



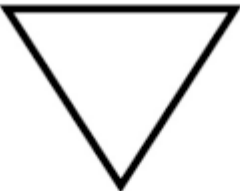
A JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR MUSIC THEORY

MTO 28.1 Examples: Alcalde, Mixture Strategies

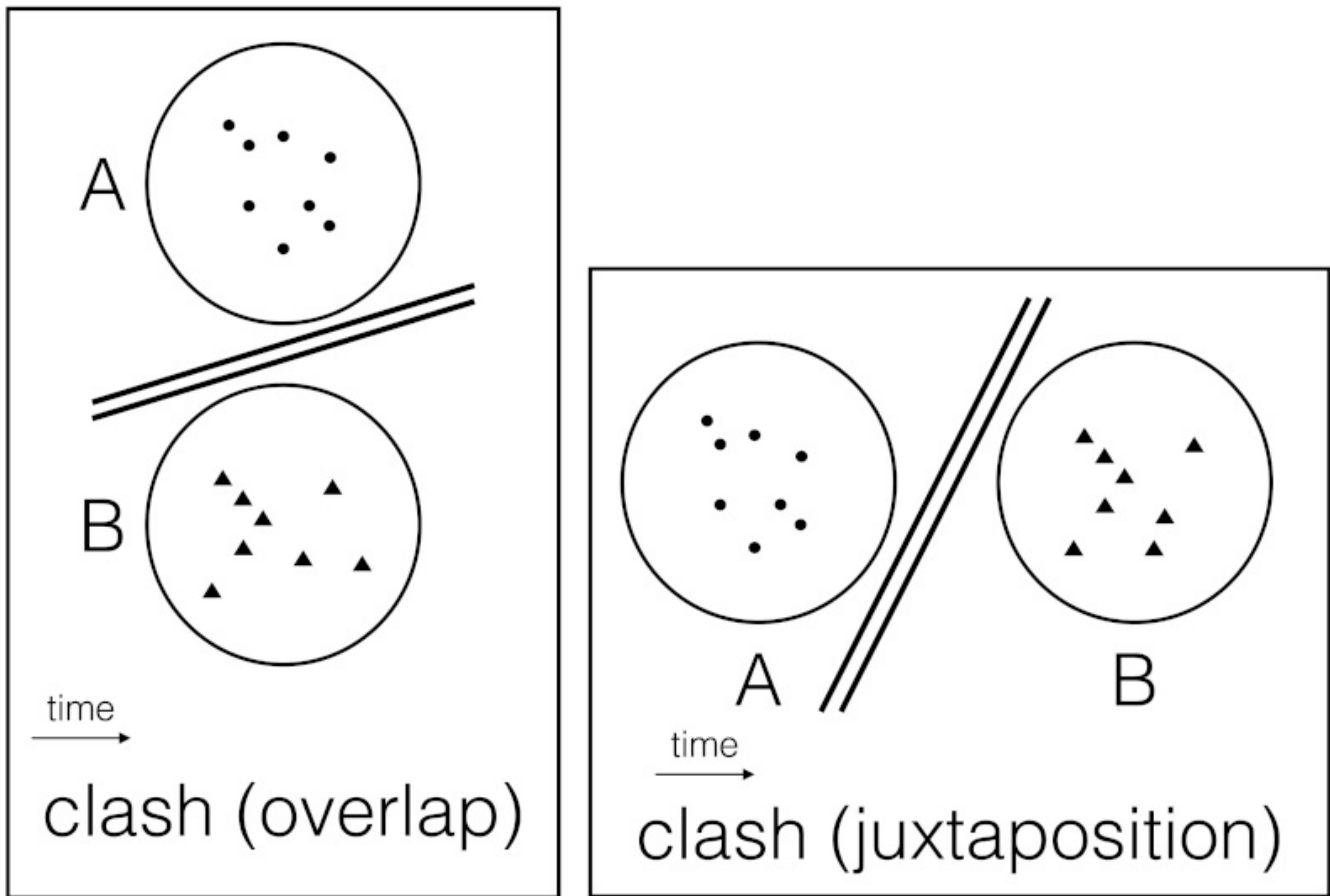
(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)

<https://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.22.28.1/mto.22.28.1.alcalde.html>

Example 1. Analytical symbols for the four mixture strategies

 clash	 coexistence
 distortion	 trajectory

Example 2. Diagram of the clash mixture strategy (juxtaposition and overlap)



Example 3. Rochberg, String Quartet no. 3, Part A, Introduzione: Fantasia, mm. 81–95

The image shows a musical score for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The score is annotated with various musical terms and analysis boxes.

Annotations and Markings:

- Measure 80:** Marked with a box containing the number 80. The word *lunga* is written above the first staff.
- Measure 85:** Marked with a box containing the number 85. The tempo marking *Molto meno allegro; come sopra* is above the staff.
- Measure 90:** Marked with a box containing the number 90. The tempo marking *Quasi adagio (ca. 48-52)* is above the staff.
- Measure 95:** Marked with a box containing the number 95.
- Whole-tone material:** A yellow box labeled "whole-tone material" points to a specific musical phrase in the upper staves.
- Chorale environment:** A blue box labeled "chorale environment" points to a section of the score.
- Overlap:** A box labeled "overlap" with a double diagonal line symbol is shown.
- Chorale texture in B major:** A blue box labeled "chorale texture in B major" points to the lower staves.
- Other markings:** *pp* (pianissimo), *pp sempre*, *espr. e sonoro*, *mp*, and *p* are used throughout the score.

Example 4. Pärt, Sarabande, from *Collage Über B-A-C-H*, II

Lento $\text{♩} = 42$

Ob. solo mp

Cembalo p

Piano

Violini I f Pulz

Violini II f Pulz

Viole f Pulz

Violoncelli f Pulz

Contrabbassi f Pulz

Ob.

Cemb.

Piano

VI. I f Tutti

VI. II f Tutti

Vie f Tutti

Vc. f Tutti

Cb. f Tutti

juxtaposition

*) chromatische Cluster / chromatic clusters

Example 5. Maxwell Davies, "The Phantom Queen," mm. 6–10, Clash

Allemande $\text{♩} = 84$

Hpsd. f p

Do Re

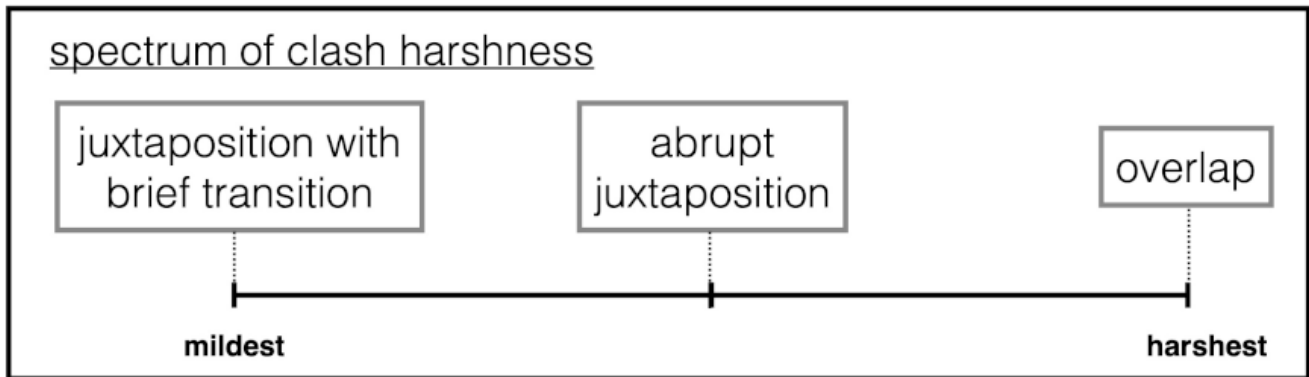
Have they chained you too, my dar - li - ng!

