

UNIVERSIDAD SAN FRANCISCO DE QUITO USFQ

Colegio de Música (COM)

Escena 1: Voices
Escena 2: Penguins

Jessica Silvana Barroso Sánchez

Composición para Medios Contemporáneos

Trabajo de fin de carrera presentado como requisito
para la obtención del título de
Licenciada en Composición para Medios Contemporáneos

Quito, 29 de noviembre de 2024

UNIVERSIDAD SAN FRANCISCO DE QUITO USFQ

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HOJA DE CALIFICACIÓN DE TRABAJO DE FIN DE CARRERA

**Escena 1: Voices
Escena 2: Penguins**

Jessica Silvana Barroso Sánchez

Nombre del profesor, Título académico

**Manuel García Albornoz, M.M.
Nelson García García, Compositor**

Quito, 29 de noviembre de 2024

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Nombres y apellidos: Jessica Silvana Barroso Sánchez

Código: 00322661

Cédula de identidad: 1804728994

Lugar y fecha: Quito, noviembre de 2024

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RESUMEN

A través de la secuencia dramática de acción en vivo “*Voices*” y el documental “*Penguins*”, doy a conocer como la música puede potenciar y transformar las narrativas audiovisuales.

Para *Voices*, desarrollé una composición adecuada a la época medieval y a la guerra; tomando como referencia al compositor James Horner.

Para *Penguins*, mi composición se desarrolla alrededor de la majestuosidad de los pingüinos Adelia en el mundo de los pingüinos, combinando así texturas orquestales que a través de la música ayudan a plasmar la belleza y el espíritu de esta especie en la naturaleza.

Estos proyectos musicales son un reflejo de las prácticas de teorías, técnicas y habilidades aprendidas a lo largo de la carrera de composición musical para medios contemporáneos. Las composiciones destacan cómo la música puede enriquecer la experiencia audiovisual y lograr que el público llegue a conectarse emocionalmente con las mismas; consiguiendo así que la música sea una herramienta esencial para contar historias.

Palabras clave: composición musical, compositora, documental, medieval, pingüinos Adelia.

ABSTRACT

Through the dramatic live-action sequence "Voices" and the documentary "Penguins", I showcase how music can enhance and transform audiovisual narratives.

For "Voices", I developed a composition suited to the medieval era and war, drawing inspiration from composer James Horner.

Inside of "Penguins", my composition centers around the majesty of Adélie penguins in their natural habitat, blending orchestral textures that, through music, help capture the beauty and spirit of this species in the wild.

These musical projects reflect the theoretical practices, techniques, and skills I have learned throughout my studies in contemporary media composition. The compositions highlight how music can enrich the audiovisual experience and enable the audience to emotionally connect with the narrative, demonstrating how music becomes an essential tool for storytelling.

Keywords: music composition, composer, documentary, medieval, Adélie penguins.

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INTRODUCCIÓN

La música en el cine ha logrado convertirse en un elemento muy importante para complementar la experiencia audiovisual, dejando así de ser un simple acompañamiento musical.

Desde la época del cine mudo, la música ha sido un elemento importante para las filmaciones, ya que, los proyectos, al tener falta de diálogos necesitaban algún elemento que les ayude a mejorar y enriquecer la experiencia audiovisual. A lo largo del tiempo y con la evolución de la tecnología, las bandas sonoras han logrado convertirse en una pieza significativa para intensificar las emociones, definir ambientes y potenciar las narrativas de las películas, ya que, no solo refuerzan las emociones de los personajes, sino que aportan con la conexión del público con la filmación, consiguiendo así que los mismos se sumerjan aún más en la trama.

Dentro del cine ecuatoriano, las bandas sonoras son fundamentales para fortalecer la identidad cultural y narrativas de las producciones nacionales, ya que se convierten en un medio para destacar las raíces del país, por medio de la incorporación de ritmos, instrumentos y estilos autóctonos. La integración de bandas sonoras realizadas por compositores ecuatorianos en filmaciones nacionales fortalece la colaboración entre cineastas y músicos nacionales.

ORQUESTACIÓN: VOICES

Woodwinds

- Flute: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Oboe: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Clarinet: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Bassoon: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra

Brass

- Horn: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Trumpet: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Trombone: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Tuba: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra

Percussion

- Timpani: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra

Synthesizers

- Synth 1: Spitfire – LABS/ Foghorn: VT – Nightfrost
- Synth 2: Spitfire – LABS/ Sound The Alarm
- Synth 3: Native Instruments – Kontakt / Action Strikes Hits
- Synth 4: Native Instruments – Kontakt / Action Strikes Hits
- Synth 5: Spitfire – LABS/ Textural Pads: Deneb
- Synth 6: Spitfire – LABS/ Arctic Swells: Decay
- Synth 7: Spitfire – LABS/ Tundra Atmos: Lost In The Cavern

Choir

- Soprano: Spitfire – LABS/ Micahs Choir: Warp Fracture
- Contralto: Spitfire – LABS/ Micahs Choir: Warp Fracture
- Tenor: Spitfire – LABS/ Choir: Long
- Bass: Spitfire – LABS/ Choir: Long

Strings:

- Violin 1: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Violin 2: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Viola: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Cello: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Double Bass: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra

Voices

11

Jessica Barroso

Instrumentation:

- 2 Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 2 Clarinet in B $\flat$
- 2 Bassoon
- Horn in F I, II
- Horn in F III, IV
- 3 Trumpet in B $\flat$
- 3 Trombone
- Tuba
- Timpani
- Synth 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- Soprano
- Alto
- Tenor
- Bass
- Violin I, Violin II
- Viola
- Cello
- Double Bass

Tempo: ♩ = 83

Key Signature: One sharp (F#)

Time Signature: 4/4

Measures: 79 - 87

Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *mp*, crescendo, decrescendo.

Vocal Lyrics: Ah, Mh.

Other Instructions: col legno

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

42

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Timp.

Synth 1

Synth 2

Synth 3

Synth 4

Synth 5

Synth 6

Synth 7

S

A

T

B

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

p

p

ff

mp

pp

Oh

Oh

Oh

Ah

f

f

mp

mp

mp

mp

mp

pp

pp

pp

pp

mp

Voices

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♩ = 83

p

8

f

♩ = 87

p

♩ = 89

16

mp

25

p

♩ = 83

34

a2

mp

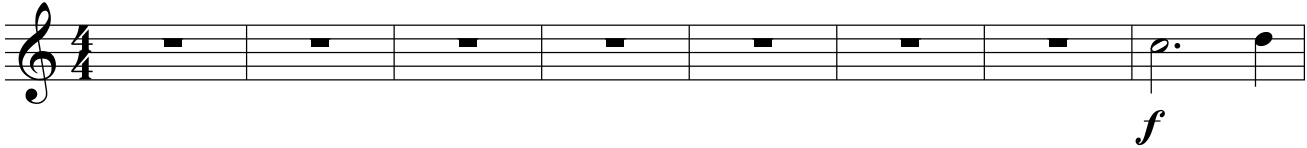
mf

f

42

p

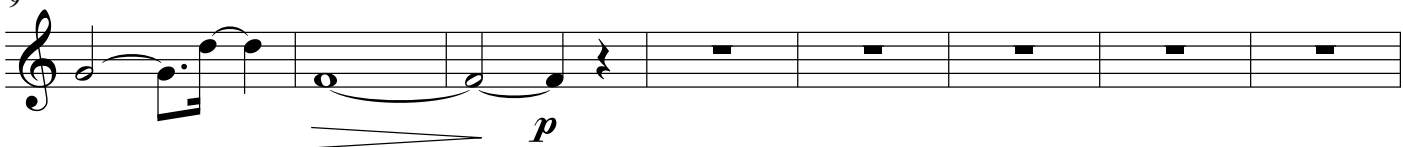
♩ = 83



f

9

♩ = 87



p

17

♩ = 89



26



35

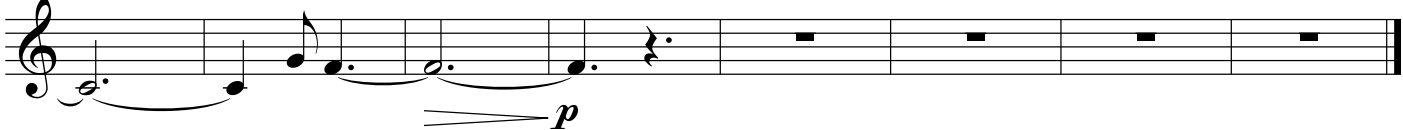
♩ = 83

a2

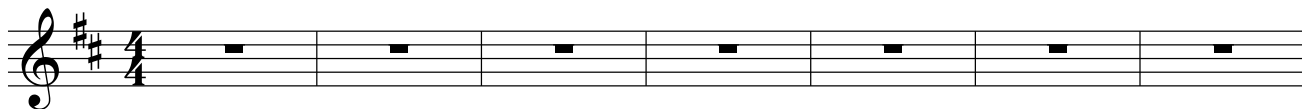
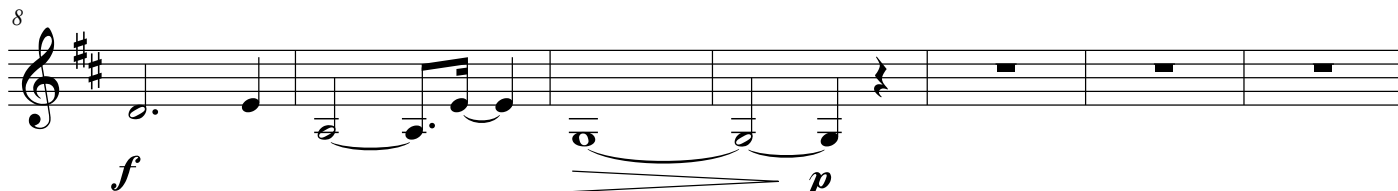
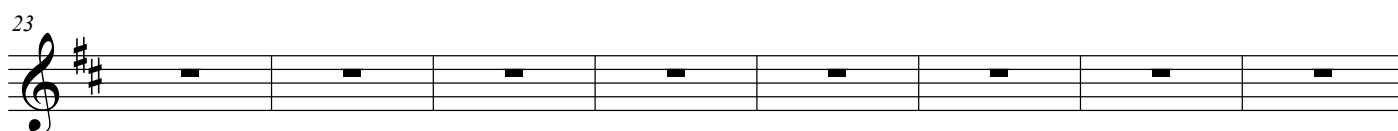
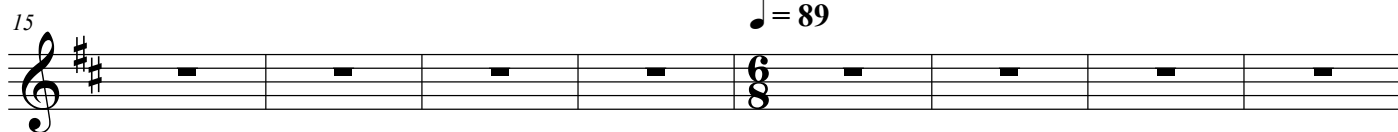
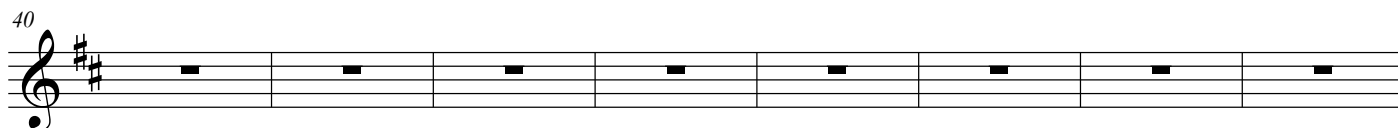
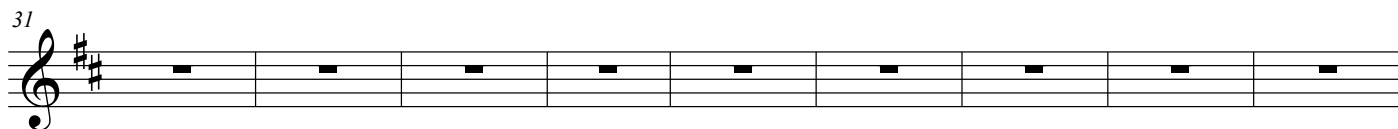


mp *mf* *f*

43



p

$\text{♩} = 83$  $\text{♩} = 87$  $\text{♩} = 89$  $\text{♩} = 83$ 

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$\text{♩} = 83$

9

$\text{♩} = 87$

p *f* *mp*

16

$\text{♩} = 89$

f

23

p

32

$\text{♩} = 83$

a2

mp *mf*

41

f

50

♩ = 83

p *mp*

8

♩ = 87

f *p*

15

♩ = 89

21

27

33

♩ = 83
a2

p *mp*

39

mf *f*

47

©

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of six staves. The first staff has a tempo marking of quarter note = 83. The second staff has a tempo marking of quarter note = 87. The third staff has a tempo marking of quarter note = 89. The fourth staff has a tempo marking of quarter note = 83. The fifth staff has a tempo marking of quarter note = 83. The sixth staff has a tempo marking of quarter note = 83. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and dynamic markings like *mp*, *p*, and *f*.

