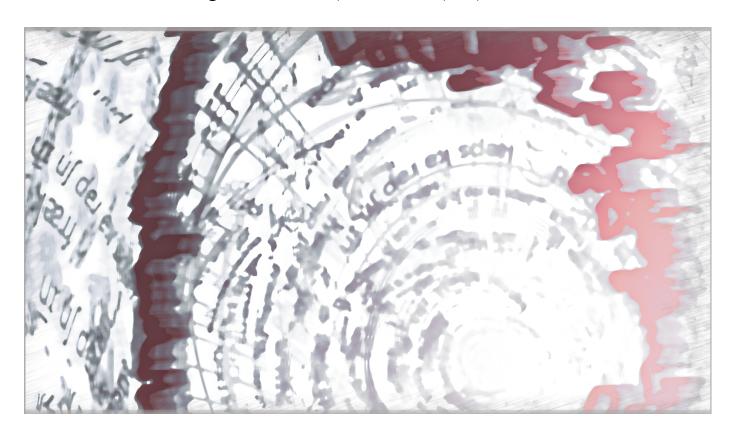
Allegory of Terms (2020)

for high voice and piano with preparations



Andrew A. Watts



Program Note

Allegory of Terms is an effort to create musical drama from an abstract narrative. In this case, single terms were listed in an order evoking a linear arc. Each term was then given a valence between -4 and +4 (intuitively assigned) based on the severity of positive, negative, or neutral emotions associated with that term. These valences were mapped on to probabilities in a Max/MSP algorithm to aid in the development of the form and rhythms. The more negative the valence, the more fragmented and chaotic the rhythmic treatment of the term; the more positive the valence, the more faithful and sustained treatment of the term. Ultimately, the goal is to invite a linear story with pure expression, but without specificity.

This piece was made possible by Stacey Fraser and a 2020 commission from California State University San Bernardino.

The text and cover page image was created by Andrew A. Watts.

Instrumentation

High voice

The singing range is relatively compact, between C4 (262Hz) and D5 (587.33Hz). The part may be performed by anyone who is comfortable with this singing range (typically soprano or mezzosoprano voices). Some <u>simple piano playing</u>, a repeated single chord, is also required of the singer at the work's end.

Piano with preparations

<u>Poster tack</u> should be used to prepare (mute) specific strings inside of the piano in advance of performance. A full, grand piano is highly preferred given the physical aspects of the string layout. Additionally, an <u>Ebow</u> is required to sustain string vibrations and initiate beating frequencies between near unisons.

Note: The text is set in an intentionally desemanticized manner throughout the piece. The ambiguous, fragmented nature of the vocal part should be maintained. The original English text used in the generative speech algorithm, shown below, is only for the benefit of the performers (i.e. to better understand the expressive intent behind particular phrases and the context for the pronunciation).

TEXT (as English terms and as IPA):

lam-en-ta-tion

sta-sis

,	
sta-sis	stei-sis
tinge	tındʒ
fra-gil-i-ty	frə-dʒɪl-ə-ti
lapse	læps
cor-rup-tion	kə-rəp-∫ņ
in-frac-tion	ın-fræk-∫ņ
af-flic-tion	ə-flɪk-∫ņ
pun-ish-ment	p∧n-ɪ∫-mənt
ex-ile	eg-zaɪl
i-so-la-tion	aɪ-sə-leɪ-ʃņ
in-car-cer-a-tion	ın-kar-sər-eı-∫ņ
med-i-ta-tion	med-əteī-∫ņ
re-demp-tion	rə-demp-∫ņ
rec-on-cil-i-a-tion	rek-ən-sɪl-i-eɪ-∫ņ
a-tone-ment	ə-toʊn-mənt
ex-on-er-a-tion	ıgz-an-ər-eı-∫ņ
ca-thar-sis	kə-θar-səs
a-poth-e-o-sis	ə-pɒθ-i-oʊ-sɪs
sta-sis	stei-sis
in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion	ın-dem-nə-fı-keı-ʃņ
t e e	

læm-en-teī-∫n

ster-srs

Performance Notes

Duration (approx.): 6'00"

Accidentals apply only in the measure and register in which they appear.