Mi

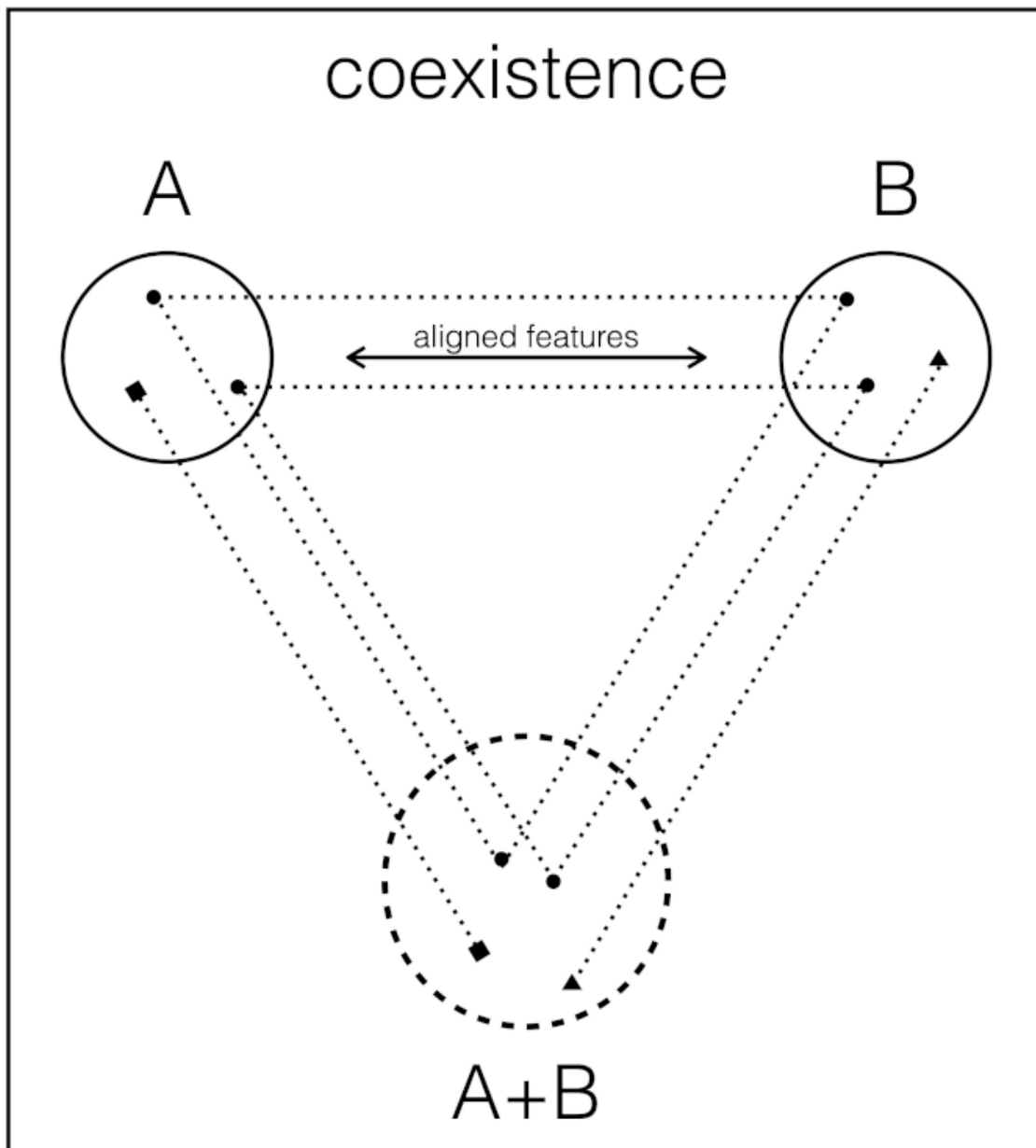
do-re-mi schema

overlap

Example 6. Spectrum of clash harshness



Example 7. Diagram of coexistence strategy



Example 8. Kagel's "Ragtime-Waltz" from *Rrrrrrr. . .*, mm. 1-9

Moderato ($\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 72$)

large leaps

chromaticism

sempre a tempo

Ragtime + Waltz

1)

oom-pah-pah

4

7

The musical score is presented in three systems. The first system (measures 1-3) features a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 4-6) features a piano (p) introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The third system (measures 7-9) features a piano (p) introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The score is marked 'Moderato' with a tempo of approximately 72 beats per minute. The piece is in 3/4 time. The first system (measures 1-3) shows a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 4-6) shows a piano (p) introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The third system (measures 7-9) shows a piano (p) introduction with a forte (f) dynamic.

Example 9. Thomas Adès, Overture to *Powder Her Face*, mm. 6–10

The musical score is for a piece titled "Tango + Jazz". It features a variety of instruments and dynamic markings. The instruments listed on the left are: Sop. Sax., Alto Sax., B. Cl., Hn., Tpt., Tbn., Perc., Accd., Pno., Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Vic., and Db. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *ff*, *f*, *pp*, *mf*, *fz*, and *sim*. There are also performance instructions like "Brass glissandi", "Tango accompaniment", "Jazz voicings", and "Tango + Jazz". The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = \text{♩} = c. 108$. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves for different instruments.

