

First Prize at the III “Manuel Castillo” Chamber Music Composition Competition

TRANSPOSED SCORE

how to love?

for pierrot ensemble
(flute, clarinet in B \flat , violin, cello and piano)

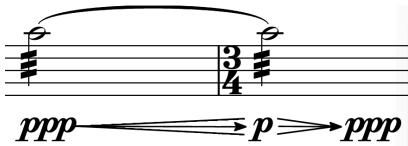
ÁLVARO LEONCIO (2024)

Duration: 9'

The musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is for the piano, featuring dynamic markings like *f*, *mf*, and *ff*. The second staff is for the flute, with dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The third staff is for the clarinet, with dynamic markings *ff*, *f*, and *ff*. The fourth staff is for the violin, with dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *fff*. The bottom staff is for the cello, with dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *f*. Various performance instructions are included, such as "slap tongue" and "v.*". Measure numbers 1 through 10 are indicated above the staves. The score is written in common time (indicated by a '4' over a '2') and includes a section labeled "ord." with a double-headed arrow.

Performance Notes

General



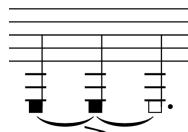
ord.

Arrows. Gradual change of effect/technique becoming the next indicated technique.

Arrows + cresc. or dim: Accel. (cresc.) or rit. (dim.) the trill or tremolo gradually along the dynamic. The gesture should possess a free and organic character, responding naturally to the surrounding musical context and dynamic flow, allowing these elements to gradually unfold within the sound landscape of the passage.

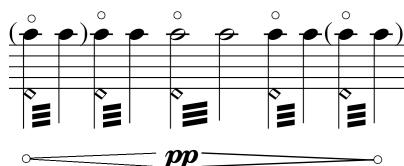
Changes all techniques to the standard/ordinary technique.

Woodwinds



Square headed note: air sound without pitch.

flute



The notes in brackets indicate the moment when the sound is about to be born or die. This type of notation is a reference to Sciarrino's *All'aure in una lontananza* (1977). The composer describes it as "just a shadow of sound between the crescendo and the diminuendo. The notes in parentheses indicate the sensitive extension of that moment when the sound is about to be born, and one barely hears its whistle."

clarinet



Cross headed note: slap tongue.

M1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp, dynamic mf. Two notes are shown with a bracket around them, indicating they are secondary prominences.

M2: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp, dynamic pp. Three notes are shown with a bracket around them, indicating they are secondary prominences.

To the right of M1 is a vertical stack of circles representing partials. The top circle is open, followed by three solid black circles, then an open circle, then three more solid black circles, and finally an open circle at the bottom. A small 'c#' is written next to the third solid black circle.

To the right of M2 is a vertical stack of circles representing partials. The top circle is open, followed by two solid black circles, then an open circle, then two more solid black circles, and finally an open circle at the bottom.

- Multiphonics: pitches of what may be considered secondary prominence have been placed in brackets.

Voice

scream at the top of your lungs!!!
completely desperate

The voice part consists of a single measure of music. It starts with a fermata over a note, followed by a series of eighth-note-like shapes (two vertical stems with dots) labeled 'aaaah!!!!'. This is followed by a dynamic ffff. The vocal line ends with a short vertical line and a fermata.

Measure 148: scream at the top of your lungs. The scream must be utterly desperate, creating an intense and visceral emotional release. It is a pivotal theatrical moment, so it's crucial that it is approached with full conviction and commitment. It should feel raw and overwhelming.



Breathe in through your nose



Breathe out through your mouth

- Ensure that each breath is intentionally audible and integrated as a key element of the musical texture in the final section. **Breaths must be taken naturally through the nose and exhaled through the mouth — they are not to be produced on the clarinet, but as literal, physical breathing sounds.**

Strings

S.P.

Sul ponticello

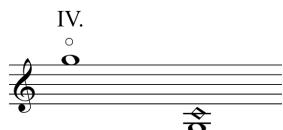
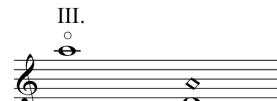
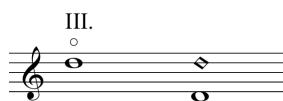
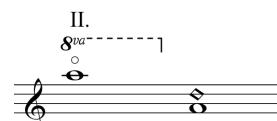
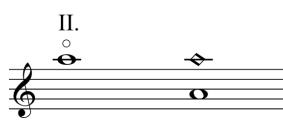
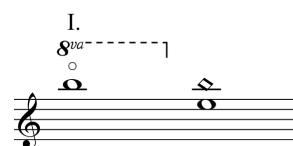
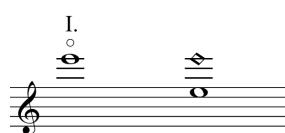
S.T.

