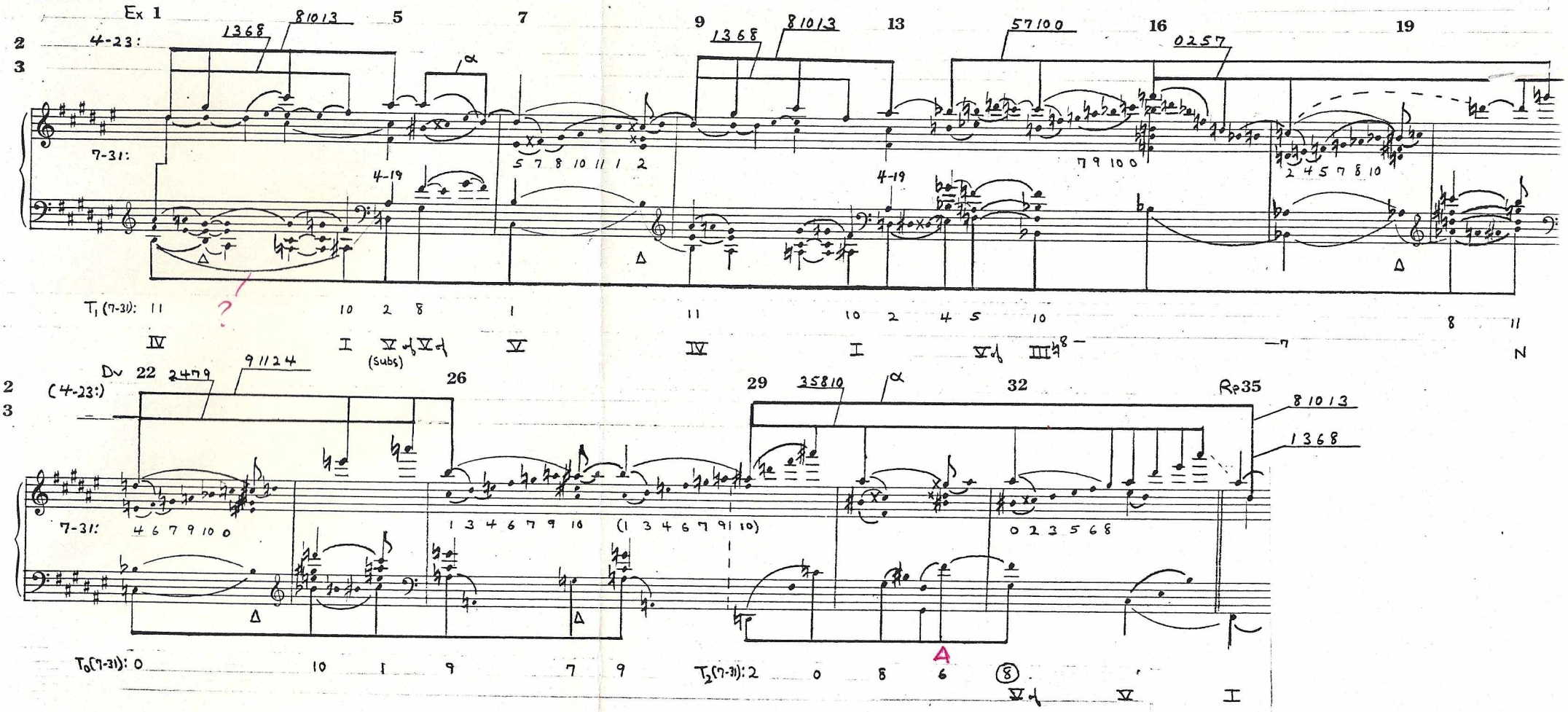
