

Just

(for baritone saxophone and contrabass)

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Duration: 5:30

Summer 2023

General abbreviation

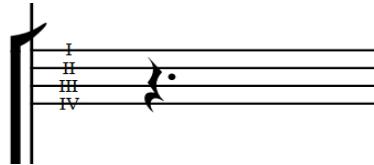
Contrabass:

This piece has two staves for contrabass, one of them is for the bow and the other one is for the left hand.

The left hand's stave is normal stave, usually is used for tapping, glissando and normal fingering.

In bow's stave, we have four lines that shows which string performer must play.

As we can see in the photo below the first line from down is for 4th string, the second one is for 3_{rd} string, the third one is for the 2_d string and the fourth one is for the 1st string.



Bow position:

- ① the upper part of the fingerboard
- ② the middle part of the fingerboard
- ③ sul tasto
- ④ ordinary place of the bow

⑤ sul ponticello

⑥ molto sul ponticello

bow stave's symbols:

This headnote is for col legno tratto.

heating the indicated string after the bridge (col legno headnote)



col legno jeté



col legno tremolo



These numbers above any technique mean to change the bow position gradually from one to another according to the meaning of numbers that have been explained earlier.

⑥---→ ⑤---→ ⑥---→

If there aren't any arrows between the numbers it means to place the bow in that position at the moment.

pizz.



f

lefthand stave's symbols:

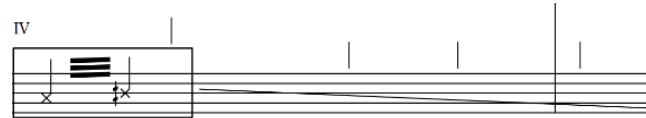
Tapping on the strings with fingers



This figure is one of the most used figures in the piece and means **tapping tremolo** between indicated notes.



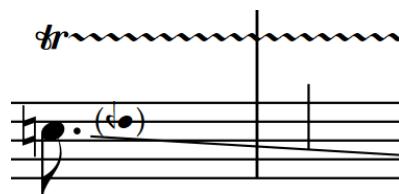
Gliss the tapping tremolo figure.



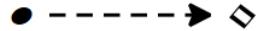
Note: performer has to keep the fingers interval, therefore as the glissando continues up or down on the fingerboard the musical interval between two notes will be changed.

If there are string numbers above the box the performer should play it on the indicated string and if there are not any, the performer should play it on the best string according to his/her own choice.

Gliss the trill in the indicated direction, note that as the tapping tremolo glissando the starting finger interval should be kept.



If this figure appears above any tapping, trill, or glissando the performer should change the **finger pressure** from ordinary to harmonic touch.



Note: it's not important that the finger is on a specific harmonic node or not, this sign just shows the finger pressure.

If there wasn't any arrow between the two signs it means to change the finger pressure at the moment.

Note that the last finger pressure will remain until the sign changes.

Bartok pizzicato



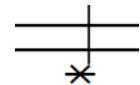
Note: in Bartok pizzicato performer should use both hands.

Important note: some of the left hand techniques like the long-time glissando figures that aren't accompanied by the bow will sound weak but, the little sound that they produce is important for the composer.

Baritone saxophone:

Key clicks

Key clicks with indicated rhythm.



Air tone with a recognizable pitch

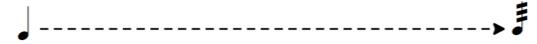
Changing the sound gradually from air tone into ordinary sound.



Flutter tongue



Going gradually from ordinary to flutter tongue



Sing and play with indicated pitches.



singing

Slap tongue



Slap tongue then immediately ordinary sound.

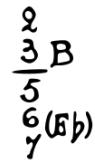
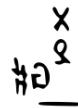


Multiphonics:

Transposed sounds



fingering



Symbols used in both instruments:

Changing gradually between two sound qualities.



As fast as possible



Just

Alireza Gholamian

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2

Bari. Sax.

5

Bari. Sax. (Measures 5-6):

- Measure 5: Dynamics: f , pp , f . Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Fingerings: 5, 6, 5, 4, 6, 4, 5, 6.
- Measure 6: Dynamics: fpp , f . Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Fingerings: 5, 6, 5, 4, 6, 4, 5, 6.
- Measure 7: Dynamics: p . Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Fingerings: 4, 6, 4, 5, 6.
- Measure 8: Dynamics: p . Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Fingerings: 4, 5, 6.

Cb. (Measures 5-6):

- Measure 5: Dynamics: p . Articulations: slurs, grace notes.
- Measure 6: Dynamics: fp . Articulations: slurs, grace notes.
- Measure 7: Dynamics: pp . Articulations: slurs, grace notes.
- Measure 8: Dynamics: f . Articulations: slurs, grace notes.

