

# Sussex Research

## 'One for all and all for one': voicing in Stravinsky's music theatre

Nicholas McKay

#### Publication date

01-11-2007

#### Licence

This work is made available under the Copyright not evaluated licence and should only be used in accordance with that licence. For more information on the specific terms, consult the repository record for this item.

#### Citation for this work (American Psychological Association 7th edition)

McKay, N. (2007). 'One for all and all for one': voicing in Stravinsky's music theatre (Version 1). University of Sussex. https://hdl.handle.net/10779/uos.23312714.v1

#### Published in

Journal of Music and Meaning

#### Copyright and reuse:

This work was downloaded from Sussex Research Open (SRO). This document is made available in line with publisher policy and may differ from the published version. Please cite the published version where possible. Copyright and all moral rights to the version of the paper presented here belong to the individual author(s) and/or other copyright owners unless otherwise stated. For more information on this work, SRO or to report an issue, you can contact the repository administrators at sro@sussex.ac.uk. Discover more of the University's research at https://sussex.figshare.com/



Example 1 : Stravinsky, *The Rake's Progress* Act II, 2 duet Anne and Tom (mm.1-14<sup>1</sup>)



Example 2: Verdi, Rigoletto Act II, duet Gilda and Rigoletto (mm.1-21)



**Example 2 continued** 



Example 3: Stravinsky, The Rite of Spring, opening (mm.1-13)



Example 4: Nattiez's (1975, 283) paradigmatic chart of the opening of The Rite of Spring



## SYMPHONY OF PSALMS

Example 5-a: Stravinsky, Symphony of Psalms, opening (mm.1-5)

.



Example 5-b: Stravinsky, Symphony of Psalms, Fig. 2 (mm.1-11)



Example 5-b continued



Example 5-c: Stravinsky, Symphony of Psalms, Fig. 4 (mm.1-7)



Example 6-a: Stravinsky, Les noces, opening (mm.1-10)



Example 6-b: Stravinsky, Les noces, Fig. 1 (mm.1-10)



Example 6-c: Stravinsky, Les noces, Fig. 1 (m.11)



Example 6-d: Stravinsky, Les noces, Fig. 1 (mm.12-13)



Example 6-e: Stravinsky, Les noces, Fig. 2 (mm.1-6)



Example 7-a: Stravinsky, Oedipus Rex, Oedipus's 'Invidia fortunam odit' aria, Fig. 83 (mm.1-4)



Example 7-b: Stravinsky, Oedipus Rex, Jocasta's 'Nonn' erubescite' aria, Fig. 96 (mm.2-9)

### **Figures:**

Physical	voicing				
disembodied characters	embodied characters				
multi-vocality	unitary-vocality				
Les noces	Oedipus Rex				
Turanian	Neoclassic				
Le sacre du printemps Les noces	The Rake's Progress Oedipus Rex				
absent vocality	polyvocality				
authorial absence	authorial surrogacy				
Dionysian possession	Apollonian calculation				
(unconscious shaman)	(amusing impresario)				
Hermeneutic voicing					

Figure 1: Physical and Hermeneutic voicing in Stravinsky's Turanian and neoclassic music theatre works.

SECTION 1							<b>S.2</b>
chime motif	melody & accomp.	F#-F-E pedal motif		E-G-A- C#-B motif	G-B-A- G-E-D motif	E-C#- E-F#-E motif	
	accomp.	with octave displacement		without octave	moun		
symmetric asymmet		ric					
Unitary persona S <sup>s</sup> & orch.	Dual persona S <sup>s</sup> & orch melody vs. 16th-note accomp	Dual p S &A (multiple persona) & orch vs. 16 <sup>th</sup> -note accomp	oersona S <sup>s</sup> & orch Vs. 16 <sup>th</sup> -note accomp	Multiple persona S & A & orch	Unitary persona M.S. & orch	Multiple persona M.S. <sup>s</sup> & S. A. & orch	Multiple persona S & A & orch
Intro. [10] 27	Fig. 1 [10] 26	Fig. 1 <sup>11</sup> [1] 6	Fig. 1 <sup>12</sup> [2] 11	Fig. 2 [6] 36	Fig. 2 <sup>8</sup> [2] 8		
				Fig. 3 [7] 41			
Fig. 4 [13] 37	Fig. 5 [10] 26	Fig. 5 <sup>11</sup> [1] 6					
	Fig. 6 [9] 24	Fig. 6 <sup>10</sup> [1] 6	Fig. 6 <sup>11</sup> [2] 11	Fig. 7 [6] 36	Fig. 7 <sup>6</sup> [2] 8	Fig. 8 [2] 8	
Fig. 8 <sup>2</sup> [5] 14							Fig. 9 [12] 48

Figure 2: Paradigmatic chart of the opening of Les noces