# **OUTSIDE IN**

4 voices with effect pedals 1 live electronics 12 speakers

> by Casey Moir © 2019

## **OUTSIDE IN**

Room layout

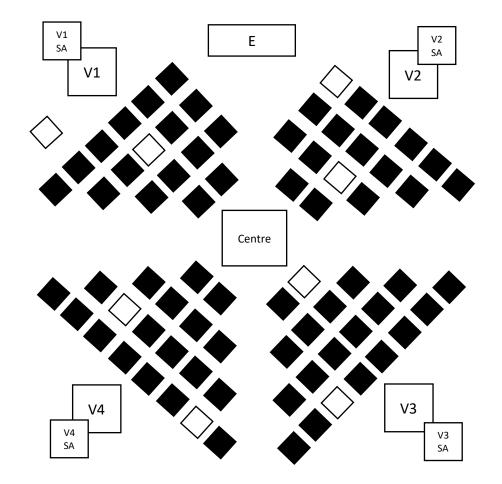
= Chair

V1 = vocal performer

 $\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ s_A \end{bmatrix}$  = vocal speaker A

= \* vocal speakers B + electronic speakers

E = electronics



<sup>\*</sup>suggested placement for the 4 vocal speaker B, as well as the 4 electronics speakers. Place one vocal and one electronic speaker in each of the 4 audience quadrants – exact placement, height and direction should vary. NB: Each vocal performers speaker B should be placed in a differing audience quadrant to that in which they themselves (and their speaker A) are in.

Square/diamond audience space: Arrange chairs into rows within the square, creating 4 sections with all rows facing inwards (Number of chairs/rows is optional)

Lighting: Spotlight the centre (where nothing is) with white light. Highlight each performer station from above with a low blue light, enough so performers can see each other and cues with ease, but low enough not to draw excessive audience attention.

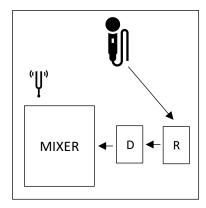
### **OUTSIDE IN**

To be performed in a large space that is alive and respondent yet not cathedral-like

### Vocal set-up:

- 1 dynamic microphone
- 1 reverb pedal
- 1 delay effect pedal
- 1 small mixer that has an input with PAN left and right function
- 1 tuning fork

microphone stand, small table (80-90cm in height)



### 2 loudspeakers per vocal performer:

V1 SA

Speaker A (ML) placed on a stand or hanging just behind performer directing sound into the audience squar

V1 SB

Speaker B (MR) placed under/between chairs, on floor, on stands or hanging within the audience square, routing: MR

ML = microphone pan LEFT > the left vocal signal is routed to their Speaker A MR = microphone pan RIGHT > the right vocal signal is routed to their Speaker B

### **Electronics:**

Electronics has own quad system (4 speakers), with 1 speaker placed in each of the 4 audience sections, facing different directions; exact placement can vary

Sampler or laptop using pre-recorded field recordings of white noise, radio static/station searching, industrial machine murmurs/hums, guitar/bass amplifier noise, traffic rumblings and/or horns, panting, breathing sounds, crowds, the pitch 'A' in differing timbres, chatter etc.

Electronics are played live in interaction with the live voices

# Outside In Section A

# No tempo

Pre-set delay: long tail with short delay start time Pre-set reverb: large room or hall, moderately 'wet' Both delay and reverb are ON/active from start

Microphone pan: ML

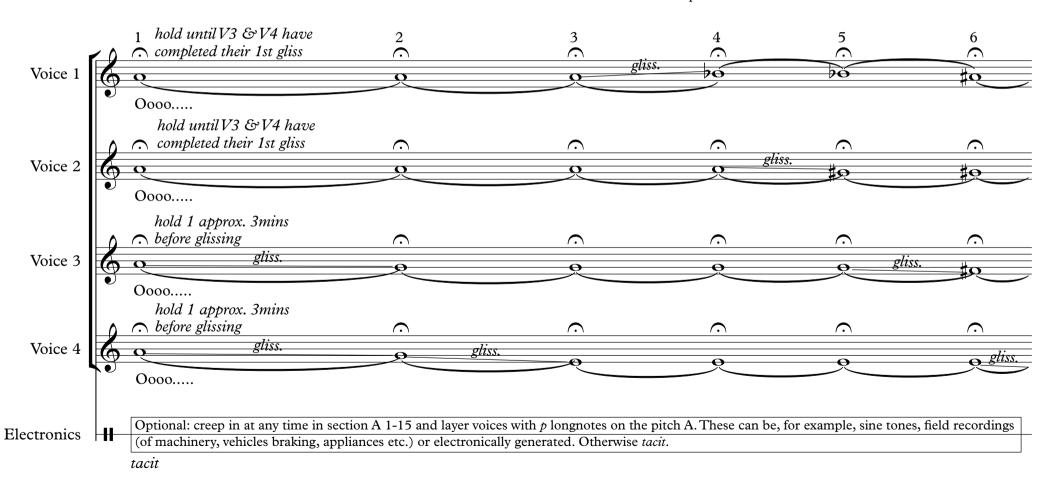
Continuous fluctuation thoughout section:  $mp \leftarrow p$ 

