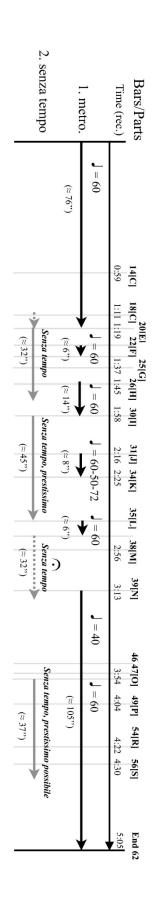


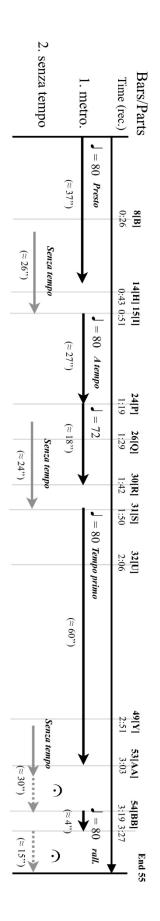
MTO 31.1 Examples: Lavastre, György Ligeti's Chamber Concerto

(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online) https://www.mtosmt.org/issues/mto.25.31.1/mto.25.31.1.lavastre.html

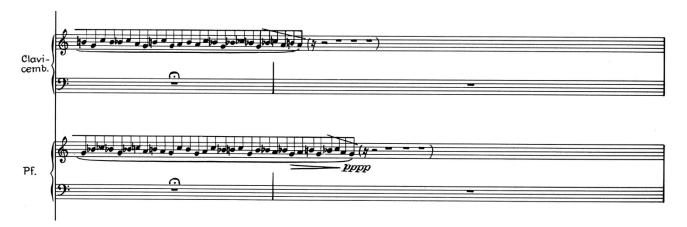
or silences. Time indications correspond to Pierre Boulez's 1983 recording of the Kammerkonzert with Ensemble Full gray arrows represent passages composed of grace notes, and dotted gray arrows represent passages of held sounds **Example 1.** Metronomic and senza tempo strata of the first movement. Black arrows represent the metronomic stratum. Intercontemporain.



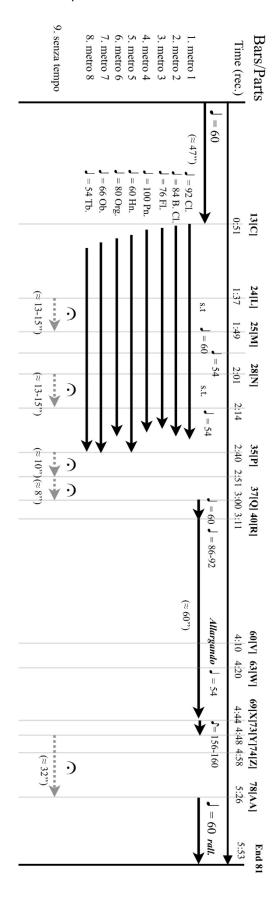
Example 2. Metronomic and senza tempo strata of the fourth movement



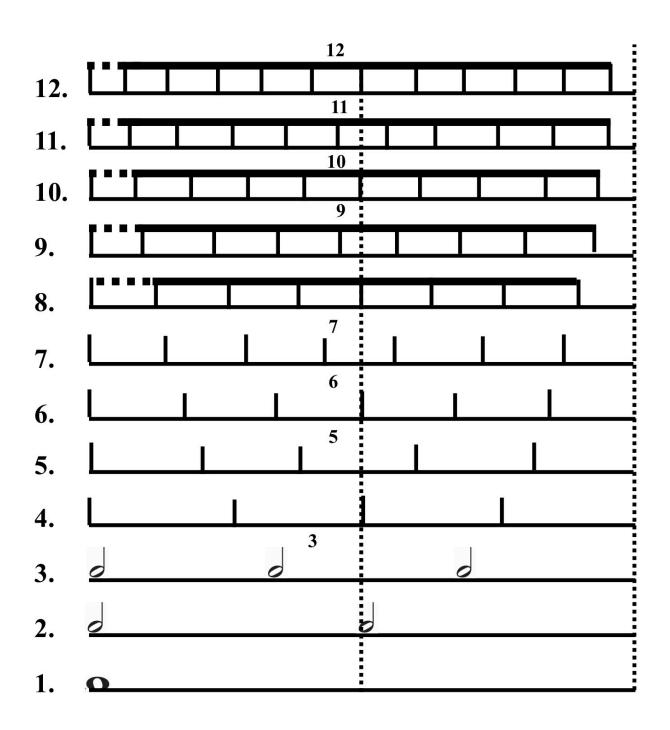
Example 3. End of the *senza tempo* stratum of grace notes for piano and celesta (Letter F, movement I)



