

Verband
Deutscher
Schulmusiker
Niedersachsen



MEHR – WENIGER – GLEICH

VDS-„Intermezzo“-Fortbildung

zum Zentralabitur-Thema

„Klangschichtung –

Repetition – Reduktion“

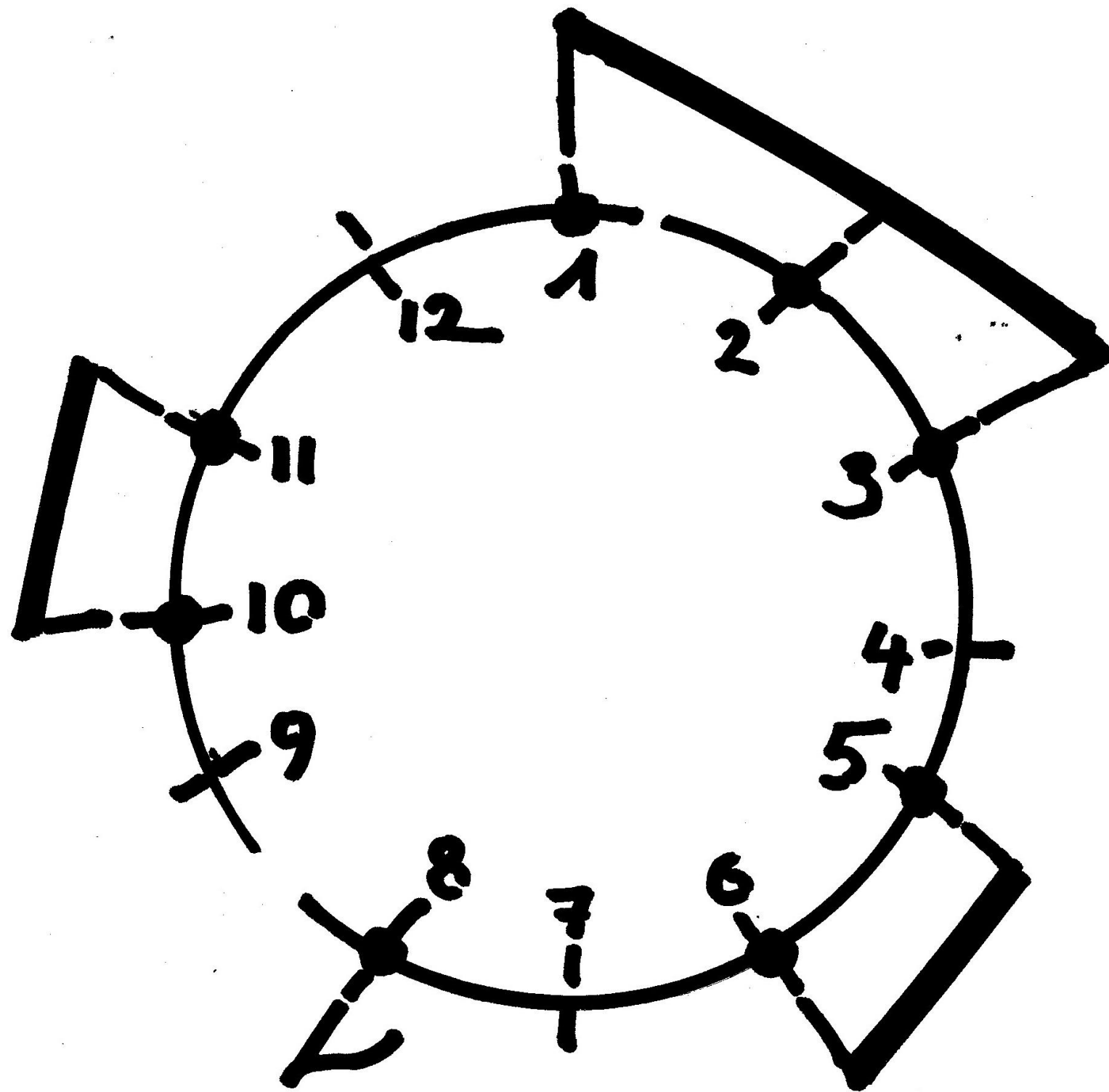
mit Vanessa Galli, Daniel Groneberg & Ralf Beiderwieden

