

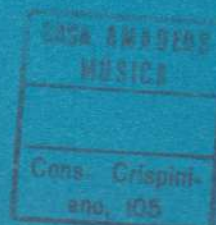
willy corrêa de oliveira

kitsch

nova

**música
brasileira**

ricordi



WILLY CORRÊA DE OLIVEIRA

Nasceu em Recife — PE., em 1938. Após estudos de harmonia e contraponto estudou composição com Oliver Toni, foi bolsista dos cursos de Darmstadt (Alemanha), com Boulez, Stockausen, Pousseur e Bério.

Estudou música eletrônica com José Assuar no Estúdio de Música Eletrônica de Karlsruhe e no laboratório da Phillips em Eindhoven (Holanda). Frequentou os estúdios da RTF em Paris, visitou os estúdios de música eletrônica da Siemens em München e o Köln Rundfunk de Colônia. Lecionou no Conservatório Lavignac de Santos, colaborou com a secção de música do jornal "A Tribuna" e colabora com a Revista de Arte de Vanguarda e Invenção.

WILLY CORRÊA DE OLIVEIRA

He was born in Recife. PE., in 1938. After studies of harmony and counterpoint he also studied composition with Oliver Toni, he was a scholarship holder in the Darmstadt courses (Germany) with Boulez, Stockausen, Pousseur and Bério.

He studied electronic music with José Assuar in the "electronic music studio" of Karlsruhe and in the "Philips Laboratory" in Eindhoven (Holland). He frequented the RTF studios in Paris, visited the electronic music studios of Siemens in München, and the Köln Rundfunk from Cologne.

He also taught in the Lavignac Conservatory in Santos, and Collaborates with the magazine called "Modern Art and Invention".

"KITSCHS" — Porque estão incorporados nestas peças, dados diversos da problemática Kitsch.

Todos os Kitschs são baseados em um só material básico: Uma série de frequências (sobre tensões harmônicas) e uma série de acordes derivados da série de frequências, (vide Kitsch N.º 3, pg. C3).

Cada Kitsch apresenta uma diferente utilização do material básico.

"KITSCHS" — because there are incorporated in these pieces, many aspects of the Kitsch problematical.

All the Kitschs are supported in one, and only one, fundamental theme. A serie of frequencies (under harmonic tension) and a serie of accords derived from the serie of frequencies (refer to Kitsch n.º 3 pag. c 3).

kitsch n:1

Willy Corrêa de Oliveira

♩ = 112

a:1

Handwritten musical score for "kitsch n:1" by Willy Corrêa de Oliveira. The score is written on ten systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (p, mf, f, pp, ff, ppp). The tempo is marked with $\text{♩} = 88$, $\text{♩} = 90$, $\text{♩} = 72$ (RUBATO), $\text{♩} = 100$, and $\text{♩} = 96$. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The score is highly detailed with fingerings and articulation marks.

J=80

Ped

J=96 *J=88*

8 5=6

P PP PP ↑ Ped P 2 3 9mf 3 9mf P 4 4

PP 9mf P mf 9mf

J=80

J=72

5 3

9mf P 9mf 2 4 mf f f f mf 4 4 PP f Ped

PP mf f mf > P f PP P mf mf

J=100 *J=96* *J=80* *J=100*

2 3 4 4 3 7 P PPP P P PP 3 5

f P PPP f P PP

J=72

Mf f 2 4 3 3 3

ACC

Cresc (both hands)

3 2 4

☆ Ped

J=96

3 3 5 Ped 4 4 4 5

f f f

☆ The Eb must be played with The same intensity attained by The C# just before The Eb is followed.

Kitsch No 1 "BACK-GROUND" Dedicated to Paulo Affonso

With Consideration

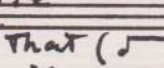
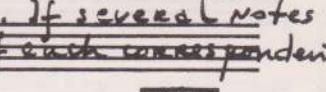
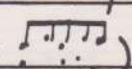
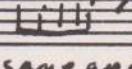
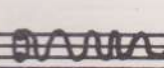
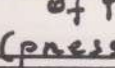
KITSCH Nº 2

Willy CORRÊA de OLIVEIRA

— = 1 SEC.