Grace notes always occur before the beat or note they are going to.

Diminuendo al niente/Crescendo da niente



An arrow means transition (gradual) between the mode of tone production of the first element and the last element of the sequence.

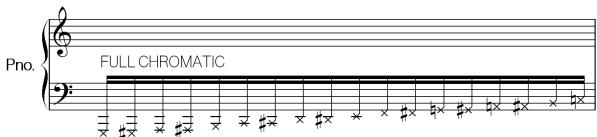


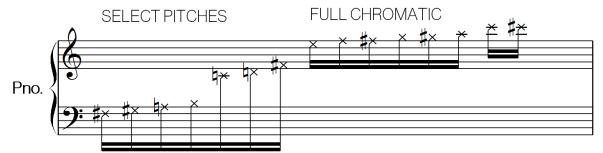
Stems connected to *glissandi lines* are used merely as guides to help indicate the meter (i.e. where the beat is in relation to the slide). Please do not accent these.

HIGH VOICE

Sprechgesang is a cross between speaking and singing in which the tone quality of speech is heightened and lowered in pitch along melodic contours indicated in the musical notation. Whereas, Sprechstimme is animated speech with indeterminate pitch and gestural prosody.

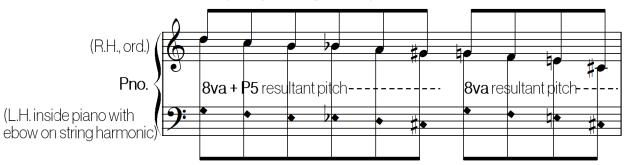
PIANO PREPARATIONS: *Poster tack* is to be applied before performance to the following strings to mute (shown as "x" note-heads):





The use of *Ebow* on strings inside the piano will be for the following pitches to produce frequency beating between harmonic and ordinario notes.

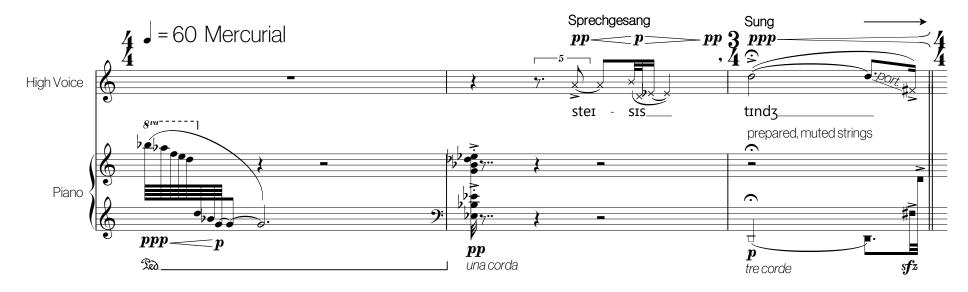
Frequency beating technique*

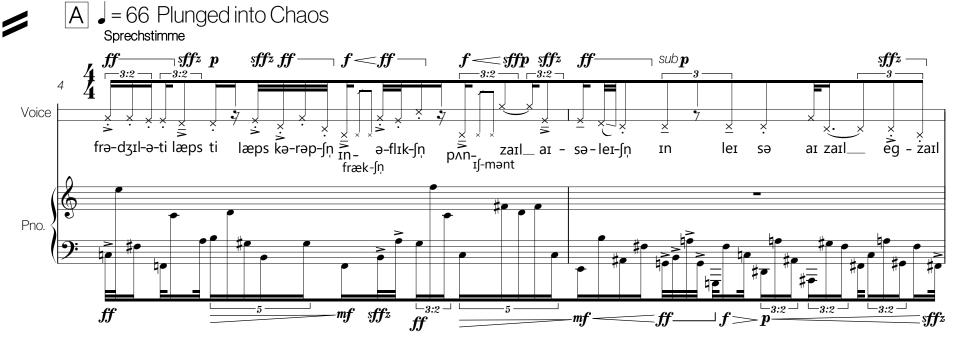


*The resultant pitch from L.H. harmonic is also shown above as a near unison (beating frequency) with R.H.