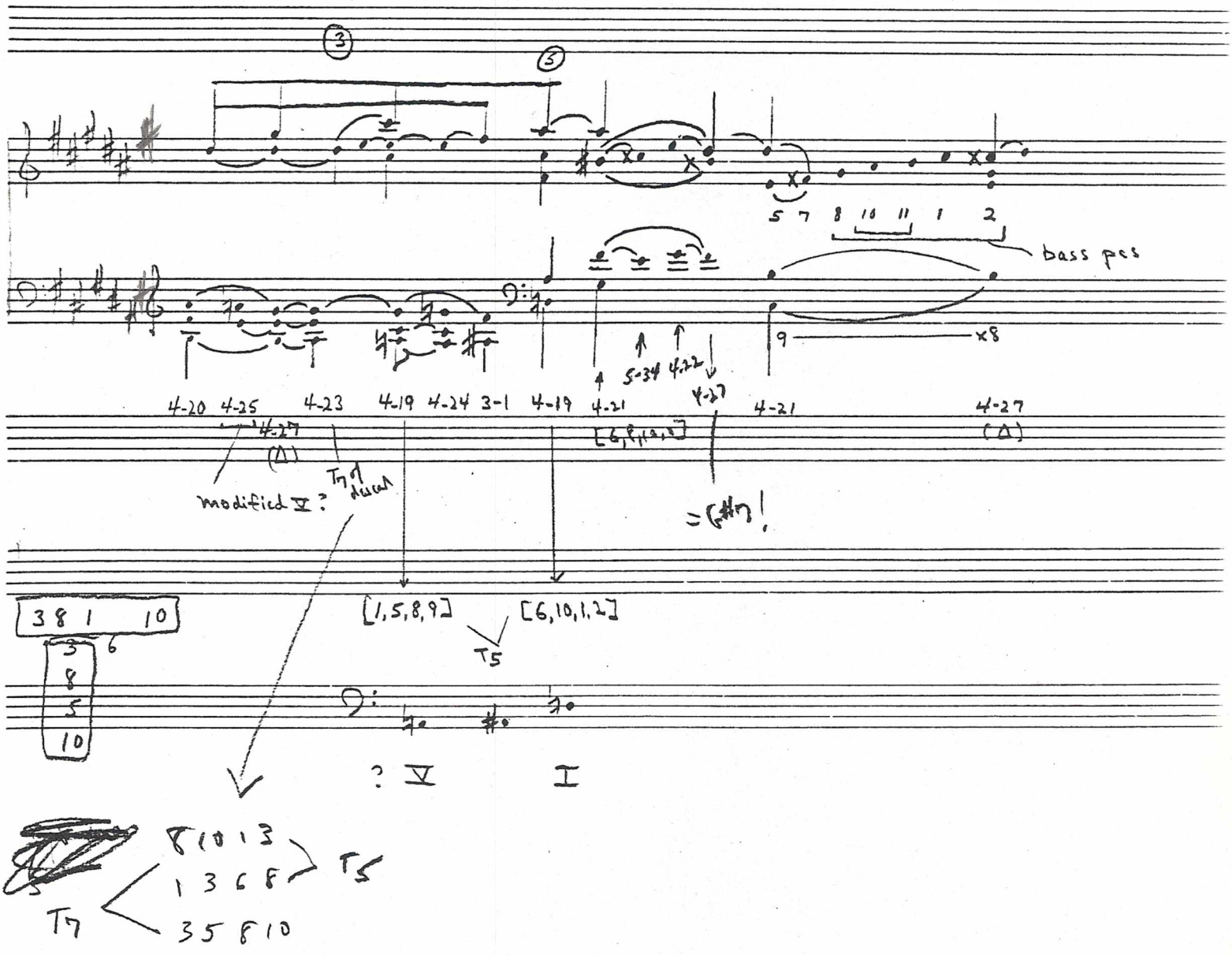
Scriabin, Fourth Sonata