$\text{♩} = 83$

8

$\text{♩} = 87$

f p

16

$\text{♩} = 89$

f

23

p

$\text{♩} = 83$

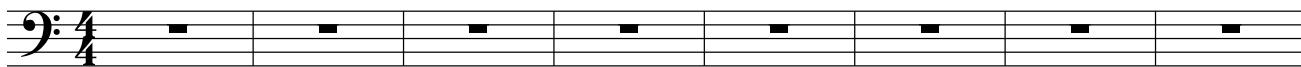
31

39

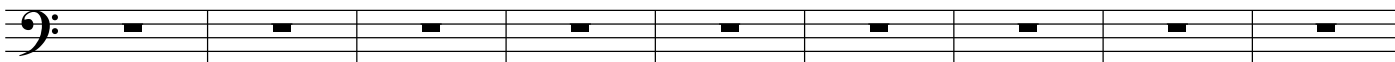
a3

mf f

47

$\text{♩} = 83$  $\text{♩} = 87$

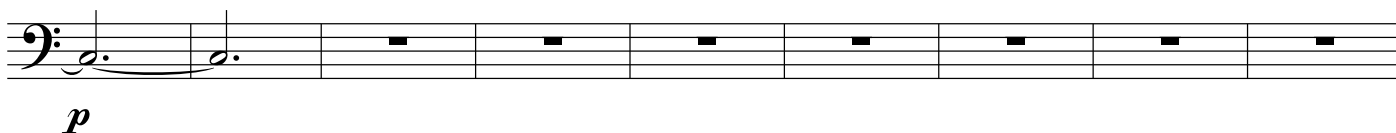
9

 $\text{♩} = 89$

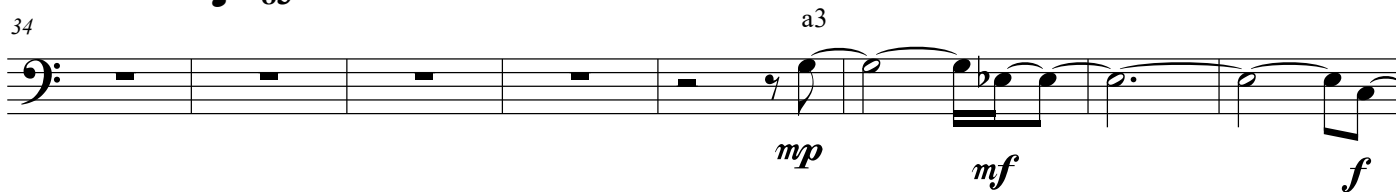
18



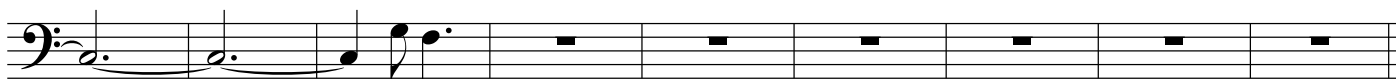
25

 $\text{♩} = 83$

34



42



♩ = 83

9

♩ = 87

p *f*

16

♩ = 89

p *mp* *f*

23

p

♩ = 83

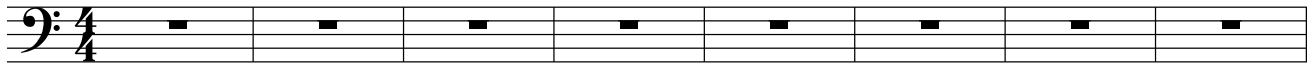
32

mp *mf*

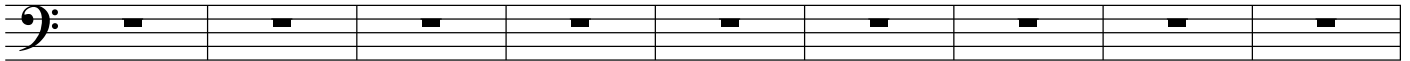
40

f *p*

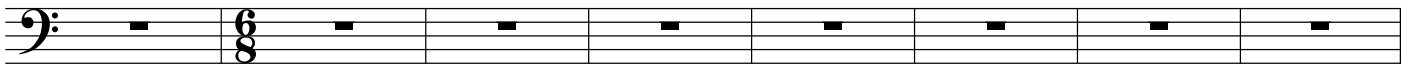
49

$\text{♩} = 83$  $\text{♩} = 87$

9

 $\text{♩} = 89$

18



26

 $\text{♩} = 83$

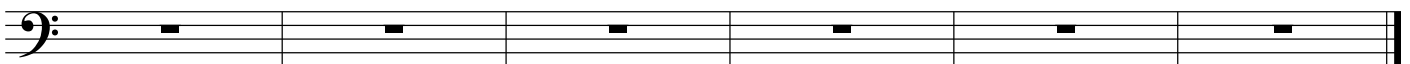
35

*mp* *mf*

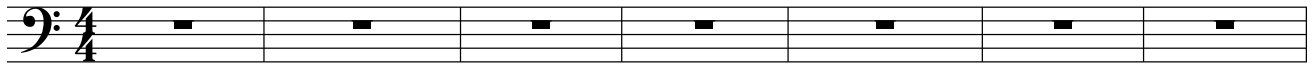
40

*f* *ff*

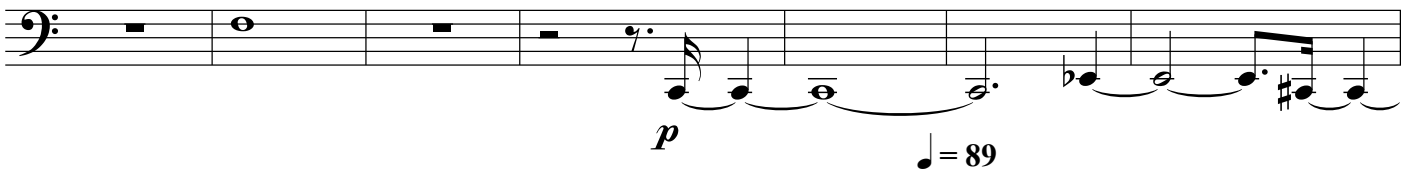
45



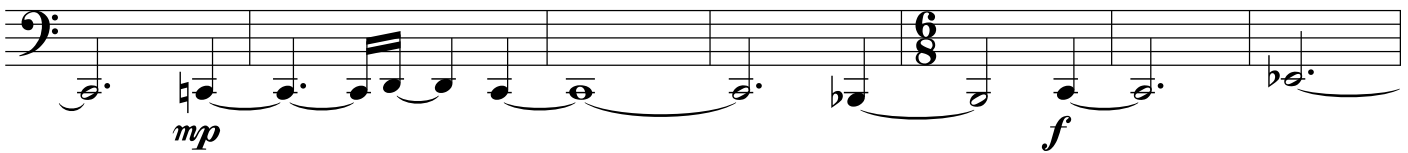
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 $\text{♩} = 83$  $\text{♩} = 87$