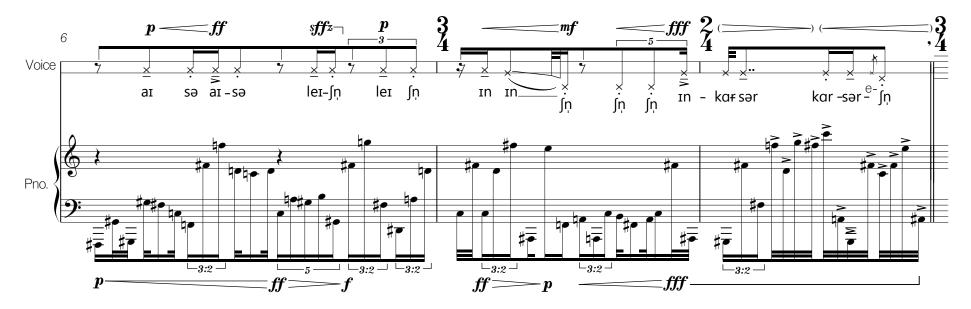
Allegory of Terms

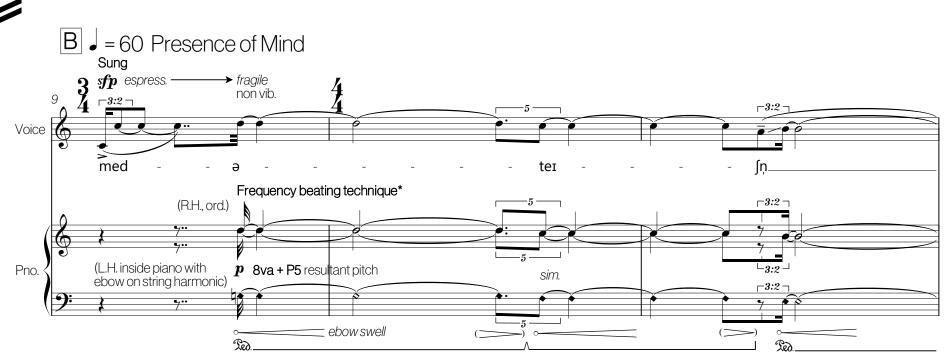
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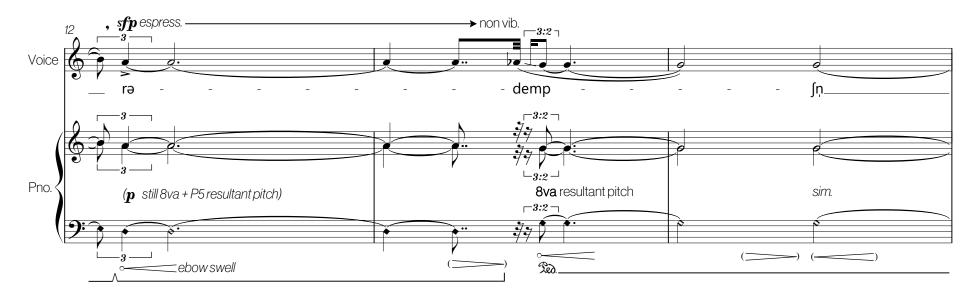


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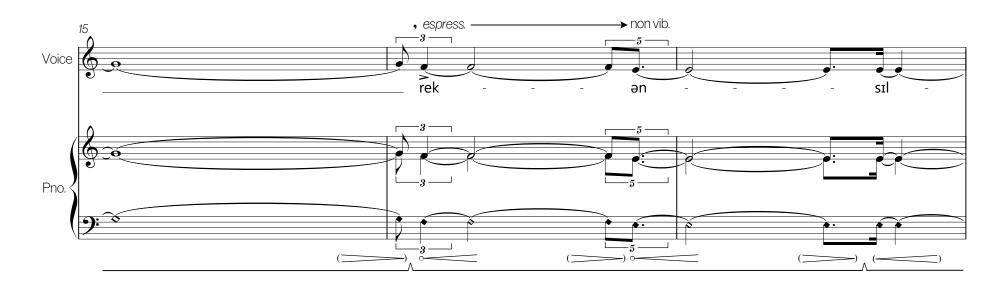