Example 10. Sofia Gubaidulina, *Musical Toys*, VIII, “A Bear Playing the Double Bass and the Black Woman”

Boogie-Woogie

Vivo (♩ = 120)

p

sempre staccato

Distorted walking bass

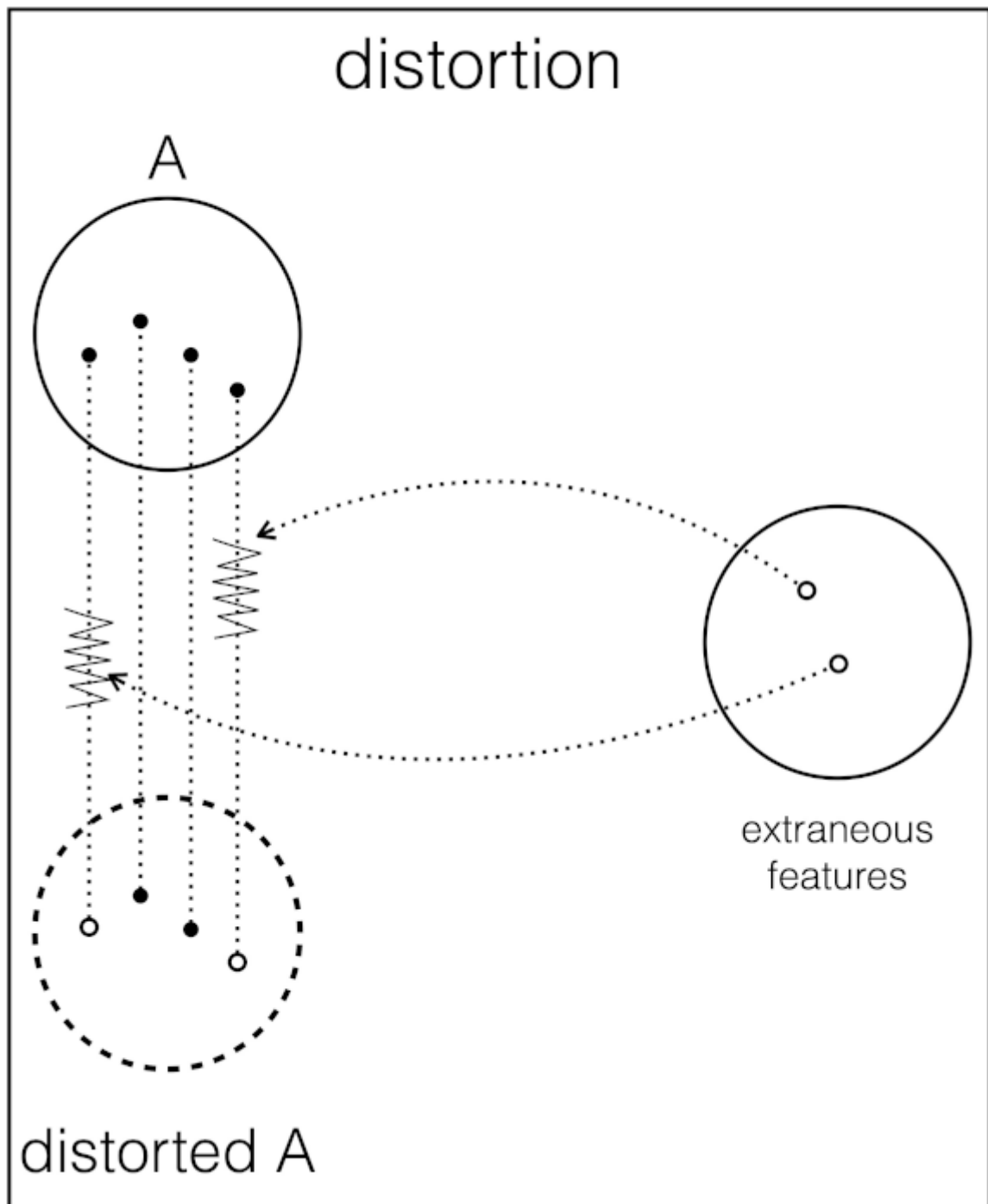
Pentatonic melody

Clusters interruption

Red. *

Red. *

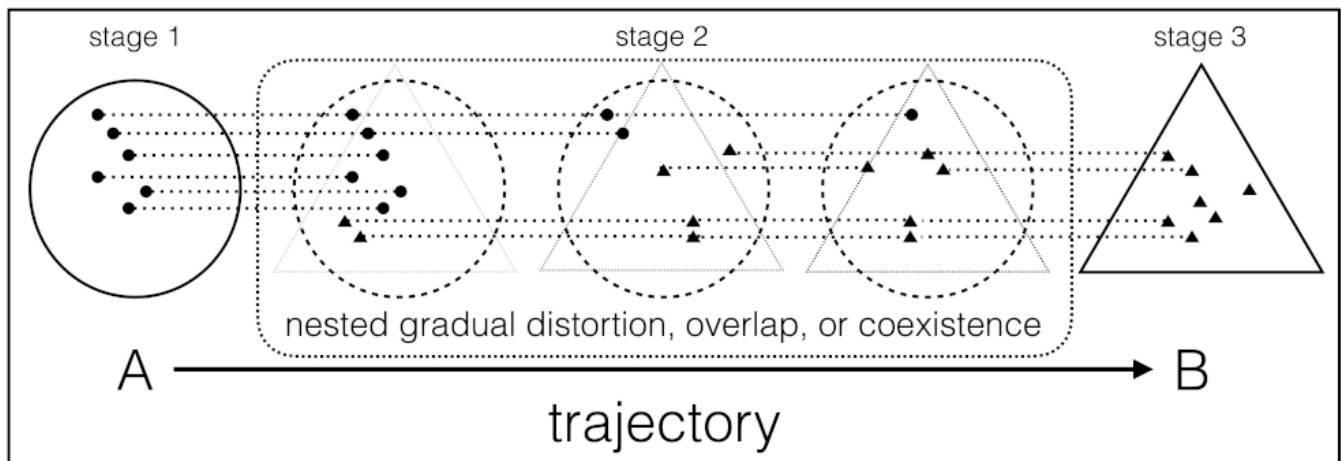
Example 11. Diagram of the distortion strategy



Example 12. George Crumb, *Makrokosmos*, volume 3, V, “Music of the Starry Night”

[illegible]