Steve Reich Essentials (2)

Clapping Music

alternative Notation

- (1) *Spiel-Kontinuum*
- (2) *Phasenverschiebung*
- (3) *quasi-gradueller Prozess*



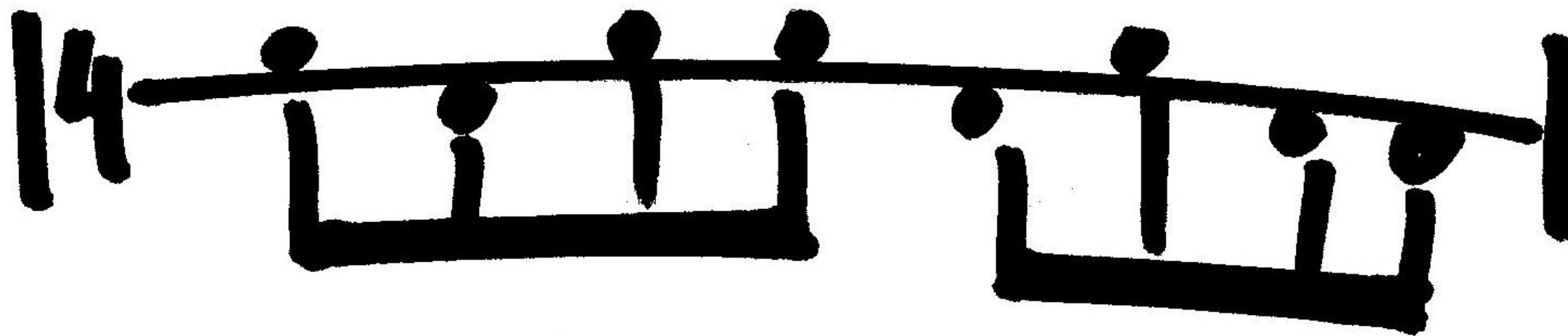
Steve Reich

PARADIDDLE

Basic-Übung für Schlagzeuger

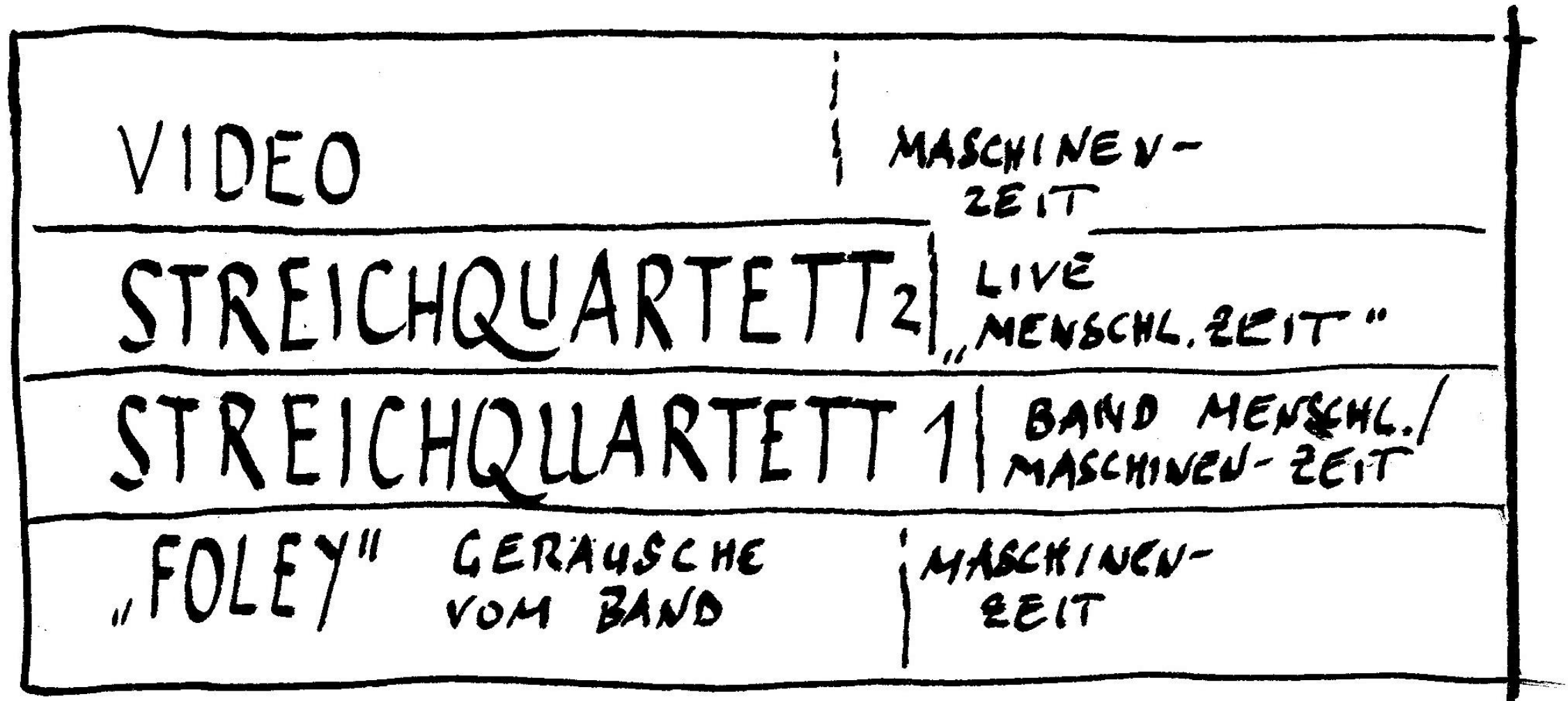
*... und die Idee des
graduellen
Prozesses...*