The musical score is written on eight systems of piano and bass staves. It features a variety of dynamic markings including *ppp*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, *mp*, and *q.mf*. Performance instructions such as *PED* and *PP sempre* are present. The notation includes numerous slurs, accents, and other expressive markings. A scale indicator at the top left shows a horizontal line with a vertical tick and the text "= 1 SEC."

*** INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1 DURATION = 1 cm is equivalent to 1 sec. The two vertical lines on the extremities limits the space for the occurrences in time
- 2 $\bullet = 4$
- 3 $\blacktriangle = 16$
- 4 $\blacktriangledown = 6$
- 5 a vertical line linking two or more notes together is equivalent to simultaneous attack (chord)
- 6 a simple note (or a group) is meant to last until the next note
- 7 a horizontal line forming a right angle with a tailed note means that (), its duration is equivalent to the length of the horizontal line. If several notes are involved () proceed according also to the length of each correspondent horizontal line.
- 8 When two events take place simultaneously (two voices counterpoint ) each voice has a horizontal line linking its group of tailed notes,  and in this case each note lasts until the attack of the next one in that same group.
- 9  = to smash the notes of the cluster with a wavy movement of the whole hand. (The effect is like that of a Japanese shell chime)
- 10 Pedale:  (pressed) / (released). The duration is based also on the length of the horizontal line.
- 11 \leftarrow REST \rightarrow : a two headed arrow means a REST according to its length
- 12 \downarrow : an arrow pointing to a note, means that the note must be accentuated

Kitsch No 2: "Nocturne"

Dedicated to my wife

Kitsch n°3

Andante mais expressif

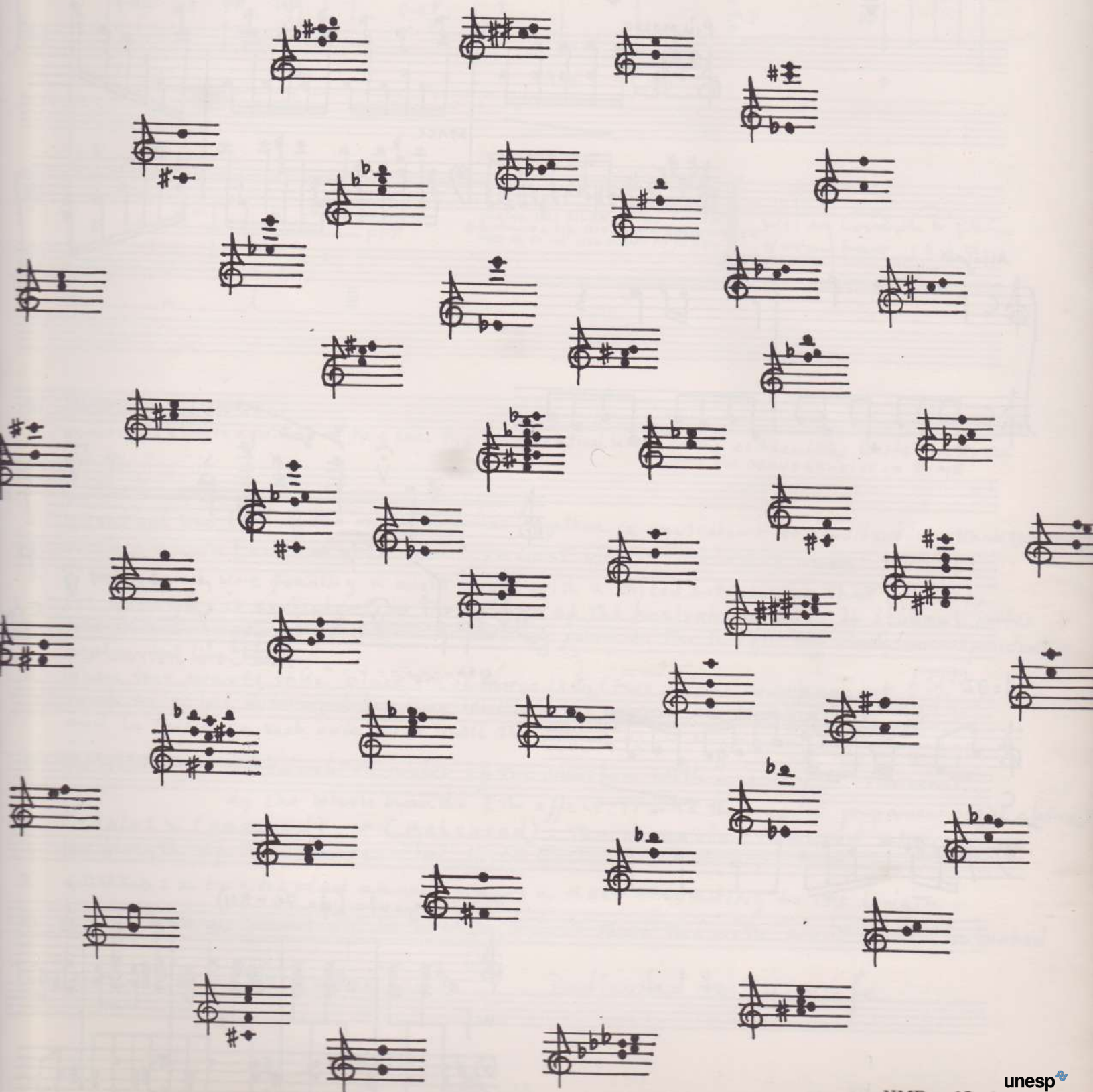
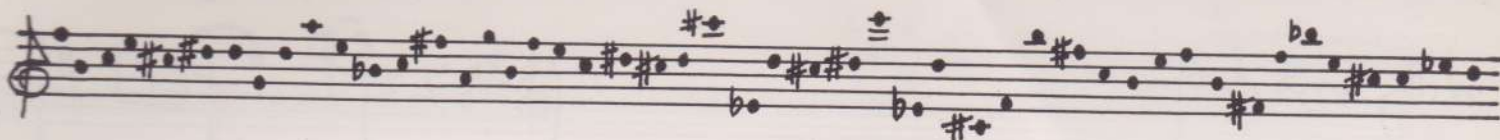
Willy Conrad & Oliver