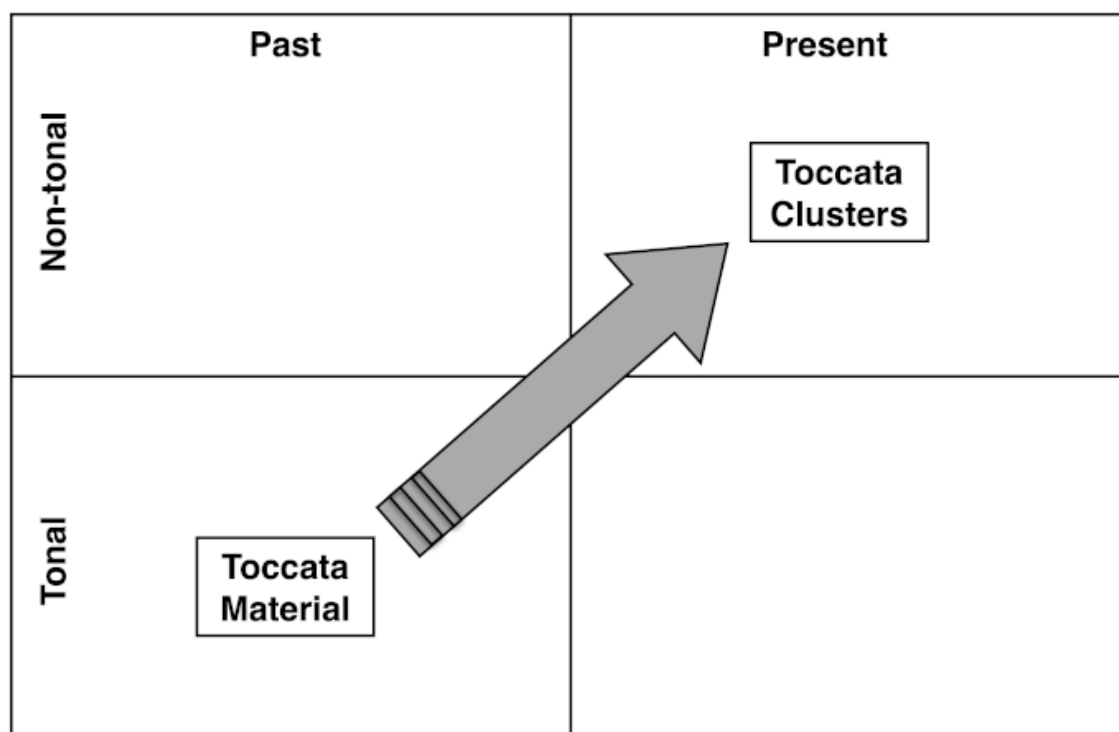
Example 13. Diagram of trajectory strategy



Example 14. Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1, II

The musical score for Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1, II, is divided into three stages. Stage 1, labeled "Stage 1: Baroque", is marked "Allegro" and "pp". Stage 2, labeled "Stage 2: Baroque to Clusters", is marked "pp" and includes a box with the text "baroque to clusters" and a small icon. Stage 3, labeled "Stage 3: Toccata clusters", is marked "mp" and "mf". The score includes staves for VI 1st solo, VI 2nd solo, VI 1st, VI 2nd, VI I, VI II, and VI III.

Example 15. Possible matrix of oppositions from the beginning of Schnittke's Toccata



Example 16. Rochberg, Caprice no. 33, Moderato-con amore, mm. 11–23

The musical score is divided into four systems, each illustrating a different stage of tonal development. The first system (mm. 11-14) shows Stage 1 (blue box) and Stage 2 (red box). A box labeled "A major to non-tonal m. 11" points to the start of Stage 1. The notation includes *ffz*, *marcatissimo*, *arco*, *f con fuoco*, and *Arpeggio*. A box labeled "Failed" (yellow) and a box labeled "juxtaposition" (double slash) are present. The second system (mm. 15-17) shows Stage 1 (blue box) and Stage 2 (red box). The notation includes *ffz*, *arco*, *marcatiss.*, *f*, and *Arpeggio*. The third system (mm. 18-20) shows Stage 1 (blue box), Stage 2 (red box, labeled "brief 'Stage 2'"), and Stage 3 (yellow box, labeled "clearly established"). The notation includes *sim.*, *Arpeggio*, and *Arpeggio*. The fourth system (mm. 21-23) shows Stage 3 (yellow box) and Stage 2 (red box). The notation includes *pizz.*, *arco*, *ff*, *pizz.*, *arco*, and *ffz*. A box labeled "juxtaposition" (double slash) is present.

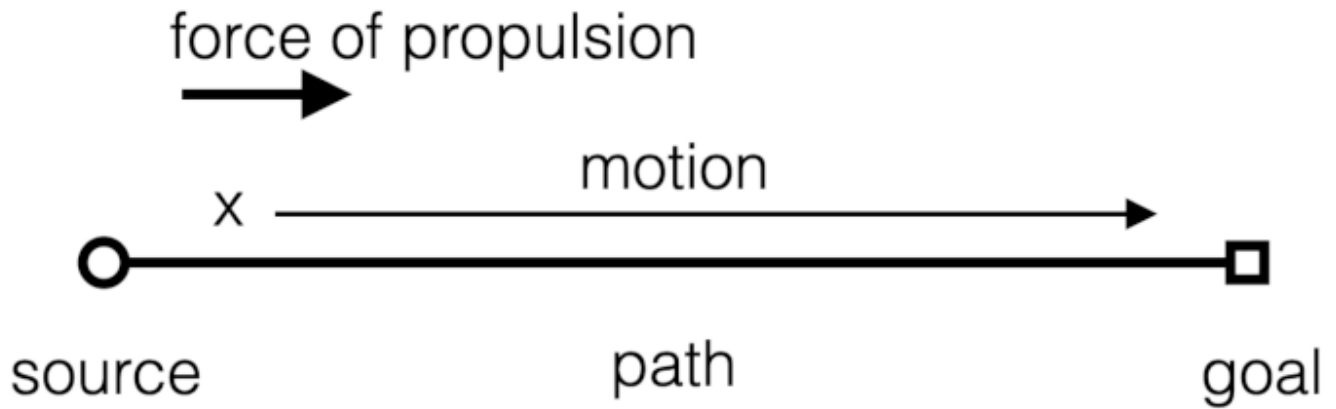
Example 17. Schnittke, Concerto Grosso no. 3, III, r.m. 11+4

The image displays a musical score for Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 3, III, r.m. 11+4. The score is divided into three stages of development for a D major triad, indicated by a dashed line and three colored boxes on the left:

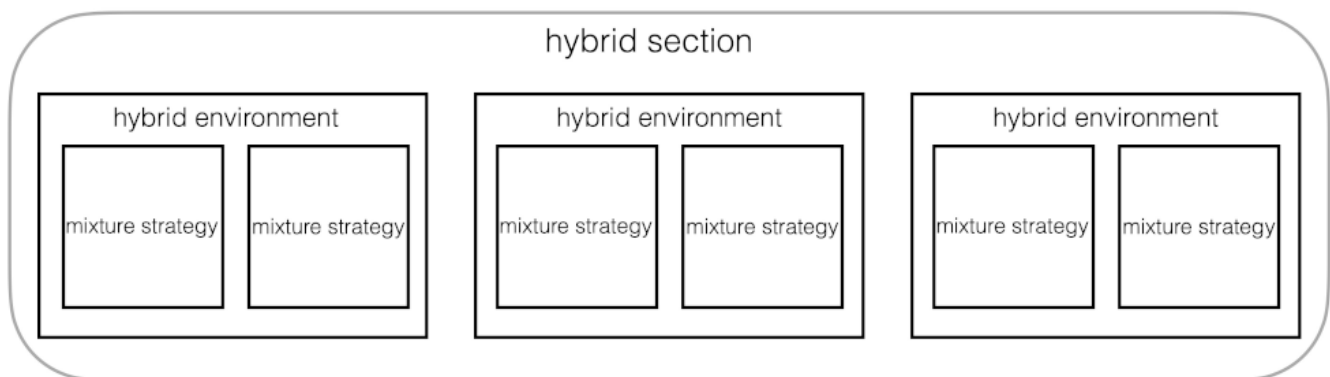
- Stage 1:** non-tonal counterpoint (red box). This stage is marked "previously established" with an arrow pointing to the beginning of the score.
- Stage 2:** D major triad starts to appear (green box). This stage is marked with a bracket and the text "non-tonal" and "D Major triad" pointing to the beginning of the score.
- Stage 3:** D major chord (yellow box). This stage is marked with a bracket and the text "D Major triad" pointing to the beginning of the score.