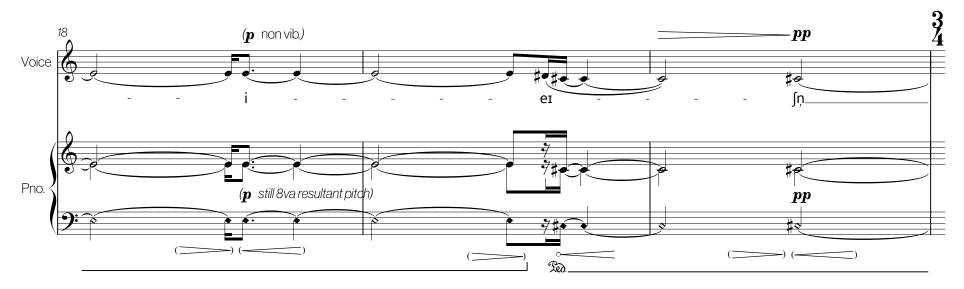


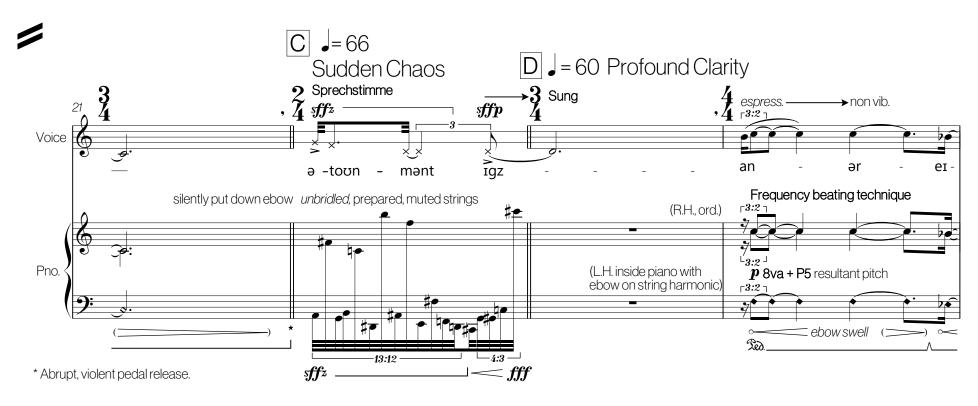
^{*}The resultant pitch from L.H. harmonic is also shown above as a near unison (beating frequency) with R.H.

