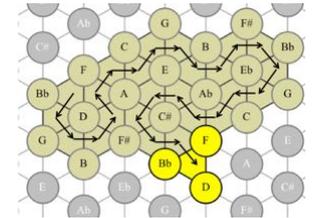
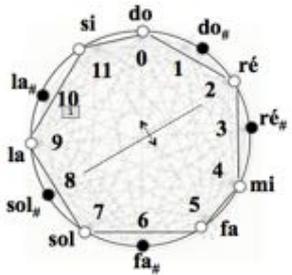


Modèles mathématiques et computationnels dans la chanson

Analyse de la musique et des répertoire III :
Musiques actuelles
(partie II : la représentation circulaire)



Moreno Andreatta

IRMA & GREAM, Université de Strasbourg

Equipe Représentations Musicales

IRCAM / CNRS UMR 9912 / Sorbonne Université

Structure du cours

Cours de Moreno Andreatta sur les modèles mathématiques et computationnels dans la chanson (Analyse de la musique et des répertoire III : Musiques actuelles)

Calendrier :

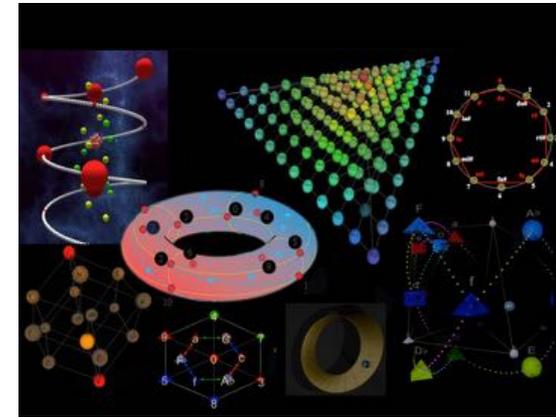
Chaque mardi, pour douze séances, à partir du 21 janvier 2020 et jusqu'au 14 avril 2020 (inclus) de 17h à 18h30 (Département de musicologie, université de Strasbourg - Le Portique, salle 18)

Partiels : mardi 18 février (sur les parties I, II et III) et mardi 7 avril (sur les parties IV et V).

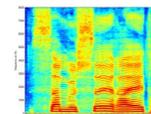
Page web : <http://repmus.ircam.fr/moreno/chanson>

Quelques sujets abordés dans le cours :

- La chanson parmi les « musiques actuelles » (ou *popular music*)
- Le rapport entre la chanson et la poésie
- La chanson d'auteur en France et en Italie
- Les tubes
- Outils théoriques pour l'analyse de la *popular music*
- Articulations musique savante / *popular music*
- Regards philosophiques et épistémologiques sur la *popular music*
- Modèles mathématiques et computationnels dans la *popular music*



Le projet SMIR : les maths dans la musique, la musique des maths



Approches « audio »

Modèles algébriques



Modèles topologiques

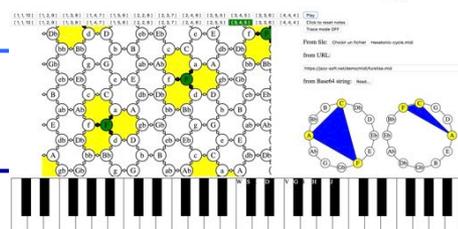
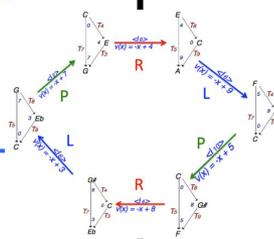
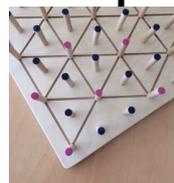
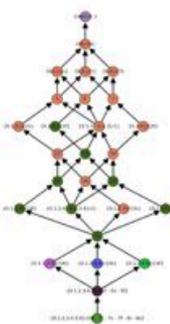
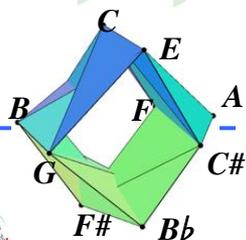
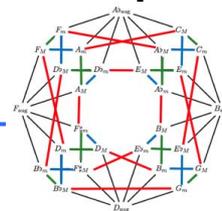
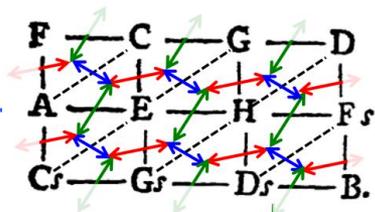
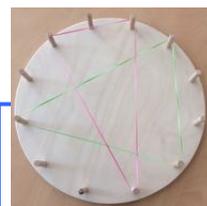
Modèles catégoriels