The score includes staves for Violins I and II (VI. I, VI. II), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score is divided into three systems, with measures 11+3, 11+4, and 11+5 indicated. The score is marked with "R.M. 11+3" and "R.M. 11+4". The score is marked with "non-tonal" and "D Major triad". The score is marked with "D Major triad" and "D Major chord". The score is marked with "Overlap" and "D Major triad".

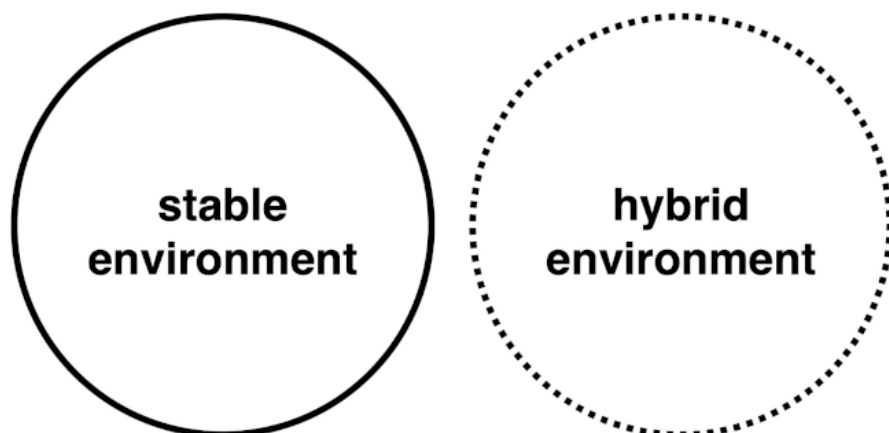
Example 18. Elements in the embodied schema of SOURCE-PATH-GOAL, as shown in Brower (2000)



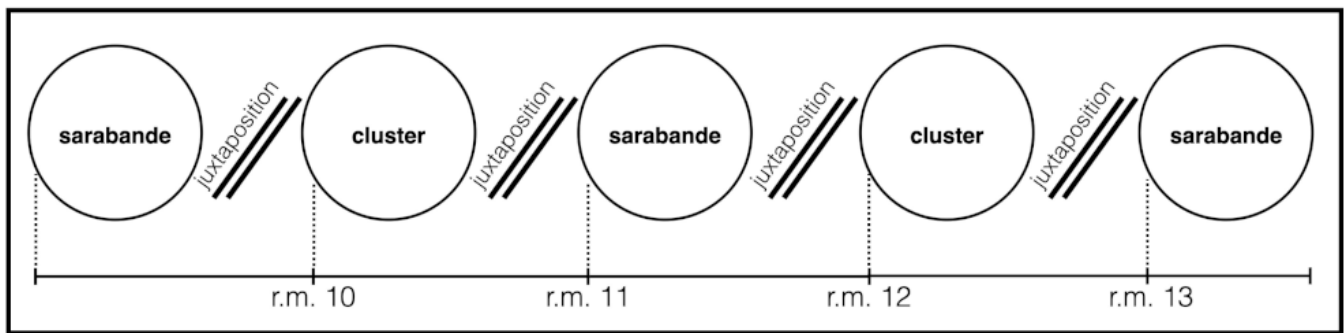
Example 19. Formal hierarchy: mixture strategies→hybrid environments→hybrid sections



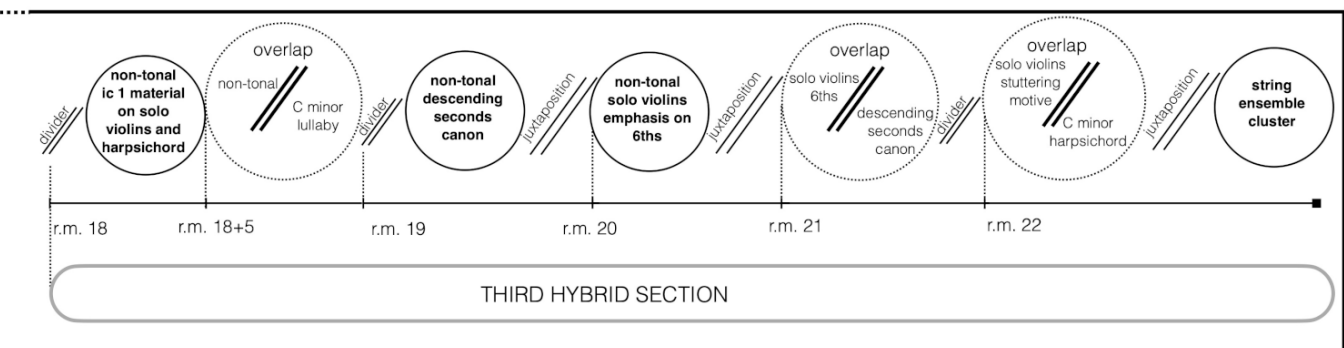
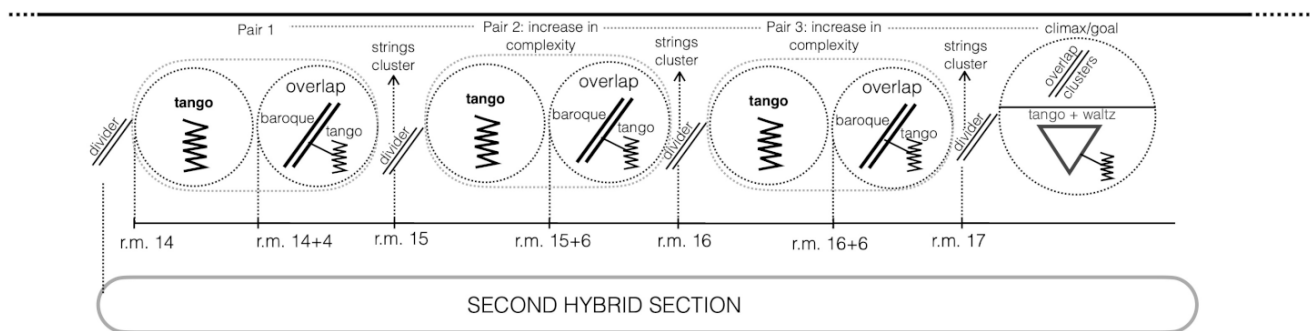
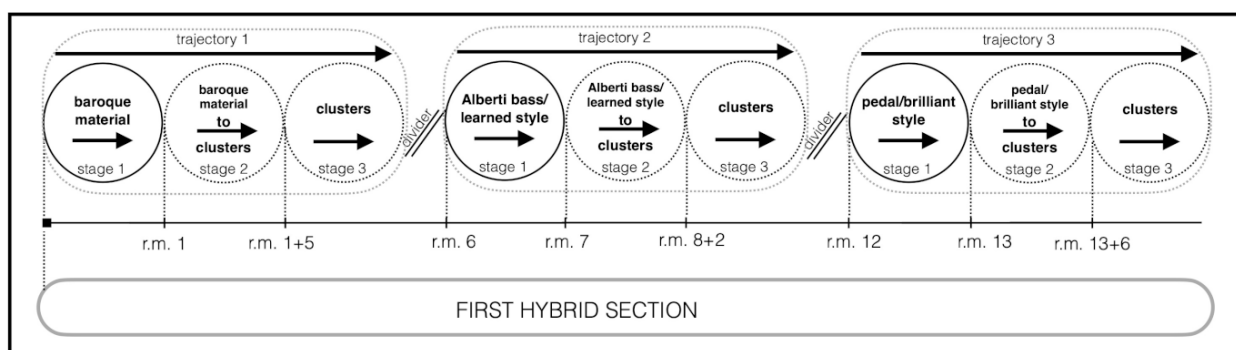
Example 20. Visual representation stable and hybrid environments