$\text{♩} = 69$

Allargo

$\text{♩} = 92$

tempo giusto (♩ = 76-84)



KITSCH Nº 3 = INSTRUCTIONS

c3

- a) on page c1: musical examples taken from the piano repertoire
on page c2: a series of frequencies (linear); and a series of chords.
- b) The pianist must analyse carefully The Kitschs 1, 2, and 4 in order to "understand" the employment in these pieces of the materials displayed on page c2.
- c) The musical examples function as models. The pianist must be faithful to the styles of the composers of the models in every detail: interpretation approach; dynamics interrelations; phrasing and so on. The tempo prescribed by the models, must be followed strictly. NOTE: all sounds produced must be drawn from the basic materials shown on page c2 (series of frequencies and series of chords)
- d) Each chord can be used also horizontally as if it was a melodic series.
- e) The series of frequencies must only be stated twice. It can be presented as fragments alternated with the use of the chords played linearly to connect the fragments.
- f) the pianist will present the materials (page c2) transposing them to any pitch he chooses
- g) Approximate duration of The Kitsch Nº 3: 1'45". for each model the pianist can dedicate an approximate duration of about 15".
- h) the time (15") dedicated to each model must not be played completely to the end. It means that each model should be re-stated at least twice in the course of the development of the piece, and tied to a different model each time. When returning to work on a model, the pianist may present something more than the model requires = an evocation of some other traits of the composer.
- i) the order of the displaying of the models in the score must not influence the order of the presentations by the pianist.
- j) Based on these instructions the pianist will write a score which will be presented as Kitsch Nº 3 with the pianist's name attached to it.

Kitsch Nº 3: "Make it yourself"
Dedicated to Gilberto Mendes

Willy Cordeiro
São Paulo Abril 1968

KITSCH N° 4

Willy Corné & Owein

J=138

J=138

J=120

PIANO

JAZZ DRUMS

First system of musical notation. The piano part (top staff) features a melody with triplets and dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, *ff*, and *f*. The jazz drums part (bottom staff) shows a complex rhythmic pattern with various note values and rests.

Second system of musical notation. The piano part continues with more complex rhythmic figures and dynamics. The jazz drums part features a steady, intricate pattern.

Third system of musical notation. The tempo is marked as *J=160*. The piano part includes a section marked *II* and *q.mf*. The jazz drums part has a pattern of 'x' marks indicating specific drum hits.

Fourth system of musical notation. The piano part features a melodic line with many triplets and accents. The jazz drums part continues with a complex, syncopated rhythm.