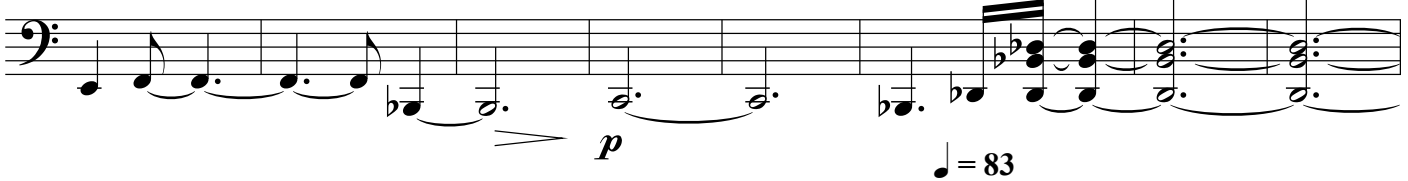
8



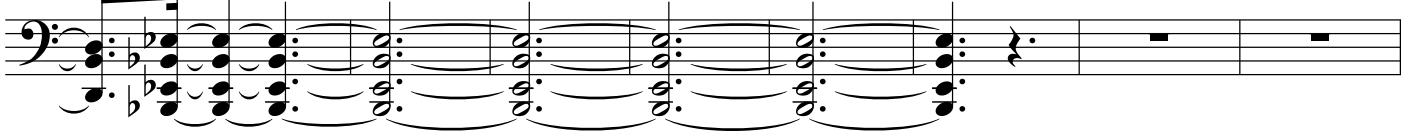
15



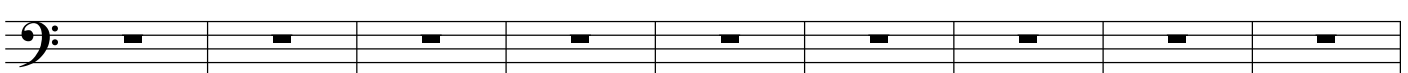
22



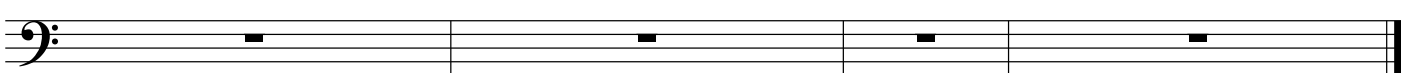
30

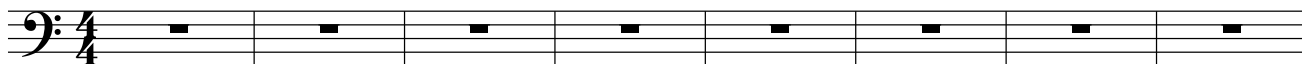


38

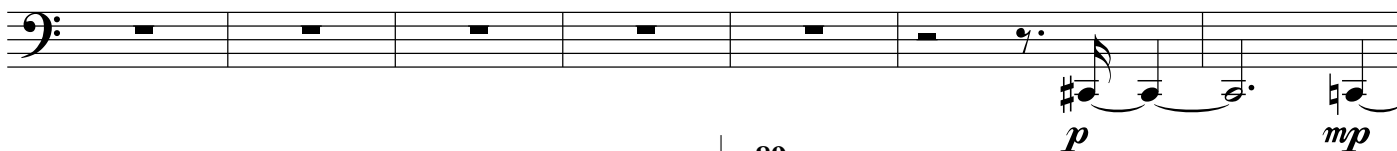


47

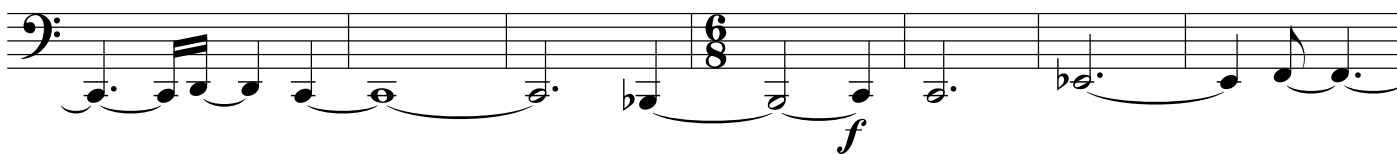


$\text{♩} = 83$  $\text{♩} = 87$

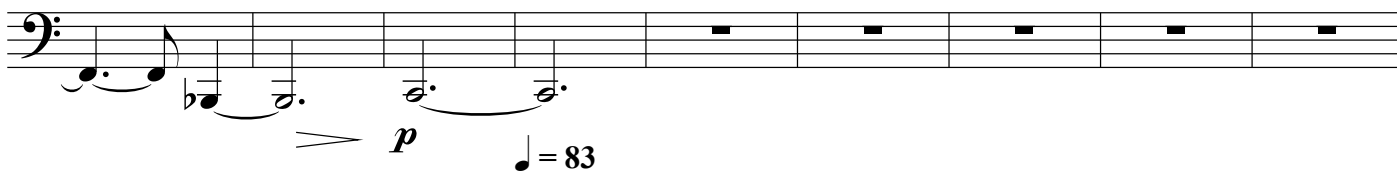
9

 $\text{♩} = 89$

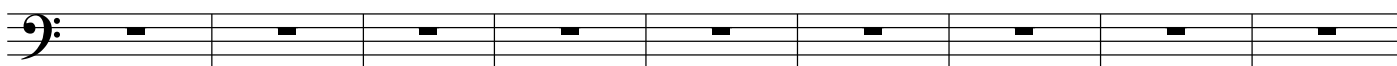
16



23



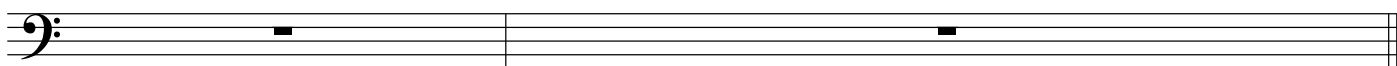
32



41



49



♩ = 83

8

15

22

29

37

41

45

50

p

mp

f

p

mp

mf

f

♩ = 83

8

♩ = 87

p

14

mp

18

♩ = 89

24

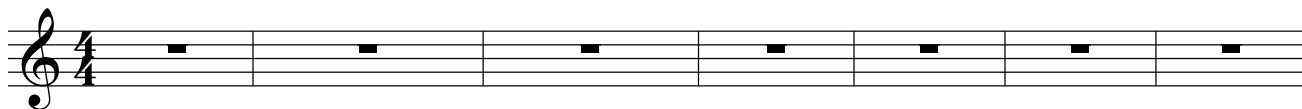
p

32

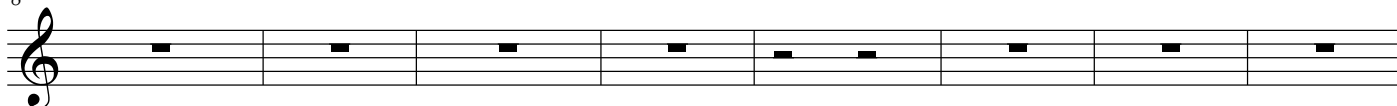
♩ = 83

39

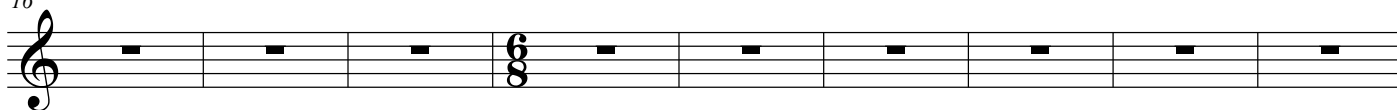
47

$\text{♩} = 83$  $\text{♩} = 87$

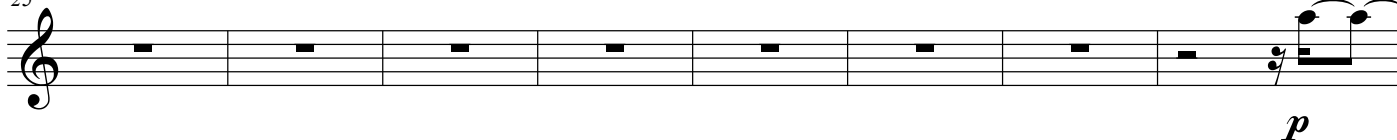
8

 $\text{♩} = 89$

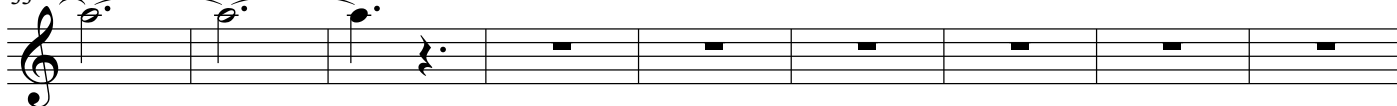
16



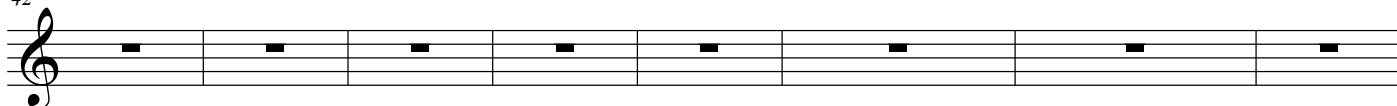
25

 $\text{♩} = 83$

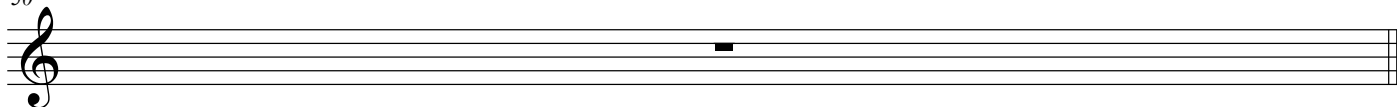
33



42

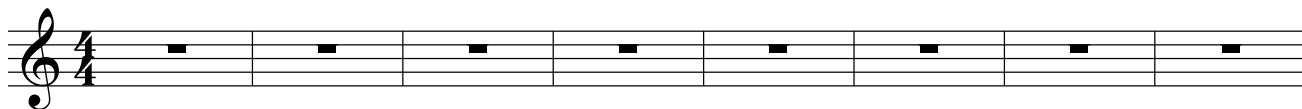


50

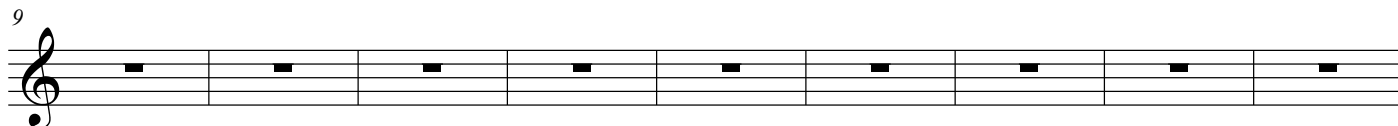


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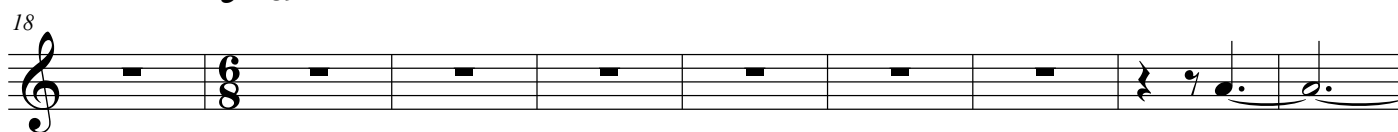
♩ = 83



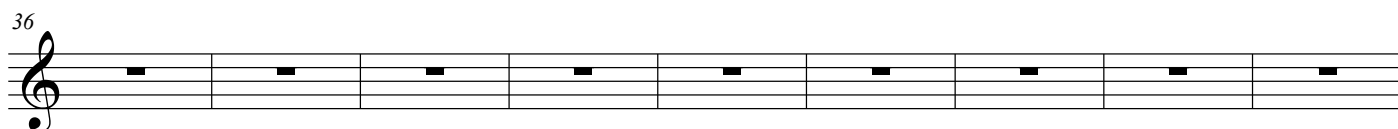
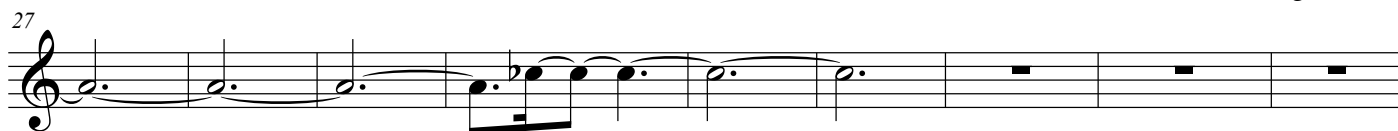
♩ = 87



♩ = 89

*p*

♩ = 83



♩ = 83

p

Ah _____

♩ = 87

8

16

♩ = 89

22

♩ = 83

27

Uh _____

mp *mf* *f*

36

Uh _____ Ah _____ Ah _____

mp *pp*

45

Oh _____ Oh _____ Oh _____

Detailed description: The musical score is for a Soprano voice part, spanning 45 measures. It is written in 4/4 time. The score is divided into systems of five measures each. Measure numbers 8, 16, 22, 27, 36, and 45 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The tempo is marked with a quarter note equal to 83, 87, and 89 beats per minute at different points. Dynamics include piano (p), mezzo-piano (mp), mezzo-forte (mf), forte (f), and pianissimo (pp). The vocal line includes several rests, indicated by a horizontal line with a flag. There are also vocalizations: 'Ah' in measures 1-2, 'Uh' in measures 28-29, and 'Oh' in measures 46-48. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 45.

$\text{♩} = 83$

p

Ah _____

$\text{♩} = 87$

9

$\text{♩} = 89$

18

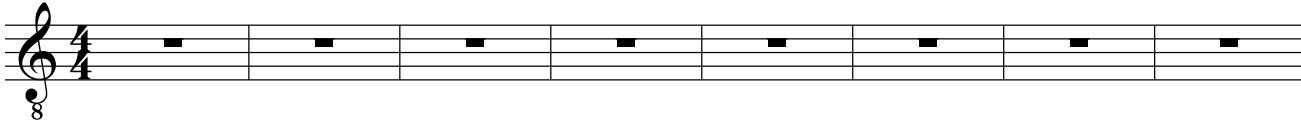
$\text{♩} = 83$

27

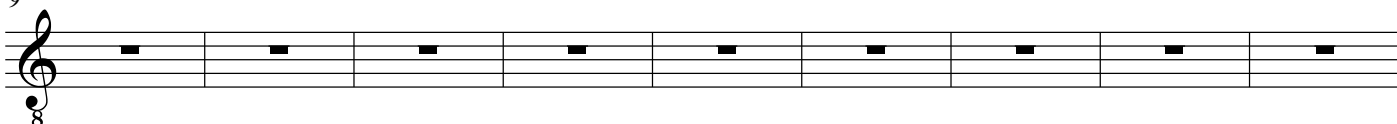
36

45

♩ = 83



9



♩ = 87

18

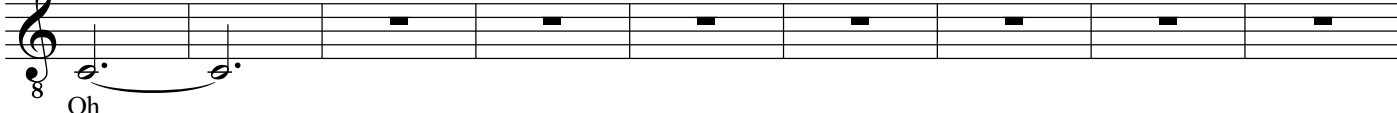
f



Oh Oh Oh Oh Oh Oh

25

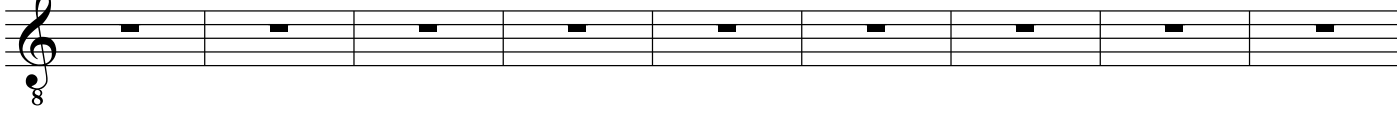
p



Oh

♩ = 83

34



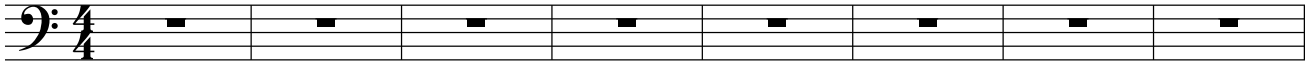
43

mp



Oh Oh Oh

pp

$\text{♩} = 83$  $\text{♩} = 87$

9

mp

Mh Mh Mh

 $\text{♩} = 89$

16

f

Mh Mh Oh Oh Oh Oh Oh

22

p

Oh Oh Oh Oh

 $\text{♩} = 83$

30

mp

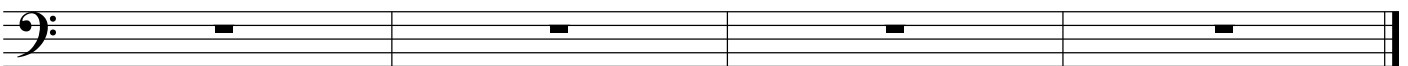
Oh Oh Oh Uh

38

*mf**f*

Uh Ah Ah

47



Jessica Barroso

♩ = 83

p

♩ = 87

p

7

f

p

15

8^{va}

mp

f

21

p

29

♩ = 83

8^{va}

mp

38 (8^{va})

mf

f

44

mp

50

pp

Jessica Barroso

♩ = 83

p *f*

9 ♩ = 87

p *mp*

16 ♩ = 89

f

21

p

29 ♩ = 83

mp

38

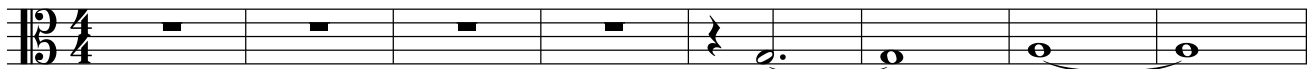
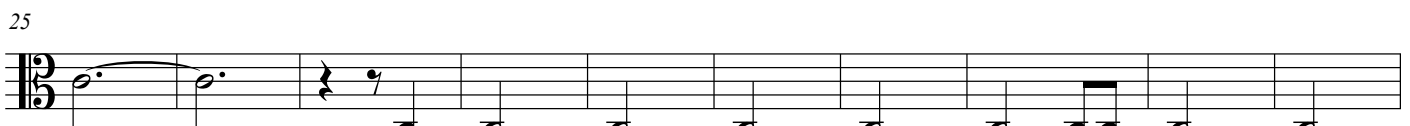
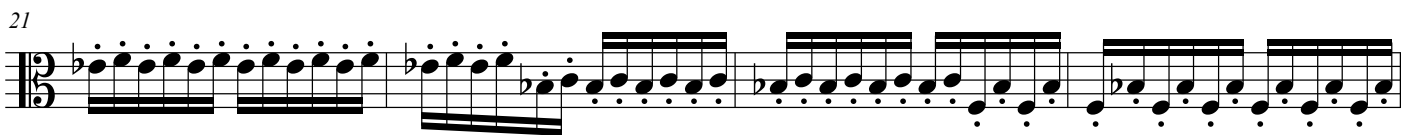
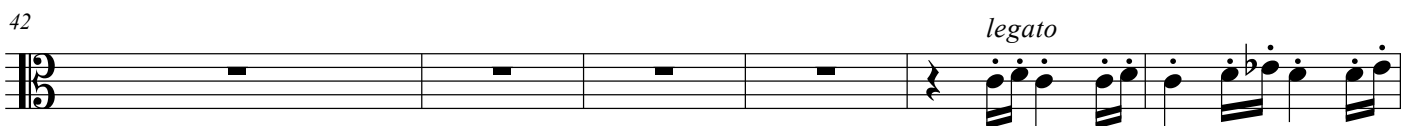
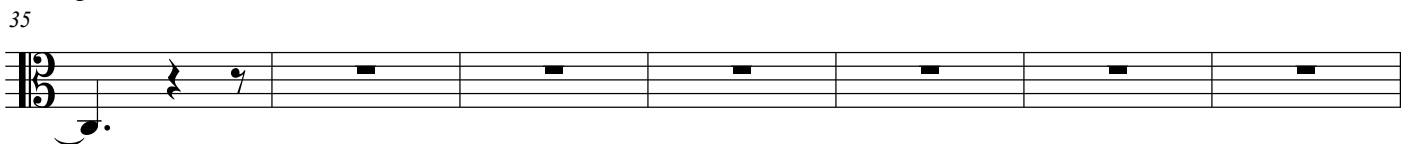
mf *f*

