Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

Masters Theses

Student Theses & Publications

1982

Two Movements for Orchestra

Larry A. Cox Eastern Illinois University

Follow this and additional works at: https://thekeep.eiu.edu/theses



Part of the Composition Commons

Recommended Citation

Cox, Larry A., "Two Movements for Orchestra" (1982). Masters Theses. 4805. https://thekeep.eiu.edu/theses/4805

This Dissertation/Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Theses & Publications at The Keep. It has been accepted for inclusion in Masters Theses by an authorized administrator of The Keep. For more information, please contact tabruns@eiu.edu.

PAPER CERTIFICATE #2

TO:	Graduate Degree Candidates who have written formal theses.
SUBJECT:	Permission to reproduce theses.
institutions in their libr feel that pro	sity Library is receiving a number of requests from other asking permission to reproduce dissertations for inclusion ary holdings. Although no copyright laws are involved, we ofessional courtesy demands that permission be obtained thor before we allow theses to be copied.
Please sign	one of the following statements:
my thesis to	ry of Eastern Illinois University has my permission to lend a reputable college or university for the purpose of copying ion in that institution's library or research holdings.
19 July	J982 Author
=	y request Booth Library of Eastern Illinois University not esis be reproduced because
	·
D	Pate Author
pdm	

TWO MOVEMENTS FOR ORCHESTRA

(TITLE)

BY
LARRY A. COX

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF ARTS

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

1982 YEAR

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THIS THESIS BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING
THIS PART OF THE GRADUATE DEGREE CITED ABOVE

DATE ADVISER

July 1982

July 19, 1972

DEPARTMENT HEAD

AN ANALYSIS

OF

"TWO MOVEMENTS FOR ORCHESTRA"

FORM:

MOVEMENT I:

The first movement, entitled 'Ein feste Burg ist unser Alice,' is formally a very simple piece (ABA-ternary) and is outlined below:

Introduction	A	В
(Strings, Cel.)	l)micropolyphonic textural mass (W.W., Perc., Cel.)	l) chance-row textural mass (W.W.)
	2) conjunctive linear set melody A (Brass)	2) Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott (Brass)
	3) conjunctive linear set melody B (Strings)	3) Folk Melody-Alice, Where Are You Going? (Strings)

A'	Coda
1) micropolyphonic textural mass (Strings, Perc., Cel.)	Based on Introductory material (Strings, Cel., W.W.)
2) conjunctive linear set melody A (W.W.)	
3) conjunctive linear set melody B (Brass)	

MOVEMENT II:

The form of this movement is Introduction-A-B-C-B'-A'-Coda (arch form), and is outlined more extensively below:

Introduction	A	В	
(Strings, W.W., Brass)	polymetric dance or scherzo	march-duple meter	Melody continues with inversion and "free" set-determined counterpoint (W.W., Brass, Strings)

С		
chorale set-determined harmon	ı y	-
a	ъ	С
	melodic subsection 2 (Strings, Cel.)	melodic subsection l with rhythmic displacement (Strings, W.W.)

В'	A	Coda
waltz-triple meter melodic and harmonic material from B section (Brass)	truncated (W.W. and Brass)	Based on Introduction (Strings, W.W., Brass)

MATERIALS:

The important aspects of the composition are as follows:

- 1) Set structure
- 2) Micropolyphony
- 3) Chance-row
- 4) Sound mass
- 5) Coloration and instrumentation

These and other elements will be discussed with examples from the score in the following section.

SET STRUCTURE

Set structure is used as a basic harmonic and melodic structural element in both movements as well as 12-tone serialism in the second movement. The usage of set structure appears in several places and in different forms throughout the piece.

A list of the principal sets used in the composition follows, with the sets in prime form. (N.B. Only the prime forms of the sets are listed, but usages of the transpositions and inversions of these set forms do occur.)

Three-note sets	Four-note sets
0,1,3	0,1,4,5
0,1,4	0,1,3,6
0,1,5	0,2,3,6
0,1,6	0,2,3,7
0,2,4	6,4,1و
0,2,5	0,1,5,7
0,2,6	0,1,4,7
0,3,7	0,1,4,8
	0,1,5,8
	0,2,4,7
	0,2,5,7
	0,2,4,8
	0,2,6,8
	0,2,5,8
	0,1,3,7

The 12-tone row used in the piece is as follows:

0 7 1 3 4 11 5 8 6 2 9 10

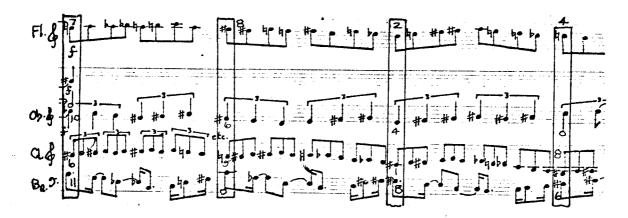
or

c g c# eb e b f g# f# d a a#

Examples of set usage may be found in the following places:

The voicing of the downbeats may be analyzed, finding an occurrence of the sets, both as chords and stated in each voice linearly (Ex. 1)

Ex. 1-p.2-W.W.