PARADIDDLE



Steve Reich

Schichten in „Different Trains“



VIER SCHICHTEN

Punkte - Linien - Flächen

Von drei Weisen, J. S. Bachs Preludio aus der E-Dur-Partita zu hören und was man über Ligetis Continuum daraus lernen kann

- **(1) Als endloses Sechzehntel-Kontinuum**
- **(2) Als kontrapunktische Zweistimmigkeit / Dreistimmigkeit / Vierstimmigkeit**
- **(3) Als Akkordflächen**

52

Partita III
BWV 1006

I. Preludio

Violino

4

7

10

13

16

19

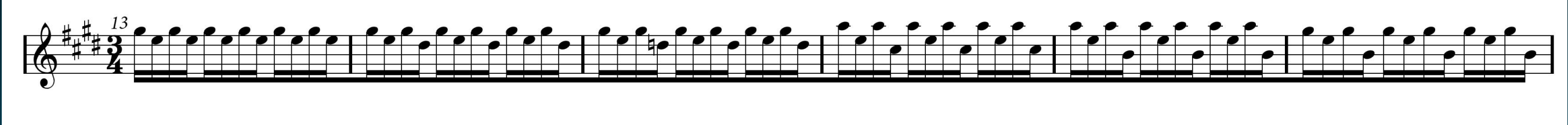
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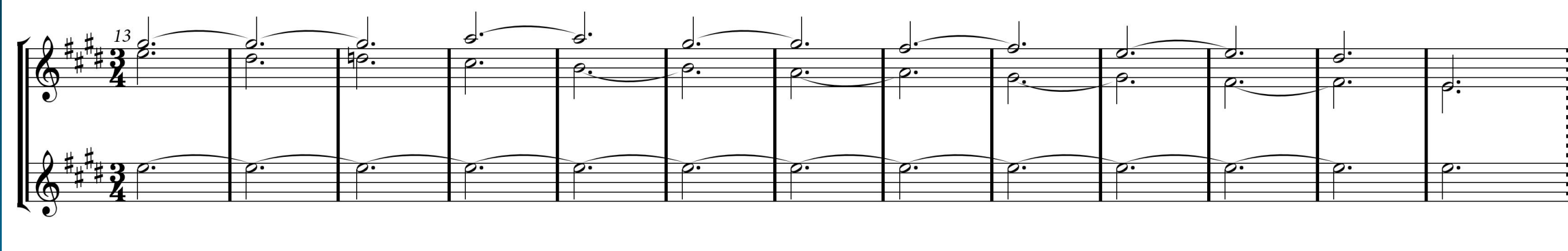
Punkte - Linien - Flächen

Kontinuum aus lauter Sechzehnteln



A single staff of music in treble clef, key of E major (three sharps), and 3/4 time. It begins with a measure rest marked '13'. The melody consists of a continuous, rapid sequence of sixteenth notes, creating a dense, unbroken line of sound.