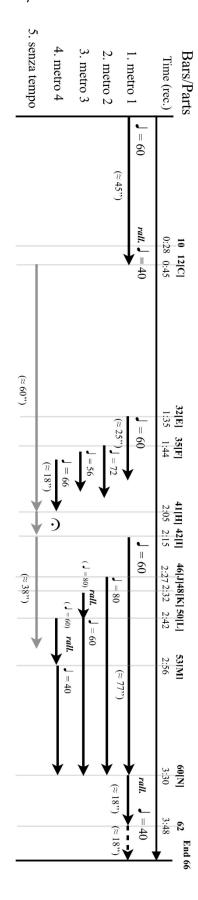
Example 4. Metronomic and *senza tempo* strata for the second movement



Example 5. Superimposition of harmonic divisions, called a spectrum of "duration-formants." A whole note is taken as the fundamental duration. Figure adapted from Example 5 in Stockhausen's "... how time passes" (1957, 17)



Example 6. Metronomic and *senza tempo* strata for the third movement.



Example 7. Duration of metronomic (m.) and *senza tempo* strata (s.t.) and cumulative time in seconds for each movement. Each line indicates a page of the *Chamber Concerto* (Edition Schott). Times in brackets in the *senza tempo* stratum correspond to times simultaneous with the metronomic stratum.

Mvt. I

p.	m	s.t.	Time	
1	12	/	12	
2	8	/	20	
3	8	/	28	
4	12	/	40	
5	12	/	52	
6	12	/	64	
7	8	/	72	
8	4	7.65 (1.15)	79.5	
9	4	(6)	85.5	
10	2	6 (1.5)	91.5	
11	/	7	98.5	
12	6	(5)	104.5	
13	6	/	110.5	
14	2	17 (1)	128.5	
15	/	/	/	
16	4	(4)	132.5	
17	3.7	15.7 (3.7)	148.2	
18	6	/	154.2	
19	/	22	176.2	
20	39	10	215.2	
21	4	(1.5)	219.2	
22	6	(6)	225.2	
23	6	(6) 231.		
24	6	(6)	237.2	
25	6	(6)	243.2	
26	6	(6)	249.2	
27	6	(6)	255.2	
28	6	/	261.2	
29	6	1	267.2	
30	20	/	287.2	
T	220.7	136.9	287.2	

Mvt. II

p.	m	s.t.	Time	
31	16	/	16	
32	16	/	32	
33	15	/	47	
34	/	8.45	55.5	
35	/	6.25	61.7	
36	/	6.63	68.3	
37	/	8.44	76.8	
38	/	4.44	81.2	
39	/	14	95.2	
40	/	8.44	103.6	
41	/	4.44	108.1	
42	/	14	122.1	
43	/	7.78	129.9	
44	/	10	139.9	
45	/	22	161.9	
46	/	12	173.9	
47	10.8	/	184.7	
48	10.8	/	195.5	
49	8.1	/	203.6	
50	5.4	/	209	
51	5.4	/	214.4	
52	5.4	/	219.8	
53	5.4	/	225.2	
54	5.4	/	230.6	
55	7.2	/	237.8	
56	13.33	/	251.1	
57	13.33	/	264.4	
58	5	/	269.4	
59	/	32	301.4	
60	20	/	321.4	
T	162.6	158.9	321.4	