44

mp

50

pp

$\text{♩} = 83$ *p* *f* $\text{♩} = 87$ *col legno**p* $\text{♩} = 89$ *arco**f**p* $\text{♩} = 83$ *legato**mp**pp*

$\text{♩} = 83$

p *mp*

8

p

$\text{♩} = 87$

15

mp *f*

21

30

$\text{♩} = 83$

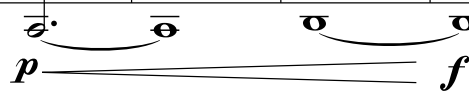
39

f *mp* *legato*

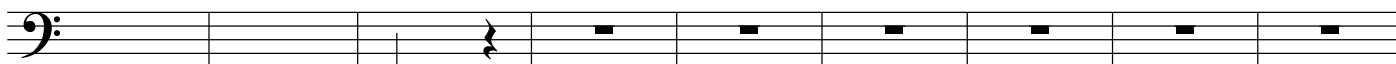
47

pp

Jessica Barroso

 $\text{♩} = 83$  $\text{♩} = 87$

9

 $\text{♩} = 89$

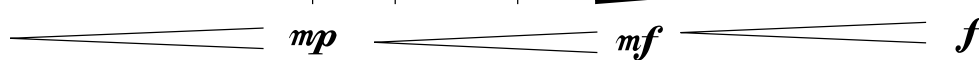
18



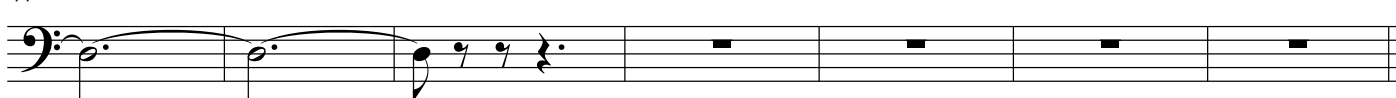
26

 $\text{♩} = 83$

35



44

*mp*

ORQUESTACIÓN: PENGUINS

Woodwinds

- Flute: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Oboe: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Bassoon: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra

Brass

- Horn: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Tuba: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra

Percusión

- Timpani: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Cymbals: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Glockenspiel: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Vibraphone: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Marimba: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Tubular Bells: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Taiko Drum: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Harp: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra

Sintetizadores

- Synth 1: Spitfire – LABS/ Textual Pads: Avaur
- Synth 2: Spitfire – LABS/ Textual Pads: Cylosa
- Synth 3: Spitfire – LABS/ Modular Pianos: 10 Modulorgan
- Synth 4: Native Instruments – Kontakt / Action Strikes Hits

Strings:

- Violin 1: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Violin 2: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Viola: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Cello: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra
- Double Bass: Spitfire – BBC Symphony Orchestra

SCORE: PENGUINS

43

Jessica Barroso

[illegible]

This image shows a page of a musical score for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for various instruments, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, strings, and electronic instruments. The notation includes notes, rests, dynamics (p, mp, f), and articulation marks. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl., Ob., Bsn., Hn., Hn., Tuba, Timp., Cym., Glk., Vib., Mrb., T.B., Taiko, Hp., Synth 1, Synth 2, Synth 3, Synth 4, Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., and D.B. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. Dynamics like *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte) are indicated throughout the score. There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The overall layout is typical of a professional musical score, with clear notation and instrument labels.

22

Fl.

p *f* *p* *f* *mf* *f*

Ob.

p *f* *p* *f* *mf* *f*

Bsn.

f *mf* *f*

Hn.

Hn.

Tuba

22

Timp.

22

Cym.

22

Glk.

f *mf* *f*

Vib.

22

Mrb.

22

T.B.

Taiko

22

Hp.

22

Synth 1

p

Synth 2

p *f* *mf* *f*

Synth 3

p *f* *mf* *f*

Synth 4

22

Vln. I

f *p* *f* *mf* *f*

Vln. II

f *p* *mf* *f*

Vla.

p *f* *p* *mf*

pizz.

Vc.

f *mf* *f*

D.B.

34

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Hn.

Hn.

Tuba

Timp.

Cym.

34

Glk.

Vib.

Mrb.

T.B.

Taiko

Hp.

Synth 1

Synth 2

Synth 3

Synth 4

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

p

f

mp

pizz.

This page of the musical score covers measures 45 through 54. The instrumentation includes woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horns, Tuba), percussion (Timpani, Cymbals, Glockenspiel, Vibraphone, Maracas, Tom-tom, Taiko), strings (Violins I & II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass), and electronic elements (Harp, Synthesizers 1-4). The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. Measures 45-54 show a variety of musical textures, including sustained melodic lines in the woodwinds and strings, rhythmic patterns in the percussion, and complex harmonic structures in the synthesizers and lower strings. Dynamics range from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf). Performance instructions such as 'a2' (second octave) and 'div.' (divisi) are present. The score is a page from a larger manuscript, with measure numbers 45 and 46 visible at the top of the first and second staves respectively.

55

Fl. *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Ob. *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Bsn. *mf* *f*

Hn. *mf* *f*

Hn.

Tuba *mf* *f*

Timp.

Cym.

Glk. *f*

Vib.

Mrb.

T.B.

Taiko

Hp. *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Synth 1

Synth 2

Synth 3

Synth 4

Vln. I *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Vln. II *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Vla. *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Vc. *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

D.B. *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

(8^{va})

63

Fl.

Musical staff for Flute (Fl.) in treble clef. It begins with a half note G4 marked *p*. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

Ob.

Musical staff for Oboe (Ob.) in treble clef. It begins with a half note G4 marked *p*. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

Bsn.

Musical staff for Bassoon (Bsn.) in bass clef. It begins with a half note G3, followed by a slur over two half notes G3 and F#3. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

Hn.

Musical staff for Horn 1 (Hn.) in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a half note G4, followed by a slur over two half notes G4 and F#4. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

Hn.

Musical staff for Horn 2 (Hn.) in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains whole rests throughout.

Tuba

Musical staff for Tuba in bass clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Timp.

Musical staff for Timpani (Timp.) in bass clef. It begins with a half note G3 marked *p*. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

Cym.

Musical staff for Cymbal (Cym.) in percussion clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Glk.

Musical staff for Glockenspiel (Glk.) in treble clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Vib.

Musical staff for Vibraphone (Vib.) in treble clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Mrb.

Musical staff for Mallets (Mrb.) in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It contains whole rests throughout.

T.B.

Musical staff for Trombone (T.B.) in treble clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Taiko

Musical staff for Taiko in treble clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Hp.

Musical staff for Harp (Hp.) in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It contains whole rests throughout.

Synth 1

Musical staff for Synth 1 in treble clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Synth 2

Musical staff for Synth 2 in treble clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Synth 3

Musical staff for Synth 3 in treble clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Synth 4

Musical staff for Synth 4 in bass clef. It contains whole rests throughout.

Vln. I

Musical staff for Violin I (Vln. I) in treble clef. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a slur over two half notes G4 and F#4. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

Vln. II

Musical staff for Violin II (Vln. II) in treble clef. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a slur over two half notes G4 and F#4. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

Vla.

Musical staff for Viola (Vla.) in alto clef. It begins with a half note G3, followed by a slur over two half notes G3 and F#3. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

Vc.

Musical staff for Violoncello (Vc.) in bass clef. It begins with a half note G3, followed by a slur over two half notes G3 and F#3. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

D.B.

Musical staff for Double Bass (D.B.) in bass clef. It begins with a half note G3, followed by a slur over two half notes G3 and F#3. The rest of the staff contains whole rests.

(8^{vez})