<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLlpYNh2whZiGVV0F9FB2B7crjcYBjp189>

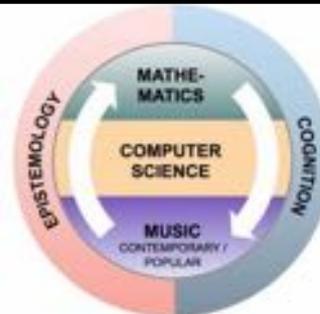


Oleg Berg



Modèles computationnels

Modèles cognitifs



Approches « symboliques »

De la musicologie systématique à la musicologie computationnelle

II. Systematisch.

Aufstellung der in den einzelnen Zweigen der Tonkunst zuhöchst stehenden Gesetze.

A. Erforschung und Begründung derselben in der

1. *Harmo-
nik*
(tonal od.
tonlich).
2. *Rhyth-
mik*
(temporär
oder
zeitlich).
3. *Melik*
(Cohärenz
von tonal
und tem-
porär).

B. Aesthetik der Tonkunst.

1. Vergleichung und Werthschätzung der Gesetze und deren Relation mit den apperzipirenden Subjecten behufs Feststellung der *Kriterien des musikalisch Schönen*.
2. Complex unmittelbar und mittelbar damit zusammenhängender Fragen.

C. Musikalische Pädagogik und Didaktik
(Zusammenstellung der Gesetze mit Rücksicht auf den Lehrzweck)

1. Tonlehre,
2. Harmonielehre,
3. Kontrapunkt,
4. Compositionslehre,
5. Instrumentationslehre,
6. Methoden des Unterrichtes im Gesang und Instrumentalspiel.

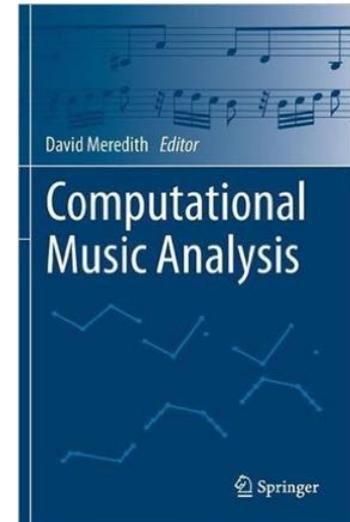
D. Musikologie (Untersuchung und Vergleichung zu ethnographischen Zwecken).

Hilfswissenschaften: Akustik und Mathematik.

Physiologie (Tonempfindungen).
Psychologie (Tonvorstellungen, Tonurtheile und Tongefühle).
Logik (das musikalische Denken).
Grammatik, Metrik und Poetik.
Pädagogik
Ästhetik etc.