Sul Tasto

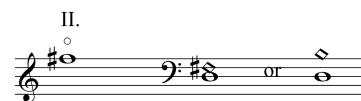
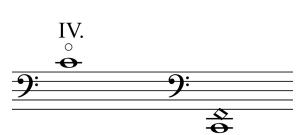


Natural harmonic. Sound as notated. The number above indicates the string. Below is a guide to the natural harmonics that appear throughout the piece and how to play them.

violin



cello



Piano

R.H.

Right hand

L.H.

Left hand

Pizz. (fingertips)

Play on the string with the fingertips.



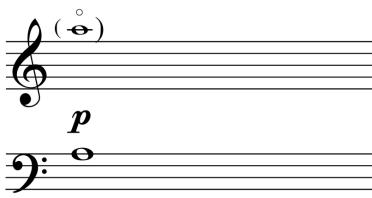
Mute sound. Press any finger of the left hand against the string near the end closest to the keys for a damping effect.



M. 103: Mute the string immediately after it is played.



touch node at the 4th partial



Harmonic. Lightly touch the string with any finger at the node of the indicated partial. The note in brackets is the resulting sound.



Chromatic cluster between the two notes.



Vertical line next to two notes a second or a third apart: chromatic cluster between the two notes.

About the piece (ESP):

¿Cómo amar si estoy tan perdida, si me marchito? He quemado nuestra casa y ahora solo se ve a mi madre enferma en el horizonte. ¿Cómo amar desde aquí, bajo la espada de Damocles, con Troya ardiendo? ¿Quién escribe nuestras historias? ¿A quién le importan?

“No aman de igual forma los ricos y los pobres”, decía Gata Cattana. “Los pobres aman con las manos, [...] con todo en su contra. Los pobres han aprendido a amarse a oscuras [...]. Han aprendido a amarse malalimentados, malvestidos, malqueridos, porque el hambre agudiza el ingenio y en sus jardines también crecen las flores.”

Ya no sé si es posible amar con todo en contra, Gata, no lo sé. ¿Cómo amar desde la precariedad, desde la supervivencia, desde el narcisismo más absoluto? ¿Cómo amar cuando todo es líquido, cuando no existe el futuro y la posibilidad de asimilación temporal se reduce a la experiencia directa, como una forma de presente convulso? Jacques Lacan decía que amar es “dar lo que no se tiene”, pero se nos prometió demasiado y estamos cansados de esperar.

how to love? es un grito desesperado, un interrogante nihilista que no aguarda respuesta, un ejercicio confesional sobre la desesperanza, la incertidumbre y el anhelo de amar y ser amado.

About the piece (ENG):

How to love if I'm defeated, if I'm withering away? I've burned our house down, and now only my sick mother can be seen on the horizon. How to love from here, under the sword of Damocles, with Troy burning? Who writes our stories? Who cares?

“The rich and the poor don’t love the same way,” Gata Cattana said, ‘the poor love with their hands, [...] with everything against them. The poor have learned to love in the dark [...]. They’ve learned to love underfed, underdressed, unloved, because hunger sharpens wit, and flowers grow in their gardens too.”

I no longer know if it’s possible to love when everything is against us. How to love from scarcity, from survival, from the most absolute narcissism? How to love love when everything is liquid, when there is no future, and the only way forward is to navigate a convulsive present? Jacques Lacan said that to love is to “give what one does not have,” but too much was promised to us, and we are tired of waiting.

how to love? is a desperate scream, a nihilistic question that doesn’t expect an answer, a confessional exercise in hopelessness, uncertainty, and the longing to love and to be loved.

TRANSPOSED SCORE

how to love?

ÁLVARO LEONCIO (2024)

Meditative | Freely, almost improvisational

Tempo I: ♩ = 55

molto espress.