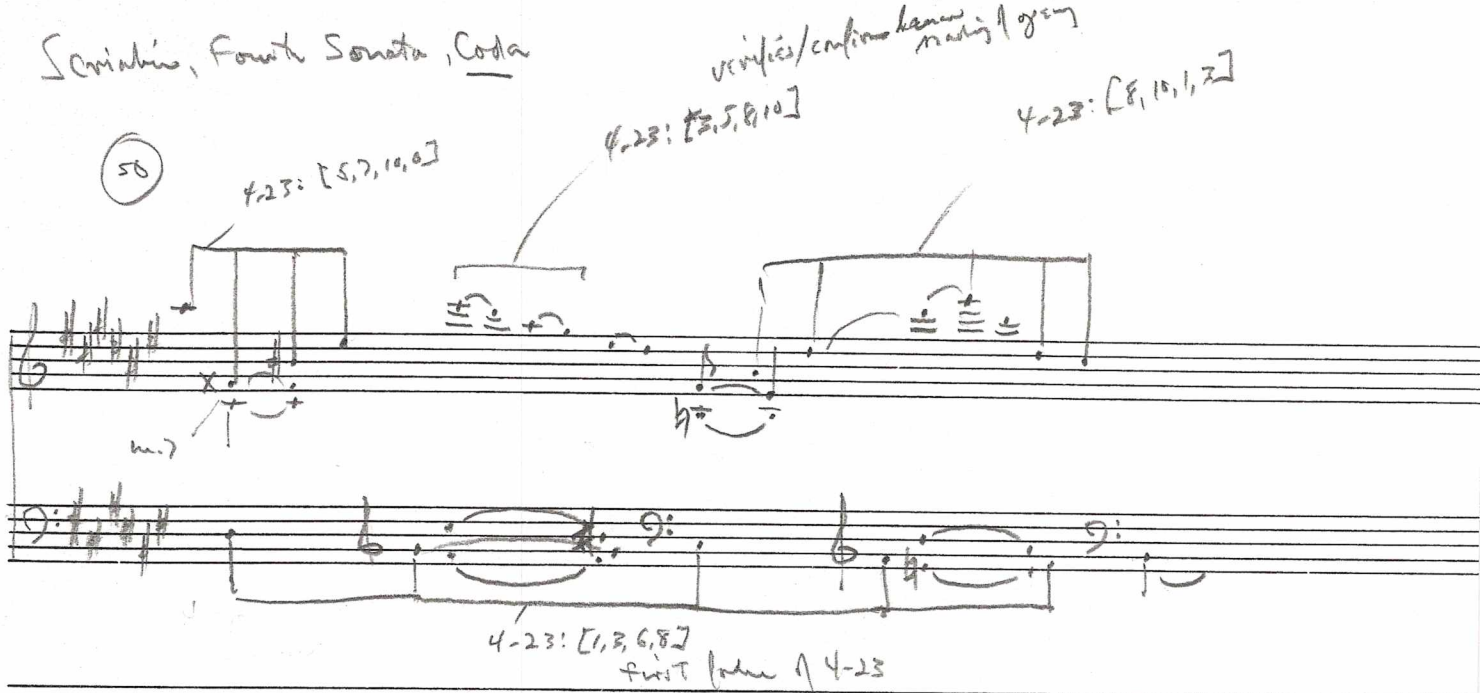
A.F. February 25, 1987

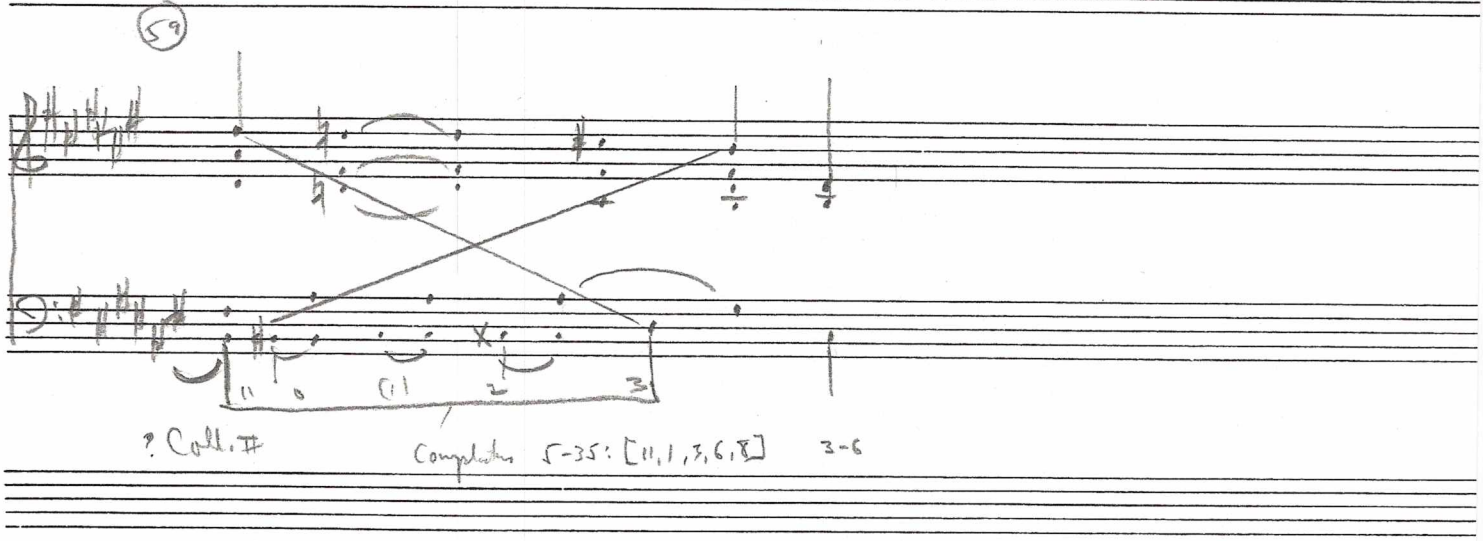



3
3
5 7 8 10 11 1 2
bass pes
9
x8
4-20 4-25 4-23 4-19 4-24 3-1 4-19 4-21 4-27 4-21 4-27
4-27
(Δ)
5-34 4-22
[6,8,1,2,5]
modified V?
T7 derived
=(#7)!
3 8 1 10
3
8
5
10
[1,5,8,9]
[6,10,1,2]
T5
? V
I
8 10 1 3
1 3 6 8
T5
T7
3 5 8 10

