

Supercodes notation (better segmentation)

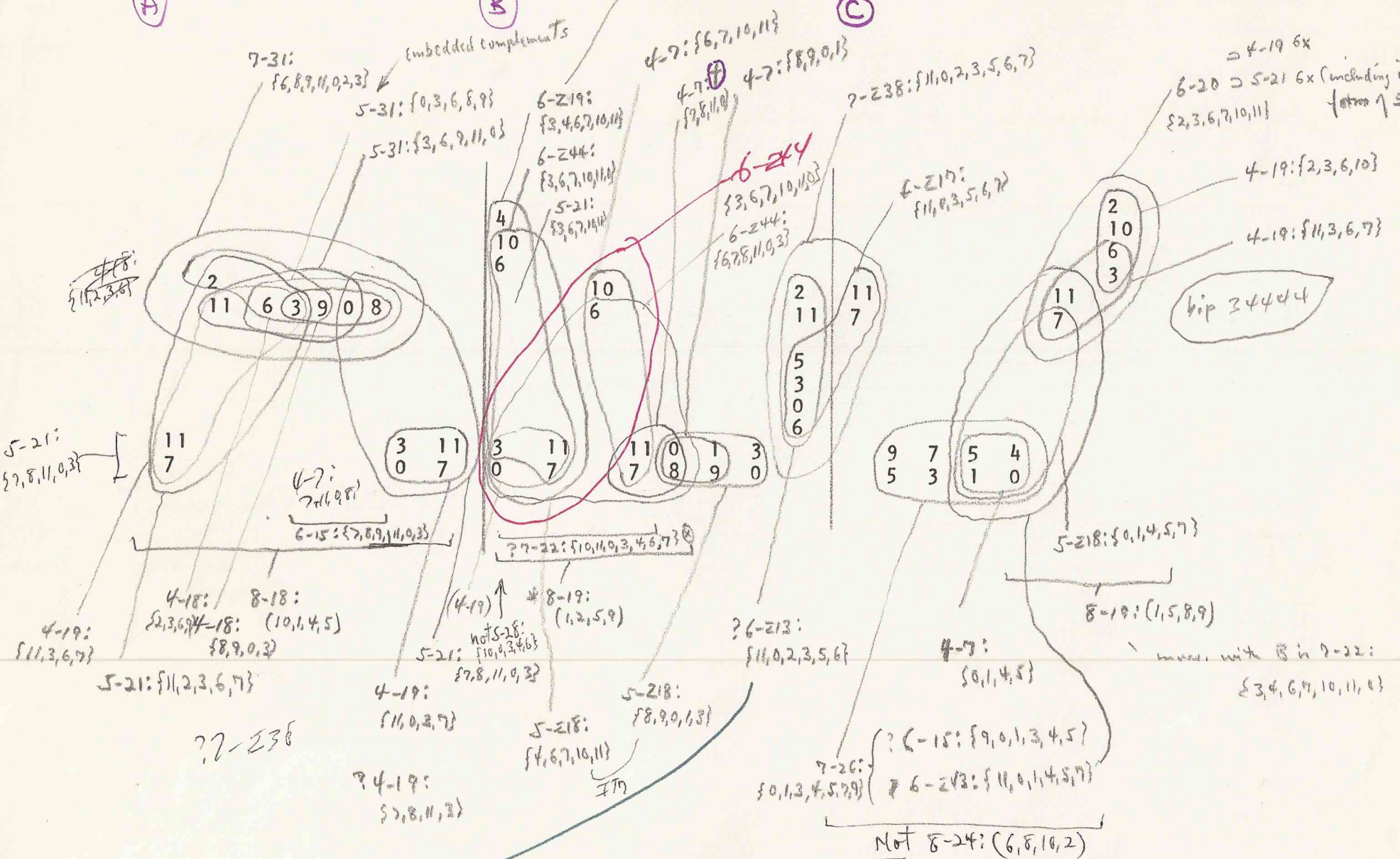
Schoenberg, Op. 19/2

Intersection set is 5-21

(A)

(B)

(C)



⊕ The invariant subset over these three forms of 4-7 is 7, 8, 11, 0 (4-7)

