

Domènec González de la Rubia

INSTANTS DE LA NATURA

- I. El murmuri del vent**
- II. El sospir de la nit**
- III. La ferida de l'aigua**

Orquestra de Corda



E650

Instants de la natura per a orquestra de corda vol donar una visió lírica, sempre expressiva, de la naturalesa. Plenament convençut que la música ha d'expressar emocions, vaig escriure aquesta partitura en la qual la visualització d'alguns paisatges poden estar relacionats amb estats d'ànim i sentiments subjectius.

Instants de la Natura, està estructurada en tres moviments, **El murmur del vent**, **El sospir de la nit**, i **La ferida de l'aigua**.

Va ser presentada al concurs *Concerts Verds 2008* que convoca l'Ajuntament de Berga, on va obtenir el Primer Premi. La dificultat de l'obra és adequat per a orquestres de nivell mitjà.

El murmur del vent. Aquí el treball orquestral s'espren al màxim: malgrat que cada instrument té el seu moment de protagonisme com a solista, per sobre de tot s'exigeix una compenetració total per crear textures oníriques amb entrades a temps desplaçats i amb un treball important de contrapunt. Aquest moviment pretén reflectir un paisatge acaronat per la brisa nocturna. Per un moment estem inquiets però finalment aconseguim un estat contemplatiu en el qual podem observar en pau la bellesa que ens envolta. El vent ja no ens amenaça violentament sinó que ens acompanya en la nostra idíl·lica visió fins a acollir-nos suaument.

El sospir de la nit, es tracta d'un moviment molt expressiu que es mou gairebé sempre en l'àmbit del murmur. Inicien les violes una figura arpegiada (la remor del vent) i els violins protagonitzen l'element melòdic de la peça, amb *divisi* sovint a tres veus i, en algun moment puntual, a quatre. La part central, d'escriptura rítmica i vertical, contrasta amb el joc de veus de la resta del moviment. En un bosc misteriós, habitat per éssers fantàstics, el vent acarona les fulles dels arbres. Estem perduts a l'estrany bosc. La sensació de por davant del desconegut de vegades es transforma en tranquil·litat però predomina la visió onírica d'un paisatge submergit en la profunditat de la nit. Avancem davant del desconegut, però finalment, després de la inquietud, aconseguim sortir del laberint en el qual ens havíem endinsat.

La ferida de l'aigua, és pura energia orquestral on s'imposa el ritme i s'exigeixen elements tècnics com els *pizzicato* a quatre cordes, els *tremolos* o les sonoritats sobre el pont, al servei de la música que expressa la baixada amb força del riu pels congosts. Malgrat els estrets passatges, el corrent flueix i erosiona cada tros de terreny que li impedeix avançar. És la lluita del que es rebel·la davant de les adversitats i aconseguix superar-les. És un combat agitat i indòmit que sols al final troba repòs. És el riu que, com la vida, lluita a cada instant contra les adversitats i avança segur cap endavant.

Domènec González de la Rubia

L'AUTOR. Domènec González de la Rubia, és compositor, director d'orquestra, musicòleg i pedagog. Ha cursat els estudis musicals a Barcelona i a Bratislava (Eslovàquia). Ha realitzat els estudis de composició i direcció d'orquestra amb qualificació d'excel·lent, al Conservatori Municipal de Música de Barcelona. Ha rebut premis de composició per a diverses obres als Premis *Enric Morera* i *Joaquim Maideu* amb obres per a orquestra simfònica; el Premi *Fundació Parramon* de Barcelona en l'especialitat de Piano; el Premio *Federación Extremeña de Corales*; el Premio *Amadeus Internacional de Composició Coral 2010* i el Premi *Concerts Verds* amb l'obra per a orquestra de Corda, **Instants de la Natura**, entre d'altres. També ha rebut el "*Premi Agustí Pedro i Pons*" de Musicologia atorgat per la Universitat Central de Barcelona. És autor del llibre *La Música Religiosa a Catalunya en el segle XX* i ha publicat uns dos-cents articles d'estètica i història de la música.