Example 21. Hybridity plan graph of Pärt's Sarabande from *Collage über B-A-C-H*



Example 22. Hybridity plan graph of Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1, II



Example 23. Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1, II, r.m. 6–8, second trajectory

12

VI 1st solo

VI 2nd solo

Cemb.

Alberti bass/
learned to
clusters

VI.I

1. 2. 3. 4.

1. 2. 3. 4.

VI.II

1. 2. 3. 4.

1. 2. 3. 4.

W. Ph. V. 488

13

VI 1st solo

VI 2nd solo

Cemb.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

VI.II.3

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Vle.

Vc.

Ch.

W. Ph. V. 488

continues

Stage 1: Alberti bass/
learned style

Stage 2: Canon

Stage 3: Cluster

previously established

Example 24. Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1, II, r.m. 12–13, third trajectory

The image displays a musical score for Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1, II, r.m. 12–13, third trajectory. The score is organized into three distinct stages, each highlighted by a colored box and a dashed arrow pointing to the corresponding musical notation.

- Stage 1: Pedal/brilliant style** (Yellow box): This stage covers measures 12 to 13. It features a complex texture with multiple staves for Violins I and II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. A box labeled "Alberti bass/learned clusters" points to the double bass part, indicating a specific rhythmic pattern.
- Stage 2: Canon** (Red box): This stage covers measures 14 to 15. It continues the complex texture, with the double bass part showing a more pronounced rhythmic pattern.
- Stage 3: Cluster** (Green box): This stage covers measures 16 to 17. It features a dense cluster of notes, with the double bass part showing a more pronounced rhythmic pattern.

The score continues beyond Stage 3, as indicated by the "continues" label and a dashed arrow pointing to the right.

Example 25. Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1, II, r.m. 14, distorted tango

The musical score is for the second movement, second ending, measure 14, of Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1. It is a distorted tango. The score is written for Violin 1 (VI.1° solo), Violin 2 (VI.2° solo), and Cembalo (Cemb.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major/D minor). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes annotations: 'tango' with a wavy line symbol, '14' in a box, 'non-tonal material' in a red oval, 'Tango accompaniment distorted' in a yellow oval, and 'Melody with tango characteristics' in a blue oval. Dynamics include *mp* and *(mp)*.

VI.1° solo
mp

VI.2° solo
mp

Cemb.
(mp)

Annotations:

- tango (wavy line symbol)
- 14 (measure number)
- non-tonal material (red oval)
- Tango accompaniment distorted (yellow oval)
- Melody with tango characteristics (blue oval)

22

overlap

VI. 1^o solo

VI. 2^o solo

Cemb.

Baroque material from the first trajectory

Tango accompaniment distorted

div.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

juxtaposition

tango

Distorted tango material returns

VI. 1^o solo

VI. 2^o solo

Cemb.

Distorted tango material returns

72

Cemb.

Example 27. Schnittke, Concerto Grosso no. 1, II, r.m. 17, coexistence, distortion and clash

rm. 17+4 25

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

VI. I

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

VI. II

1. 2. 3. 4.

VIc.

1. 2. 3. 4.

Vc.

1. 2. 3. 4.

Ch.

