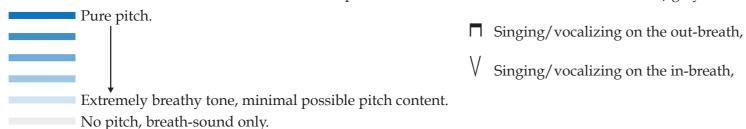
shell
for solo voice
(2014)

### Pitch/Tone

The score uses a single sustained pitch. An appropriate pitch may be selected by the performer, but should be as high as sustainable within their chest voice. The ratio of pitch to breath-sound is indicated with coloured/grey lines.

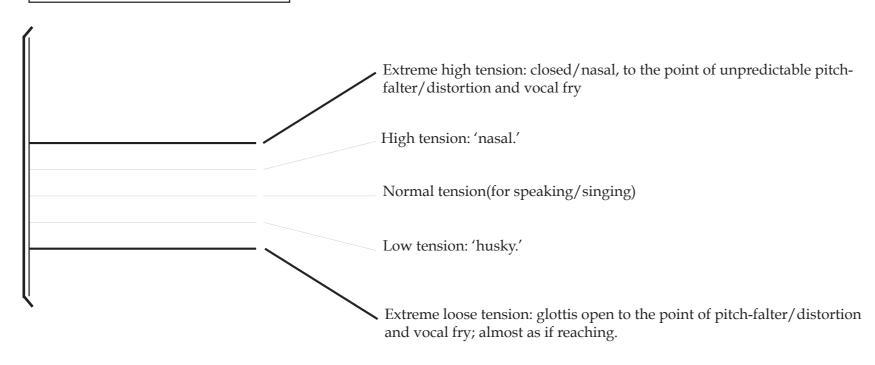


#### International Phonetic alphabet (IPA) Characters: English Pronunciation Guide

Vowels	Consonants: Plosives	Consonants: Frictives	Consonants: Trills
[i] see	b <b>b</b> est	4 → Llandudno (Welsh)	[l] dental tremolo
[I] hid	d <b>d</b> oor	3—→ bei <b>ge</b>	[R] violently rolled 'r'
[ə] <b>a</b> way	1 <b>l</b> augh	n.B.: Frictives are sustained for the duration of the arrow.	n.B.: Trills to be continuously sounded for the duration of the line.
[ɔ] c <b>a</b> ll	t <b>t</b> oy		
[a] father			
[a] seamless/continuous transition between vowel sounds.			

Throughout the score, vowels and consonants are rhythmatized independantly.

### Vocal Placement: Glottis Tension



# Notation Guide

# Dynamics

Three dynamic levels are used throughout the score. These should be considered as indications of physical 'force' rather than resultant 'decibel.'

**fff** Maximal physical force: raucous.

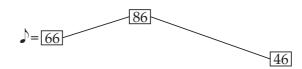
**mf** Comfortable/normal force.

ppp Minimal physical force: dangerously fragile.

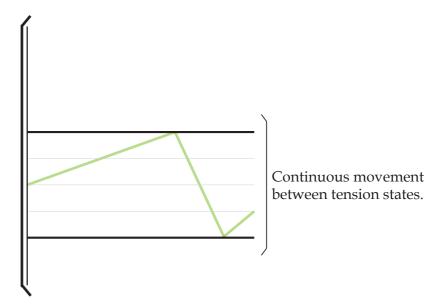
Crucially, therefore, dynamics are highly contextual. Their resultant 'decibel output' will be highly contingent on the combination of techniques being applied 'above them' in the score. It is not expected that dynamics will have comparable results across different locations in the score.

# Tempo

Tempo is in a constant state of rall./accel throughout the composition. Such fluctuations are notated:



And take place between the boxed b.p.m.



for laura

# shell

matthew sergeant (b.1984)