PARTICELLAS: PENGUINS
PENGUINS

Jessica Barroso

$\text{♩} = 90$

9

17

25

33

41

50

58

p *f* *mp* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *p*

PENGUINS

$\text{♩} = 90$

9

17

25

33

41

49

57

p *f*

p

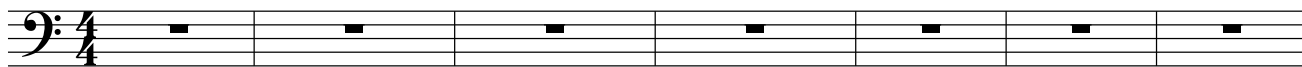
mp *f* *p* *f* *p*

f *mf* *f*

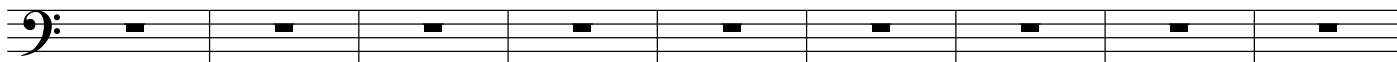
p *f* *mf*

f *mf* *f* *p*

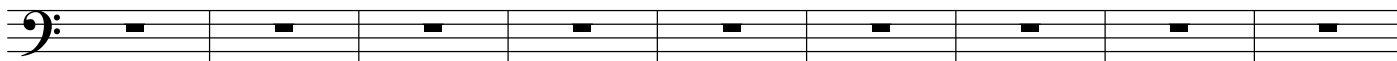
 = 90



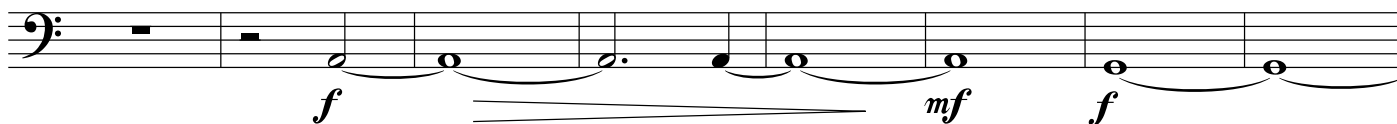
8



17



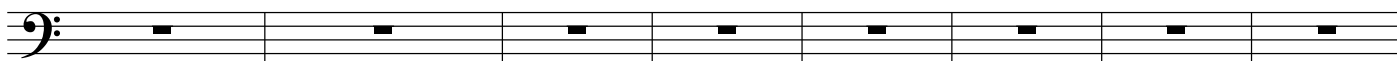
26



34

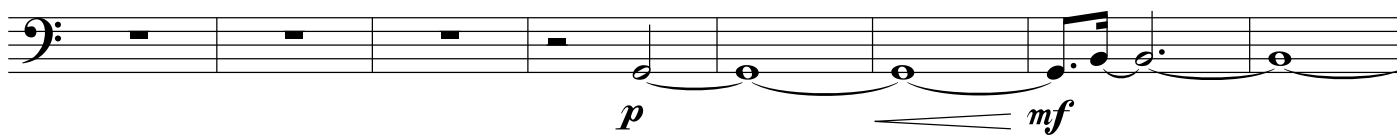


42

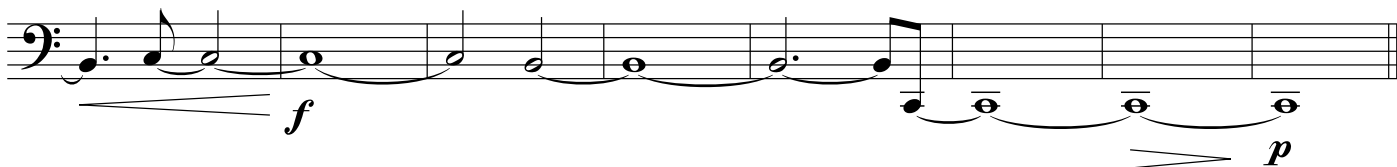


50

a2



58

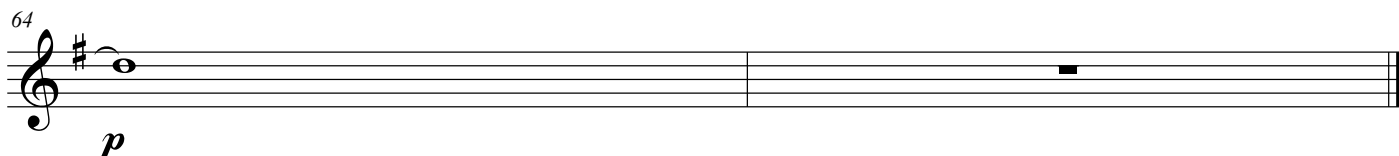
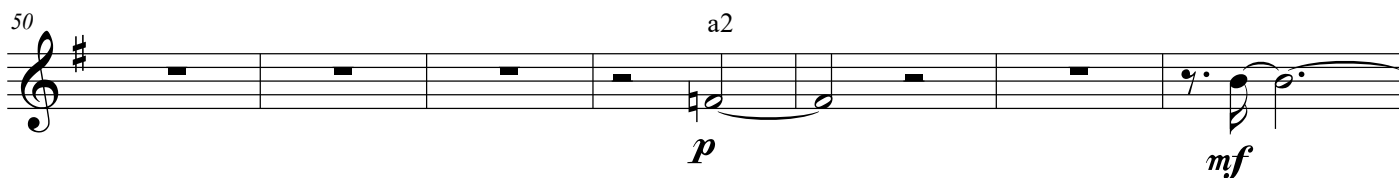
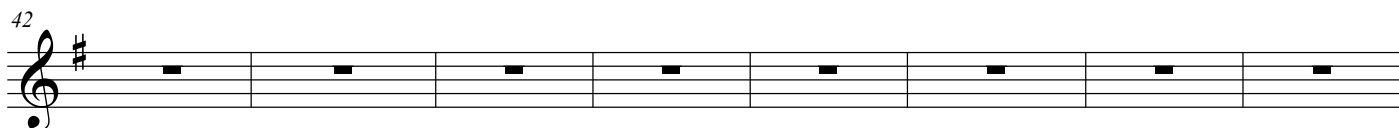
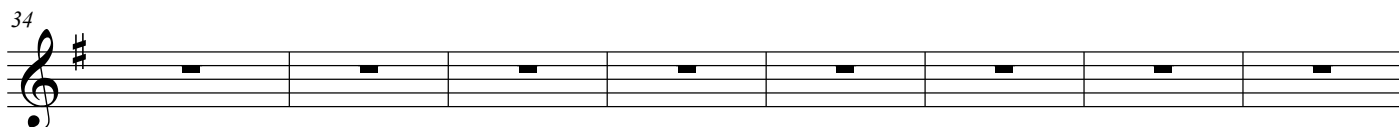
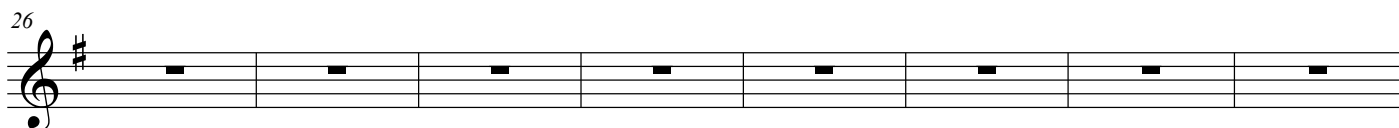
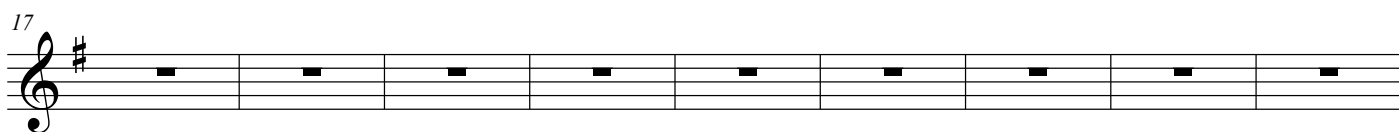
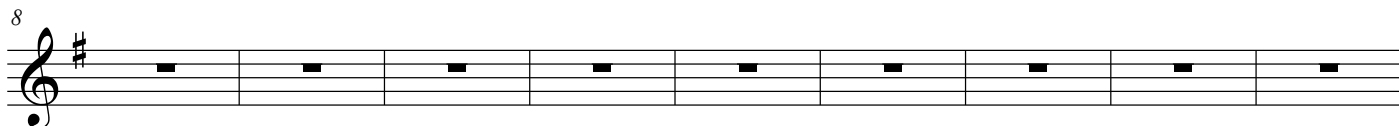


Horn in F
I
II

PENGUINS

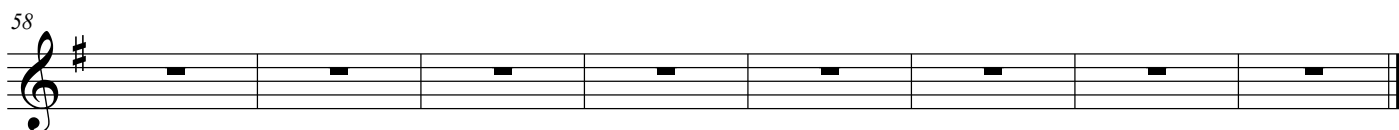
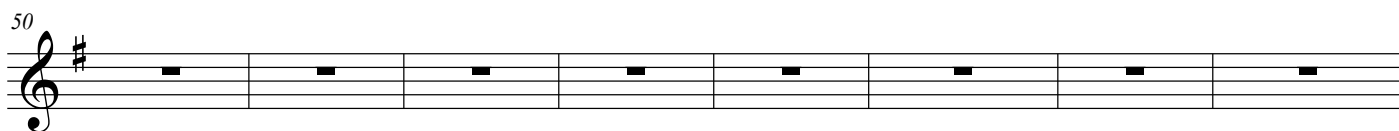
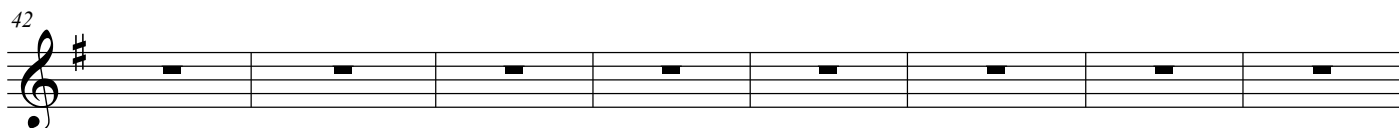
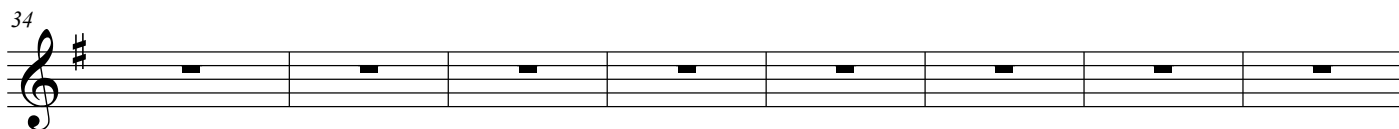
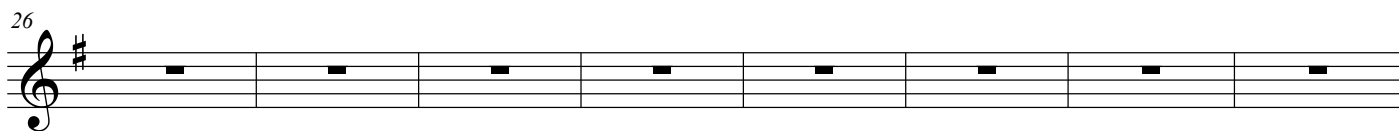
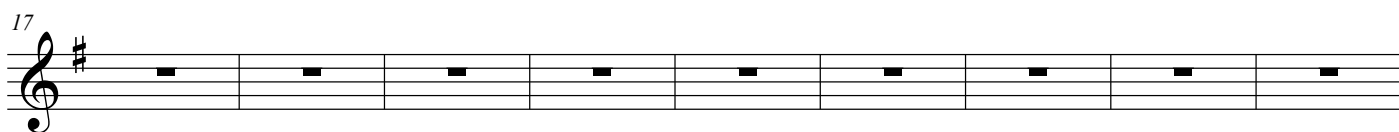
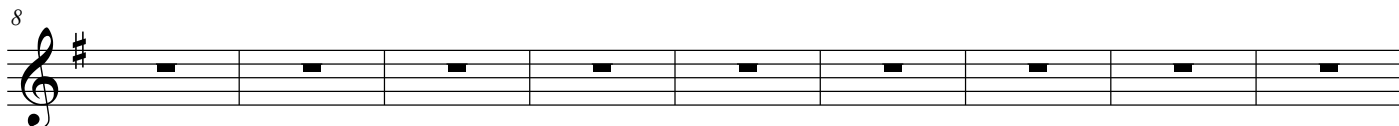
53
Jessica Barroso

$\text{♩} = 90$

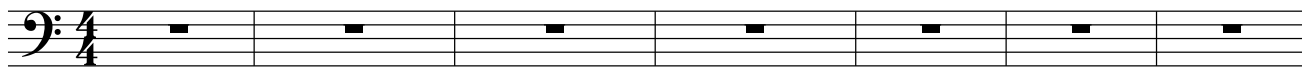


PENGUINS

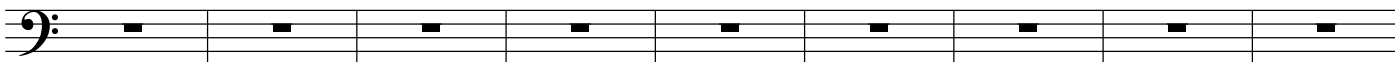
$\text{♩} = 90$



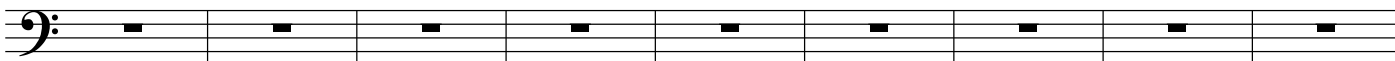
 = 90



8



17



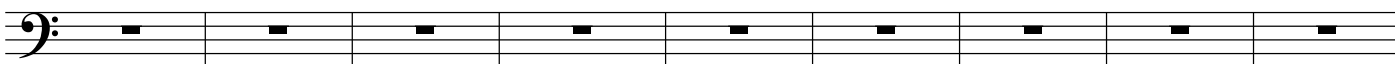
26



35



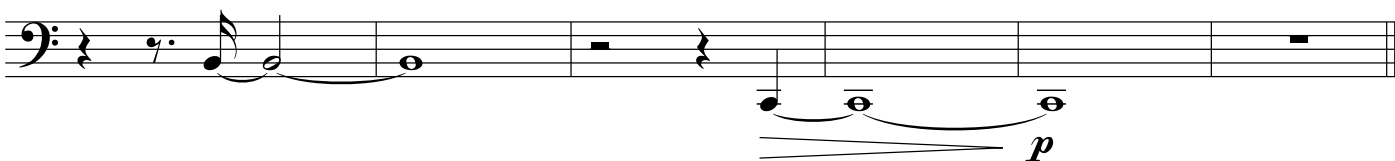
44



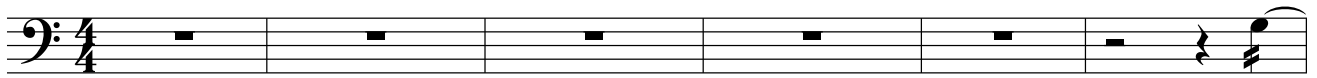
53



60

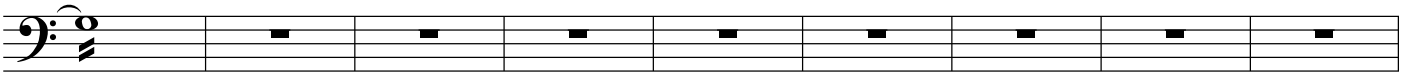


 = 90



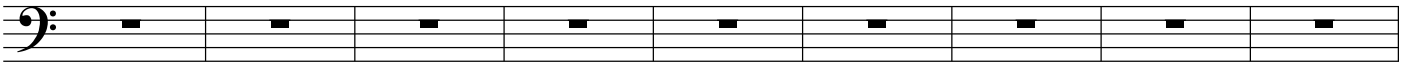
p <

7



 *f*

16



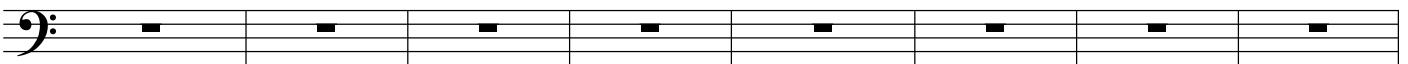
25



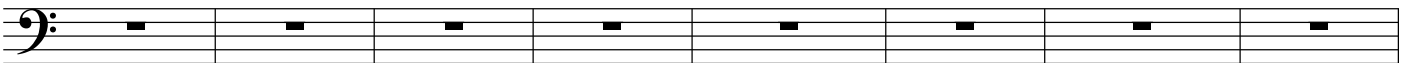
34



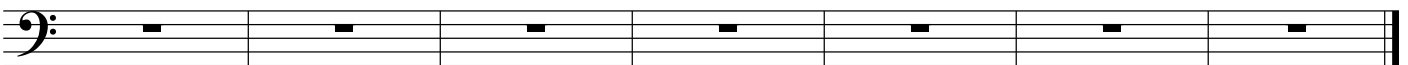
43



51



59



PENGUINS

♩ = 90

First staff of music (measures 1-7). It is in 4/4 time and contains seven measures, each with a single cymbal stroke on the first beat.