Com a director va fundar l'any 2001 l'"*Ensemble Diapasó*" amb el qual ha participat en nombrosos cicles internacionals amb repertoris diversos, i més especialment amb música de compositors contemporanis. Al juny del 2006 va estrenar una obra per a conjunt de cambra dedicada a l'obra del pintor francès, d'origen rus, Stäel, amb motiu de l'exposició a *La Pedrera* (Casa Batlló) de Barcelona, encarregada per la Fundació Caixa de Catalunya. També ha estat titular durant quatre anys del "Grup Sitges-94" i de l'Ensemble Instrumental ACC entre d'altres i ha dirigit la banda Municipal de Barcelona en nombroses ocasions. La seva obra simfònica "*Arnheim*" es va estrenar l'any 2008 al Festival de Praga organitzat per la Filharmònica Txeca i l'Orquestra Filharmònica de Novosibirsk va estrenar la seva Primera Simfonia sota la batuta de Thomas Sanderling. Freqüentment és convidat a impartir cursos i conferències a Espanya i l'estranger. Les seves obres són interpretades per excel·lents solistes i conjunts internacionals.

Actualment ostenta diversos càrrecs de responsabilitat entre els quals destaca la presidència de l'*Associació Catalana de Compositors* i la presidència de la *Federació d'Associacions Ibèriques de Compositors*.

Instants de la natura para orquesta de cuerda quiere dar una visión lírica, siempre expresiva, de la naturaleza. Plenamente convencido de que la música ha de expresar emociones, escribí esta partitura en la que la visualización de algunos paisajes pueden estar relacionados con estados de ánimo y sentimientos subjetivos.

Instants de la Natura, está estructurada en tres movimientos, **El murmullo del viento**, **El suspiro de la noche**, y **La herida del agua**.

Fue presentada al concurso *Concerts Verds* 2008 que convoca el Ayuntamiento de Berga, donde obtuvo el Primer Premio. La dificultad de la obra es adecuado para orquestas de nivel medio.

El murmullo del viento. Aquí el trabajo orquestal se exprime al máximo: a pesar de que cada instrumento tiene su momento de protagonismo como solista, por encima de todo exige una compenetración total para crear texturas oníricas con entradas a tiempo desplazados y con un trabajo importante de contrapunto. Este movimiento pretende reflejar un paisaje acariciado por la brisa nocturna. Por un momento estamos inquietos pero finalmente conseguimos un estado contemplativo en el que podemos observar en paz la belleza que nos rodea. El viento ya no nos amenaza violentamente sino que nos acompaña en nuestra idílica visión hasta acogerlos suavemente.

El suspiro de la noche, se trata de un movimiento muy expresivo que se mueve casi siempre en el ámbito del murmullo. Inician las violas una figura arpeggiada (el rumor del viento) y los violines protagonizan el elemento melódico de la pieza, con *divisi* a menudo a tres voces y, en algún momento puntual, a cuatro. La parte central, de escritura rítmica y vertical, contrasta con el juego de voces del resto del movimiento. En un bosque misterioso, habitado por seres fantásticos, el viento acaricia las hojas de los árboles. Estamos perdidos en el extraño bosque. La sensación de miedo ante lo desconocido a veces se transforma en tranquilidad pero predomina la visión onírica de un paisaje sumergido en la profundidad de la noche. Avanzamos ante lo desconocido, pero finalmente, tras la inquietud, conseguimos salir del laberinto en el que nos habíamos adentrado.

La herida del agua, es pura energía orquestal donde se impone el ritmo, se exigen elementos técnicos como los pizzicato a cuatro cuerdas, los trémolos o las sonoridades sobre el puente, al servicio de la música que expresa la bajada con fuerza del río por los desfiladeros. A pesar de los estrechos pasajes, la corriente fluye y erosiona cada trozo de terreno que le impide avanzar. Es la lucha del que se rebela ante las adversidades y consigue superarlas. Es un combate agitado e indómito que sólo al final encuentra reposo. Es el río que, como la vida, lucha a cada instante contra las adversidades y avanza seguro hacia adelante.