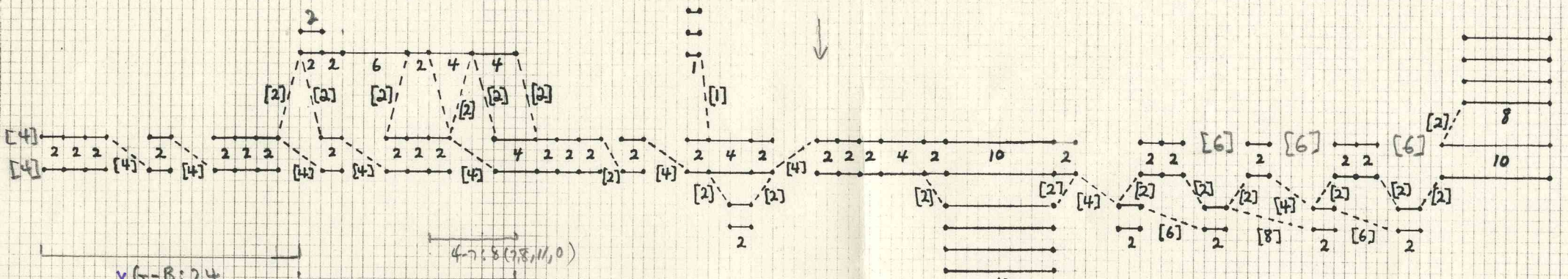
* 8-19 contains 5-21 7x (more than any other 5-note set)

⊗ Significant only in terms of subsets: 6-219/44 & 5-21. Also 4-19: {3,4,7,11}, {3,7,10,11}, {11,3,6,7} — also contains 2 addl. forms of 4-18: {4,7,10,11} & {0,3,6,7}

and largest would be 7-21: {10,11,2,3,5,6,7}

ms. is ambiguous here — whether A or B# on lower staff — if A#, then 6-219! {10,11,2,3,5,6,7}

② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨



$\times 6-8: 24$
 4×6
 $4-7: 8 \{7, 8, 11, 0\}$
 $7-31: 20 \{6, 8, 9, 11, 0, 2, 3\}$
 $5-31: 18 \{0, 3, 6, 8, 9\}$
 $5-31: 16 \{3, 6, 9, 11, 0\}$

$\times 4-19: 36 \{11, 3, 5, 7\}$
 6×6
 4×9
 $\times 4-19: 4 \{11, 0, 3, 7\}$
 $\times 4-7: 6 \{6, 7, 10, 11\}$
 $\times 4-7: 6 \{7, 8, 11, 0\}$
 $\times 4-7: 6 \{8, 9, 0, 1\}$
 $\times 4-18: 16 \{8, 9, 0, 3\}$

$\times 8-18: 60 \{10, 11, 4, 5\}$
 10×6
 4×15

$\times 6-219: 6 \{3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11\}$
 $\times 6-244: 6 \{8, 6, 7, 10, 11, 0\}$
 $5-21: 6 \{2, 6, 7, 10, 11\}$

$7-238: [11, 0, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7]$
 $\times * 6-213: [11, 0, 2, 3, 5, 6]$
 $6-33: 20 \{3, 4\}$
 10

$3-12: 6$
 $4-21: 6 \{5, 7, 9, 11\}$
 $\times 4-7: 10 \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$
 $4-25: 6$
 $6-20: 10 +$

$\times 8-19: 14 \{1, 5, 8, 9\}$
 $4-19: 8 \{2, 3, 6, 10\}$

* or 6-219 (ms. ambiguous)
 A# or B#?

Schoenberg, Op. 19/2

List of sets

✓ 4-7	✓ 5-Z18	6-Z13
✓ 4-18/8-18	✓ 5-21	6-15
✓ 4-19/8-19	7-22	6-Z19/44
	7-26	6-20
	5-31/7-31	?6-Z43
	7-Z38	

Invariants

8.19/2

OP.

INHVAR.

5-21

11, 2, 3, 6, 7

7, 8, 11, 0, 3

3, 6, 7, 10, 11

> IT₂

> IT₆

7, 11, 3 (3-12)

7, 11, 3 (2-12)

in 6-20

11, 2, 3, 6, 7

10, 11, 2, 3, 6

3, 6, 7, 10, 11

6, 7, 10, 11, 2

7, 10, 11, 2, 3

4-19

11, 3, 6, 7

11, 0, 3, 7

7, 11, 3

3, 6

in 6-20

2, 3, 6, 10

11, 3, 6, 7

> IT₉

(also 4 "non-contiguous" occurrences)

4-18

2, 3, 6, 9

8, 9, 0, 2

> T₆

3, 9.

4-7

6, 7, 10, 11

7, 8, 11, 0

8, 9, 0, 1

0, 1, 4, 5

> T₁

> T₁

> T₁

7, 11

8, 0

} union = 4-7: {7, 8, 11, 0}

5-21E

4, 6, 7, 10, 11

8, 9, 0, 1, 3

0, 1, 4, 5, 7

> IT₉

> T₄

none

0, 1

5-31

3, 6, 9, 11, 0

0, 3, 6, 8, 9

> T₉

0, 3, 6, 9 (4-28)

Op. 19/2 Similarity Relations

5-21	5-21	
5-21	Rp	5-21
5-31	Ro	Ro

4-7	4-7	
4-18	Rp	4-18
4-19	Rp	Rp

for paper:

Op. 19/2 a is a piece that ~~xxxx~~ is quite sophisticated wr/pitch organization--despite its simple exterior. What of its rhythmic organization?