Kontrapunkt dreier Linien
(Bach Preludio T. 13-19)



Two staves of music in treble clef, key of E major, and 3/4 time. The notation shows three distinct melodic lines (treble, alto, and bass) moving in counterpoint. The first staff has a measure rest marked '13'. The lines are connected by slurs, indicating a continuous flow.

Akkordflächen: Generalbass über absteigende Linie
bei konstantem Grundton



Two staves of music in treble clef, key of E major, and 3/4 time. The notation shows a series of chords (triads and dyads) in the treble staff, with a descending line of notes in the bass staff. The chords are labeled with numbers 2, 2, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 7, indicating the intervals between the notes. The first staff has a measure rest marked '13'.

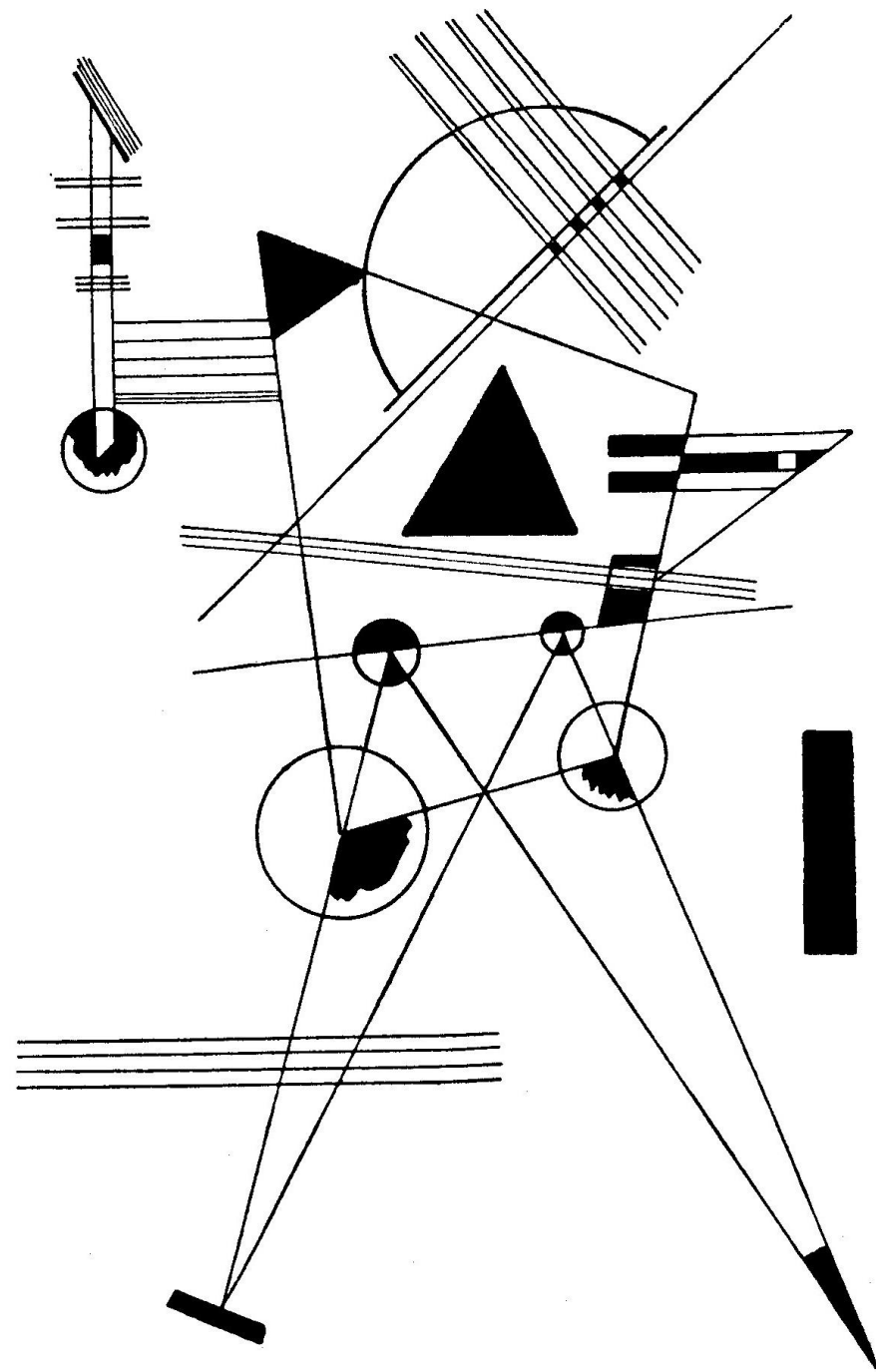
JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH
E-Dur-Partita für Violine Solo
BWV 1006, Preludio
T. 13-29