Scriabin, Fourth Sonata, Coda

verifies/confirms harmonic reading / gist

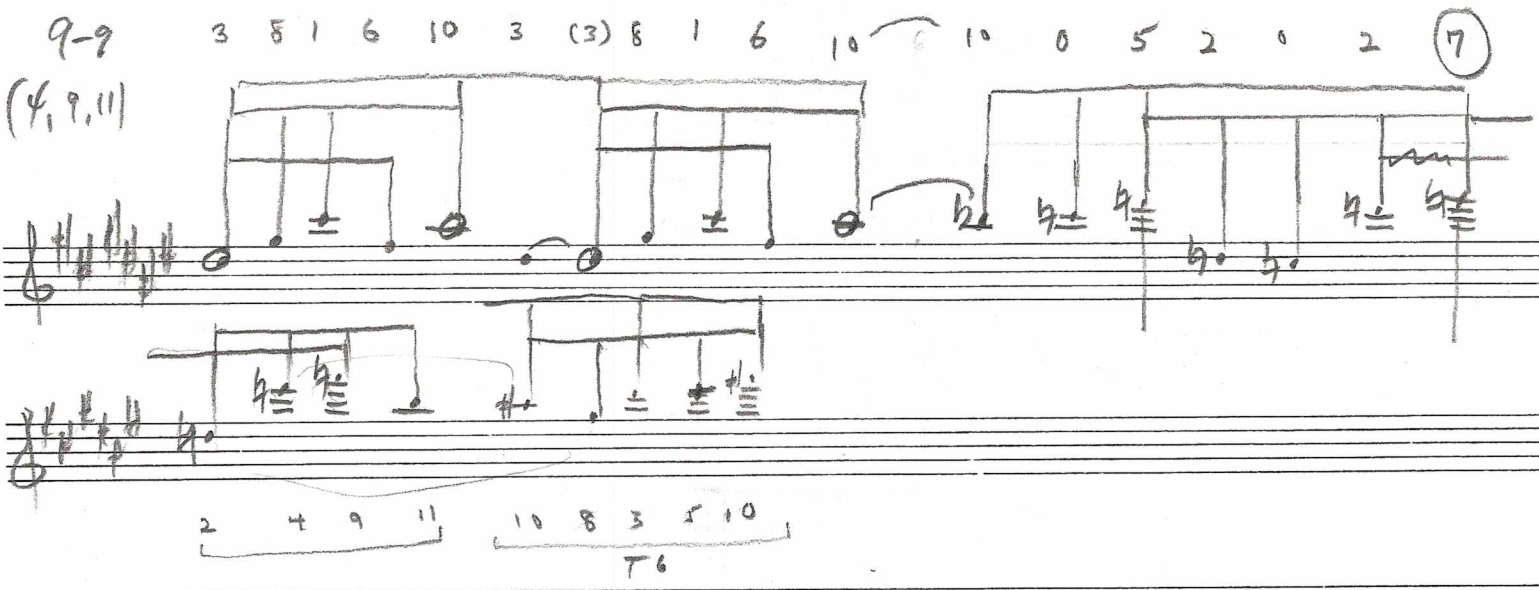


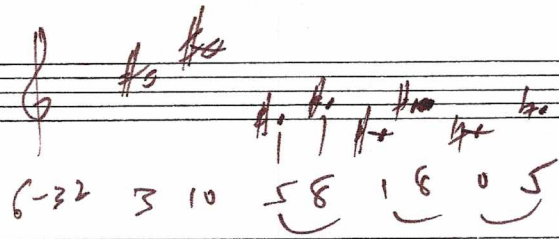


? Coll. #

Complete 5-35: [11,1,3,6,8] 3-6

m.13





5 8

2 4 9 11

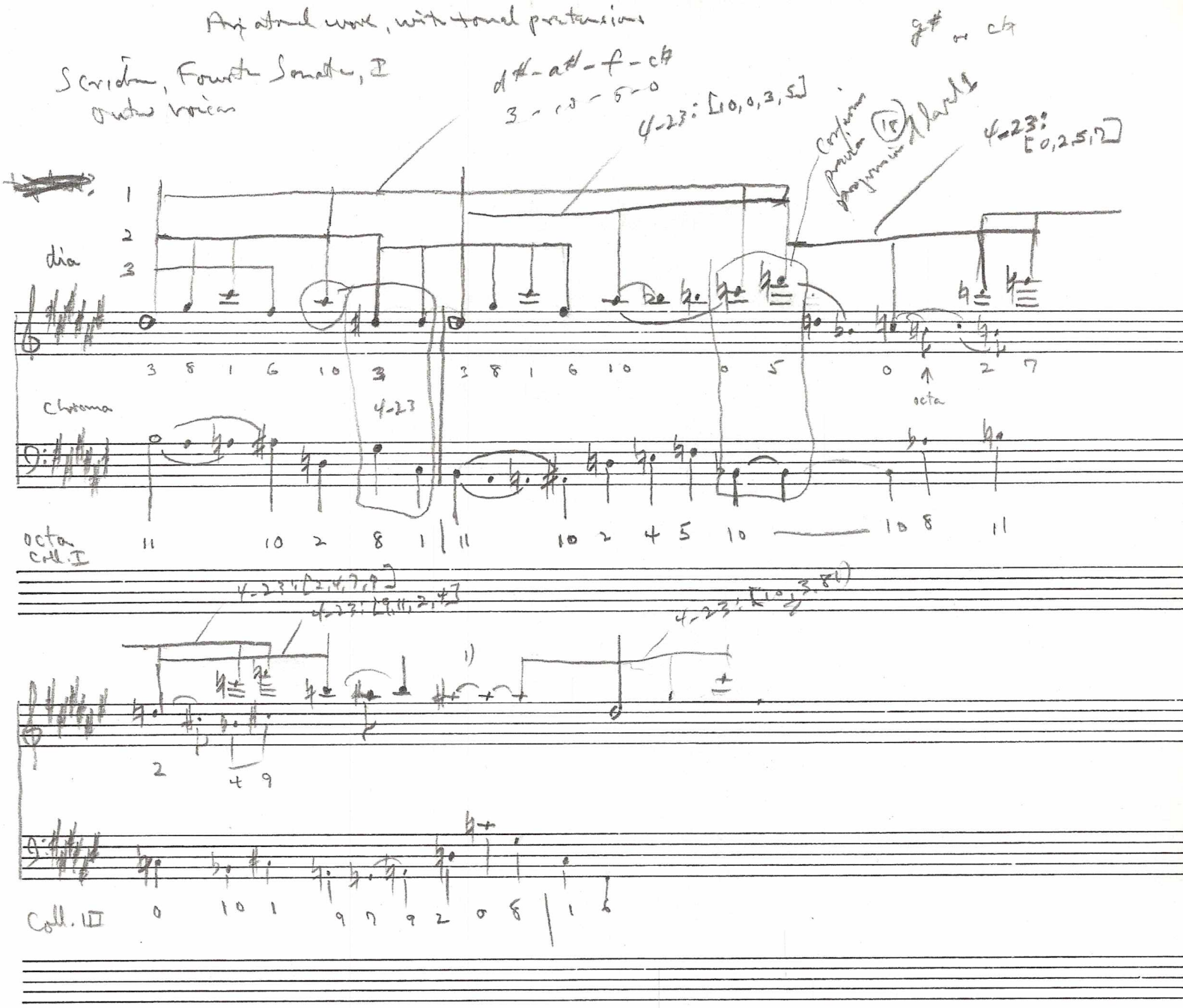
3 10 5 7 2 11

8 10 3 5

0 1 3 5 8 10

8 10 0 1 5

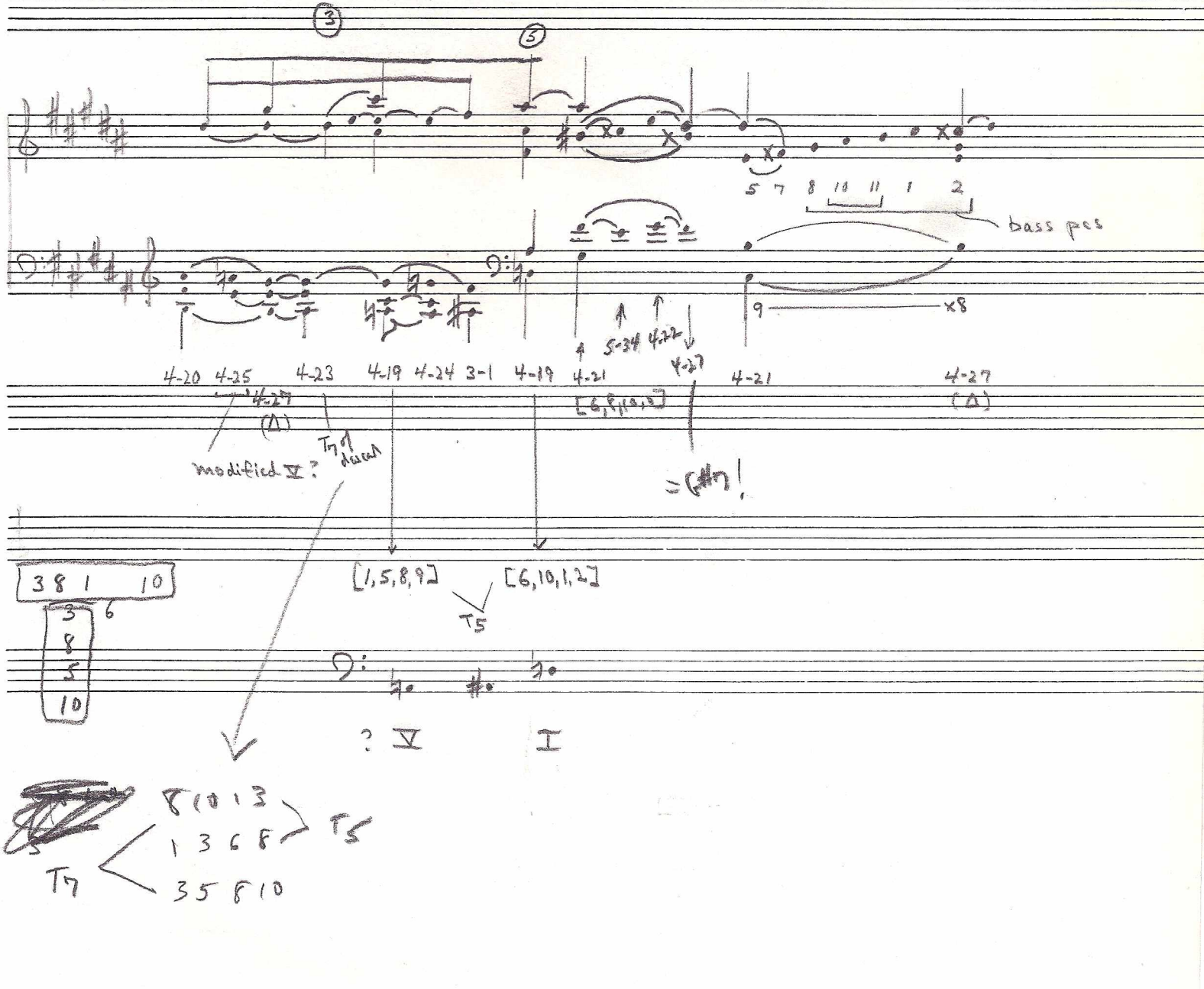
6-32 0 2 4 5 8 9