Fifth system of musical notation. The tempo is marked as *J=60*. The piano part includes a section marked *IV* and *ff*. The jazz drums part has a pattern of 'x' marks.

* see instructions on page d5

$\text{♩} = 116$

d2

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of two staves: piano (top) and bass (bottom). The piano staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 116$. The system includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *P*, *f*, *ff*, *PP*, and *Mf*. There are also markings for fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation (e.g., accents, slurs). A section is marked with Roman numerals I, II, and III. A drum part is indicated by 'x' marks on a five-line staff below the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of two staves: piano (top) and bass (bottom). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 120$. The piano staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. The system includes dynamics such as *Mf*, *P*, *mf*, and *f*. A section is marked *P Cresc.*. There are also markings for fingerings (e.g., 3=2, 3) and articulation (e.g., accents, slurs). A drum part is indicated by 'x' marks on a five-line staff below the bass staff. The system concludes with the instruction: *Ped (SEMPRE) IMPROVISATION* (STICKS AD LIBITUM)*.

Handwritten musical score for the third system. It consists of two staves: piano (top) and bass (bottom). The piano staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. The system includes the lyrics "DO POCO A POCO" written below the piano staff. There are markings for fingerings (e.g., 3, 3) and articulation (e.g., slurs, accents). A drum part is indicated by 'x' marks on a five-line staff below the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for the fourth system. It consists of two staves: piano (top) and bass (bottom). The piano staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. The system includes markings for fingerings (e.g., 3=2, 3) and articulation (e.g., slurs, accents). A drum part is indicated by 'x' marks on a five-line staff below the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for the fifth system. It consists of two staves: piano (top) and bass (bottom). The piano staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. The system includes markings for fingerings (e.g., 3, 5=4) and articulation (e.g., slurs, accents). A drum part is indicated by 'x' marks on a five-line staff below the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for the sixth system. It consists of two staves: piano (top) and bass (bottom). The piano staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. The system includes markings for fingerings (e.g., 5=4) and articulation (e.g., slurs, accents). A drum part is indicated by 'x' marks on a five-line staff below the bass staff.

* The drummer improvises freely for the accompaniment of this section (marked $\text{♩} = 120$) though his "tempo" is not meant to be $\text{♩} = 120$! Duration: 42 SECONDS.

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, featuring treble and bass staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "5=4" and "pp".

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, including treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, containing the instruction "DECRESCENDO POCO A POCO" and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system, showing a "3=2" measure and various rhythmic notations.

Handwritten musical notation for the fifth system, including a "PPP" dynamic marking and a tempo instruction "d=84".

for both:
drummers
and pianist } d=84

Handwritten musical notation for the sixth system, featuring complex rhythmic patterns, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "Mf" and "P".

Handwritten musical score system 1. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *pp*, *Mf*, *f*, *p*, *Mf*. Includes fingerings (3, 5, 3), accents (^), and slurs. Bass clef part includes fingerings (5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3) and a dynamic marking *f > mf*.

Handwritten musical score system 2. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Tempo: $J=116$. Key signature: $\sharp \flat$. Dynamics: *P*, *f*, *P*. Includes fingerings (5, 4, 5, 4), slurs, and a *48va* marking. Bass clef part includes fingerings (5, 4) and a dynamic marking *f*.

Handwritten musical score system 3. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *Mf*, *P*, *f*, *P*, *f*, *P*. Includes slurs, accents (^), and slurs. Bass clef part includes fingerings (5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3) and a dynamic marking *f*.

Handwritten musical score system 4. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *P*, *ff*, *f*, *P*. Includes slurs, accents (^), and slurs. Bass clef part includes fingerings (5, 4, 3, 1) and a dynamic marking *f*.

Handwritten musical score system 5. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *Mf*, *f*, *P*. Includes slurs, accents (^), and slurs. Bass clef part includes fingerings (5, 4, 3, 1) and a dynamic marking *f*.

INSTRUCTIONS: a) The Jazz-drums part must be recorded on tape to be used in concert.