Bassoon (Measures 5-6):

- Measure 5: Dynamics: fff .
- Measure 6: Dynamics: f .
- Measure 7: Dynamics: p .
- Measure 8: Dynamics: f .

Bari. Sax.

7

Bari. Sax. (Measures 7-8):

- Measure 7: Dynamics: pp . Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Fingerings: 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5.
- Measure 8: Dynamics: f . Articulations: slurs, grace notes.
- Measure 9: Dynamics: ffp . Articulations: slurs, grace notes.

Cb. (Measures 7-8):

- Measure 7: Dynamics: pp . Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Fingerings: 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5.
- Measure 8: Dynamics: p . Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Fingerings: 4, 5, 4, 6, 4, 5, 4, 6.

Bassoon (Measures 7-8):

- Measure 7: Dynamics: ff . Articulations: slurs, grace notes.
- Measure 8: Dynamics: p .

Musical score for Bari. Sax. (measures 9-10). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a soprano clef and has a dynamic of *fp*. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has dynamics of *ffp*, *p*, and *f*. Various performance markings like grace notes, slurs, and fermatas are present.

Musical score for Bari. Sax. (measures 11-12). The score consists of three staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of common time. Measure 11 starts with a dynamic *ff*, followed by a sustained note with a fermata. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic *p*, followed by six eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff shows a bass clef and a time signature of common time. Measure 11 ends with a dynamic *ff*. Measure 12 ends with a dynamic *p*.

13

Bari. Sax.

p — *pp* *f*

f

f

f

f

ff

ff

f

p

15

Bari. Sax.

3

p

ff

p

17

Bari. Sax.

f

ffp

p

fp

pizz. +

ff

p

fp

II

19

Bari. Sax.

ff

ff

pp

fpp

ff

21

Bari. Sax.

ff

ff

fp

p

mf

p

fp

ff

p

ffp

ffp

23

Bari. Sax.

ff

ff

pizz.

ff

ffp

p

pizz.

Bari. Sax.

25

p

fp

ff

f

Bari. Sax.

27

< fp

p

f

p

p

f

f

f

IV

p

Bari. Sax.

29

6 → (4) ↗ 3 p fp f fp f

3 f fp p fp fp f

Bari. Sax.

31

fp p fp p

(4) ↗ 3 fp fp fp f

f f f f f

33

Bari. Sax.

f

fp

p

fff

4 *5* *6*

IV

f

fff

35

Bari. Sax.

fff

singing

fff *pp*

fff *p*

G#

5

fff

fff

3 *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

10

Bari. Sax.

37

Bari. Sax.

Measure 37: Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *p*, *f*. Measure 38 begins with *f*. Measure 39 begins with *ff*.

Measure 38: Dynamics: *f*, *f*, *p*, *f*.

Measure 39: Dynamics: *ff*.

Key signature: $\frac{9}{5} \text{B}_{\sharp}$

Bari. Sax.

39

Bari. Sax.

Measure 39: Dynamics: *ff*.

Measure 40: Dynamics: *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*.

Measure 41: Dynamics: *ff*.

Measure 42: Dynamics: *ff*.

Key signature: $\frac{9}{5} \text{B}_{\sharp}$

Bari. Sax.

41

$\approx p$

— → ⑥

⑤ — → ⑥ — → ⑤

3 3 3

fp

3 3

Bari. Sax.

43

p

3 3

fp

— → ⑥

3

f II f

Bari. Sax.

45

ff

(4) → (5) → (4) → (5)

fp

3

3

3

Bari. Sax.

47

ff

fff

ff

pizz.

ff

4

ffff

IV

p

Bari. Sax.

49

$\frac{2}{3} \text{B}$
 $\frac{5}{6} \text{E}(\text{F}\flat)$

5

p

Bari. Sax.

51

f

fff

pizz. +

ff

singing

V

IV

f

p

ff

Bari. Sax.

53

Bari. Sax.

f

p ————— *ff*

Bari. Sax.

55

mf

ff *fp*

IV

f

(4) → (5) → (6)

(4) → (5) → (6)

fp *f*

f

Bari. Sax.

57

f

ff

f

p *f*

f

IV

f

Bari. Sax.

59

f

ff

fp

f

ff

f

61

Bari. Sax.

f

fp

f

f

63

Bari. Sax.

fp

f

f

f

p

Bari. Sax.

65

fp

p f

3

6

Bari. Sax.

67

f

ffp

f pizz.