1) Here the chain of 4-23's is broken, as the music continues to its final form

'ordered': 5 7 8 10 11 1 2 (4)

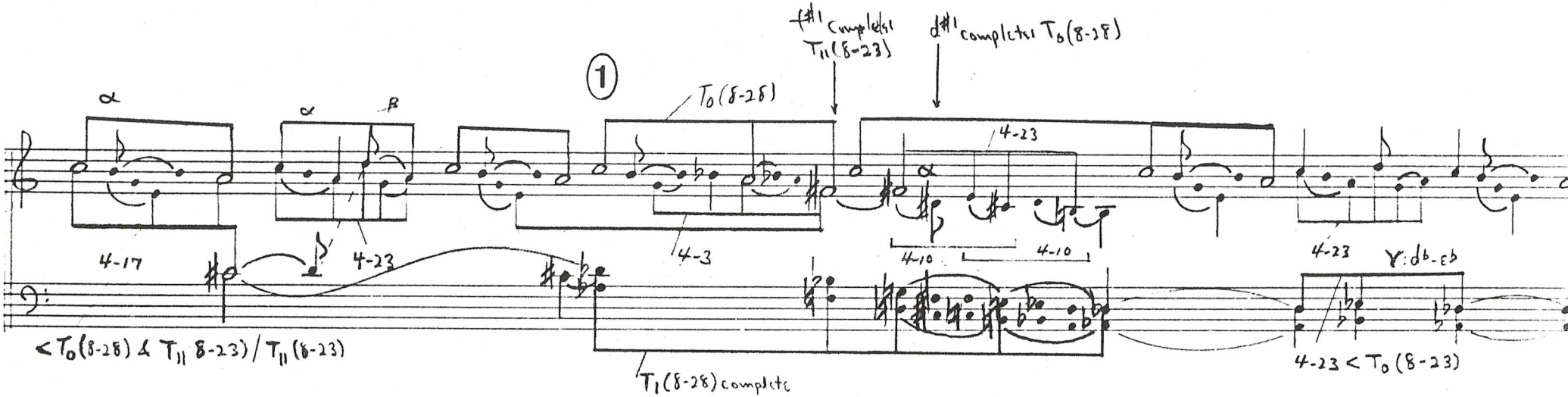
'unordered': 11 10 2 8 1 [11 10 2 3 4 5 10 8 11


3
5
5 7 8 10 11 1 2
bass pcs
9
x8
4-20 4-25 4-23 4-19 4-24 3-1 4-19 4-21 4-27 4-21 4-27
4-27
(Δ)
modified V?
T7 of dom
[6,8,10,2]
=(#7)!
3 8 1 10
3
8
5
10
6
[1,5,8,9]
[6,10,1,2]
T5
? V I
5
T7
8 10 1 3
1 3 6 8
3 5 8 10
T5

Stravinsky, Rite of Spring
Introduction to Part I

T_0(8-28): 0 1 (3) 4 6 7 9 (10)

T_{11}(8-23): (11) 0 1 (2) 4 6 7 9



Example

Octatonic Octad 8-28 as it appears in Scriabin's Fourth Sonata I

Reference Forms									Bass (ordered)										Bar
T_0:	0	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	0	10	1	9	7	9					22
T_1:	1	2	4	5	7	8	10	11	11	10	2	8	1	11	2	4	5	10	1
T_2:	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	0	2	0	6	8							29
T_0:	0	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	7	9	10	0							15
									4	6	7	9	10	0					22
									1	3	4	6	7	9	10				26
T_1:	1	2	4	5	7	8	10	11	5	7	8	10	11	1	2				7
									2	4	5	7	8	10					8
T_2:	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	0	0	2	3	5	6	8					32