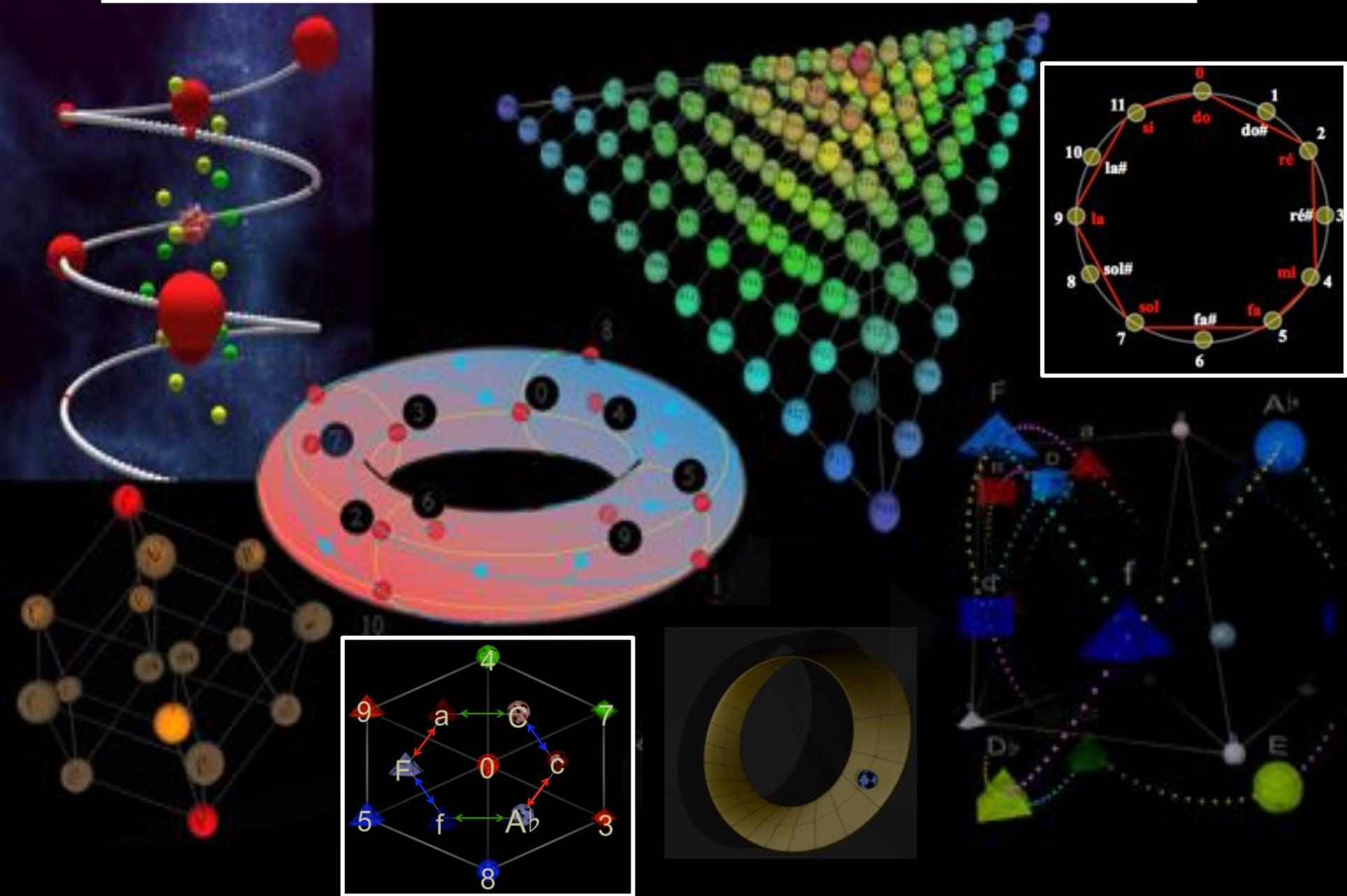
G. Adler (1855-1941)