Wassili Kandinsky

Punkt und Linie zu Fläche (1926)

Kandinskys Buch
„Punkt und Linie zu Fläche“, Neuaufl. 1964,
1926 erschienen als Bd. 9 der „Bauhaus-
Bücher“,
gilt als eine der grundlegenden Schriften der
modernen Kunst
auf dem Wege zur abstrakten Malerei.

Titel dieser Zeichnung:
„Innere Beziehung eines Komplexes von Geraden zu einer Gebrochenen (links-rechts)
Zum Bild „Schwarzes Dreieck“ (1925)



„If you get lost – stay lost!“

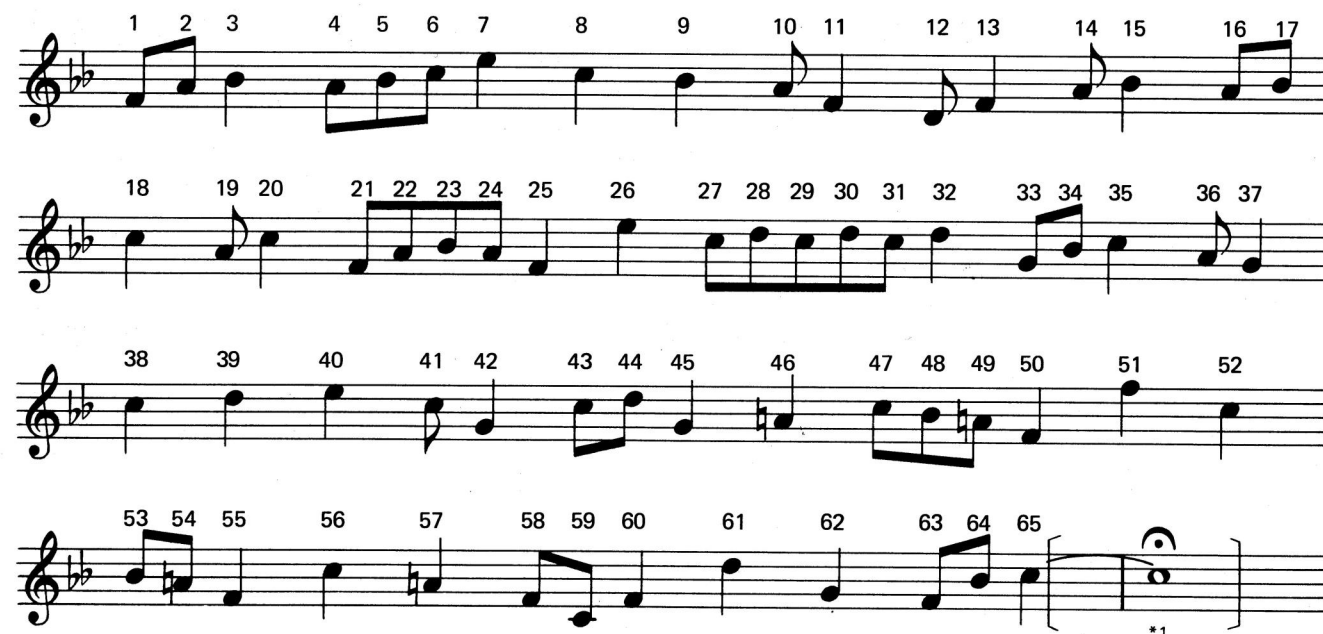
Les Moutons de Panurge

von Frederic Rzewski (1969)

Les Moutons de Panurge (1969)

For Frans Brüggen

Frederic Rzewski



*1 Last note only

*1 最終回だけ

Les Moutons de Panurge (1969)

●
Frederic Rzewski

For any number of musicians playing melody instruments plus any number of non-musicians playing anything.