Example

The Tristan Chord (pc set 4-27) in Scriabin's Fourth Sonata

Pitch-class form	Octatonic location
5 11 3 8	T_2
11 5 9 2	T_2
8 2 6 11	T_2
10 4 8 1	T_1
7 1 5 10	T_1
6 0 4 9	T_0

Example

Forms of 4-23

0 2 5 7

1 3 6 8

2 4 7 9

3 5 8 10

4 6 9 11

5 7 10 0

6 8 11 1

7 9 0 2

8 10 1 3

9 11 2 4

10 0 3 5

11 1 4 6

Each pc appears in four forms, with this pattern of transposition levels, beginning with the first form in which it occurs as level 0: 0 2 5 2.

Pc set 4-23 contains trichords of classes 3-7 and 3-9 (only). While any pc representation of 3-7 occurs within a single form of 4-23, any representation of 3-9 occurs within two forms of 4-23. For example,

0 2 5 (3-7) occurs only within 0 2 5 7

0 5 7 (3-9) occurs within 0 2 5 7 and within 5 7 10 0

Thus, 3-9 is a potential 'pivot' between two forms of 4-23, a feature that Scriabin utilizes to organize linear progression(s) in the descant of this work.

Example

Overview of 4-23 in Descant ——

Exposition

	4-23	T	Invar.
Theme 1			
Level 2:	8 10 1 3		
Level 3:	1 3 6 6	$T_{5\|7}$	[1,3,8]
Theme 2			
Level 2:	5 7 10 0		
Level 3:	0 2 5 7	$T_{7\|5}$	[5,7,0]
Development (m.22)		T_9	[2,7] w/r Theme 2
Part 1			
Level 2:	9 11 2 4		
Level 3:	2 4 7 9	$T_{5\|7}$	[2,4,9]
Part 2			
Level 2:	3 10 (1 8)		
Level 3:	3 5 8 10	$(T_{7\|5})$	[3,8,10]
Reprise			
Level 2:	8 10 1 3		
Level 3:	1 3 6 8	$T_{5\|7}$	[1,3,8]

Scriabin, Fourth Sonata,
First Movement

Baker p. 194 ff.
cf. Liszt, 'Sposalizio'
from Années de Pèlerinage, Part II
Lento 18 30/

A.F. Feb. 1987

A
B
A'
B
C
Tristan (pc specific)
octa T1 (7-31) per 9 mvmts
Tristan
Tristan
Coda — see sep. page
pivot
(V I)
Dia and octa unified
1) by bringing in octa segments (usually ordered) into
upper voices

8-28 (octatonic)

0	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	[Coll. III]
1	2	4	5	7	8	10	11	[Coll. I]
2	3	5	6	8	9	11	0	[Coll. II]

8-23 (diatonic)

0	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	Eb & Ab
1	2	3	4	6	8	9	11	E & A often with T6
2	3	4	5	7	9	10	0	F & Bb often with T7
3	4	5	6	8	10	11	1	F# & B
4	5	6	7	9	11	0	2	G & C
5	6	7	8	10	0	1	3	Ab & Db
6	7	8	9	11	1	2	4	A & D (Petrushka)
7	8	9	10	0	2	3	5	Bb & Eb
8	9	10	11	1	3	4	6	B & E
9	10	11	0	2	4	5	7	C & F
10	11	0	1	3	5	6	8	Db & Gb
11	0	1	2	4	6	7	9	D & G (Petrushka)

Diatonic Scale Combinations
(5th-related forms of 8-23 often combine)

8-21 (whole-tone)

0	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	At t=2, the intersection set class is 7-33. At t=1 it is 4-1. At t=3, 4-10.
1	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	
2	3	4	5	6	8	10	0	
3	4	5	6	7	9	11	1	
4	5	6	7	8	10	0	2	
5	6	7	8	9	11	1	3	
6	7	8	9	10	0	2	4	
7	8	9	10	11	1	3	5	
8	9	10	11	0	2	4	6	
9	10	11	0	1	3	5	7	
10	11	0	1	2	4	6	8	
11	0	1	2	3	5	7	9	