Discussion of attack-release partition:

silence of length 4

basic unit of ostinato is $6 = 3 \times 2$

one duration of length 10 ($4 + 6$)

Instances of 4, 6, and 10 in indiv. parts.

Schoenberg, Op. 19/2
 Attack-Release Partitioning

[n] silence of length n
 (n) cell of length n determined by
 attack/release
 () cell of length 0

[4] (2)(2)(2)[4](2)[4](2)(2)(2)2⁽²⁾(4)(2)(2)(2)⁽²⁾[4](2)(2)(2)(2)[2]
 (2)[4](1)(1)(2)(2)(2)[4](2)(2)(2)(4)(2)(10)(2)[4](2)(2)(2)22[4]
 (2)(2)(2)22(8)

Pattern Analysis

(2)(2)(2)[4]	(2)[4]	=	(6)(4)	(2)(4)	=	(10)(6)
(2)(2)(2)2	(2)[4]		(6)(4)	(2)(4)		(10)(6)
(2)(2)(2)[4]	() []		(6)(4)			(10)()
(2)(2)(2)(2)[2]	(2)[4]		(6)(4)	(2)(4)		(10)(6)
(1)(1)(2)(2)	(2)[4]		(6)()	(2)(4)		(6)(6)
(2)(2)(2)(4)	(2)[]		(6)(4)	(2)		(10)(2)
(10)	(2)[4]		(6)(4)	(2)(4)		(10)(6)
(2)(2)(2)22[4]			(6)(6)	(2)(4)		(12)(6)
(2)(2)(2)[2]	(2)[2]		(6)(2)	(2)(2)		(8)(4)
(2)(8)	() []		(2)(8)			(10)()

The basic rhythmic generator is a ~~duration~~ cell of length 2. Multiplication by 3 (expressed as concatenation) yields (2)(2)(2). Multiplication by 2 (expressed as union) yields [4]. (The latter is the basic duration of silence.) The union of (2)(2)(2) and (4) is (10), the longest duration in the piece (end of m. 6 and end of m. 9). In the above analysis elision is a feature, as is expansion by concatenation of the basic durational unit, 2.

6-213 0 1 3 4 6 7 3 2 4 2 2 2

6-15 0 1 2 4 5 8 3 2 3 4 2 1

6-219 0 1 3 4 7 8 3 1 3 4 3 1

6-244 0 1 2 5 6 9 3 1 3 4 2 1

6-20 0 1 4 5 8 9 3 0 3 6 3 0

6-217 0 1 2 4 7 8 3 2 2 3 3 2

6-243 0 1 2 5 6 8 3 2 2 3 3 2

Schönberg, Op. 19/2

8-18 \supset 7-31 (4-18 is link between 6-15 and
7-31)

\supset 4-18

\supset 5-21

\supset 6-15 (~~intermediate~~)

6-15 \supset 4-18
4-19

5-21 in 2 forms - show derivation

11 2 3 6 7

3 0 11 8 7

IT₂

invar pos: 3-12, 11, 3

Scholarship, Op. 19/2 : SET - COMPLEX RELATIONS

ALL SECTIONS

(A)

(B)

(C)

4-7 4-18 4-19

4-18 4-19

4-7 8-19

4-7 4-19

5-218 K_h K_h K

5-21 K_h K_h

5-218 K_h K

5-218 K_h K 5-218

5-21 K_h K_h K_h

5-31 K_h

5-21 5-31

5-21 K_h K_h 5-218 5-21 7-236

6-15 K_h K_h

~~7-22 K_h K_h~~

6-15 K_h K_h K_h

~~6-213 K_h K_h~~

6-20 K_h K_h

7-26 K K K_h

6-217 K K* K

6-243 K K K

5-31 K_h

Connected

6-219/44 K_h K_h K K_h K

7-238 K K_h K 5-218 5-21 7-22 7-26 5-31 7-238

4-18
~~5-21~~

Connected:

? 6-213 K_h K* K*

? Connected:

6-243

6-15 K_h K_h K_h K_h K_h K_h K_h

6-219/44

4-7

5-244/6-219 K_h K_h K_h K K_h K_h K*

4-7

v/ 6-213 omitted

6-20 K_h K_h K_h

6-217/6-243 K K_h K* K K

not Connected:

4-18

6-219/44

NB. 2-pair 5-218 7-236