8

Second staff of music (measures 8-16). It begins with a half note on the first beat of measure 8, followed by a cymbal stroke on the second beat. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is placed below the first measure. The staff contains eight measures in total, each with a cymbal stroke on the second beat.

17

Third staff of music (measures 17-25). It contains nine measures, each with a single cymbal stroke on the first beat.

26

Fourth staff of music (measures 26-34). It contains nine measures, each with a single cymbal stroke on the first beat.

35

Fifth staff of music (measures 35-43). It contains nine measures, each with a single cymbal stroke on the first beat.

44

Sixth staff of music (measures 44-52). It contains nine measures, each with a single cymbal stroke on the first beat.

53

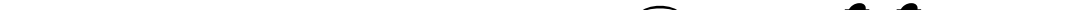
Seventh staff of music (measures 53-60). It contains eight measures, each with a single cymbal stroke on the first beat.

61

Eighth staff of music (measures 61-65). It contains five measures, each with a single cymbal stroke on the first beat, followed by a double bar line at the end of the staff.

PENGUINS

♩ = 90

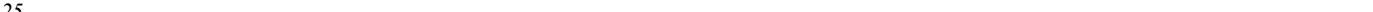
9 

17

mp

This block contains musical notation for measures 17 through 24. Measure 17 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation for measure 17 shows a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, then an eighth note G4, a quarter note A4, an eighth note B-flat4, and a quarter note C5. Measures 18 through 24 each contain a whole rest. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is placed below the first measure of this section.

25

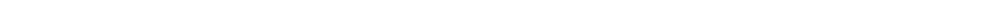


A musical staff with a treble clef. The staff contains a single eighth note on the second line, which is the note D4. The note is represented by a black dot on the line with a short horizontal stem.

33

f *p < mp*

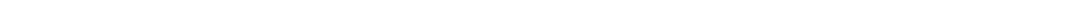
41



49



57



♩ = 90

Marimba

The image shows a musical score for a Marimba. It consists of two staves, a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff, both in 4/4 time. The score is divided into seven measures by vertical bar lines. In each measure, there is a single eighth rest on the treble staff and a single eighth rest on the bass staff. The rests are positioned on the first line of the treble staff and the first line of the bass staff. The word 'Marimba' is written to the left of the staves, with a large curly brace grouping them.

[illegible]

20

Mrb.

29

Mrb.

f

36

Mrb.

p *mp*

41

41

Mrb.

49

49

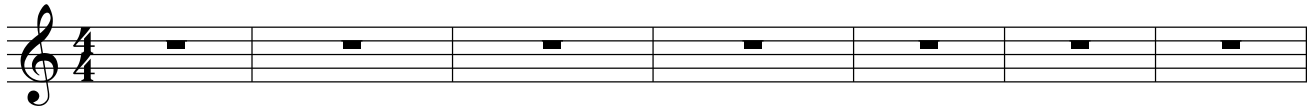
Mrb.

57

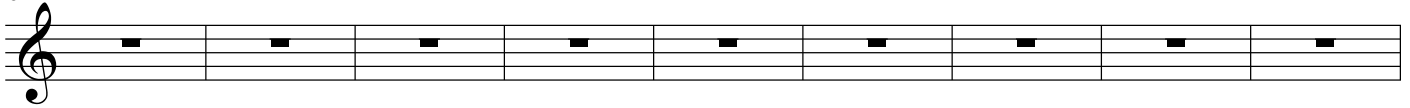
57

Mrb.

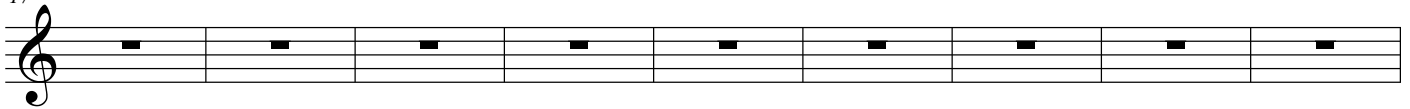
 = 90



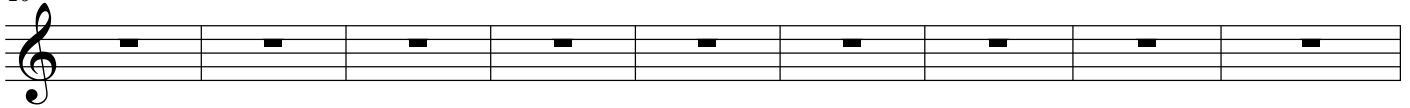
8



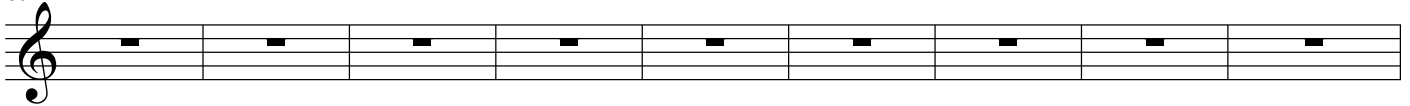
17



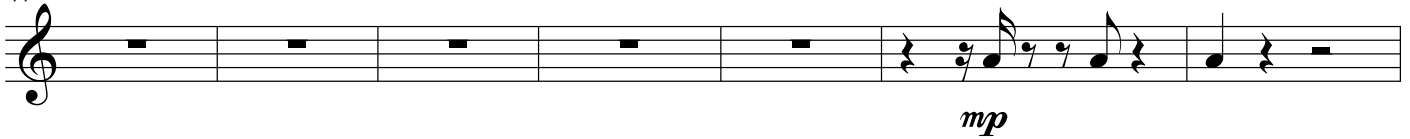
26



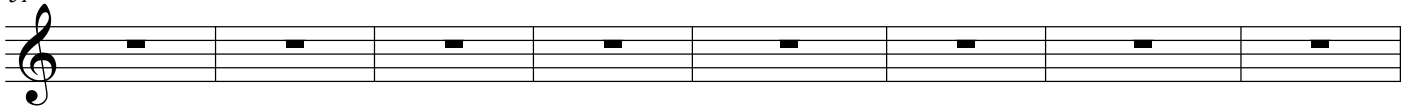
35



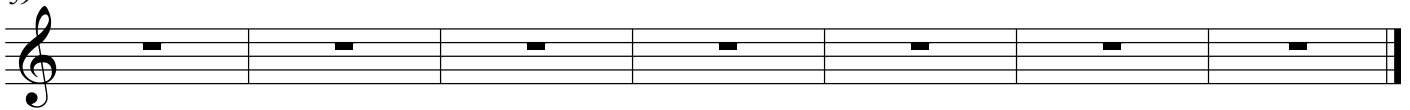
44



51

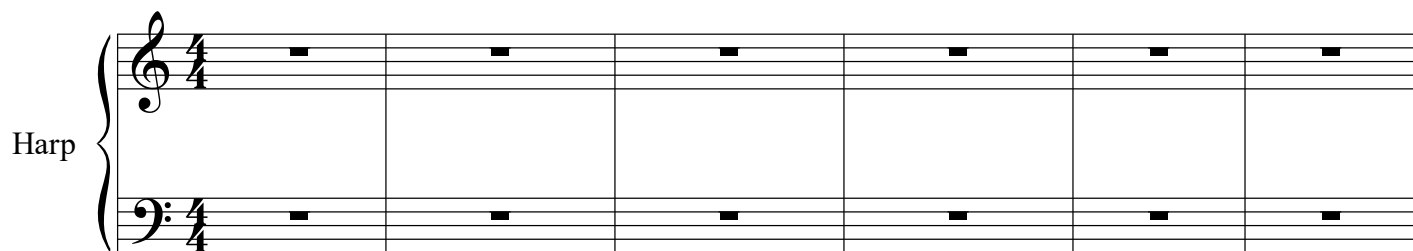


59



$\text{♩} = 90$

Harp



7 DCBEFGA

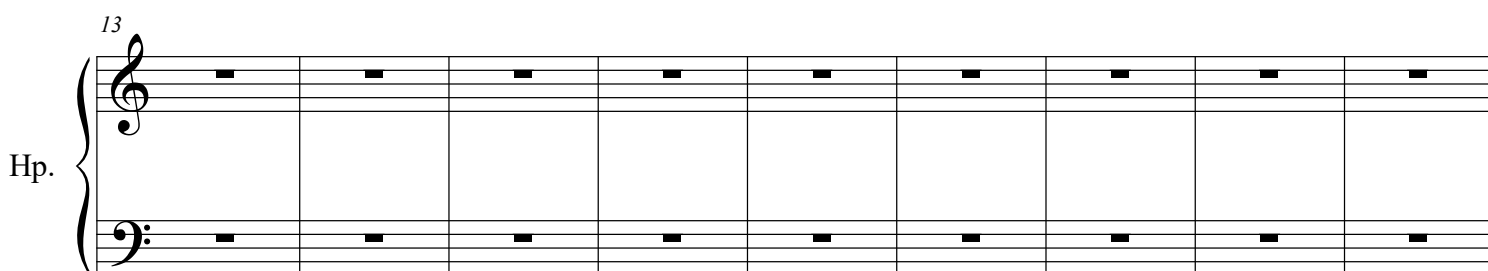
Hp.

p *f*



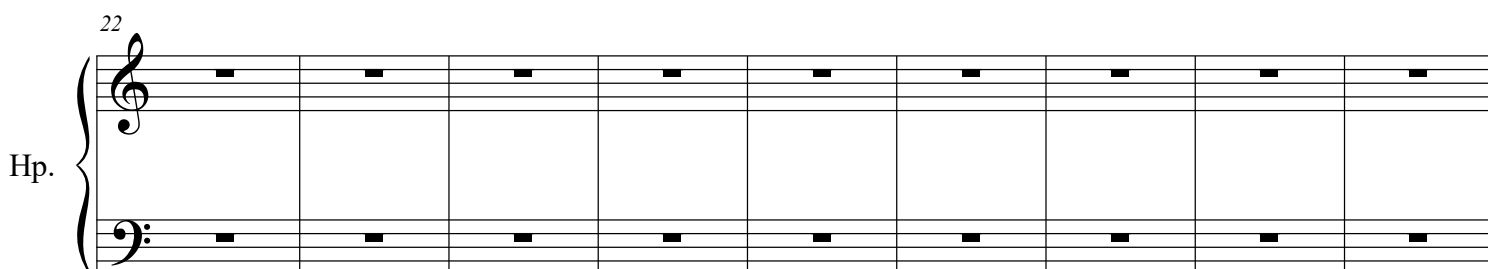
13

Hp.



22

Hp.



31

Hp.

f *p*



37

Hp.

mp

45

Hp.