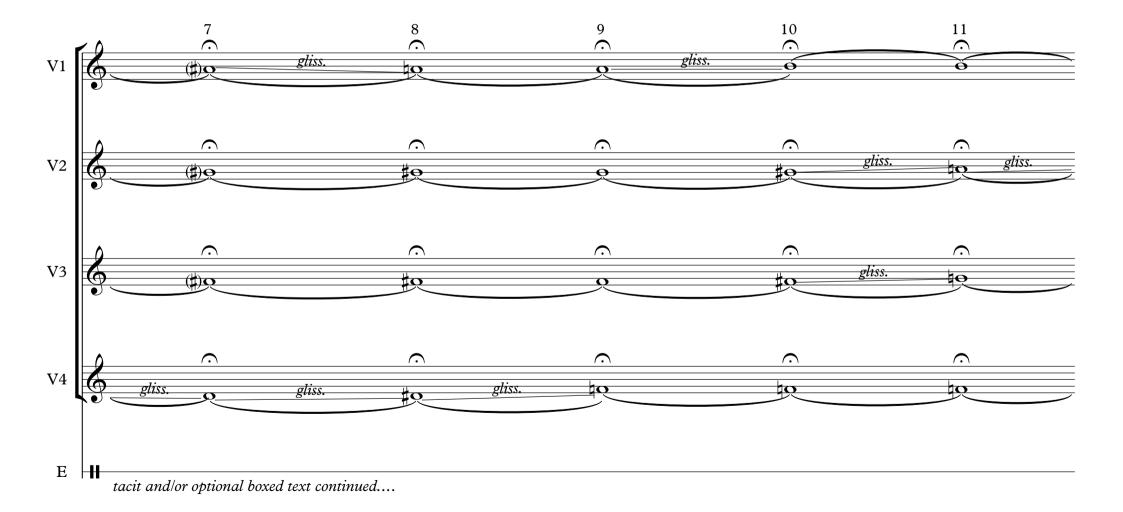
#### General notes for V1-4 Section A:

Oooo: soft, rounded and in front of mouth, continuous throughout section

Glissandi: very slow throughout. Their aim is to explore and revel in the microtonal and subsequent beatings that occur.

Delay: functions to extend all long-tones beyond physical breathing capabilities so that sounds are continuous throughout, meaning glissandos can last over several breaths without sounds pausing momentarily while performers takes in new air.





(Be approx. 15mins into the piece at nr. 15)

#### V1-4 throughout section B:

ao.....

sfz > mv

ao....

sfz > mp

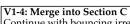
ao....

sfz > mp

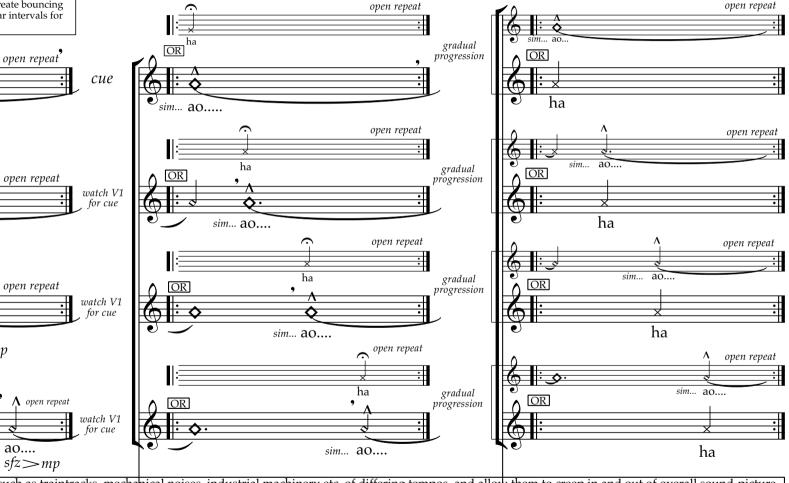
ao....

