

Friedrich's Comma

For two voices

(# 54)

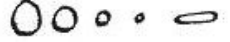


michael

edward






edgerton



Friedrich's Comma presents a heightened vocal expression by offering an increased 'graininess' of timbral complexity of sound production. This increased graininess is achieved through a comprehensive charting of place and manner within the vocal tract that expands the phonetic-based model to well over one-hundred locations and postures with their associated manners. The notation may be interpreted as follows:

IPA = symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet, or textual information indicated within a language

Aperture = indicating the shape of lips, either open  or closed , or location identified on lips for buzzes, tremolos or frications 

Labial = indicating position of lips and manner (either fricative or approximation or whistle)

 = both superior and inferior labial at equal position on the anterior-posterior axis  = upper lip forward  = lower lip forward  = labial-dental, top teeth to bottom lip  = labial-dental, bottom lip forward





 = labial-dental, bottom teeth to top lip  = labial-dental, top teeth forward



approximation = refers to the articulators functioning as a filter(s), by nearly or barely touching






frication = refers to the articulators setting up a turbulence upon an outward or inward moving airstream with the articulators touching. The manners can involve a scale of harsh to light physical pressure, as well as a scale of harsh to light concentrated air pressure at the site of frication

Nasal = can produce nasal fricatives upon an ingressive or egressive airflow, resulting in an inharmonic air sound; whistles can be produced on occasion; the nasal category can refer to filtering, either by opening and closing the velo-pharyngeal port, or by stopping the nose with fingers, or accumulated mucous, etc.






Jaw = refers to offset positioning of articulators produced by movement of jaw along the front-to-back, or side-to-side axes.

 = upper lip forward  = lower lip forward  = labial-dental, top teeth to bottom lip  = labial-dental, bottom lip forward

 = labial-dental, bottom teeth to top lip  = labial-dental, top teeth forward

 jaw to left  jaw midway between left and midline  jaw midline  jaw midway between midline and right  jaw to right

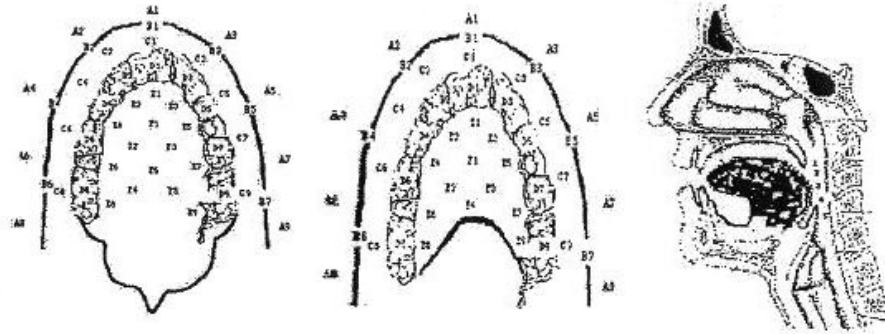
Dental = indicates both position and manner

 = teeth equal on anterior-posterior axis  = top teeth forward  = bottom teeth forward  = bottom teeth in vestibule (space between teeth and lip)  = top teeth in vestibule

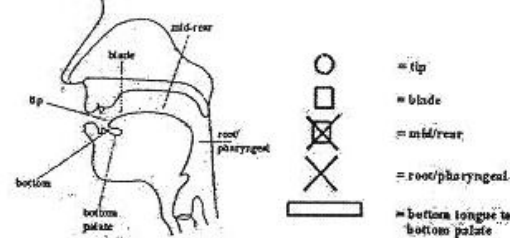
 = to left  = midline  = to right

Lingua-Palatal = indicates place and manner of tongue within the upper oral tract; there are three main components

1.) location on upper palate, lower palate and pharynx



2.) lingual regions and location



3.) manners [including frications, approximations, trills, whistles, buzzes, etc]

upper case letters indicate harsh air and lingual pressure = tongue tip at position A1 with harsh pressure as frication
lower case letters indicate light air and lingual pressure

= front tongue trill

= rear tongue trill

= tongue tip at position A1 with light pressure as a frication

= bottom tongue at E1 on bottom palate with harsh pressure as frication

= mid/rear tongue at f1 on upper palate as approx

Checks

= influence of cheek upon the acoustic output. This is often achieved by "puffing" out cheek(s).
cheek **will** affect sound in conjunction with other articulators, often identified as part of a complex inharmonic frication

= left cheek = right cheek = both cheeks

Uvula

= uvular tremolo

Pharynx

= identifies frications and approximants

X1 = highest fricative in throat; X5 = lowest fricative in throat

Etc.