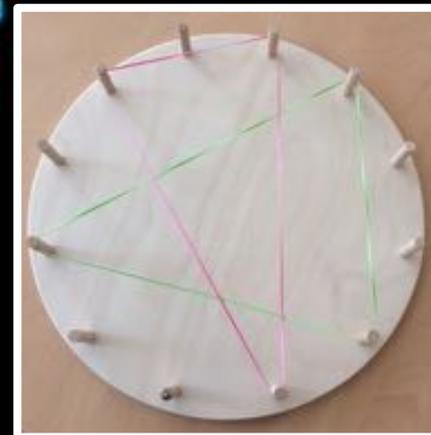
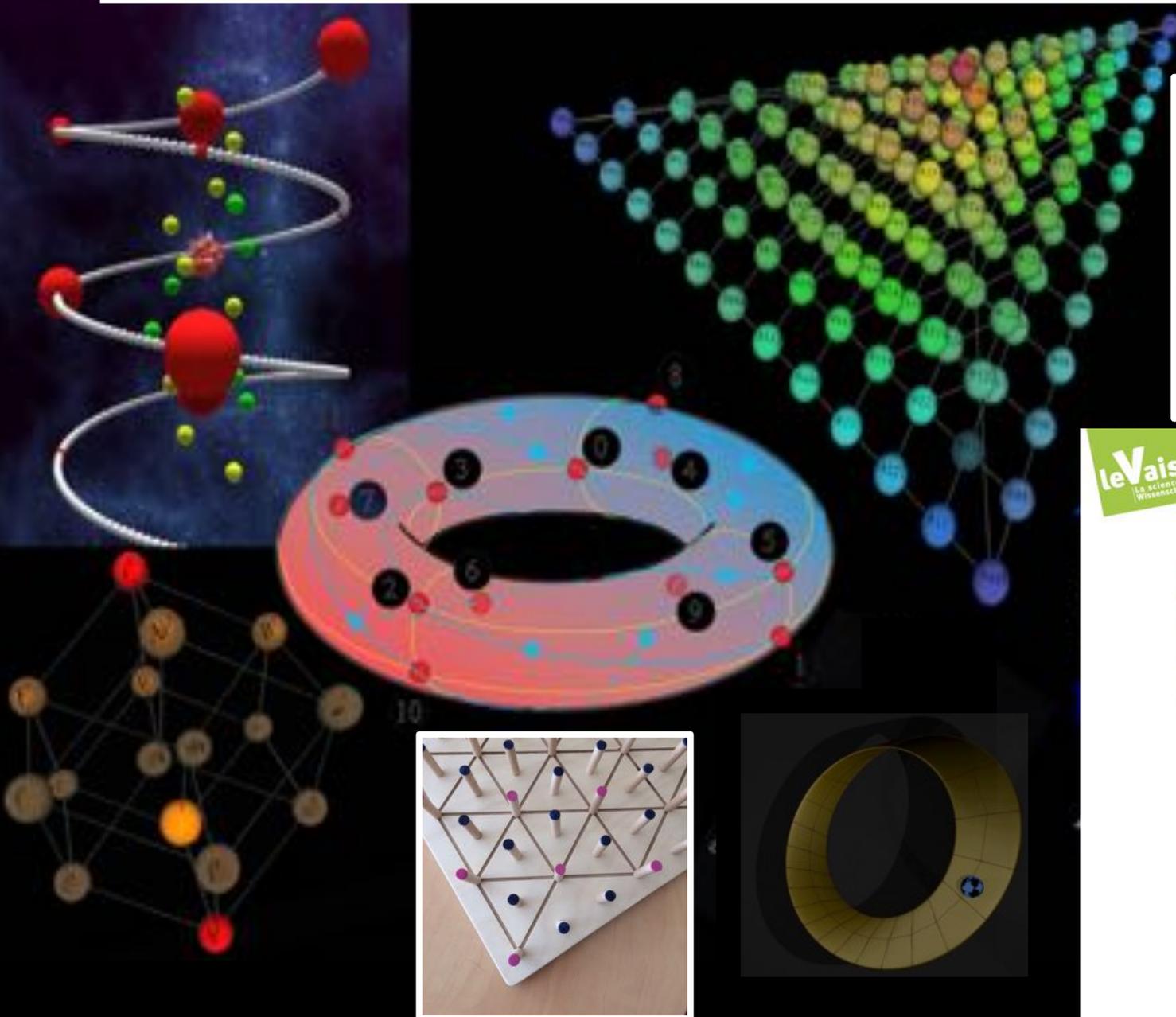
« La deuxième grande partie de la musicologie est la partie systématique; cette partie se base sur la partie historique. (...) L'accent de l'observation réside dans l'analogie de la méthode musicologique avec la méthode scientifique ».

Guido Adler : « Umfang, Methode und Ziel der Musikwissenschaft » (1885)

La galaxie des modèles géométriques au service de la musique



La galaxie des modèles géométriques au service de la musique



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la science en s'amusant
Wissenschaft macht Spaß