54

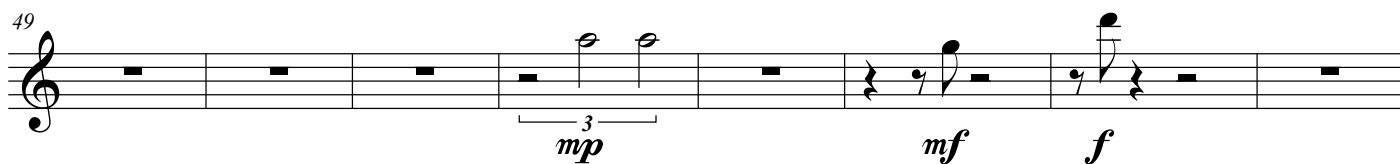
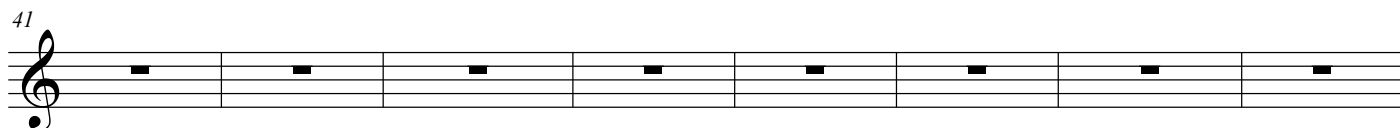
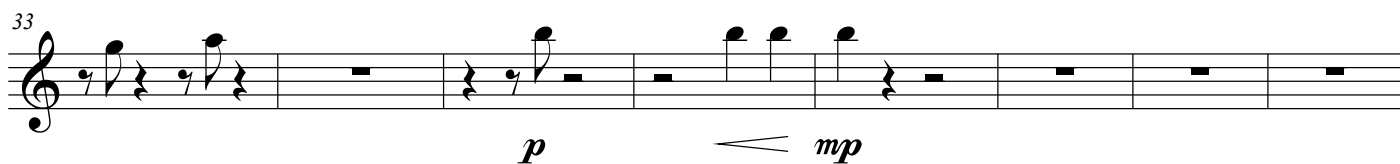
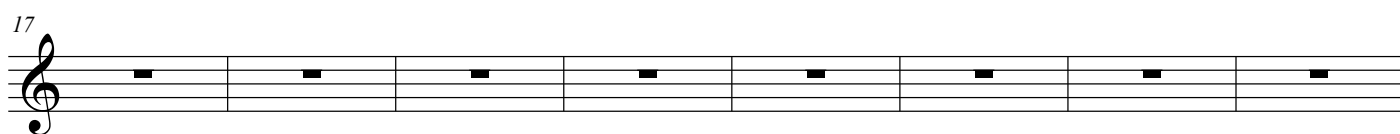
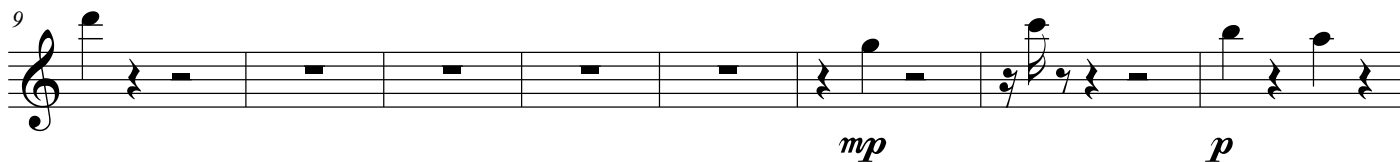
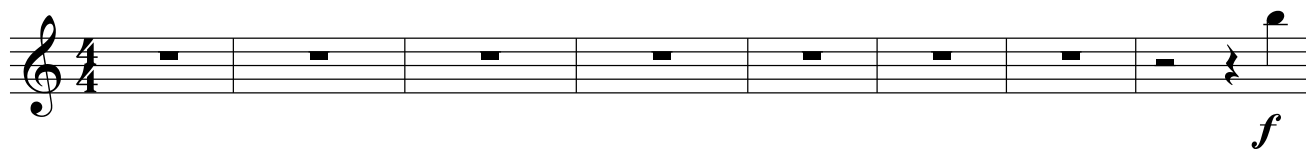
Hp.

mf *f*

61

Hp.

mf *f*

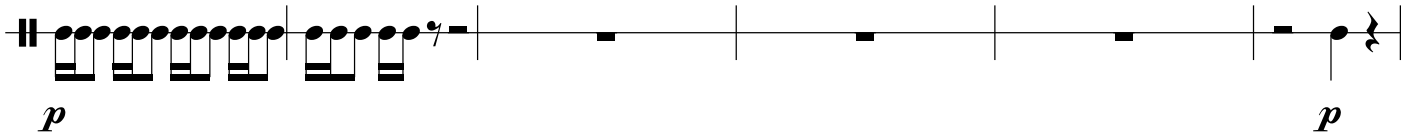
$\text{♩} = 90$ 

PENGUINS

♩ = 90



11



17



27



37



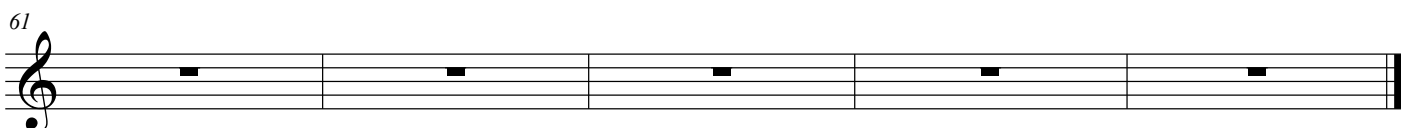
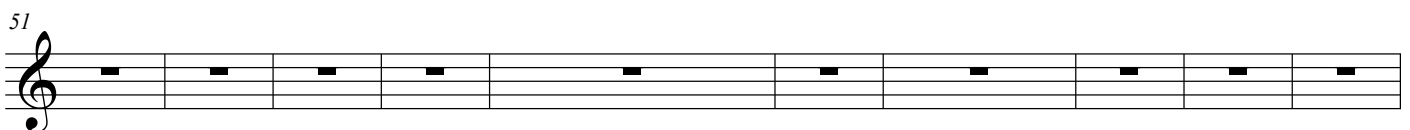
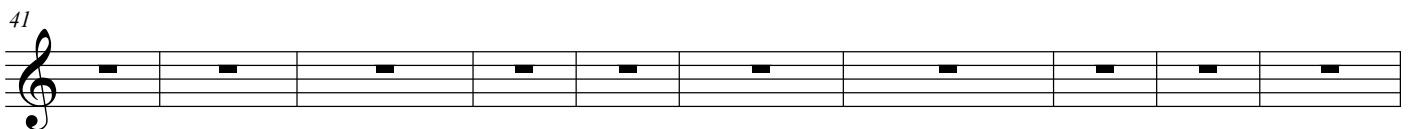
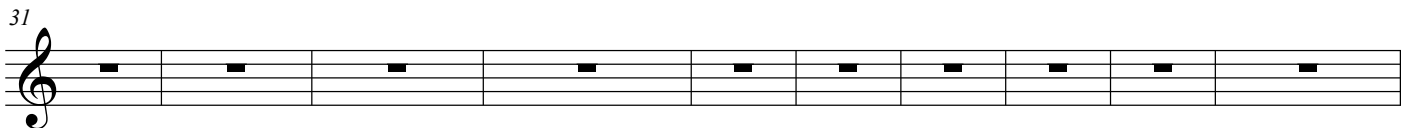
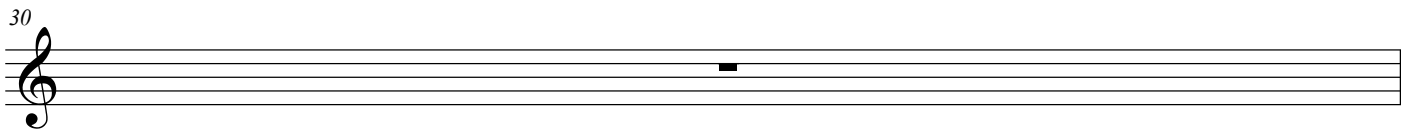
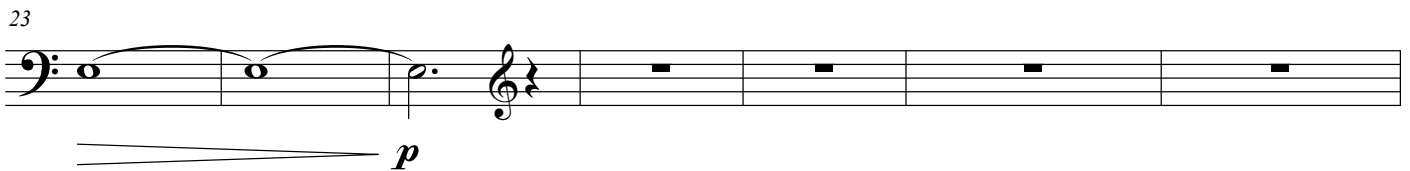
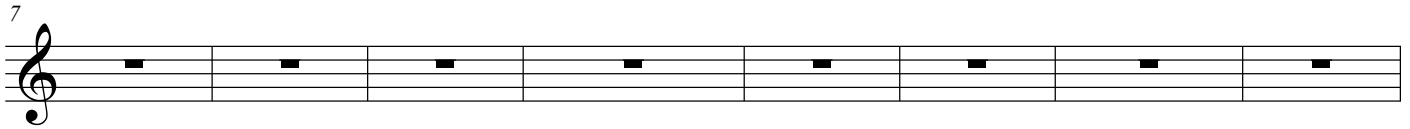
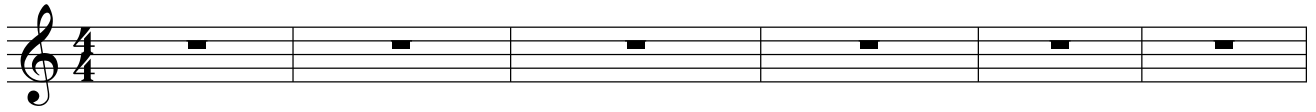
47



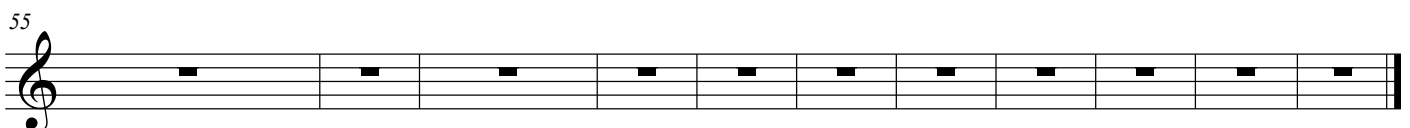
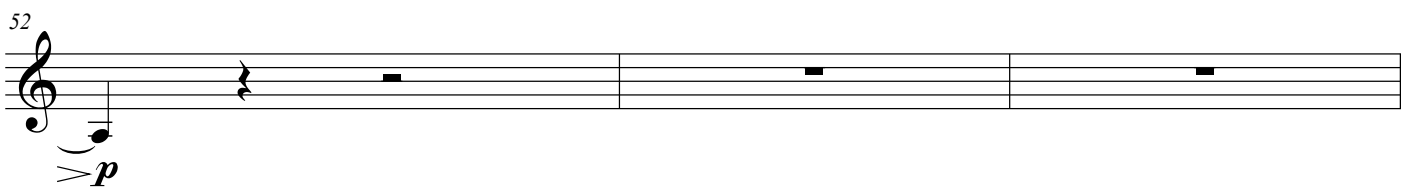
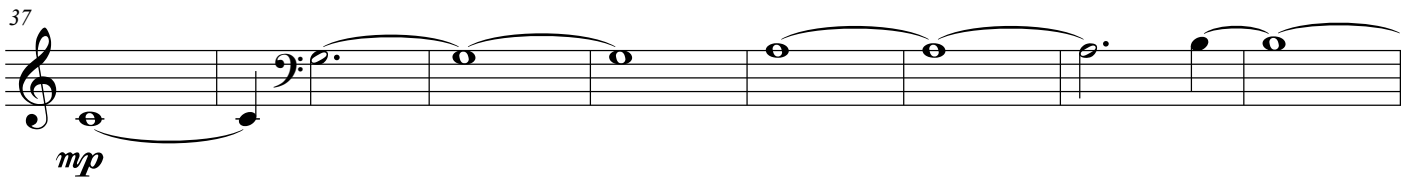
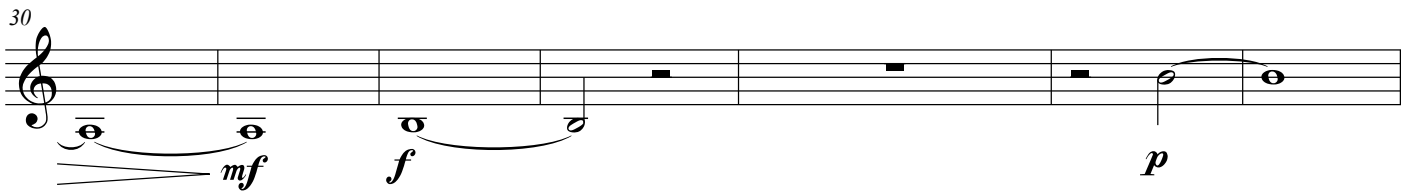
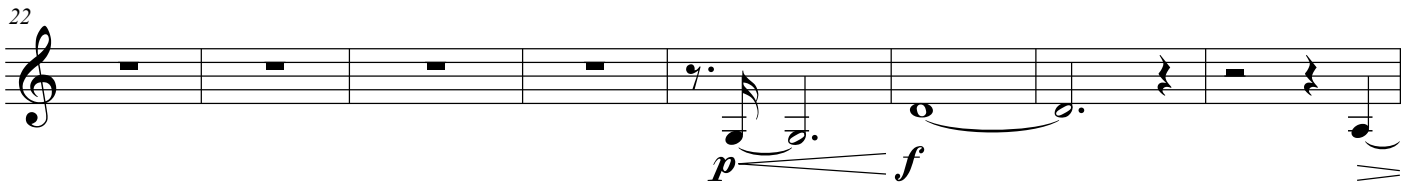
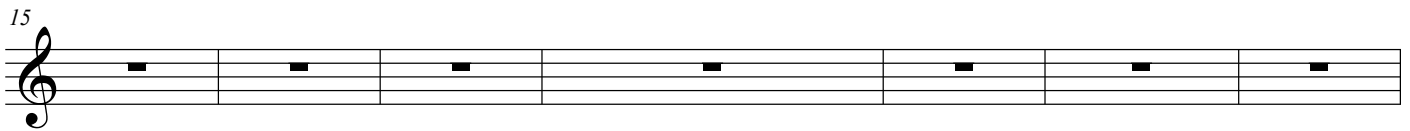
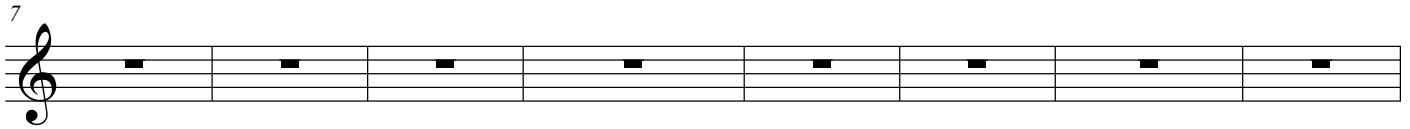
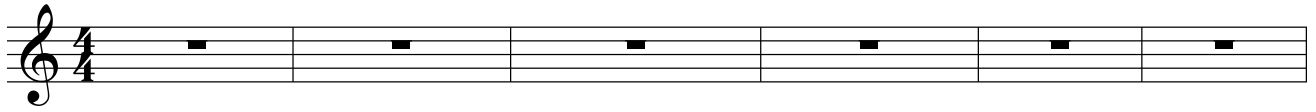
57