- b) Jazz drums
- a Triangle (low pitch)
 - cymbal
 - Tom Tom (high pitch)
 - Tom Tom (low pitch)
 - BASS drum
 - hi hat cymbal
 - h Bass drum cylindrical wood box

c) Sticks:

- I felt covered
- II wood
- III brush
- IV TIN METAL

Kitsch No 4: "Jazztime"

Dedicated to my children Suzana and Daniel

The sticks are mentioned in the score by numbers from I to IV

d) The Jazz drum improvisation (page d2) must not be based on the piano. It is even better that the drummer does not know the piano part. Only the duration (42 seconds) is the limit, and a general dynamic in accordance to the piano part must also be followed.

e) hi hat cymbal o open o shut

f) LV = Lascia Vibrare

g) K = the stick perpendicular to the edge of the Cymbal

Kitsch nº 5

WILLY CORREA DE OLIVEIRA

The Kitsch nº 5 is the result of a combination of fragments taken from the previous Kitschs recorded on magnetic tape:

I) Record The Kitschs 1, 2, 3 and 4 on magnetic tape at 19 cm /second.

II) from each kitsch cut 8 strips of different sizes =

1) 27 cm .

2) 43 cm .

3) 70 cm .

4) 96 cm .

5) 113 cm .

6) 140 cm .

7) 186 cm .

8) 226 cm .

III) Once you have cut the strips of all the four Kitschs, edit them any way you like. The strips can be taken off from any moment of the Kitsch at random or even chosen following some plan you have in mind.

IV) Once you have all the fragments assembled together (at random or not), you put a silent tape leader before it with sufficient timing to let you step down from the stage and look for a seat among the public.

V) The pianist must applaud himself frenetically and shout BRAVO!, and incentivate the public to join him.

Kitsch nº 5: "NARCISSUS"

for whom it may concern.

Willy Correa de Oliveira
São Paulo Abril 1968

KITSCH 1

Página a2 — O mi bemol deve ser executado com a mesma intensidade atingida pelo dó suspenso.

KITSCH 2

Página b2 — durante êste silêncio o pianista permanece com os braços suspensos; como se ainda fôsse tocar...

INSTRUÇÕES:

- 1 Duração — 1 sec = 1 cm. As linhas verticais que ladeiam a página, limitam o espaço em que deve ocorrer o tempo musical.
- 2 — Como na partitura
- 3 Uma linha vertical ligando duas ou mais notas, significa que estas notas devem ser executadas simultaneamente.
- 4 Uma nota simples (entre parênteses na partitura) deve durar até o aparecimento de outra nota.
- 5 Uma linha horizontal formando ângulo reto com uma nota com (figura na partitura) significa que esta nota deve ter uma duração equivalente ao tamanho de sua linha horizontal. Se mais de uma nota estiver incluída neste tipo de notação, proceder sempre de acôrdo com o tamanho da linha horizontal de cada nota em particular (figura na partitura).
- 6 Para dois acontecimentos simultâneos (contraponto a duas vozes), cada voz tem sua linha horizontal, que une tôdas as notas de seu grupo. Neste caso cada nota dura até a próxima, do mesmo grupo, movendo-se as duas partes independentemente.
- 7 = a palma da mão estendida sôbre as notas do cluster. Proceder com movimentos ondulatórios de tôda a mão, como se estivesse amassando algo. O resultado é similar ao som produzido pelo shell chime japonês.
- 8 Pedal = (baixar) (soltar). A duração corresponde ao tamanho da linha horizontal (do pedal).
- 9 = uma seta apontada sôbre uma nota significa que esta nota deve ser acentuada.

KITSCH 3

INSTRUÇÕES:

- a Página c1 — exemplos musicais do repertório pianístico.
Página c2 — uma série de freqüências (lineares) e uma série de acordes.
- b O pianista deve analisar cuidadosamente os Kitschs 1, 2 e 4 a fim de melhor compreender o material (pág. c3) empregado nestas peças.
- c Os exemplos musicais funcionam como modelos.
O pianista deve ser fiel ao estilo de cada compositor em todos os detalhes — interpretação; interrelações de dinâmicas; fraseado etc. O andamento de cada modelo deve ser seguido estritamente.
Obs.: Todo e qualquer som empregado, deve ser oriundo do material básico (pág. c3)
- d Cada acorde pode também ser usado horizontalmente, assumindo uma forma melódica.
- e A série melódica só deve ser empregada duas vezes. Assim pode-se alternar fragmentos da série com acordes usados horizontalmente.
- f Os materiais, podem ser transpostos para qualquer tessitura de livre escolha do pianista.
- g Duração aproximada do Kitsch 3. = 1'45". Para cada modelo o pianista dedicará cerca de 15".
- h O tempo (15") dedicado a cada modelo, não deve ser executado integralmente de uma só vez. Isto quer dizer — cada modelo deve ocorrer na peça pelo menos duas vezes e sempre tendo como seqüência um modelo diferente do apresentado anteriormente. Quando se apresentando um modelo, o pianista pode utilizar algo mais que aquilo que o modelo requer — uma evocação de alguma partícula — do estilo do compositor.
- i Quanto à seqüência de apresentação dos modelos, o pianista não deve se deixar influenciar pela posição que eles ocupam na pág. c1.
- j Tendo estas instruções como base, o pianista escreverá uma partitura que será apresentada como o Kitsch n.º 3. O nome do pianista deve constar como compositor.

