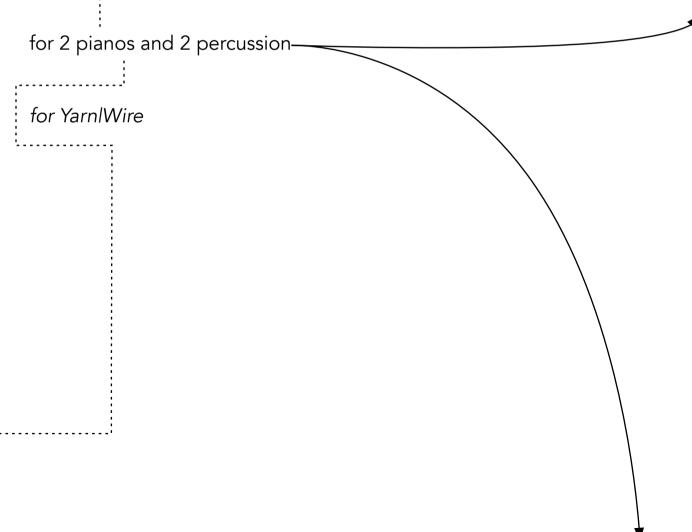
Alex Christie

Paranoia in the Expanded Field: Four Forms of Alienation



Theatrical Elements

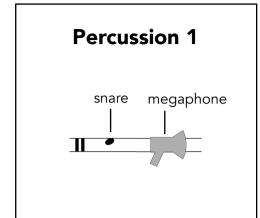
This piece places a heavy emphasis on creating and developing relationships between the four performers through musical and extra-musical techniques. The score frequently includes instructions on how to act and how to perceive the actions of other players (for instance, "don't trust Perc. 1"). While these instructions do not follow a specific narrative in strictest sense, they are meant to create trajectories individual to each performer that also change the overall group dynamic over the course of the piece.

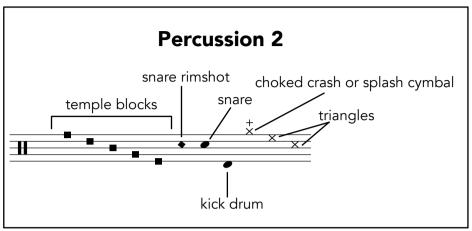
Performers should express these aspects of the piece through facial expression, eye contact, body language, performance intensity, and any other means they can think up. In general, the goal is to create an unstable and constantly shifting power structure between ensemble members. Sometimes performers are ignored and respond aggressively, sometimes a performer tries to maintain a neutral indifference, sometimes a performer tries to take the lead, etc. For instance, Piano 1 begins the piece with unique material that is quickly extinguished by the others (in particular Percussion 1). This material reappears, however, in trio form in an attempt to salvage and rebuild group trust. In the end, nobody really wins and we are left in a state of uncertainty and paranoia. Don't trust the others.

Additional Performance Notes

Some material in this piece may be very challenging to execute exactly as written, specifically Section I-K. One goal of this material is to create a frantic and almost panicked environment between Piano 1, Piano 2, and Percussion 2. I have tested the individual piano techniques and have found them to be playable, but of course they become much more difficult in sequence. For this section of the piece rhythmic accuracy should take precedence over pitch accuracy. The rhythmic exchange between instruments and the group momentum is the primary focus.

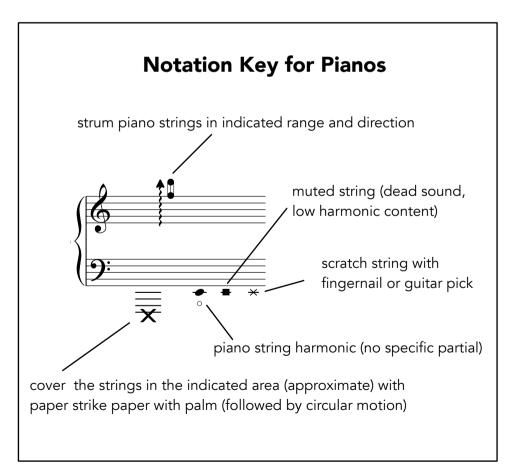
Notation Keys





Percussion List:

- 5 temple blocks
- 2 snare drums
- 1 kick drum
- 1 crash or splash cymbal
- 2 triangles
- 4 slide whistles
- 1 megaphone



Notation Key for All Performers

15"

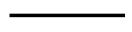
Time brackets/proportional notation is used throughout the piece. An empty bracket is a rest. Sometimes rests contain theatrical instructions.



Glissando through the full range of the slide whistle at the approximate rate as indicated by the graphic.



Gradually transition between indicated material over the length of the arrow.



Continue current material/phrase/gesture, etc.



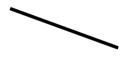
Rub the indicated surface in a circular motion. Depending on the instrument and point in the piece they player will use their hands, paper, or brushes.



Slide Whistle: highest note possible



Slide Whistle: lowest note possible



Slide Whistle: Glissando in indicated direction



Make "Shh..." sound vocally, sometimes with attitude depending on instructions.

Barely audible "pull-off" sounds. Use big, exaggerated physical gesture. Press hand firmly against the snare head or mid-range piano strings. Quickly pull hand off the surface in an exaggerated motion. This action should produce a very quiet sound. If this action produces absolutely no sound then the performer may add a slide or swipe to the pull-off motion to make it a bit louder. The sound really should be as quiet as possible and contrast the extreme physical motion. Pianists may use pedal if they find it is necessary.

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