# Viola Sonata 

for viola and piano

## Jake Berran

(2022, rev. 2023)
$\checkmark$

## Program Notes

The second movement was written in 2022, and in it I sought to step away from my thentypical strategy of scaffolding my music with webs of musical and extramusical concepts. Rather, I wanted to focus on the sound, narrative, and lyricism in a more abstract manner. I also used quarter-tone harmonic ideas proposed by my teacher Jesse Jones in his doctoral thesis, Microtonalis: A Sy stematic Approach to Microtonal Composition. In particular, minor thirds and perfect fourths, which contain odd numbers of semitones, are "cut" exactly in half, often producing a pitch in the harmonic series of the root note.

A year later, the first and third movements were born out of my desire to better establish the quarter tones beforehand and take a more dramatic turn afterward. In the first movement, three versions of B-flat are constantly reiterated: the equal-tempered one, the slightly flatter one from the $C$ harmonic series, and the even lower B-three-quarters-flat. In the third movement, previous material is spun into a struggle between two alternating themes, one of which sucks the energy out of the other.

Viola Sonata was written for Jóia Findeis, a friend and violist at the Oberlin Conservatory. I want to thank them for their input throughout and for collaborating in the brainstorming stage. (Fun fact: Jóia has synesthesia, and C minor is a "murky violet" to them. So we started with that!)

Duration: 13 minutes $(2+6+5)$

## Performance Notes

## Viola

- The following quarter-tone accidentals alter a pitch by the specified number of semitones:

$$
d b=-3 / 2 \quad d=-1 / 2 \quad \neq=+1 / 2 \quad \#=+3 / 2
$$

- Dashed arrows indicate a gradual transition from one technique to another.
- Solid arrows indicate a continuation of a technique until the end of the line.
- After the "vib." instruction in the second gesture, use of vibrato is up to the performer.
- port. means to slide to the next note near the end of the first note's duration, and gliss. means to slide to the next note over the entire duration of the first.


## Piano

- In mvt. II, mm. 4-5, the articulation $\smile$ and $\cap$ indicate pressing a key while it's still somewhat depressed, producing a quiet "echo."
- Unconnected ties after notes are equivalent to "let ring."
- u.c. = una corda; t.c. = tre corde. Sustain pedal lines are meant to be a rough guide.
- Boxed material is to be repeated continuously until the extension line terminates.




(u.c.)



6


$$
d=60
$$





















$\qquad$
24
(bounce as long as possible, sul A
24 jeté at most the full rhythmic value)



74


ord.

(8)
$\qquad$