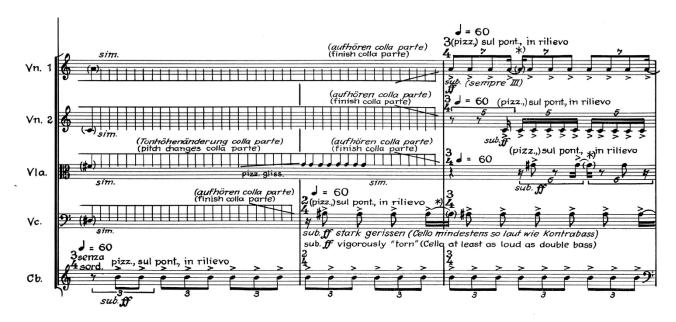
Mvt. III

p.	m	s.t.	Time	
61	8	/	8	
62	6	/	14	
63	6	/	20	
64	6	/	26	
65	6	/	32	
66	14	/	46	
67	/	7	53	
68	/	7	60	
69	/	7	67	
70	/	7.5	74.5	
71	/	6.5	81	
72	8	(8)	89	
73	7	(7)	96	
74	7.3	(7.3)	103.3	
75	2.3	/	105.6	
76	/	9	114.6	
77	8	(8)	122.6	
78	6	(6)	128.6	
79	6	(6)	134.6	
80	13.6	(11.6)	146.2	
81	15.6	/	161.8	
82	12	/	173.8	
83	12	/	185.8	
84	12	/	197.8	
85	10	/	207.8	
86	27.2	/	235	
T	193	97.9	235	

Mvt. IV

p.	m	s.t.	Time	
87	18	/	18	
88	6	(0.75)	24	
89	6	(6)	30	
90	6	14.75 (6.75)	36.75	
91	9	/	45.75	
92	6	/	51.75	
93	6	/	57.75	
94	6	/	63.75	
95	6.66	/ (0.75)	70.4	
96	5	(5)	75.4	
97	5	(5)	81.4	
98	15.3	8 (1.3)	103.7	
99	18	/	121.7	
100	12	/	133.7	
101	6	/	139.7	
102	6	/ 14		
103	6	(4.3)	150	
104	6	(6)	156	
105	/	13	172	
106	6	15	193	
T	155.7	78.5	193	

Example 8. Example of duration-formants according to Stockhausen's text in the string section at letter E of movement III of Ligeti's Chamber Concerto. Double-bass plays formant 3, cello formant 4, violin 2 formant 2, viola formant 6, and violin 1 formant 7.



Example 9. Table of tempo-pitches "mediation" for the second movement, letters C-K

Part	Tempo	Instr.	Herz	Pitch	Meter	Beats	Time
C	J = 92	C1.	674.7	E5 +1/4	3/4	124	≈ 1 ' 20
D	J = 84	B.Cl.	616	D#5 -1/8	2/4	109	≈ 1'17
Е	J = 76	Fl.	557	C#5	4/4	108	≈ 1 ' 25
F	J = 100	Pn.	733	F#5 -1/8	3/4	120	≈ 1'12
G	J = 60	Hn.	440	A4	4/4	50	50"+30"
Н	J = 80	Org.	586	D5	3/4	86	≈ 1'05
J	J = 66	Ob. d'Amore	484	B4 -1/8	4/4	44	40"+30"
K	J = 54	Trb.	396	G4 +1/8	4/4	40	45"+30"

Example 10. Row from the chord of measure 1 (A) and row calculated from tempi (letters C–K) of the second movement (B). An up or down arrow corresponds to an eighth of a tone. If the arrow is included in the accidentals, it corresponds to a sixth of a tone.



Example 11. First page of Mvt. II. The first measure sets out the 8-note row harmonically. From low to high: E (Cb.), F # (B.Cl.), A (Cl.), C # (Vc.), $E \Vdash$ (Hn.), G (Vl. 2), $E \Vdash$ (Fl.) and D (Vl. 1).