= body oscillation = open to close to open Velopharyngeal port [or sound made when going from non-nasal / / to /a/ to / /

external articulations, or oscillations

= to head

= to neck

= to arm

= to torso

= head oscillation

= salival fricative (placement flexible)

Indications in score:

- 1.) jaw remaining at midline - with frication moving location
- 2.) indicates contour of pitch - duration is relative to duration of other part
- 3.) at this location a multiphonic occurs, consisting of a voiced [vocal fold oscillation] and an unvoiced [labiodental frication] component
- 4.) + = closed aperture; 0 = open aperture
- 5.) dynamic marking indicates strength of frication - balance the level against the sung pitch as indicated
- 6.) spoken freely with American English pronunciation
- 7.) tremolo or oscillation should affect the sung pitch
- 8.) complex multiphonic involving lip buzz, dental frication, tongue trill, cheek frication and salival frication
- 9.) this section is designed to capitalize on the ability within the vocal tract to produce a contrapuntal complex consisting of multiple sound sources within a single voice

Friedrich's Comma

accelerando -----

Voice 1

IPA Aperture Labial Manner Nasal Saw Manner Dental Lingua-Palatal Manner Cheeks Uvula Pharynx Etc

IPA Aperture Labial Manner Nasal Saw Manner Dental Lingua-Palatal Manner Cheeks Uvula Pharynx Etc

Voice 2

IPA Aperture Labial Manner Nasal Saw Manner Dental Lingua-Palatal Manner Cheeks Uvula Pharynx Etc

IPA Aperture Labial Manner Nasal Saw Manner Dental Lingua-Palatal Manner Cheeks Uvula Pharynx Etc

Friedrich's Comma

♩ = 100 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 86

- voice 1
- IPA
 - Aperture
 - Labial
 - Manner
 - Nasal
 - Jaw
 - Manner
 - Dental
 - Lingua-Palatal
 - Manner
 - Cheeks
 - Uvula
 - Pharynx
 - Etc

- IPA
- Aperture
- Labial
- Manner
- Nasal
- Jaw
- Manner
- Dental
- Lingua-Palatal
- Manner
- Cheeks
- Uvula
- Pharynx
- Etc

- voice 2
- IPA
 - Aperture
 - Labial
 - Manner
 - Nasal
 - Jaw
 - Manner
 - Dental
 - Lingua-Palatal
 - Manner
 - Cheeks
 - Uvula
 - Pharynx
 - Etc

- IPA
- Aperture
- Labial
- Manner
- Nasal
- Jaw
- Manner
- Dental
- Lingua-Palatal
- Manner
- Cheeks
- Uvula
- Pharynx
- Etc

11 = 62

♩ = 66

Voice 1

IPA
 Aperture
 Labial
 Manner
 Nasal
 Saw
 Manner
 Dental
 Lingua-Palatal
 Manner
 Cheeks
 Uvula
 Pharynx
 Etc

IPA
 Aperture
 Labial
 Manner
 Nasal
 Saw
 Manner
 Dental
 Lingua-Pa
 Manner
 Cheeks
 Uvula
 Pharynx
 Etc

Voice 2

IPA
 Aperture
 Labial
 Manner
 Nasal
 Saw
 Manner
 Dental
 Lingua-Palatal
 Manner
 Cheeks
 Uvula
 Pharynx
 Etc

IPA
 Aperture
 Labial
 Manner
 Nasal
 Saw
 Manner
 Dental
 Lingua-Pa
 Manner
 Cheeks
 Uvula
 Pharynx
 Etc