PENGUINS

 $\text{♩} = 90$ 

PENGUINS

 $\text{♩} = 90$ 

PENGUINS

$\text{♩} = 90$

p — *mp*

f — *p*

p — *f*

mf *f*

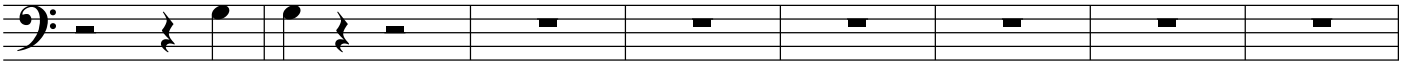
PENGUINS

$\text{♩} = 90$



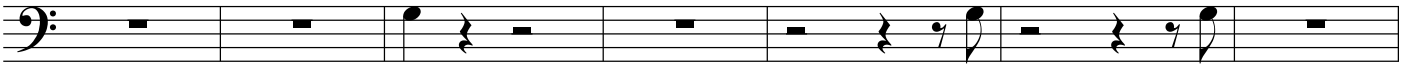
p

6



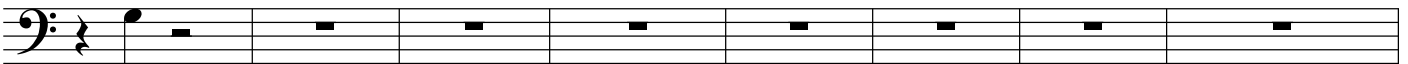
mp

14



f

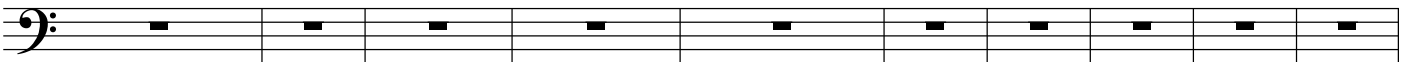
21



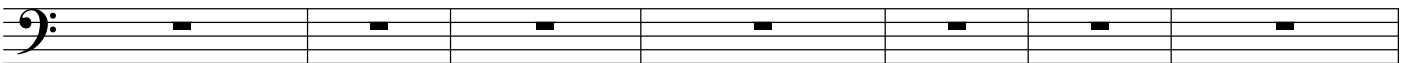
29



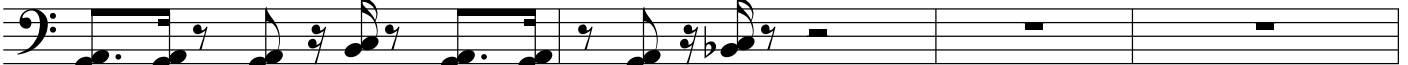
30



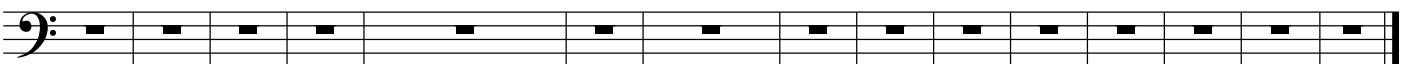
40



47



51



$\text{♩} = 90$

p *mp* *p* *mp* *f*

9 *p*

17 *f* *f*

25 *p* *f* *mf* *f*

33 *p* *mp*

41 *p*

49 *mp* *p* *f* *mf*

57 (*8va*) *f* *mf* *f* *pp*

$\text{♩} = 90$

9 *p* *mp* *f*

17 *f*

25 *p* *mf* *f*

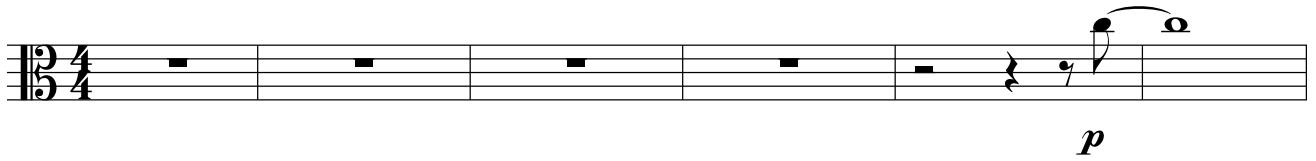
33 *p* *mp*

41 *p* *mp* *p*

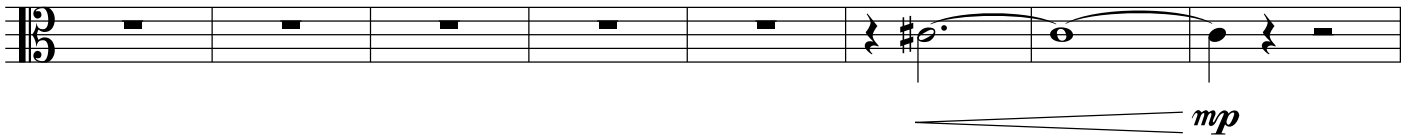
49 *mp* *p* *div.* *f* *mf*

57 *f* *mf* *f* *pp*

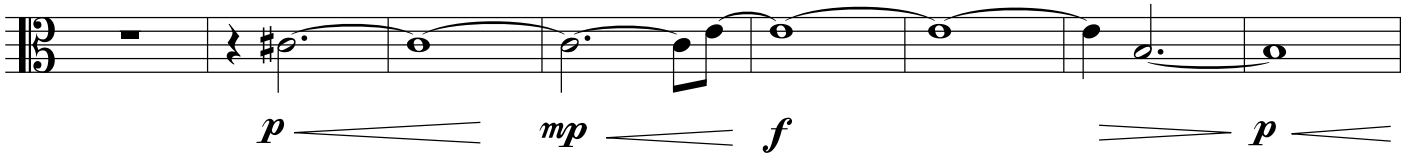
♩ = 90



7



15



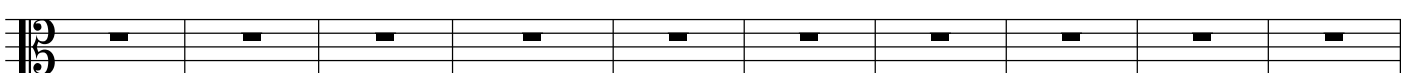
23



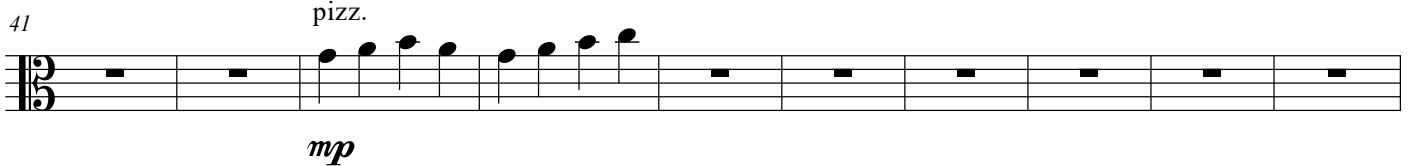
30



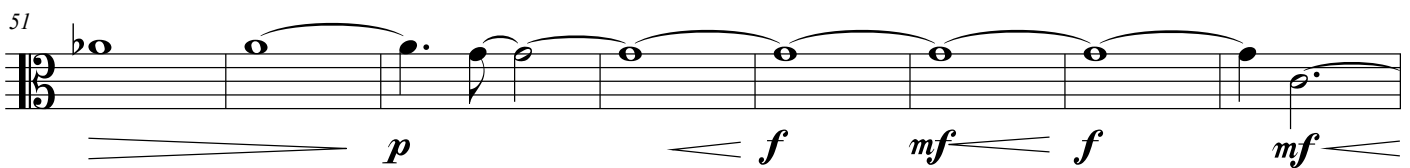
31



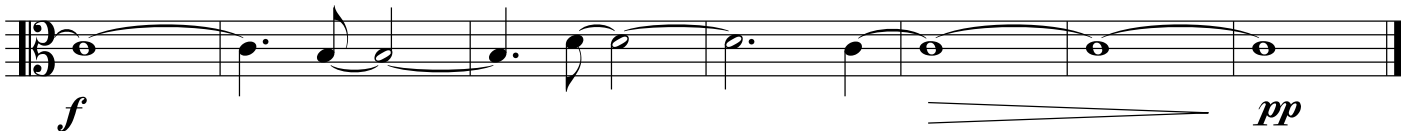
41



51



59



$\text{♩} = 90$

8

17

27

35

43

49

57

65

p *mp* *p* *mp*

f *p*

f *mf* *f*

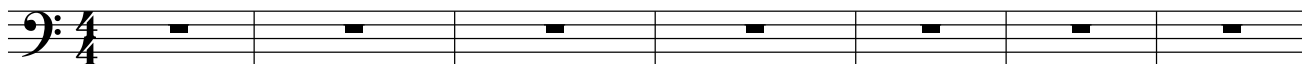
p *mp*

pizz. *p* *8va* ---

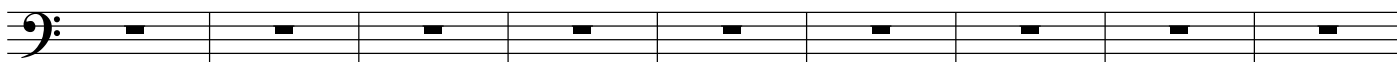
8va --- *p* *f* *mf*

f *mf* *f*

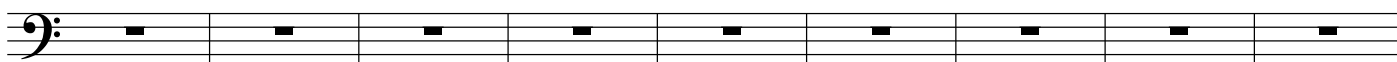
pp

$\text{♩} = 90$ 

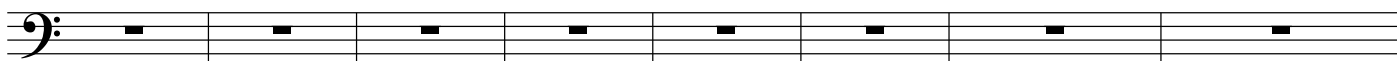
8



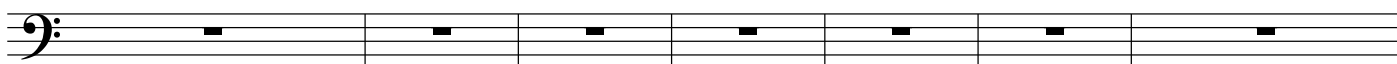
17



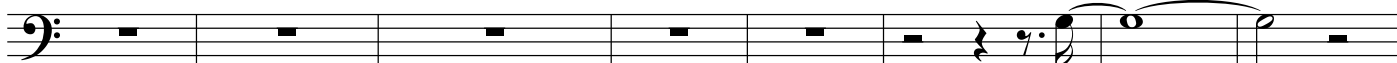
26



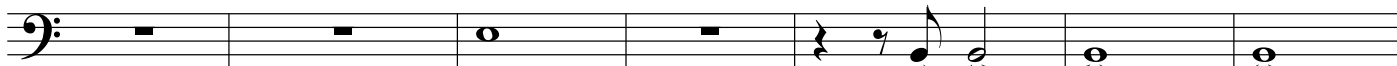
34



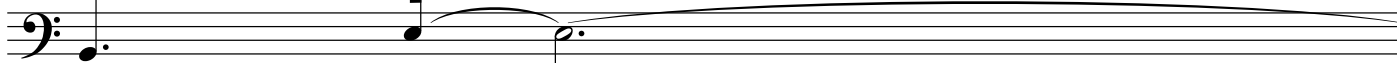
41

*p*

49

*f*

56

*mf*

57

*f**mf**f**pp*

CONCLUSIONES

La composición musical es esencial para transformar las imágenes del cine en una experiencia emotiva y memorable. A través de mis composiciones musicales para “Voices” y “Penguins” logro plasmar mis conocimientos adquiridos durante mi carrera universitaria, además de apoyar a las filmaciones con lo que desean transmitir al público y ayudando a que logren tener una conexión completa con los lugares y épocas presentadas en los proyectos.

La música original eleva la calidad de las filmaciones, por lo que, la composición musical permite que el cine ecuatoriano pueda competir en un mercado global; ya que ofrece una experiencia visual completa que cumple con los estándares internacionales, posicionando así a las filmaciones nacionales en un mercado competitivo que logra fomentar la colaboración entre cineastas y músicos, impulsando así la industria del cine ecuatoriano.

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