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ENTRÉE LIBRE

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À CROQUER**

**DESSINE-MOI
LA MUSIQUE**

SAMEDI 3 JUIN
DE 17H À 18H

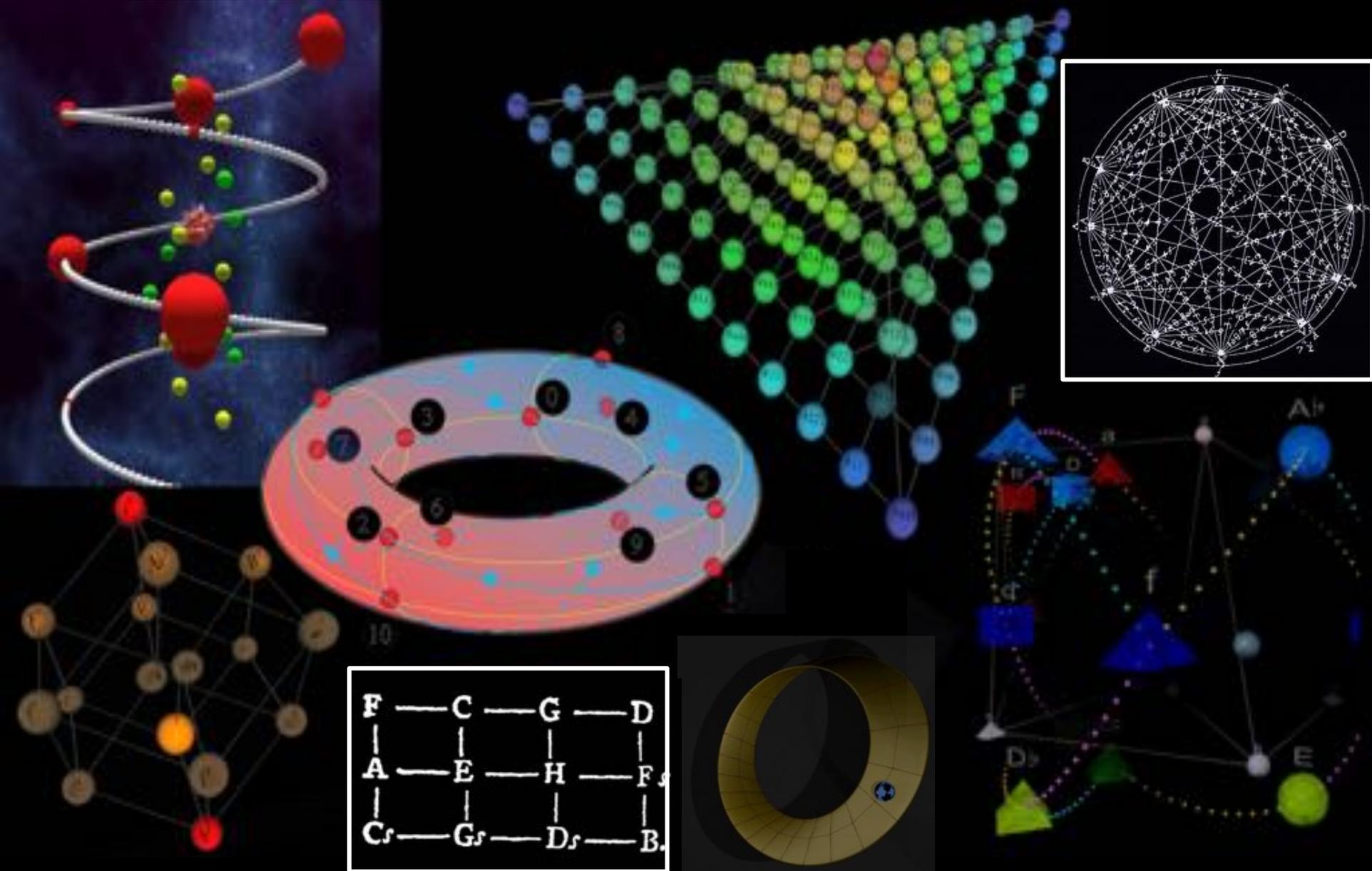
conférence junior
AVEC MORENO ANDREATTA

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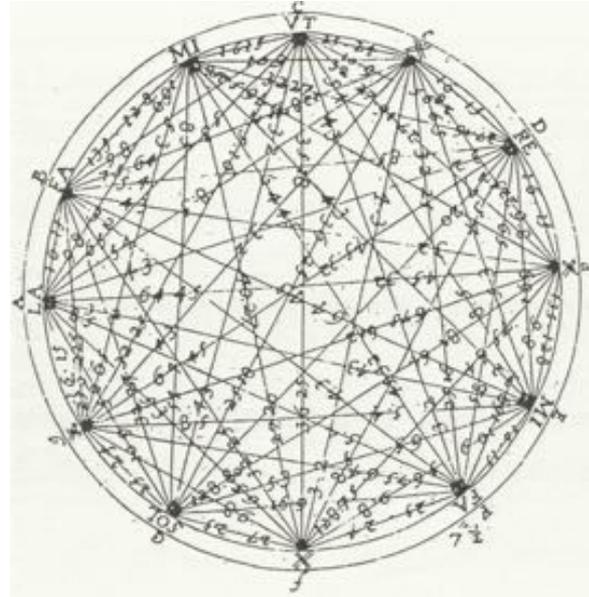
La galaxie des modèles géométriques au service de la musique



Mersenne et la naissance de la combinatoire

II 4. Marin Mersenne, *Harmonicorum Libri XII*, 1648

LIBER SEPTIMVS. DE CANTIBVS, SEV CANTILENIS, EARVMQ; NVMERO, PARTIBVS, ET SPECIEBVS.