Interpreted numerically, the downbeats can be shown as follows:

The linear sets in prime form are as follows:

And the horizontal sonorities as follows:

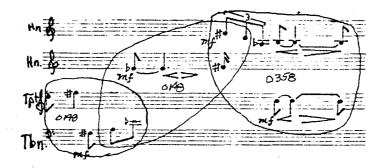
Ex. 2

As linear conjunctive sets.

Example 2 can be reduced to linear form as shown - the sets are used

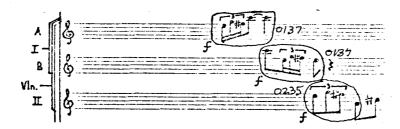
in an overlapping manner so as to present a structured melody.

Ex. 2-p. 3-Brass



The same treatment as in Ex. 2 may be found in the strings in the same place.

Ex. 3-p.3-Strings

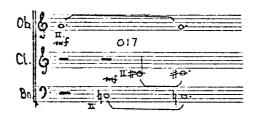


The sets are also used as a harmonic generator. Ein fest Burg ist unser Gott is used here with the melody and bass lines intact from the Bach harmonization, but the middle voices are generated by set structure.

The same treatment exists in other places as well.



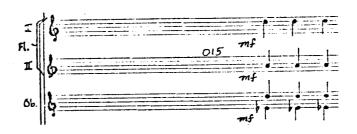
Ex. 6 - p. 17 - W.W.



Ex. 7 - p. 17 - Brass

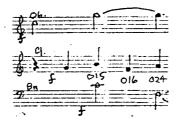


Ex. 8 - p. 24 - W.W. Accompanimental Harmony



Sets are also used as a generator for 'free' counterpoint against pre-composed voices.

Ex. 9 - p. 28 - W.W.



And again as a harmonic generator.

Ex. 10 - p. 31 - Strings



MICROPOLYPHONY

Micropolyphony is used as a textural element in the woodwinds (p. 2) and strings (p. 11) and is constructed with harmonic checkpoints (see Ex. 1) as a structural guide. Each voice of the micropolyphony moves in its own pattern (flute in alternating half steps and whole steps, oboe in whole steps, clarinet in half steps, and bassoon in thirds - the string usage later in the movement is similar.)

CHANCE-ROW

A rhythmic idea for the woodwind polyphony (see Ex. 11) was created by a random number generator. The number of notes (one to five) in each group set off by rests are the result of the random number list and the pitch content is determined by the 12-tone row stated earlier.

Ex. 11 - pp. 5,6 - W.W.



SOUND MASS

Sound mass is treated in two ways in the piece - as a harmonic determinant and as a structural (textural) element. As a harmonic determinant, the statement of "Alice, Where Are You Going?" (p. 5) is heard in the contrabass, its inversion in the Violins IA, and the space between is filled in with approximately equal intervals, creating a dense moving chord cluster.

Ex. 12 - p. 5 - Strings which is a string with the string in the string

As a textural element, it is important by virtue of the simultaneous occurrence of many dense and dissimilar ideas.

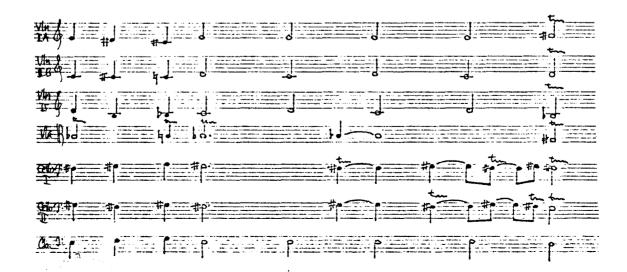
Ex. 13 - p. 7 - Full Orchestra (See next page)

COLORATION AND INSTRUMENTATION

The percussion and celeste are used as 'color instruments' - providing timbral color in important places in the score. (See pp. 2, 6, 31, etc.)

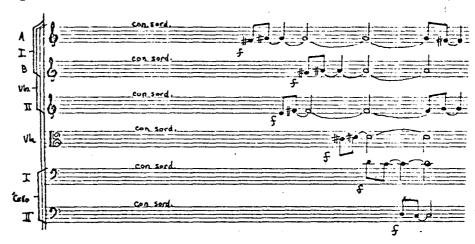
The only other important colorative elements are the use of trills in the strings:

Ex. 14 - p. 7 - Strings



and muting in the strings:

Ex. 15 - p. 31 - Strings



Other important elements in the piece which should be noted are the melodic elements which are not predetermined compositionally (Mvt. II).

The brass melody in Ex. 16 - p. 21 is partly predetermined by the row, but textural and voicing considerations were taken into account to produce the desired dance- or scherzo-like effect.

Ex. 16 - p. 21 - Brass



The melody in Ex. 17 in the strings was freely composed to fit the character of the section.

Ex. 17 - p. 24 - Strings

۷., # } # # ** 14 <u>=</u> 日 PR. Н Ħ 8 H.





