Domingo González de la Rubia

EL AUTOR. Domènec González de la Rubia, es compositor, director de orquesta, musicólogo y pedagogo. Ha cursado los estudios musicales en Barcelona y Bratislava (Eslovaquia). Ha realizado los estudios de composición y dirección de orquesta con calificación de excelente en el Conservatori Municipal de Música de Barcelona. Ha recibido premios de composición por diversas obras en los Premios Enric Morera y Joaquim Maideu con obras para orquesta sinfónica, el Premio Fundación Parramon de Barcelona en la especialidad de Piano, el Premio Federación Extremeña de Corales, el Premio Amadeus Internacional de Composición Coral 2010 y el Premio Concerts Verds con la obra para orquesta de Cuerda, *Instants de la Natura* entre otros. También ha recibido el Premio Agustí Pedro Pons de Musicología otorgado por la Universidad Central de Barcelona. Es autor del libro *La Música Religiosa en Cataluña en el siglo XX* y ha publicado unos doscientos artículos de estética e historia de la música. Como director fundó en 2001 el «Ensemble Diapasón» con el que ha participado en numerosos ciclos internacionales con repertorios diversos, y más especialmente con música de compositores contemporáneos. En junio de 2006 estrenó una obra para conjunto de cámara dedicada a la obra del pintor francés, de origen ruso, Stäel, con motivo de la exposición en La Pedrera (Casa Batlló) de Barcelona, encargada por la Fundació Caixa de Catalunya. También ha sido titular durante cuatro años del «Grupo Sitges-94» y del Ensemble Instrumental ACC entre otros y ha dirigido la banda Municipal de Barcelona en numerosas ocasiones. Su obra sinfónica «Arnheim» se estrenó en 2008 en el Festival de Praga organizado por la Filarmonica Checa y la Orquesta Filarmonica de Novosibirsk estrenó su Primera Sinfonía bajo la batuta de Thomas Sanderling. Frecuentemente es invitado a impartir cursos y conferencias en España y el extranjero. Sus obras son interpretadas por excelentes solistas y conjuntos internacionales.

Actualmente ostenta diversos cargos de responsabilidad entre los que destaca la presidencia de la Asociación Catalana de Compositores y la presidencia de la Federación de Asociaciones Ibéricas de Compositores.

Instants de la natura (Instants of Nature) for string orchestra seeks to create a lyrical and, above all else, expressive vision of nature. Wholly convinced in the belief that music exists to express emotion, I wrote this score in which the act of visualising certain landscapes can be linked to subjective moods and feelings.

Instants de la Natura is structured into three movements: **El murmuri del vent** (The Whisper of the Wind), **El sospir de la nit** (The Sigh of the Night), and **La ferida de l'aigua** (The Wound of the Water).

The piece was entered for the 2008 *Concerts Verds* ('Green Concerts') competition whicered f intutir3n

e. Wh27.il g13 d iw0lconandsuTf -0.0055 Tc 0.0354 Tw -20.28788d ((Instants de

♩. = 40

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabbasso

p

p

p

cresc.

mf

f

sfz

mf

mf

sfz

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabbasso

First system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It begins with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a dynamic marking of *sfz*. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature, featuring a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature, also featuring a dynamic marking of *p*. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature, featuring a dynamic marking of *p*.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature, featuring a dynamic marking of *p*. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature.

First system of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment. The third staff is in alto clef and contains a bass line. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with some notes marked with a circled 'h'. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with some notes marked with a circled 'h'. The system is divided into three measures.

Second system of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment. The third staff is in alto clef and contains a bass line with a triplet of notes. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The system is divided into three measures. The word 'p' (piano) is written below the second, third, and fourth staves in the second measure.

Third system of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and notes marked with a circled 'h'. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment. The third staff is in alto clef and contains a bass line with a triplet of notes. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The system is divided into three measures. The right side of the system is mostly empty, with some horizontal lines on the staves.

Musical score system 1, featuring five staves. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a *p* dynamic and includes a *sfz sub.* marking. The second staff (treble clef) starts with a *f* dynamic and also includes a *sfz sub.* marking. The third staff (bass clef) includes a *sfz sub.* marking. The bottom two staves (bass clef) contain rhythmic accompaniment with various articulations and dynamics.

Musical score system 2, featuring five staves. The first four staves (treble and bass clefs) consist of rhythmic patterns, all marked with a *p* dynamic. The fifth staff (bass clef) is marked *cantabile* and *mf*.