Flute

Clarinet in B \flat

Violín

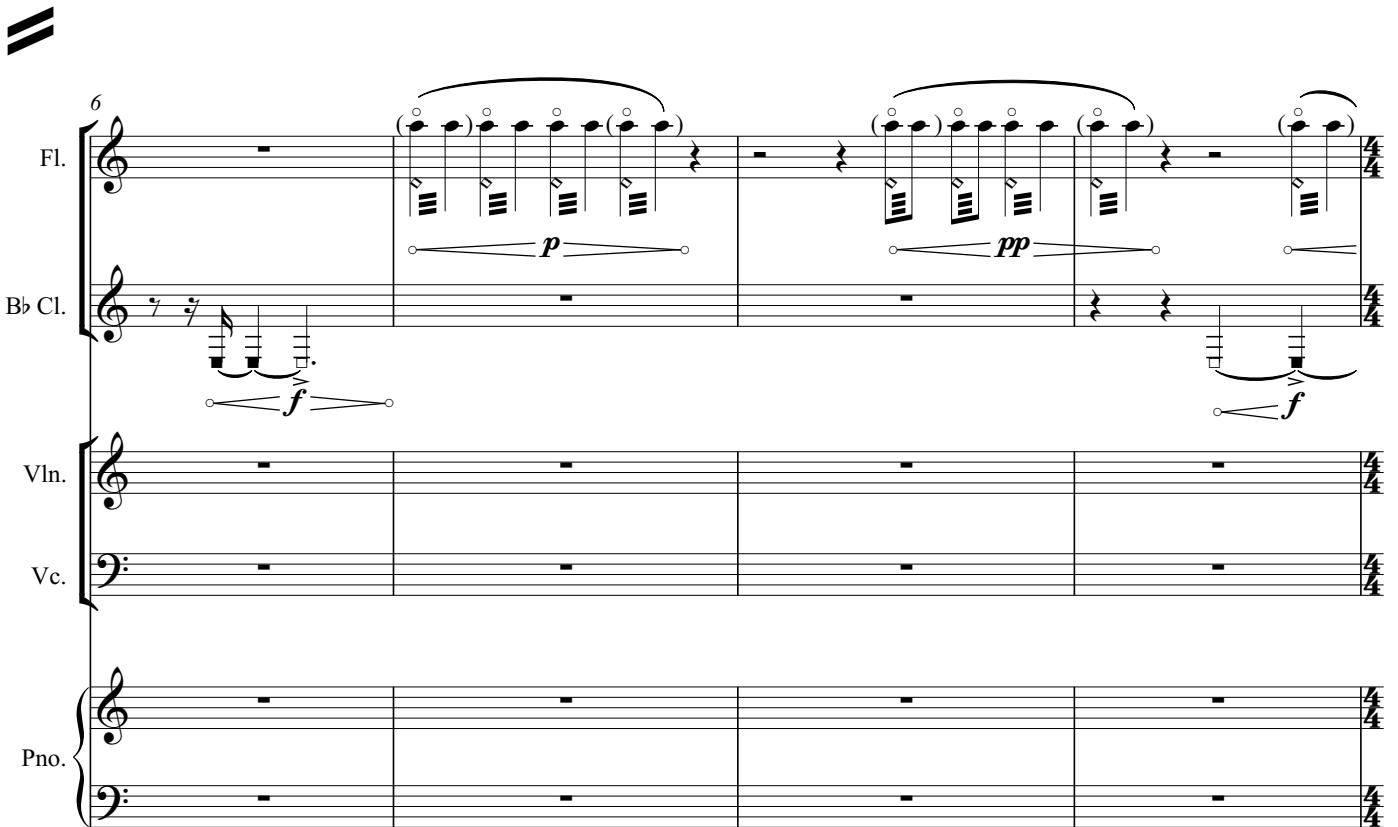
Cello

Piano

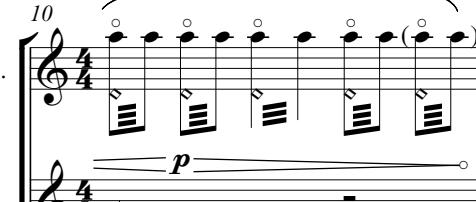
ff

f

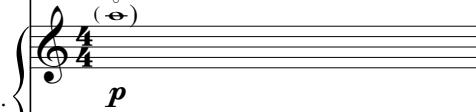
pp

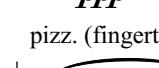


2

Fl. (10)  B♭ Cl. 

Vln. III.  Vc. II.  I. 

Pno. 

