

21M.260: STRAVINSKY TO THE PRESENT
Class 7: February 25

AGENDA

Warm-up: Very basic introduction to Set Theory

Analyzing Stravinsky

- Fugue terms
- Questions of priorities
- Analytical "hegemony"

Neoclassicism

- Musical vs. cultural identifiers
- Usefulness of an "umbrella" term
- Relationships to the past

Special Guest: CAST artist Tom Chiu, FLUX Quartet

21M.260: STRAVINSKY TO THE PRESENT

Class 7: February 25

WARM-UP

I have given you a three-page handout by Prof. Michael Cuthbert introducing you to *set theory*, a way of notating the relationships between pitches in non-tonal music. We will go through it together and then work on answers to the following:

Label the whole-tone scale starting on C: Label the octatonic scale starting on C:

The image shows two musical staves. The first staff contains a whole-tone scale starting on C, with notes C, D, E, F#, G#, A, B. The second staff contains an octatonic scale starting on C, with notes C, D, Eb, E, F, F#, G, Ab. Below each staff are seven dashed lines for labeling.

Label these four triads:

The image shows four triads on a single staff. From left to right: a triad with notes C, E, G#; a triad with notes C, Eb, G; a triad with notes C, F, Ab; and a triad with notes C, F#, Ab. Below each triad are three dashed lines for labeling.

Label the beginning of the C major scale: Label the beginning of the A major scale with C as referent:

The image shows two musical staves. The first staff contains the beginning of the C major scale: C, D, E, F, G, A. The second staff contains the beginning of the A major scale with C as referent: C, D, E, F#, G, A. Below each staff are seven dashed lines for labeling.

Now subtract 9 (the distance between C and A) from each of the notes in the right-hand example.

What do you notice?

Label the incipits of the first oboe part and first flute part in *Symphony of Psalms* (with C as referent).

The image shows two musical staves. The first staff is the incipit of the first oboe part, and the second staff is the incipit of the first flute part. Both staves have a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. Below each staff are three dashed lines for labeling.

Now, subtract 7 (the distance between C and G) from each of the flute's notes and put the results in the second set of blanks. What do you notice?

MIT OpenCourseWare
<https://ocw.mit.edu>

21M.260 Stravinsky to the Present
Spring 2016

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <https://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.