Marin Mersenne

Tabula Combinationis ab 1 ad 22.

I	1
II	2
III	6
IV	24
V	110
VI	710
VII	3040
VIII	40310
IX	361380
X	3613800
XI	39916800
XII	479001600
XIII	6127016800
XIV	87178291200
XV	1307674368000
XVI	20911789888000
XVII	315687418096000
XVIII	6401373705718000
XIX	121648100408811000
XX	24313901008176640000
XXI	50909411717094400000
XXII	1114000717777607480000



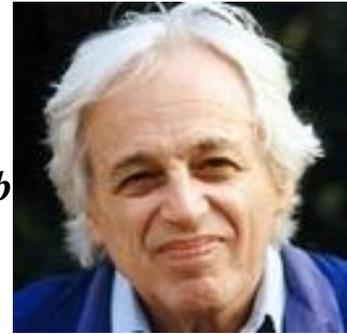
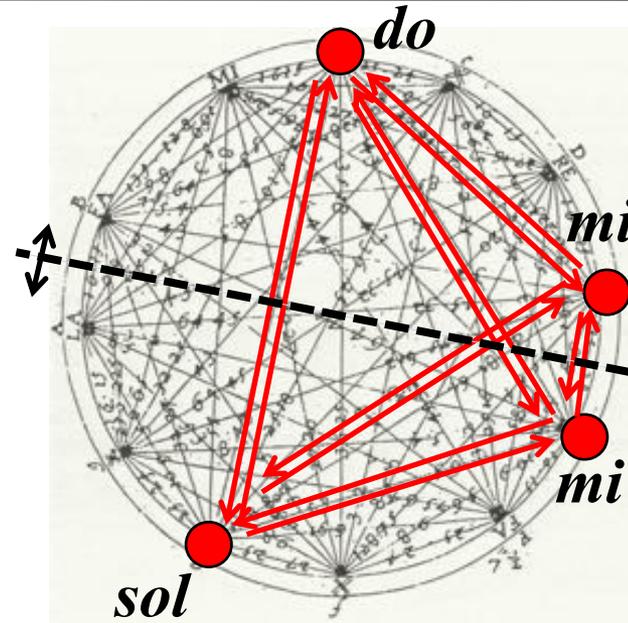
Approches permutationnelles en musique savante

II 4. Marin Mersenne, *Harmonicorum Libri XII*, 1648

LIBER SEPTIMVS.
DE CANTIBVS, SEV CANTILENIS,
EARVMQ; NVMERO, PARTIBVS, ET SPECIEBVS.

Tabula Combinationis ab 1 ad 22.

I	1
II	2
III	6
IV	24
V	110
VI	710
VII	3040
VIII	40310
IX	361380
X	3613800
XI	39916800
XII	479001600
XIII	6127016800
XIV	87178191000
XV	1307674968000
XVI	20911789888000
XVII	315687418096000
XVIII	6401373705718000
XIX	12164100408811000
XX	2431301008176640000
XXI	5090941171709440000
XXII	111400071777607480000



Six Bagatelles
(G. Ligeti, 1953)

