# Parameters I: The Myth Of Liberal Democracy <br> for string quartet 

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# Parameters I: The Myth Of Liberal Democracy 

for string quartet
duration: 20-30minutes
""The greatest myth of modern, democatic society is the illusion of choice." -F. Droppe

## About

This piece explores ways of listening and reacting to four musical parameters: pitch, dynamics, duration, and timbre.

This is done through the technique of "parameter mapping" (see below).
By arranging sets of parameter mappings into recursive loops of 2,3 or 4 players (Movements I, II, and III, respectively), chaotic systems arise in which the material is created by the system itself.

## The Set-up

The players should be seated in the shape of a square, with each player placed on one of the corners of the square, facing inwards towards the rest of the group.

The players should be sat as close together as practical.
Each performer should be able to clearly see all the other players and their instruments.

The audience should be seated around the players, close enough for the performance to be intimate, but not so much that the audience becomes a distraction for the performers.

## Parameter Mapping

## Key terms:

A parameter is the pitch, dynamics, duration or timbre of an instrument.
parameter value is the level of the paramater. e.g. the value of the parameter 'dynamics' is $\boldsymbol{m f}$.
parameter range is the total ambitus of values encompassed.
e.g. a parameter range of the parameter 'dynamics' could stretch
from PPP to $\boldsymbol{f}$.
parameter mapping is the process of translating the range and values of one parameter onto the range and values of another (see right).

## Parameter Mapping

In parameter mapping a player will listen to the range and values of another performer's parameters and map those onto one of their own parameters. This relationship is represented in each box by a series of symbols showing the ranges and values of parameters to be mapped to or from

Audience \begin{tabular}{l}
The example below on the left shows a typical box that a performer might <br>
come across in the piece. <br>
The top line of symbols always indicates who and what the performer has to <br>
listen to (in this case, cello dynamics). Two symbols joined by a double- <br>
headed arrow indicate that these are the minimum and maximum param- <br>
eter values that this player (the cello) will be using.

 

The lower line of symbols indicates what the performer has to do (in this <br>
case modify their pitch). Two symbols joined by a double-headed arrow <br>
indicate that these are the minimum and maximum values that can be used <br>
in the mapping - the values of the cello's dynamics should be proportionally <br>
scaled to the pitch range given. This relationship could also be represented <br>
by the graph below:
\end{tabular}

The player must imagine there is a $1: 1$ correspondence between dynamics and pitch - that PPPP is equal to middle C and $\boldsymbol{f f f f}$ is equal to the $G$ a fifth above, and every dynamic and pitch in between is an extrapolation of this relationship.


The graph on the previous page simplifies the relationship between dynamics and pitch by helpfully quantizing the dynamic range into 8 values of dynamics and the pitch range into equal-tempered tuning. However, in the actual piece, no such quantization should occur, with infinitessimally small changes in one parameter invoking similarly scaled changes in another. The piece will involve players reacting to and performing changes that are far smaller than equal-tempered tuning or even the most precise dynamic markings.

When playing a box, only the parameter which the box specifies to change, should alter.
All other parameters should stay at the same values as they were at the end of the last box they played.

If there is more then one set of parameter mapping in a box, all mapping indicated must be done simultaneously.

## Parameter Ranges

In this piece the following ranges are used:

## Pitch

Most of the piece uses pitch ranges in which the limits of each range are given in equal-tempered tuning with 12 notes to the octave. However, in the last two boxes of the piece, the following equal-tempered quarter-tone notation is used:
$\$=$ a quarter-tone higher
$d=$ a quarter-tone lower

## Dynamics

The dynamics used in this piece are:
$\boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{p}=$ as soft as possible while creating an unbroken tone.
pp
$\underset{m p}{p}$
$m p$
$\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{f}$
${ }_{f}^{f f}$
$\boldsymbol{f f f}=$ as hard as possible, without creating a scraping sound.
These instructions refer to bowing pressure, NOT the audible nature of the sound, with $\boldsymbol{f f f}$ representing the maximum bow pressure possible, without a scraping sound occuring, and $\boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{p}$ representing the minimum bow pressure at which a continuous tone can be sustained.
This distinction is made due to the variable nature of dynamics when bowing at different string positions.
Performers mapping their parameters from dynamics should be careful to compensate for the use of mutes in Movement II.