Musicians

Begin ca $\text{♩} = 150$, accelerate to ca $\text{♩} = 300$. Sempre *ff* (use amplification).

All in strict unison; octave doubling allowed if at least two instruments in each octave. Read from left to right, playing the notes as follows: 1, 1-2, 1-2-3, 1-2-3-4, etc. When you have reached note 65, play the whole melody once again and then begin subtracting notes from the beginning: 2-3-4.....65, 3-4-5.....65, 4-5-6.....65,....., 62-63-64-65, 63-64-65, 64-65, 65. Hold the last note until everybody has reached it, then begin an improvisation using any instruments.

In the melody above, never stop or falter, always play loud. Stay together as long as you can, but if you get lost, stay lost. Do not try to find your way back into the fold. Continue to follow the rules strictly.

Non-Musicians are invited to make sound, any sound, preferably very loud, and if possible are provided with percussive or other instruments. The non-musicians have a leader, whom they may follow or not, and who begins the music thus: ($\text{♩} = 150$) $\text{♩} \text{ ♩} \text{ ♩} \text{ ♩} \text{ ♩} \text{ } \dots$ etc. (*f* sempre). As soon as this pulse has been established any variations are possible.

Suggested Theme for Non-Musicians: THE LEFT HAND DOESN'T KNOW WHAT THE RIGHT IS DOING.

Footnote, 1980

●
Since the writing of the above instructions in 1969, numerous performances have shown that a wide variety of interpretations of this piece can produce equally satisfying results, depending on the number and nature of instruments, desired length of performance, etc. Audience participation, for example, is not necessary in concert performance and is in fact rarely used. The limitations on tempo and dynamics may also be changed or disregarded.

What should be respected are: the basic formal principle of adding and subtracting notes, the idea of getting lost, and playing in a common pulse. With larger numbers of players, it may be desirable for the musicians not to play all the time, i.e. to read the text silently while actually playing only from time to time. In this way it is possible to arrive at a semi-improvisational situation in which an orchestra, for example, will "orchestrate" itself in real time, while still adhering strictly to the written notes. The suggested free improvisation at the end may also be omitted. In this case the piece ends with the long held unison on C.

●
Performing materials of the work, in which all the notes are written out, are available for hire.
Please inquire to the Rental Department on ZEN-ON MUSIC COMPANY LTD., Tokyo.

Le Mouton de Panurge

von George Brassens (1964)

Le Mouton de Panurge Georges Brassens (1964)

Elle n'a pas encore de plumes
La flèche qui doit percer son flanc
Et dans son cœur rien ne s'allume
Quand elle cède à ses galants
Elle se rit bien des gondoles
Des fleurs bleues, des galants discours
//: Des Vénus de la vieille école
Celles qui font l'amour par amour ://

N'allez pas croire davantage
Que le démon brûle son corps
Il s'arrête au premier étage
Son septième ciel, et encore
Elle n'est jamais langoureuse
Passée par le pont des soupirs
//: Et voit comme des bêtes curieuses
Celles qui font l'amour par plaisir ://

Croyez pas qu'elle soit à vendre
Quand on l'a mise sur le dos
On n'est pas tenu de se fendre
D'un somptueux petit cadeau
Avant d'aller en bacchanale
Elle présente pas un devis
//: Elle n'a rien de ces belles vénales
Celles qui font l'amour par profit ://

Mais alors, pourquoi cède-t-elle
Sans cœur, sans lucre, sans plaisir
Si l'amour vaut pas la chandelle
Pourquoi le joue-t-elle à loisir
Si quiconque peut, sans ambages
L'aider à dégrafer sa robe
//: C'est parce qu'elle veut être à la page
Que c'est la mode et qu'elle est snob ://

Mais changent coutumes et filles
Un jour, peut-être, en son sein nu
Va se planter pour toute la vie
Une petite flèche perdue
On n'verra plus qu'elle en gondole
Elle ira jouer, à son tour
//: Les Vénus de la vieille école
Celles qui font l'amour par amour ://