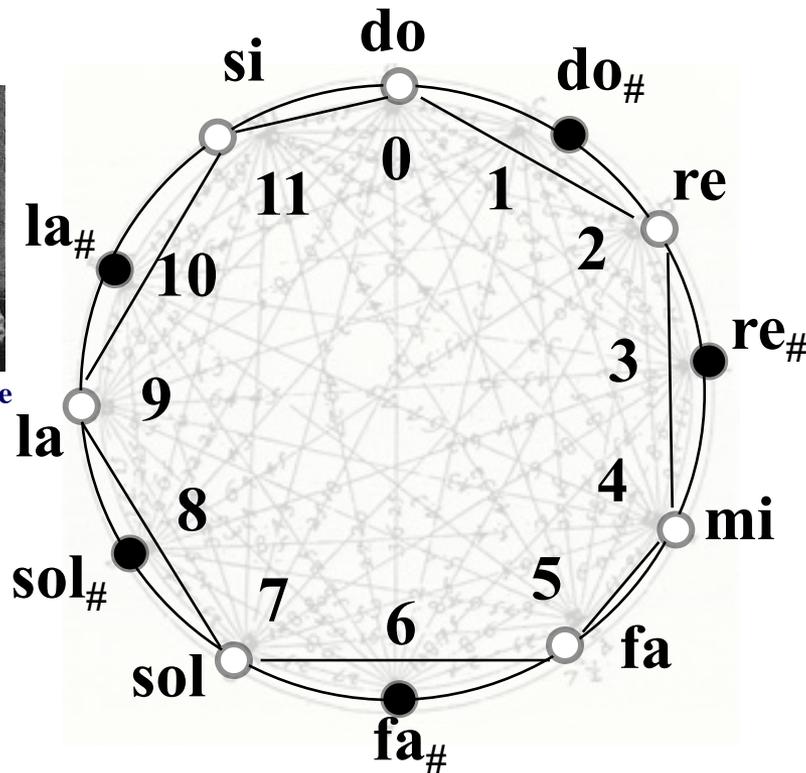
Varietas, seu Combinatio quatuor notarum.

Musical score for 'Varietas, seu Combinatio quatuor notarum' showing 22 numbered measures with four staves.

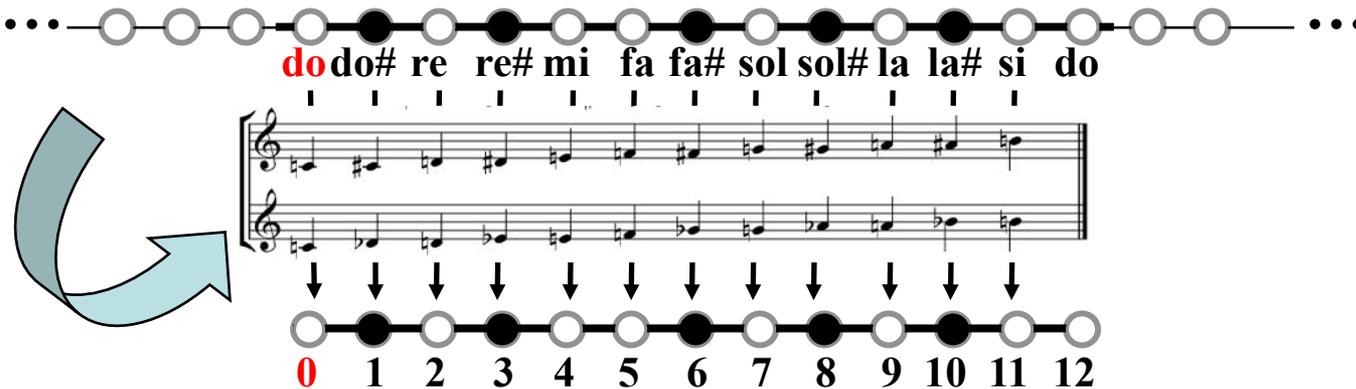
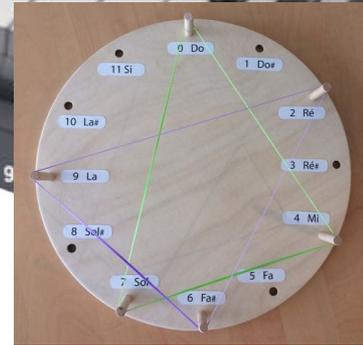
La représentation circulaire de l'espace des hauteurs