Clusters

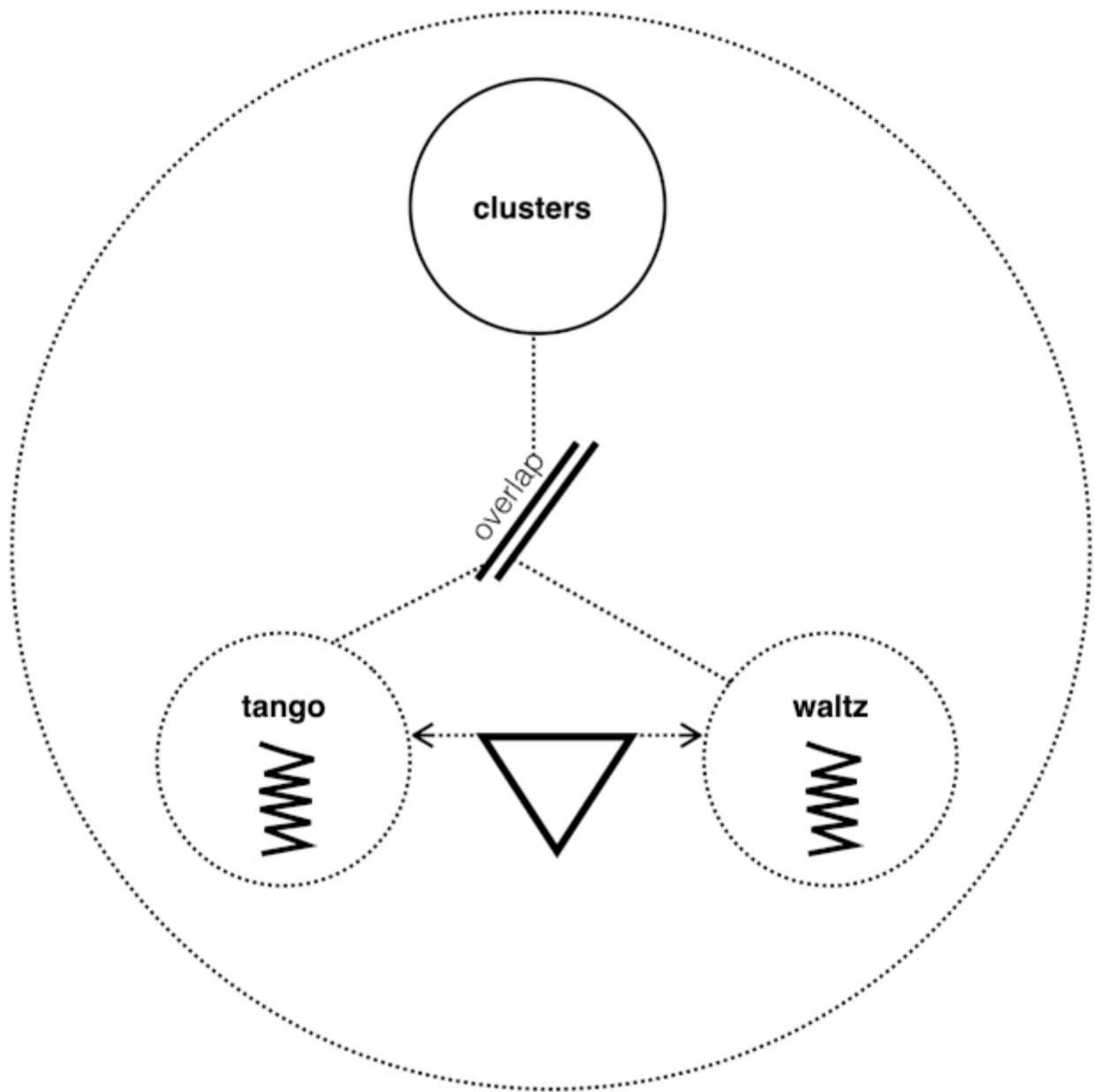
overlap

Waltz accompaniment distorted

tango + waltz

Tango-influenced material and melody distorted

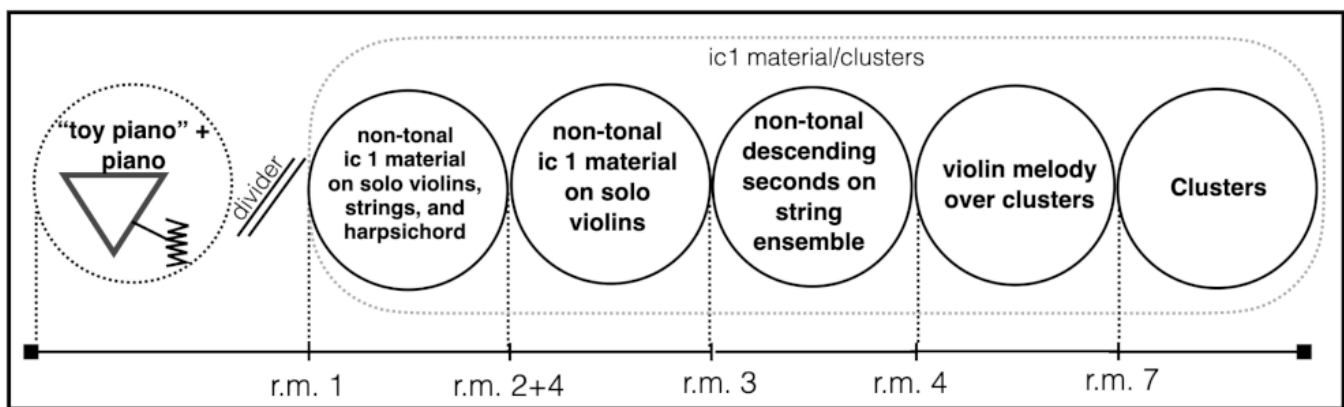
Example 28. Diagram of the climactic hybrid environment of Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1,
II, r.m. 17



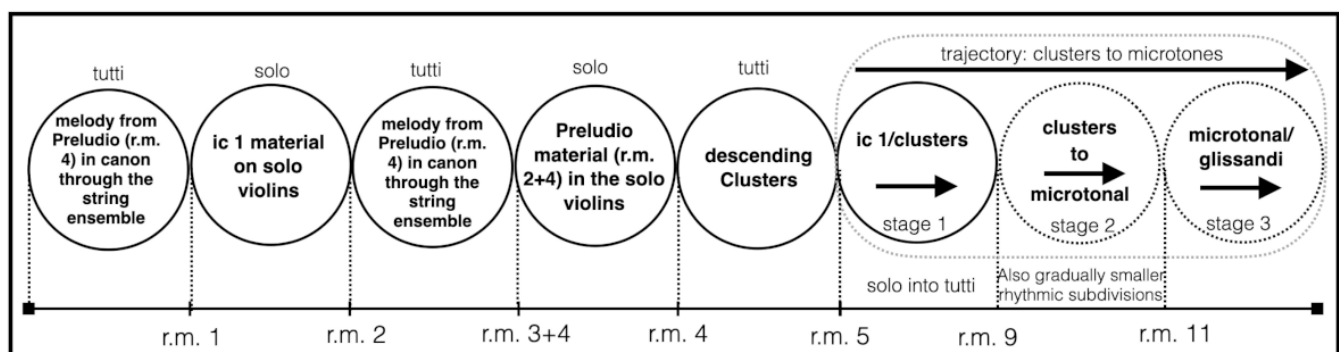
Example 29. Schnittke, Concerto Grosso no. 1, II, r.m. 18, overlap clash

The image shows a musical score for Schnittke's Concerto Grosso no. 1, II, r.m. 18. The score is for Violin 1 (VI 1^o solo), Violin 2 (VI 2^o solo), and Cembalo (Cemb.). A blue box labeled "ic1 material" points to a specific melodic line in the first violin part. A yellow box labeled "Cm Lullaby" points to a specific line in the cembalo part. A red box labeled "overlap" with two diagonal lines indicates a moment where the two parts overlap, creating a clash.

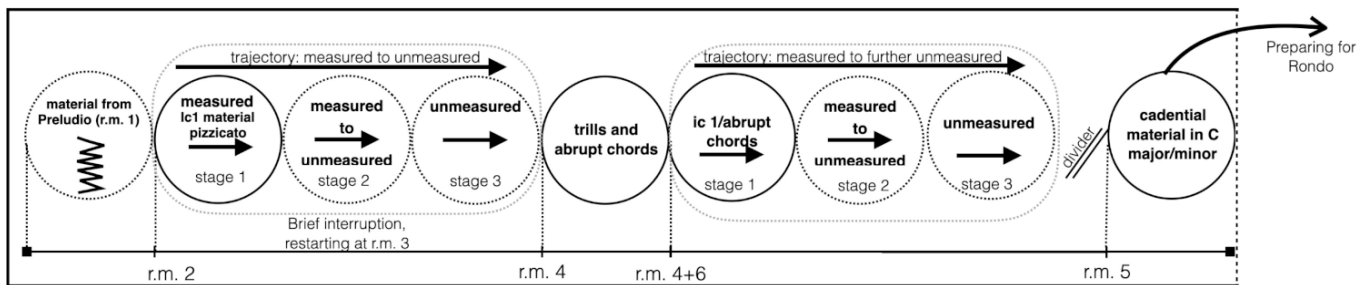
Example 30. Schnittke, Concerto Grosso no. 1, I, hybridity plan graph