Alternate ML/MR moderate sweeping, smooth Reverb gradual progression from relatively wet to relatively dry

V1-4: Note values do not apply, instead durations are variable. Follow order as notated and create bouncing effect from voice to voice, using irregular intervals for each pronounced longtone attack



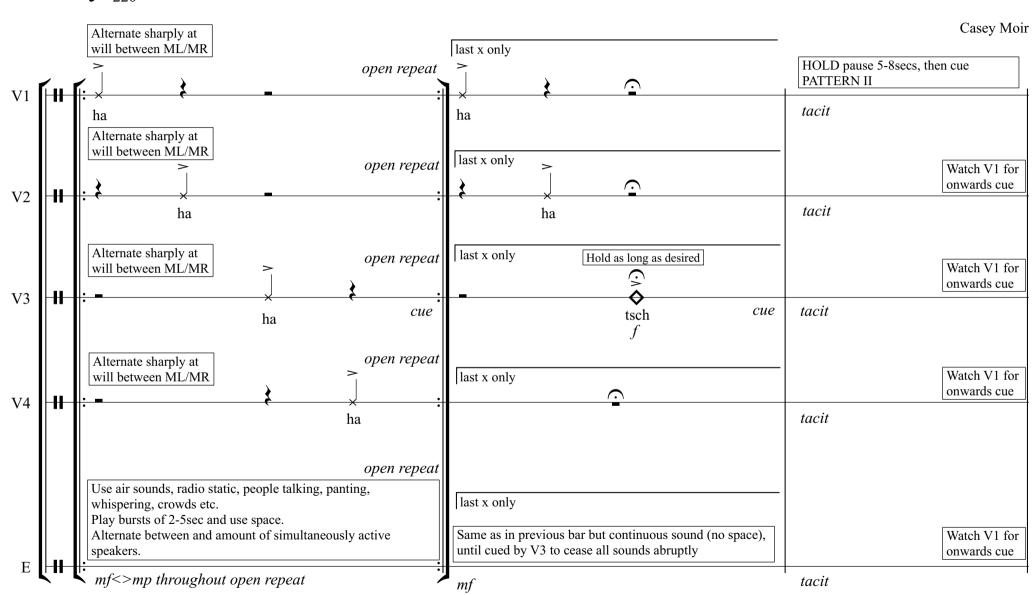
Continue with bouncing irregular soundings and gradually progress to more regular soundings which accelerate towards 220bpm Introduce 'ha'. Alternate between sounding 'ao' and 'ha' N.B: the order of soundings remains as notated (V1>V2>V3>V4>) 'Ha' should be intermittent at first, gradually increasing in frequency throughout gradual progression until 'Ha' has completely replaced 'Ao' Once 'ha' has completely taken over 'ao' and tempo 220bpm has been reached, the merge into section C is complete



Use suitable repetitive motifs such as traintracks, mechanical noises, industrial machinery etc, of differing tempos, and allow them to creep in and out of overall sound-picture. Alternate between loudspeakers, and increase density/number of actively sounding loudspeakers at any given time throughout section B