Le Mouton de Panurge

George Brassens
auf: Les copains d'abord (1964)

Lead Git. Bass

El-le n'a pas en-core des plumes, la flèche qui doit per-cer son flanc et dans son cœur rien ne s'al-

lu-me, quand el-le cède à ses ga-lants El-le se rit bien des gon-do-les, des fleurs

bleus, des ga-lants dis-cours, les Vé-nus de la vieille é-co-le, celles qui font l'a-mour pour l'a-

mour; Des Vé-nus de la vieille é-co-le, celles qui font l'a-mour pour l'a-mour

Le Mouton de Panurge von George Brassens (1964)

„the unusual purity of his music“

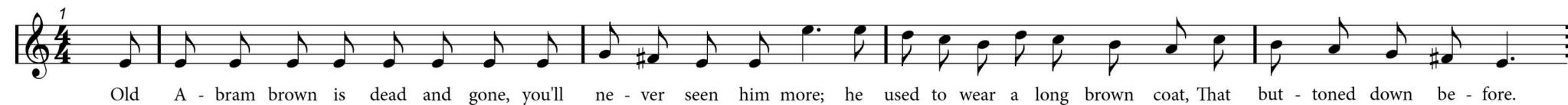
Arvo Pärt über Benjamin Britten

„Why did the date of Benjamin Britten's death – 4 December 1976 – touch such a chord in me? During this time I was obviously at the point where I could recognise the magnitude of such a loss. Inexplicable feelings of guilt, more than that even, arose in me. I had just discovered Britten for myself. Just before his death I began to appreciate the unusual purity of his music – I had had the impression of the same kind of purity in the ballads of Guillaume de Machaut. And besides, for a long time I had wanted to meet Britten personally – and now it would not come to that.“

„the unusual purity of his music“

Arvo Pärt über Benjamin Britten

Old Abram Brown (Benjamin Britten)



Cantus in memoriam Benjamin Britten

Arvo Pärt (1977)

- **Proportions- (Augmentations-)Kanon**
- **Tonwiederholung und Abwärts-Skala**
- **diatonische Reduktion**
- **„DISSONANZ-TOLERANZ“ (Bw-Ausdruck 2025)**
- **Schlichtheit, Einfachheit, ruhige innere Ordnung**
- **Das „innere Wachsen“ (Tiefe, Dauer)**
- **Ähnlichkeit "he used..."**
- **„Stillness“ (G. Roth)**

Immortal Bach

zu Knut Nystedt

Knut Nystedt: Immortal Bach (Auszug)

© Norsk Musikforlag

The musical score is written for voice and piano in 3/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of three systems, each marked with a Roman numeral in a box.

System I: The vocal line begins with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note Bb3. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line (G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1) and a treble line with chords. The lyrics are "Komm, sü - ßer — Tod.".

System II: The vocal line continues with a half note C4, followed by a quarter note D4, and a half note E4. The piano accompaniment continues with the same bass line and treble chords. The lyrics are "Komm, sel' - ge — Ruh!".

System III: The vocal line begins with a half note F4, followed by a quarter note G4, and a half note A4. The piano accompaniment continues with the same bass line and treble chords. The lyrics are "Komm, füh - re — mich — in Frie - de.".

Aus: TonArt Sekundarstufe II, Band 2, SB S. 80

Immortal Bach zu Knut Nystedt



PROPORTIONSKANON (Augmentationskanon...)

a 2. Per augmentationem, contrario motu.

4. Thema.



... und wie es funktioniert...

(gilt aber nur für die kontrapunktische Musik; nicht für Britten oder Pärt)

tk
tk ~

KANON
GRUND-
MODELL

tk
tk ~

PROPORTIONS-
KANON
(AUGMENTATIONS)-
KANON

a 2. Per augmentationem, contrario motu.