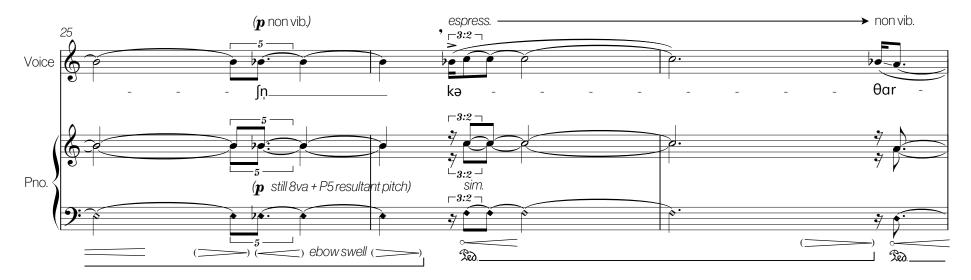




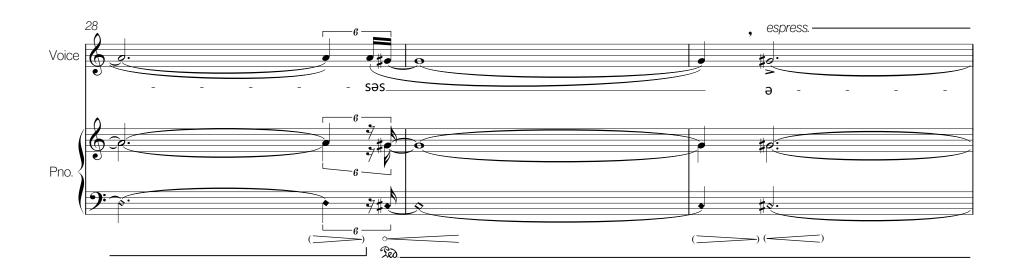


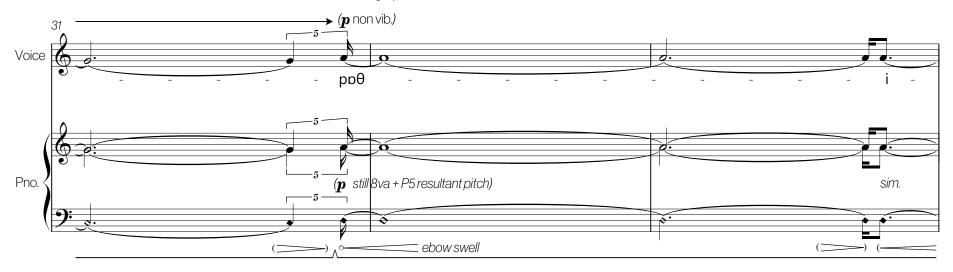




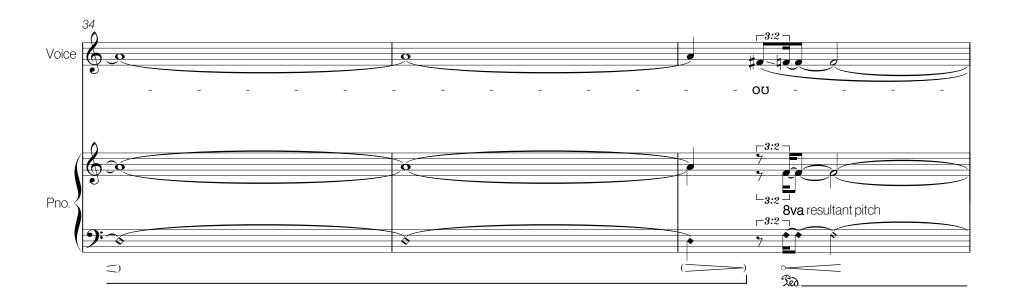




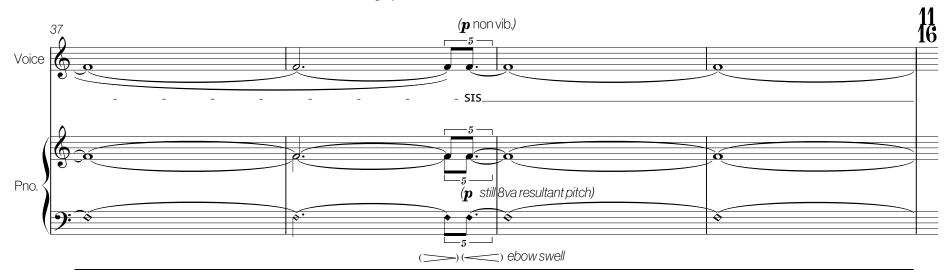


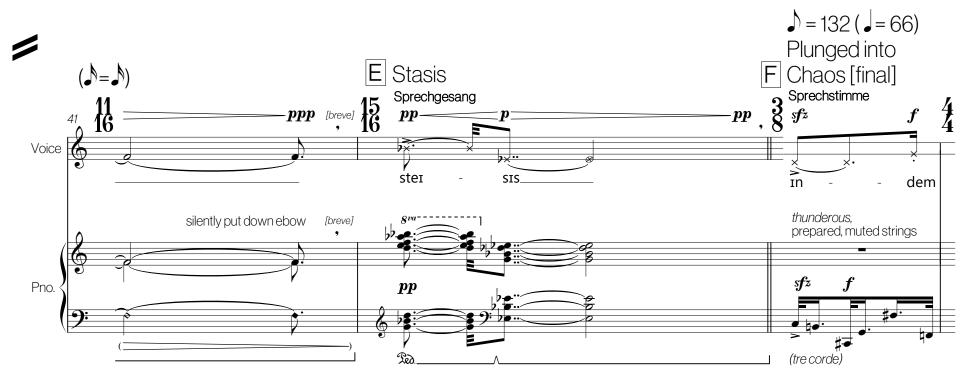