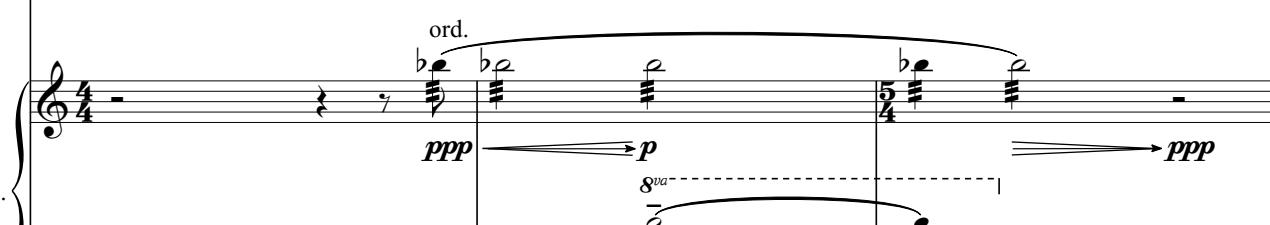
touch node at the 4th partial 

Rédo.

Fl. (13)  B♭ Cl. 

Vln. III.  Vc. 

Pno. ord. 

accel. $(\text{♩} = 55)$ 

Faster | With sorrow and uncertainty

Tempo II: ♩ = 77

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 16. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The instrumentation is as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Playing sixteenth-note patterns in 3/4 time, dynamic *pp*, then *p*, then *pp*. The instruction "bisb." is present.
- Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.):** Playing eighth-note patterns in 3/4 time, dynamic *pp*, then *p*, then *pp*.
- Violin (Vln.):** Playing sixteenth-note patterns in 3/4 time, dynamic *mf*, then *ppp*, then *pp*. The instruction "S.P." is above the staff.
- Cello (Vc.):** Playing eighth-note patterns in 3/4 time, dynamic *pp*, then *mf*, then *pp*. The instruction "I. (ord.)" is above the staff.
- Piano (Pno.):** Playing eighth-note patterns in 3/4 time, dynamic *pp*, then *mf*.



20

Fl. 3/4

B♭ Cl. 3/4

Vln. 3/4

Vc. 3/4

Pno. 3/4

pp 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

pp

frull.

p

ord.

S.P.

mf

ppp

pp

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 23. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The piano part is in 5/4 time. The flute and bassoon clarinet parts are in 4/4 time. The violin and cello parts are in 3/4 time. The piano part features a sustained note with grace notes and dynamic markings of *p*, *mf*, and *pp*. The flute and bassoon clarinet parts have dynamic markings of *p*, *mf*, and *pp*. The violin and cello parts have dynamic markings of *f* and *p*. The piano part has dynamic markings of *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*.



Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 27. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The Flute and Bassoon Clarinet play eighth-note patterns. The Violin and Cello provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment consists of sustained notes. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, *mf*, and *3 pp*. Measure 27 starts with a forte dynamic.

30

Fl. *frull.*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Vln. *f*

(S.P.) II. ord. S.P.

Vc. *pp* 5 *f* 5 *pp*

Pno. *pp* 3 *f* 3 3

33

Fl. *f*

B♭ Cl. *ff*

Vln. *f*

ord. I. pizz.

Vc. *p* 3 *p* 3

Pno. *pp* 3 *f* 3 *p*

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 6, measure 36. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The instrumentation is as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Playing eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: f , p .
- Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.):** Playing sustained notes. Dynamics: f , pp .
- Violin (Vln.):** Playing sustained notes. Dynamics: f , p . Articulation: *arco.*
- Cello (Vc.):** Playing eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: p , f , pp .
- Piano (Pno.):** Playing eighth-note chords. Dynamics: pp , f , p . Articulation: *(C)*.

The time signature changes between $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, and $\frac{5}{4}$. Measure 36 concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

B

Fl. 40 *f* 3

B♭ Cl. *p*

Vln. 0 *pp*

Vc.

Pno. sounding *pp*

7

42

Fl. → frull.
bisb. → ord.

B♭ Cl. f fp p

Vln. II. S.P. tr. 3
Vc. 3 pp f pp

Pno. 3 pp

=

44

Fl. pp 5
B♭ Cl. 5

Vln. pp 5
Vc. 0 ord. II. gliss. 5
pp

Pno. 5 pp p

47

Fl. $\begin{cases} \text{G} \\ \text{F} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 5 \\ 4 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 4 \\ 3 \end{cases}$

B♭ Cl. $\begin{cases} \text{G} \\ \text{F} \end{math>$

Vln. $\begin{cases} \text{G} \\ \text{F} \end{math>$

Vc. $\begin{cases} \text{B} \\ \text{A} \end{math>$

Pno. $\begin{cases} \text{C} \\ \text{B} \end{math>$

pp *pp* IV.

