

Straus Ch. 1 Model Analyses

Joseph N. Straus, *Introduction to Post-Tonal Theory*, 4th ed. (New York: Norton, 2016).

“Composers of post-tonal music often find ways of projecting a musical idea simultaneously on the musical surface and over larger musical spans. This kind of *composing-out* is an important unifying device and it is one to which we will often return.”

– Joseph N. Straus, *Introduction to Post-Tonal Theory*

TERMS & CONCEPTS

<p>1.1 Webern, <i>Three Songs</i>, Op. 25 (1934), No. 1 “Wie bin ich froh!”</p> <hr/> <p>Pointillistic texture Sameness/difference Recurrence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of notes - of intervals - of motives - and so forth... <p>Patterns of recurrence Rhythmic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion/contraction - Syncopation - Strong/weak alternation patterns - Motives - Figures <p>Melodic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shape - Frame - Contour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disjunct • Primarily stepwise - Use of register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tessitura • Extrema (highest/lowest notes) 	<p>Intervallic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concentration - successions - adjacency/non-adjacency <p>Basic motive Intervallic motive</p> <p>Ex. G4–E4–D#5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opi: <-3, +11> • upi: <3, 11> • opci: <9, 11> • upci: <3, 1> <p>Interval-class content</p> <hr/> <p>1.2 Schoenberg, <i>Pierrot lunaire</i>, Op. 21 (1912), No. 8 “Nacht”</p> <hr/> <p>Instrumentation: voice, fl/picc, cl/bcl, vn/va, vc & piano Sprechstimme (speech-song)</p> <p><i>In order of appearance:</i></p> <p>Passacaglia Ostinato bass Diminution Head motive Crystallization Imitation Interval span Chromatic descent</p>	<p>Unification through composing out (p. 159)</p> <p>Motive Ground Idea Figure Gesture</p> <p>Fabric Fragments Interrelation Symmetry Balance</p> <p>Repetition Variation Development Derivation Expansion/contraction</p> <p>Time span Musical span</p> <p>Saturation Density</p> <p>Process</p>
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When analyzing music, search for relationships in the following domains:

<i>motivic</i>	<i>melodic</i>
<i>intervallic</i>	<i>timbral</i>
<i>rhythmic</i>	<i>registral</i>

“To analyze music is to find a good way to hear it
and to communicate that way of hearing it to other people....”

– John Rahn, *Basic Atonal Theory*¹

¹ John Rahn, *Basic Atonal Theory* (New York: Longman, 1980).