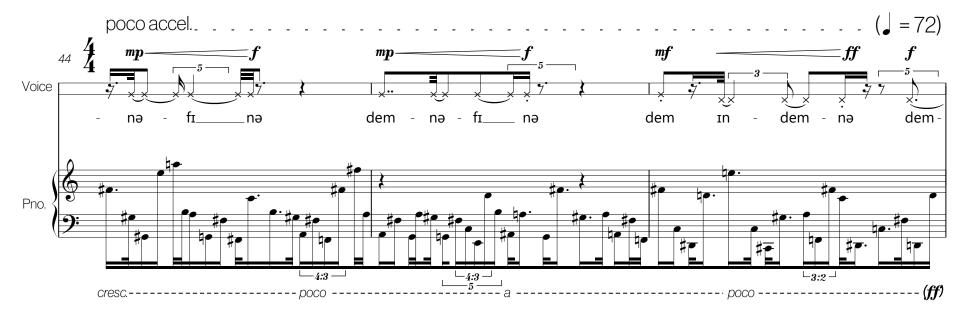




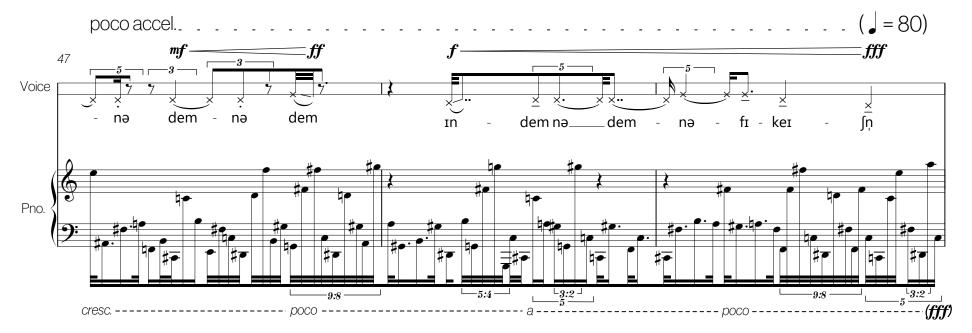


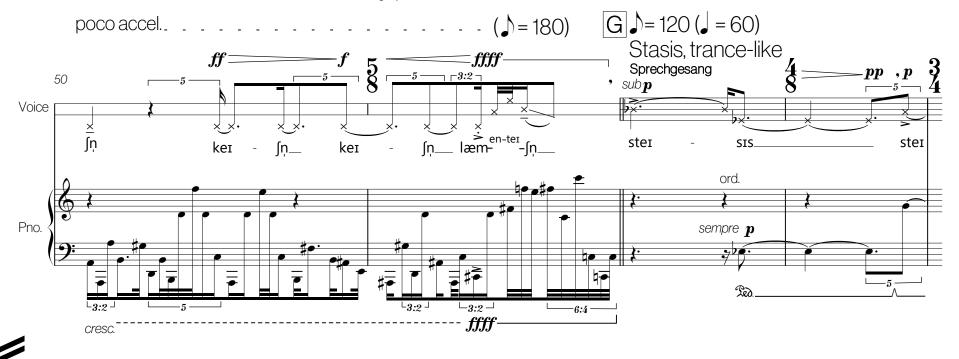


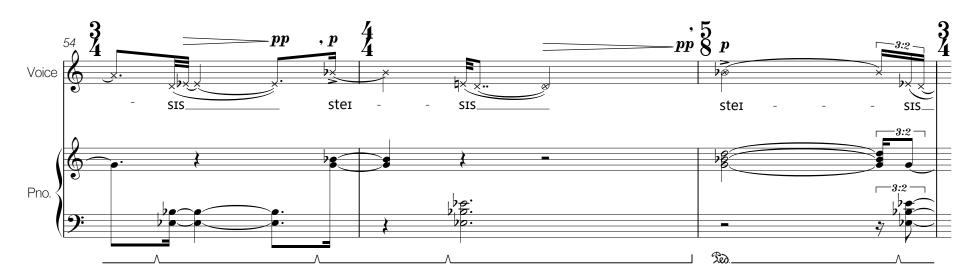


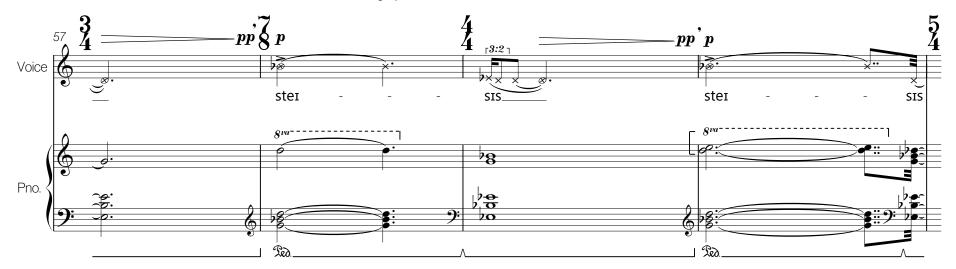