=

frull. $\begin{cases} \text{G} \\ \text{F} \end{math>$

Fl. $\begin{cases} \text{G} \\ \text{F} \end{math}$

B♭ Cl. $\begin{cases} \text{G} \\ \text{F} \end{math}$

Vln. $\begin{cases} \text{G} \\ \text{F} \end{math}$

Vc. $\begin{cases} \text{G} \\ \text{F} \end{math}$

(ord.) \rightarrow S.P. $\begin{cases} \text{G} \\ \text{F} \end{math}$

Pno. $\begin{cases} \text{C} \\ \text{B} \end{math}$

f *f* *f* *f*

mf *f* *f* *f*

p *f* *pp sub.*

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 51. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Bb Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The piano part shows two staves with complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *mf*. Measure numbers 51 and 52 are indicated.



Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 53. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Bassoon/B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello/Viola (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The piano part shows a bass line with eighth-note patterns and treble clef staves above with various dynamics (p, mf). The strings play sustained notes with dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, and *ord.*. The flute and bassoon parts have rests. Measure numbers 53 and 54 are indicated at the top right.

10

55

Fl. $\frac{5}{4}$ f mf ff

B♭ Cl. $\frac{5}{4}$ f pp f

Vln. $\frac{5}{4}$ f pp f (ord.) → S.P.

Vc. $\frac{5}{4}$ f pp f

Pno. $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ p

=

57

Fl. - $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$

B♭ Cl. - $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$

Vln. - $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$

Vc. - $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$

Pno. f marcato $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

59

Fl. $\frac{3}{4}$

B♭ Cl. $\frac{3}{4}$

Vln. $\frac{3}{4}$

Vc. $\frac{3}{4}$

Pno. $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{matrix} \right.$

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{5}{4}$

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{5}{4}$

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{5}{4}$

$\frac{5}{4}$

p f p f p $f_{sub.}$



61

Fl. $\frac{5}{4}$

B♭ Cl. $\frac{5}{4}$

Vln. $\frac{5}{4}$

Vc. $\frac{5}{4}$

Pno. $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{5}{4} \end{matrix} \right.$

p

S.P.

p

p mp p mf

62

Fl. *mf* *frull.*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Vln. *p* *S.P.* → ord.

Vc. *f* → ord.

Pno. *p*

=

63

Fl. *pp*

B♭ Cl. *pp*

Vln. *pp* → S.P.
IV.

Vc. *p* ord.
II.

Pno. *f* *ff* *tr.*

65

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mf

tr

f

=

67

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

ff

mf

M1

ff

mf

ord.

f

ff

mf

(*ord.*)

I.

ff

mf

p

14 69

C

Fl. (tr) *ffff*

B♭ Cl. *ffff*

Vln. *ffff*

Vc. *ffff*

Pno. *ffff* *p sub.* *ff*

ord.

72

Fl. *p.*

B♭ Cl. *ff*

Vln. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Pno. *mp sub.* *ff*

Fl. *tr.* *mf* *ff* frull. 3 6 15
B♭ Cl. 3 5 *ff*
Vln. S.P. *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *ff* ord.
Vc. *mf* *ff* *espress.* *fff* *ff*
Pno. *ff* *fff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

8va

=

Fl. *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v*
B♭ Cl. *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v*
Vln. *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v*
Vc. *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v* *v*
Pno. (8) *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

16

79

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

pp

pp

pp

con sord.

pp

=

rit.

(♩ = 77) →

82

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

3
4

3
4

3
4

3
4

rit.

(♩ = 77) →

3

6

pp

D Tempo I: $\text{♩} = 55$

17

84

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

solo.
rubato, *molto express.*

Vc.

Pno.

realase the pedal when there is no more resonance



89

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

a tempo

f — *p*

mp

pp

94

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

S.P. IV. 0 ord. IV. III. 3

gliss. on the strings (fingertips)
irregular and atmospheric, slow gliss.
not really defined

(o)

Pno. R.H.

$\frac{8}{v^b}$

$\frac{mf}{\text{R}e\text{o}}$

$\frac{ppp}{ppp}$

98

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

III. S.P. III. S.P. pp

(o) (o) (o)

Pno.