Musical score system 3, featuring five staves. The first staff (treble clef) is marked *cantabile* and *f*, with dynamics alternating between *f* and *p*. The second staff (treble clef) is marked *f* and *p*, with a *cantabile* marking and dynamics alternating between *f* and *p*. The third staff (bass clef) is marked *f* and *p*. The fourth staff (bass clef) is marked *f* and *p*. The fifth staff (bass clef) is marked *p*.

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves. The score is written in 5/8 time and begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff is the right-hand melody, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and featuring a series of eighth notes with a crescendo and decrescendo hairpin. The second staff is the right-hand accompaniment, playing a steady eighth-note pattern. The third staff is the left-hand accompaniment, also playing a steady eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff is the left-hand accompaniment, playing a steady eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff is the left-hand accompaniment, playing a steady eighth-note pattern. The score concludes with a final measure of rest in the fifth staff.

First system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *sfz* above it. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f* below it. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *sfz* above it. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef and contain a bass line with a dynamic marking of *f* below it. The system spans three measures.

Second system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *mf* below it. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p* below it. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef and contain a bass line. The system spans three measures.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f* below it. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *sfz* below it. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p* below it. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef and contain a bass line. The system spans four measures.

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The first staff is the right-hand melody, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the second measure. The second staff is the left-hand accompaniment, consisting of a steady eighth-note pattern. The third staff is the right-hand accompaniment, also featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. The fourth and fifth staves are the left-hand accompaniment, with the fourth staff showing a series of quarter notes and the fifth staff showing a series of eighth notes. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the second measure. The second measure contains a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the second measure. The third measure contains a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the second measure.



Musical score system 1, featuring five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and contains sixteenth-note passages with slurs and accents. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of two flats. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *p* is present in the first and second measures of the top two staves.

più mosso



Musical score system 2, featuring five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and contains a melodic line with slurs. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and contains sixteenth-note passages with slurs and accents. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of two flats. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *p* is present in the first measure of the top two staves.



Musical score system 3, featuring five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and contains sixteenth-note passages with slurs and accents. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of two flats. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical score system 1, consisting of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, the middle staff is in alto clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The system contains various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* and *sfz*.

Musical score system 2, consisting of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, the middle staff is in alto clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The system contains various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*. A handwritten annotation "i QB FÀ 1 A<Â" is present on the right side of the system.

ad libitum *rallentando*

Musical score system 3, consisting of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, the middle staff is in alto clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The system contains various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf*.

Lento ♩ = 50

Violino I

Violino I staff: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a whole note G4 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The second measure has a whole note A4 with a hairpin. The third measure has a whole note B4 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The fourth measure has a whole note C5 with a hairpin.

Violino II

Violino II staff: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note G4 with a sharp sign, a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, and a hairpin. The second measure has a quarter note A4 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The third measure has a quarter note B4 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The fourth measure has a quarter note C5 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin.

Viola

Viola staff: Alto clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a whole note G3 with a sharp sign, a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, and a hairpin. The second measure has a quarter note A3 with a sharp sign, a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, and a hairpin. The third measure has a quarter note B3 with a sharp sign, a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, and a hairpin. The fourth measure has a quarter note C4 with a flat sign, a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, and a hairpin.

Violoncello

Violoncello staff: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note G2 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The second measure has a quarter note A2 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The third measure has a quarter note B2 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The fourth measure has a quarter note C3 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin.

Contrabbasso

Contrabbasso staff: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note G2 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The second measure has a quarter note A2 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The third measure has a quarter note B2 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin. The fourth measure has a quarter note C3 with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a hairpin.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature, followed by a 3/4 time signature, and ending in 4/4. The second staff is also in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature, followed by a 3/4 time signature, and ending in 4/4. The third staff is in alto clef with a 2/4 time signature, followed by a 3/4 time signature, and ending in 4/4. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a 2/4 time signature, followed by a 3/4 time signature, and ending in 4/4. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a 2/4 time signature, followed by a 3/4 time signature, and ending in 4/4. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it.

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The second staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The third staff is in alto clef with a 4/4 time signature. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *p sub.* (piano subito), and *tr* (trill). The *tr* markings are accompanied by wavy lines indicating the trill effect.