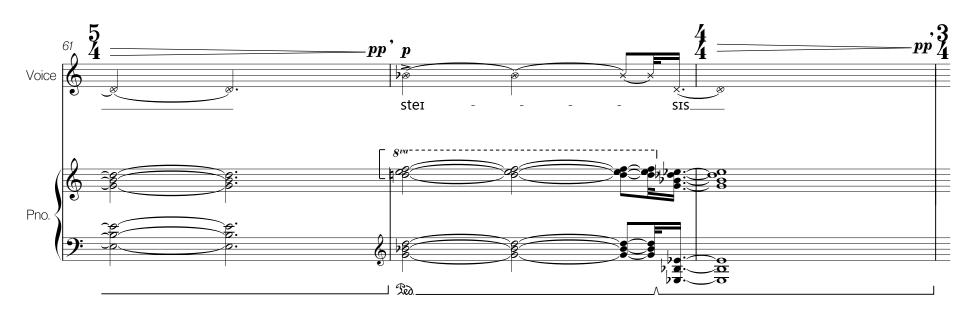


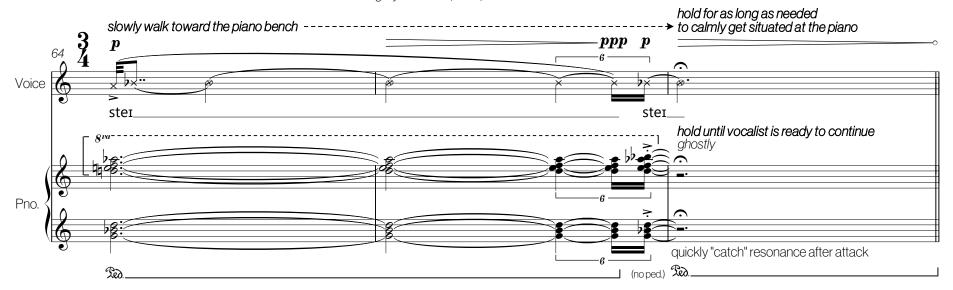


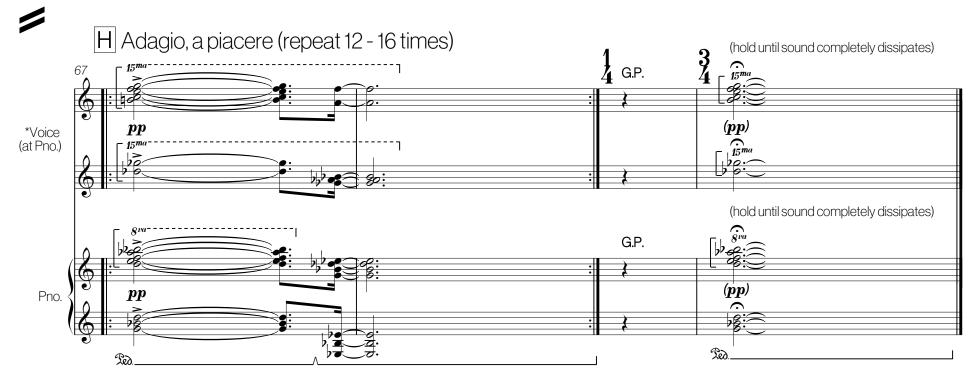












^{*} The finale is a 4-hand piano section with the vocalist playing the top part and the pianist continuing on the lower part.