$\frac{8}{v^b}$

$p mp pp p ppp$

accel.
(♩ = 55) → **E** **Tempo II:** ♩ = 77

19

Fl. 101 ○ ○
B♭ Cl. ♩ = 77
Vln. ♩ = 77
Vc. ♩ = 77 IV.
Pno. ♩ = 77

=

Fl. 105 3
B♭ Cl. 3
Vln. 3
Vc. 3
Pno. 3

p < mf tr. arco e S.P.
pizz. II. ♩ = 77
mf pp < p > pp
gliss. pizz. (fingertip) ord. (R.H. if it's necessary)
pp p

20

108

Fl. gliss.

B♭ Cl. 6:4 ♭

Vln. pizz. II. arco e S.P.

Vc. gliss.

Pno. mp

M2

p — mf

p — f arco e S.P.

pizz. 3 arco e S.P.

8va (B♭) 5

accel. (♩ = 77) → **Faster** **Tempo III:** ♩ = 88

Fl. 3 5 ff f mf f

B♭ Cl. frull. ord. pp II. 0. v. ord.

Vln. f ff p ff mf

Vc. H. 0 H. gliss. pp

Pno. espress. f 3 f mf

8vb

113

Fl. *p*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Vln. *f*

Vc.

Pno. *ff*

espress.

mf f mp

ord.

arco e S.P.

IV.

S.P.

tr

mf

ff

116

Fl.

B♭ Cl. *ff*

Vln. *f*

Vc. *tr*

Pno. *f ff*

slap tongue

v.v.

ord.

fff

ord.

echo

15ma

mp

22 118

Fl. *tr.* *frull.*

B♭ Cl. *tr.* *frull.*

Vln. *S.P.* *p*

Vc. *p*

Pno. R.H. L.H. *ff* *p* *ff* *5*

G

120

Fl. *ff* *5* *3* *3* *3* *5* *=mf*

B♭ Cl. *ff* *5* *3* *3* *3* *5* *=mf*

Vln. *ff* *5* *3* *3* *3* *5* *=mf*

Vc. *ff* *5* *3* *3* *3* *5* *=mf*

Pno. *fff* *8vb*

II. III.

123

Fl. *p* *ff*³

B♭ Cl. *ff*³

Vln. *p*³ *ff*³ *ord.*

Vc. *p* *ff*³ *ord.*

Vln. *pizz.*

Pno. *sempre ff* *ff*³ *ff*³ *ff*³



128

Fl. *ff*³

B♭ Cl. *ff*³

Vln. *ff*³

Vc. *ff*³

Pno. *ff*³

Fl. *ff*³ 3

B♭ Cl. *ff*³ 3

Vln. *ff*³ 3

Vc. *ff*³

Pno.



Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 58, measures 135-138.

Flute (Fl.): Measures 135-136: *pp* to *f*. Measure 137: *ff*. Measure 138: *ff*.

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.): Measures 135-136: *pp* to *f*. Measure 137: *ff*. Measure 138: *ff*.

Violin (Vln.): Measures 135-136: *pp* to *f*. Measure 137: *ff*. Measure 138: *ff*.

Cello (Vc.): Measures 135-136: *pp* to *f*. Measure 137: *ff*. Measure 138: *pizz.*

Piano (Pno.): Measures 135-136: *p* to *f*. Measure 137: *ff*. Measures 138-139: *ff*.

138

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

25

144

Fl. *p sub. < ff*

B♭ Cl. *p sub. < ff*

Vln. *p sub. < ff*

Vc. *p sub. < ff*

Pno. *mf ff*

(8)

146

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

(8)

Red.

H

148

Fl. Voice scream at the top of your lungs!!! completely desperate

B♭ Cl. aaaah!!!! *ffff*

Vln. excessive bow pressure (scratching sound)

Vc. > > >> ord.

Pno. gliss. on the strings (fingertips)

ff *ffff* *ppp*

I **Tempo I:** $\text{♩} = 55$

152

Fl. *ppp*

B♭ Cl. breath in breath out

Vln. S.T. con sord. vib., *espress.*

Vc. *ppp* *p*

Pno.

157

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

poco S.P.
I.

ppp — *p* — *ppp*

ppp < *mf* —



162

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

molto vib.

= *f sub.* — *ff* — *ff*

ppp

7"

7"

7"

don't realase the pedal until the fermata it's over