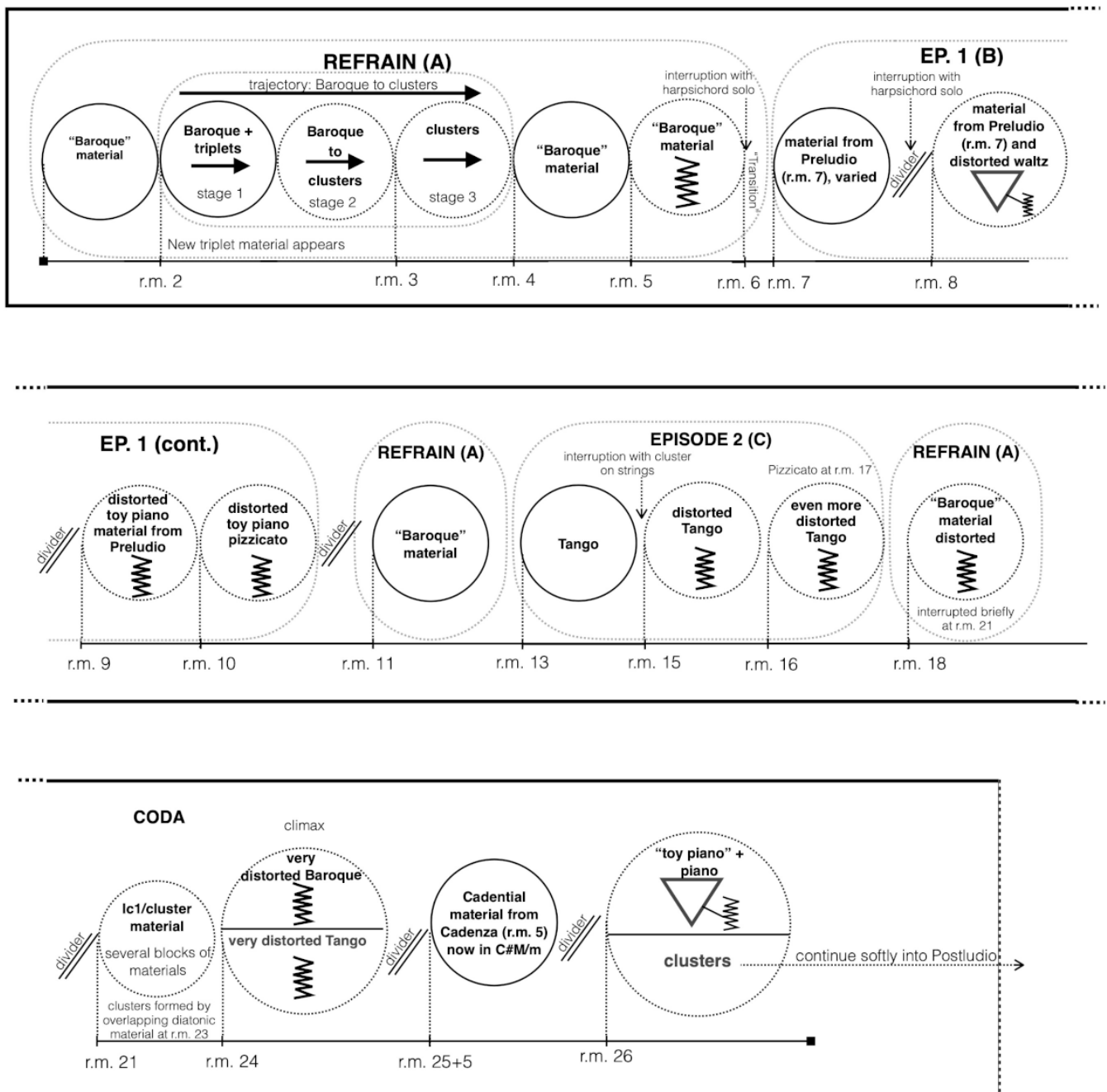
Example 31. Schnittke, Concerto Grosso no. 1, III, hybridity plan graph



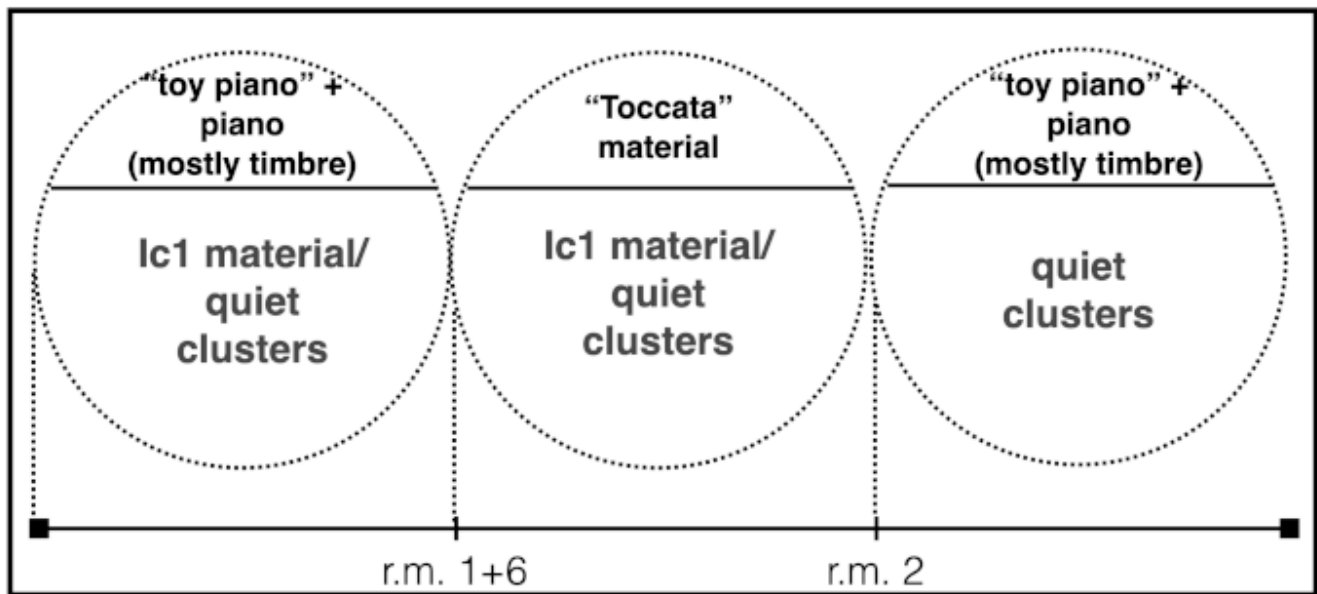
Example 32. Schnittke, Concerto Grosso no. 1, IV, hybridity plan graph



Example 33. Schnittke, Concerto Grosso no. 1, V, hybridity plan graph



Example 34. Schnittke, Concerto Grosso no. 1, VI, hybridity plan graph



Example 35. Schnittke, Concerto Grosso no. 1, symmetry of hybrid activity in all six movements