KITSCH 4

Rodapé pág. d1 — Veja instruções na pág. d5

Rodapé pág. d2 — O baterista deve improvisar livremente para o acompanhamento desta secção (d-120), embora o andamento não deva obrigatoriamente seguir a marcação metrocrômica de d-120. Duração do improvisado — 42".

Pág. d3 — Para ambos (pianista e baterista) — d-84.

Pág. d5 — Instruções:

- a) O baterista deve gravar em fita magnética sua parte, para ser usada em concêrto.
- b) **Bateria**
 - a) triângulo (grave)
 - b) prato
 - c) tom-tom (agudo)
 - d) caixa com cordas
 - e) tom-tom (grave)
 - f) bumbo
 - g) prato do hit-hat
 - h) caixa cilíndrica do bumbo.
- c) **Baquetas**
 - Feltro I
 - Madeira II
 - Vassourinha III
 - Metal IV.**Obs.:** As baquetas estão indicadas na partitura por algarismos romanos de I a IV.
- d) A improvisação do baterista (pág. d2) não deve ser baseada sôbre o piano. É melhor que o baterista desconheça a partitura do piano.
- f) Apenas a duração deve coincidir (42"), e uma dinâmica geral deve ser estabelecida pelo pianista.
- e) Prato do hit-hat = o aberto fechado.
- f) LV = Lascia Vibrare.
- g) K = A baqueta deve incidir perpendicularmente sôbre o lado do prato.

KITSCH 5

O Kitsch n.º 5 é o resultado da combinação de fragmentos dos Kitschs anteriores gravados em fita magnética.

- I) Grave em fita magnética, na velocidade de 19 cm/seg os Kitschs 1, 2, 3 e 4.
- II) De cada Kitsch, corte a fita magnética em oito diferentes partes de fita com estas medidas:
 - 1) 27 cm
 - 2) 43 cm
 - 3) 70 cm
 - 4) 86 cm
 - 5) 113 cm
 - 6) 140 cm
 - 7) 186 cm
 - 8) 226 cm
- III) Uma vez que você tenha obtido de cada Kitsch os oito fragmentos de fita, monte-os como quiser. Os fragmentos de fita podem ser cortados em qualquer momento do Kitsch, seja ao acaso ou de acôrdo com um plano pré-estabelecido.
- IV) Quando todos os fragmentos já estiverem montados (aleatoriamente ou não), coloque uma fita de silêncio no início, com um tempo suficiente para que você desça do palco, e procure um lugar qualquer na platéia.
- V) O pianista deve se aplaudir freneticamente, e incentivar o público, para juntar-se a êle.

OBRAS DO MESMO AUTOR:

- "Prelúdio e Fuga" — p/ orquestra sinfônica (1960)
"Música para Marta" — p/ orquestra (1961)
"Várias Peças para Côro" — (1962)
"Ouviver a Música" — p/ orquestra de cordas e piano (1965)
"Divertimento em 5 Movimentos" — p/ orquestra sinfônica
locutor, garota propaganda, conjunto de lé, ié ié, quarteto de
cordas e regente (1966)
"Cinco Kitschs" — p/ piano.

WORKS OF THE SAME AUTHOR:

- Prelude and Fugue — for symphonic orchestra — 1960
Music for Marta — for orchestra — 1961
Various pieces for chorus — 1961
To listen and see the music — for string orchestra and piano
1965
Amusement in five movements — for symphonic orchestra, a
speaker, an announcer, a ie, ie, ie groupe and a maestro
1966
Five Kitschs — for piano.

Nova Música Brasileira 1.ª Série

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