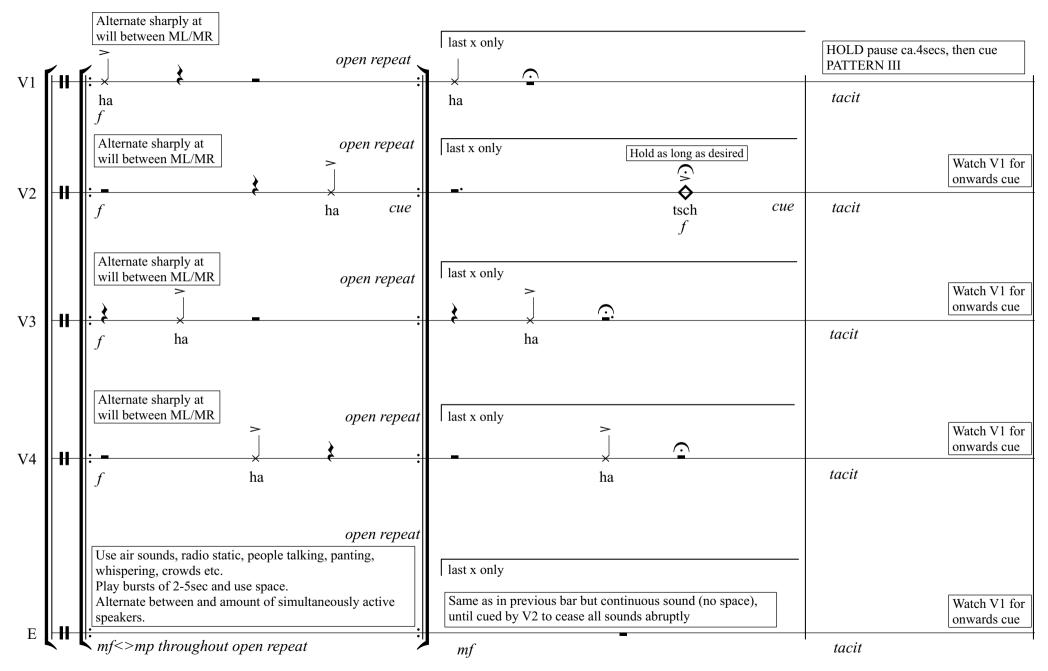
> Introduce sounds such as white noise, radio static etc as vocals 1. introduce 'Ha' that gradually replaces 'Ao', 2. become more regular in their soundings and 3. accelerate towards 220bpm

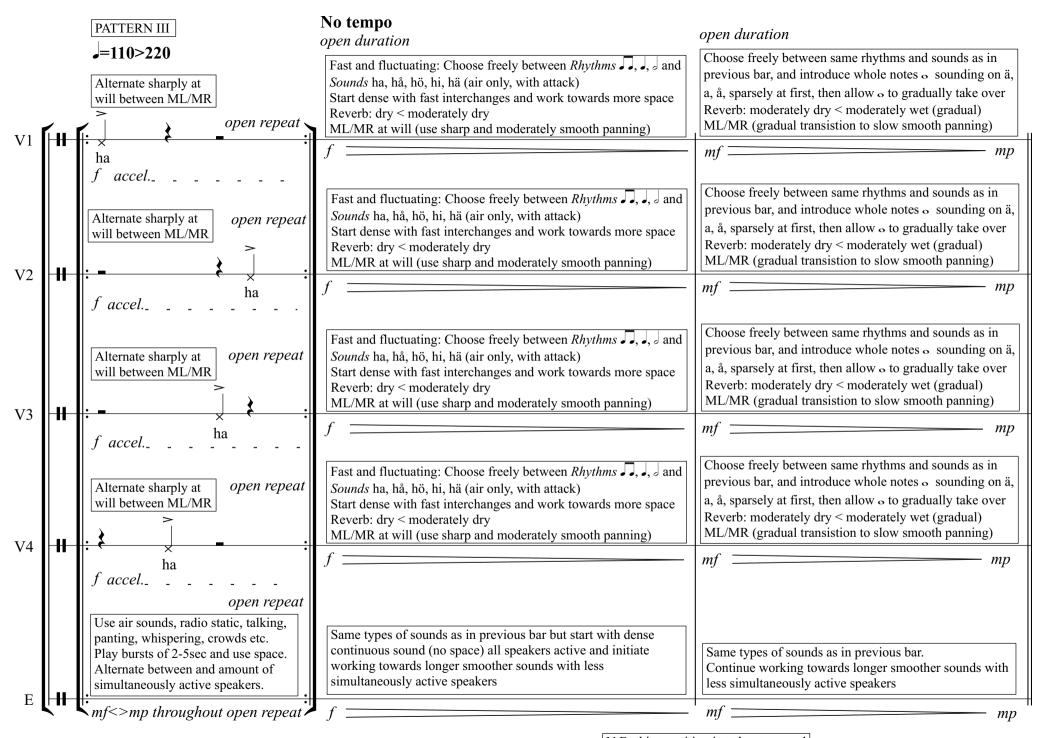
# Outside in



PATTERN II

ca. =110





N.B: this transition is to be staggered and applies to all parts. LISTEN!!

ML/MR: continuous smooth slow panning. Reverb: moderately wet.

Sound using only air on vowel formations ä, a, å. Sound for a full in- or exhale, starting each new sound and in/exhale with a soft glottal attack.

Sound independently of each other, varying the lengths of soundings, breathing (taking short pauses) where necessary but always see to it that at least one voice is actively sounding at any given time.

