 7 5 5 7 tr 7

Vln. 1 (tr) 5 mp > molto ff mp mf > < =

Vln. 2 tr 5 3 ff mf 3 (just finger tremolo) mp >

Vla. pOP ord 5 3 tr SP 7 3 mf > p 5 f

Vc.

24

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

SP

ord

f

mf

f

sf

mp

mf

mp

mf

f

sf

p

pOP → ord. III

(end solo)

mVib

mp

f

OP → ord
pSP → ord

pOP ord

f

mf

molto

mp

26

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

5

3

5

f

mf

f

pOP → ord

3

5

mf

molto

sf

mp

mf

p

ST → ord

3

5

mf

sf

p

mf

sf

mp

28

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

30

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

33

Vln. 1

p

p → pSP

Vln. 2

p → SP

ord

Vla.

mST

II III II

III III II

ST → mST

Vc.

poco pp

pp

ST → ord

3 7 3

3 7 3

3 7 3

3 7 3

3 7 3

3 7 3

36

Vln. 1

p poco

p → mST

Vln. 2

poco pp

III IV ST 7

ord

Vla.

p → pSP

p → SP

p → ord

Vc.

poco pp

mp → *mp*

p → *p*

p → *p*

3 7 3

3 7 3

3 7 3

3 7 3

3 7 3

3 7 3

39

Vln. 1 short *Solo* → SP ord (brushing)

Vln. 2 → ord short *p* *mf* *mp* *p* *mf*

Vla. → ord short *p* *p* *p*

Vc. pST short ord *p* *molto f* mSP ord

42

Vln. 1 II III IV → SP ord *f* *mp* *p*

Vln. 2 *molto* <> <= *f* *mp* *p*

Vla. *p* *mp* *p* *p* *mf* *p*ST → ord

Vc. *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mf*

senza misura, play 4 times

45

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

pST, glassy

pp

pST, glassy

pp

pST, glassy

pp

pST, glassy

pp

in tempo, ♩ = 56-72

whimpering
mST → ord

51

Vln. 1

whimpering
ord
tr~~~~~

pST → ord

Vln. 2

ST → ord

Vla.

ord → pST

Vc.

pp > < >

molto

pST → ord

pp > < >

54

Vln. 1 pST 5 ord pST → ord 3 3

Vln. 2 7 pST → ord 7 pST tr..... p 7 molto

Vla. 5 ord 3 mp 7 mp 7

Vc. mST → ord ST → ord tr..... → ST mp 5 ff

56

Vln. 1 mp 3 tr..... 5 ff brutale

Vln. 2 7 ord 3 tr..... 3 pOP ad lib brutale ff

Vla. 3 7 3 ST → ord 3 → pOP mf > molto f ff

Vc. ord mVib pST ord sub ff

58

Vln. 1 pOP ad lib

Vln. 2 ord

Vla.

Vc.

→ ord → pOP → ord

f ff sf

f *ff* *sf*

f *ff* *sf* *molto*

60

Vln. 1 5 tr

Vln. 2 ord

Vla. Solo → pOP

Vc. f mVib mf f

62

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

molto f

ff

mp

f

mf

tr

III

mf

f

mf

tr

tr

3

64

Vln. 1 mVib *sf*

Vln. 2 3 *ff*

Vla. *brutale* *ff* pOP ord mSP

Vc. *mf* *ff* pOP ord

66

Vln. 1 *f* = *mf* — *ff*

brutale
mSP ord *tr*

Vln. 2 *sf* = *ff* =

sf *ff* = — *fff*

Vla. → ord
III *tr*

ff = *mp* — *fff*

Vc. > — *mp* — *ffff*

In bars 68-72, every fluctuation in dynamics is compensated for by a commensurate fluctuation in the opposite direction. The overall effect should be that there is no decrease or increase in the total sound. Bow changes should have no perceptible articulation.

Musical score for strings (Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Vc.) showing measures 68-71. The score consists of four staves. Measure 68 starts with a melodic line in Vln. 1. Measures 69-70 show rhythmic patterns involving grace notes and slurs. Measures 71-72 continue the melodic and rhythmic patterns established earlier.

71

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

brutale

fff

sf

74

Vln. 1

brutale

mf *ff*

Vln. 2

Vla.

sf

brutale

sf *ff*

mf *ff*

Vc.

sf

ff

Musical score for orchestra, page 77, measures 5-7. The score includes parts for Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., and Vc. Measure 5: Vln. 1 plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *f*. Measure 6: Vln. 2 has a solo section labeled "Solo espressivo" with eighth-note patterns; Vla. and Vc provide harmonic support. Measure 7: All parts play eighth-note patterns with dynamics *ff* and *f*.

80

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

*Solo
espressivo*

83

Vln. 1

brutale, without restraint

ff

Vln. 2

brutale, without restraint

mf

fff

Vla.

brutale, without restraint

mf

f

fff

Vc.

brutale, without restraint

cresc.

fff

86

Vln. 1

3

tr

5

long

ST

pp

Vln. 2

3

tr

5

long

mST

long

pp

Vla.

7

3

tr

5

long

pST

pp

Vc.

7

7

5

tr

5

long

ST

pp

89

Vln. 1 mST
= = ***ppp***

Vln. 2 ST
ppp 5

Vla.
Vc.

short ord
ord
short ord
mST short ord
ord

p SP
mp

94

Vln. 1 ord
3
mp pp p

Vln. 2 > ord
7 7 7 (brushing) 7 short
mf p mp pp ppp p> < =

Vla.
Vc.

short 5
p
short 5
ppp p> < =

The viola solo in bars 100-111 should be performed with absolute rhythmic freedom. In the viola part, the transition between techniques (jeté to tremolo, for example) should be executed in as fluid and lyrical a manner as possible.

98

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

mST → pST

Solo, ad libitum → pST

ord → pSP (brushing)

102

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

III → II → I

ord → pOP → ord → mSP → ST → pSP → mSP

I
II
III → pSP → mSP

ord → OP → ord → II

106

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

→ ST

Vla.

Vc.

*p*pp *mf* *mp* *mf* *pp*

ppp

109

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

c. 9'30"

ST ord → pSP ord

Vla.

Vc.

ppp *mp* *p* *mf* *pp* *mp* <--> *p* <--> *pp*

Chicago, September-December 2010
rev. Chicago, June-July 2011 for the Spektral Quartet