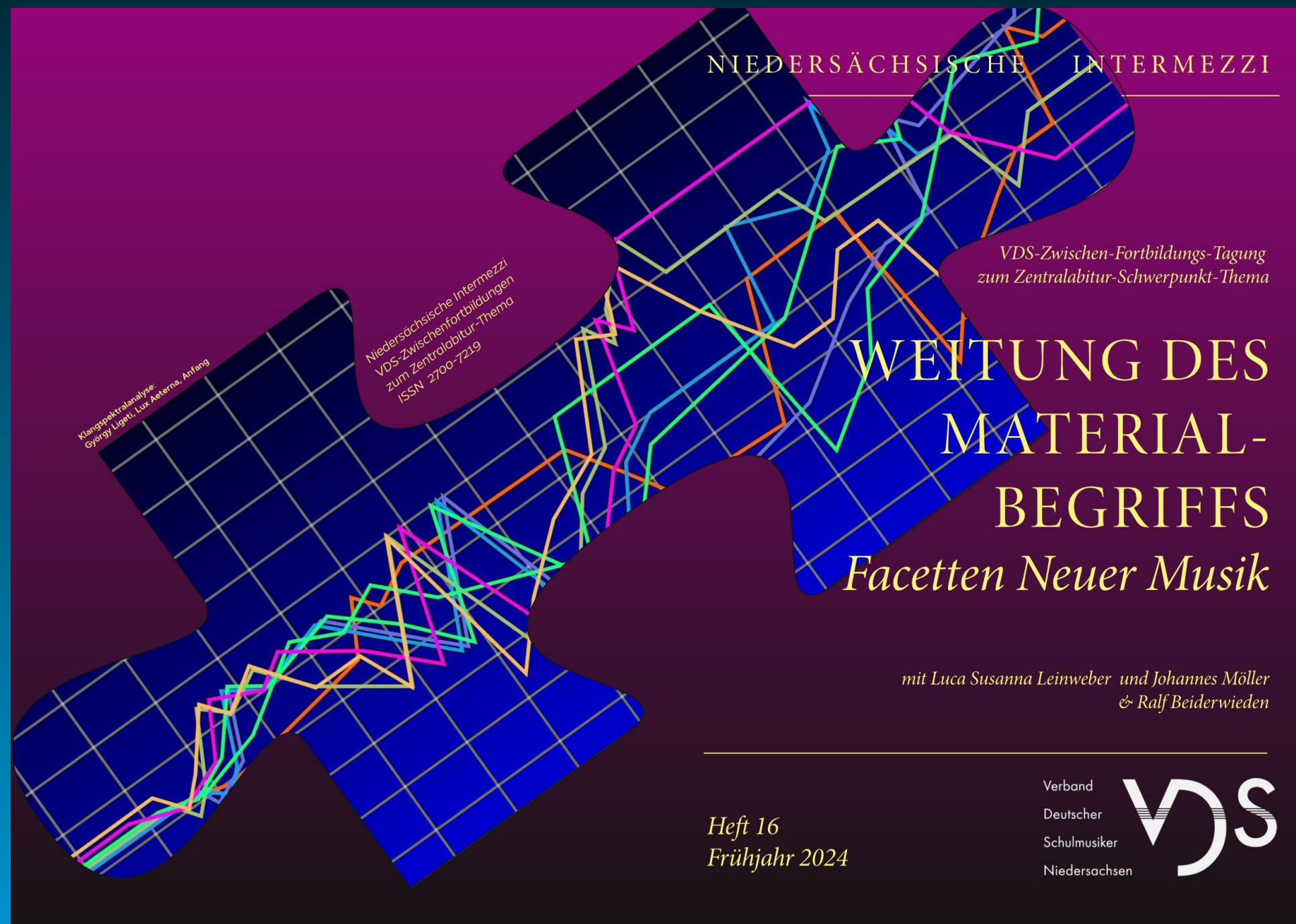
4.



B. W. XXXI. (4)

Intermezzi

VDS-Zwischenfortbildungen zum Zentralabitur-Schwerpunkt



Die Zeitschrift

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Die Termine

1.-2. März 2024: Landeskongress Hannover

7. März, Donnerstag: Oldenburg, Altes Gymnasium

12. März, Dienstag: Online

Info über:

www.vds-niedersachsen.de

oder über

www.ralfbeiderwieden.de

oder direkt:

https://www.ralfbeiderwieden.de/schulfachmusik/neue_musik2024/index.htm

Anmeldung:

anmeldung@vds-niedersachsen.de

Verband
Deutscher
Schulmusiker
Niedersachsen



***Viel Spaß beim Unterrichten
wünscht Ihnen***

Ihr VDS Niedersachsen