## Duration

The duration of a note is based on the amount of the bow used before either changing the bowing direction, or re-attacking the string from the same direction.

In the score, the bow is split up into eighths.
The notation specifies how much and which part of the bow can be used in each box.


## There are two types of bowing;

The first type is indicated by an unbroken line surrounding each box, indicating that at the end of each bow-stroke the direction of bowing should be changed.

The second type is indicated by a box made of dashed lines and symbolizes that the performer should always bow in the same direction. This direction is indicated by conventional bowing symbols above the box: $\sqcap \vee$

With each type of bowing the shortest bow-stroke possible is a tremolo as fast as possible and using as little of the bow as possible. The longest bow-stroke possible would be one which encompasses the entirety of the range of the bow given.

The length of each bow-stroke should always take the extreme of the range closest to the frog (base) of the bow as the point of departure or termination for the stroke. The length of the srtoke is then measured in relation to this point, whether it is at the beginning or end of a stroke.

## Timbre

XST = Extreme Sul Tasto - as close to the fingers of the fingering-hand as feasible/possible
ST = Sul Tasto
ord $=$ Ordinario
$S P=$ Sul Ponticello
XSP $=$ Extreme Sul Ponticello - as close to the bridge as feasible/possible

## The Score

The score is arranged as a series of blocks, grouped together in phrases. Each block contains information about how each player should map the parameter range and values of another player onto their own parameters.

## Timing

In the middle of the top of each box is a fraction, indicating how much longer or shorter that box should last in relation to the previous box. e.g. if the fraction is " $2 / 3$ " that box should be $2 / 3$ rds of the length of the previous box.
This fraction should only be taken in reference to the actual length of the box directly previous. If the previous box lasted longer or shorter than anticipated, then the length of the following box should be adjusted proportionally (i.e. lengthened or shortened).
The length of the box should be subjectively determined by the performer who cues the following box.
The length of the box should not be measured using a stopwatch, other temporal measuring device, or any sort of counting, but should spring out of the performer's intuitive sense of time during the performance of the piece.

## Cueing

The top left corner of the box shows which performer is to cue the start of the box.
All performers start and end each box simultaneously.
The indicated performer is in charge of judging the length of the previous box and cueing the start of the indicated box.

Each cueing indication either gives the name of another performer, who is the performer to cue that box, or the instruction "CUE" which indicates to a player that they are in charge of cueing that box.

All players should look ahead to the next box when playing, to ensure that they are cognizant of which boxes they should be monitoring the length of, and which ones they should be cueing.

Where a box occurs at the beginning of a phrase, the cueing performer should cue the end of the last box of the previous phrase, wait the correct amount of silence (see right) before cueing their box.

## Continuous/Stepped

In the bottom centre of the box is an indication of how the parameters inside should be mapped.
"continuous" = the performer's parameter values should be constantly and fluidly changing, reacting immediately to the changes in other players. "stepped" = the performer only changes the value of any parameter inside the box upon beginning a bow-stroke, and these values are static for the entirety of the stroke, creating a stepped, quantized effect.

## Rest Bars

Bars which feature a five-lined staff with a rest, indicate that the performer should not play in this box. When they begin playing again, they should start that box with exactly the same parameter values as they had at the last box that they played in.

## Phrases

Boxes are grouped together into "phrases" of 2-4 boxes. This is indicated through the use of phrase markings and a thick horizontal line which joins the boxes together. Boxes grouped like this should be played attacca with no silence between them.

At the end of a phrase, an apostrophe above the boxes indicates a short rest (approximately $1 / 6$ th of the length of the previous box.
A longer length of silence should be inserted between movements (approximately the length of the previous box).

## Starting The Piece

The first box of the piece is slightly different to those that follow, in that no parameter mapping takes place. This box sets the initial conditions for all that follows.

All players should start simultaneously and sustain the sound specified (full bow-strokes, middle G\#, mezzo-forte, ordinario) until they receive a cue from the cello to start the second box. The piece then proceeds as described above.

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(Version 2)
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Violin I:


Movement I




continuous





Movement II


## VIn I:


with mute


VIn II:

Vla:

withmute

Vcl:

$\square$



## K





M