Marin Mersenne



Harmonicorum Libri XII, 1648



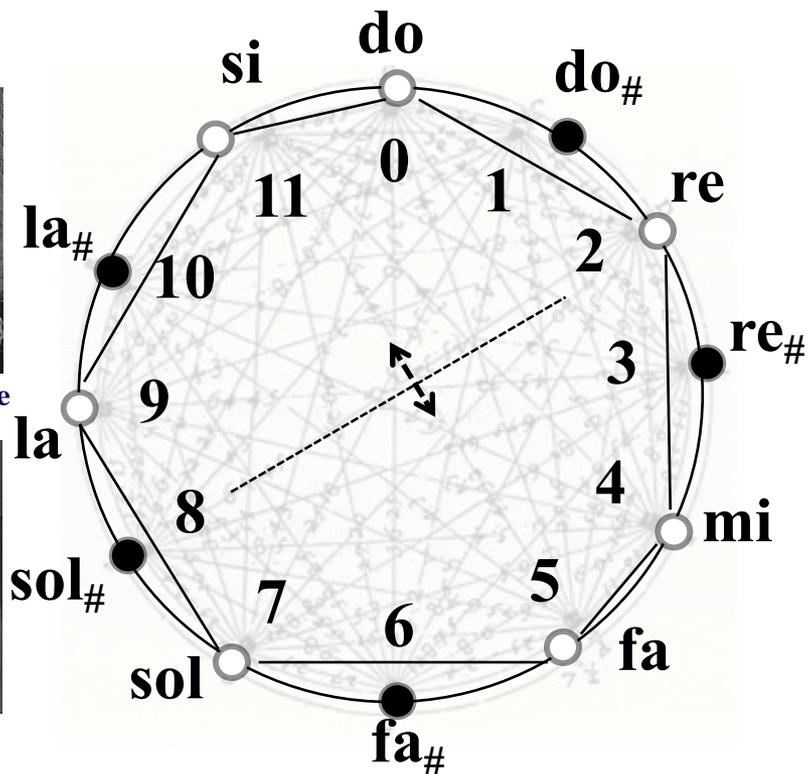
La représentation circulaire et l'idée de symétrie



Marin Mersenne



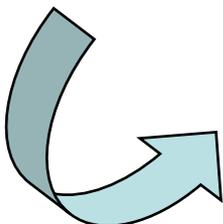
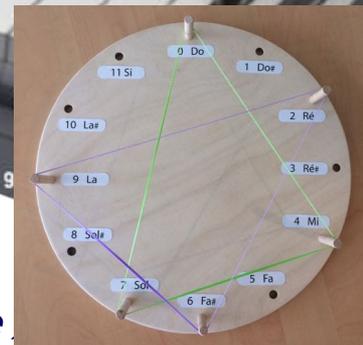
Camille Durutte



Harmonicorum Libri XII, 1648



M. Andreatta, C. Agon,
« La musique mise en algèbre »
Pour la Science, 2008



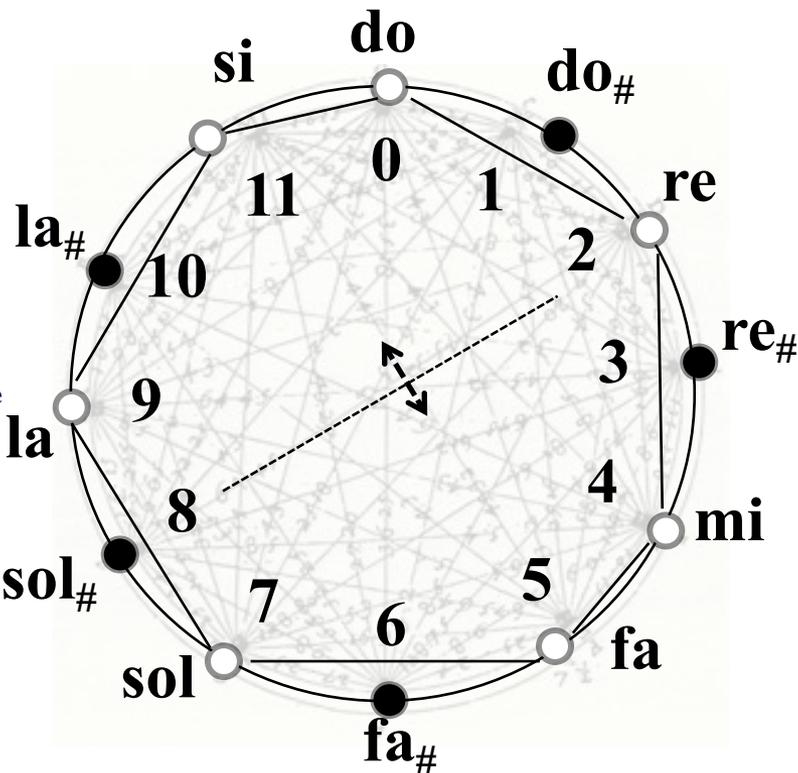
Symétrie et perception/cognition musicales



Marin Mersenne



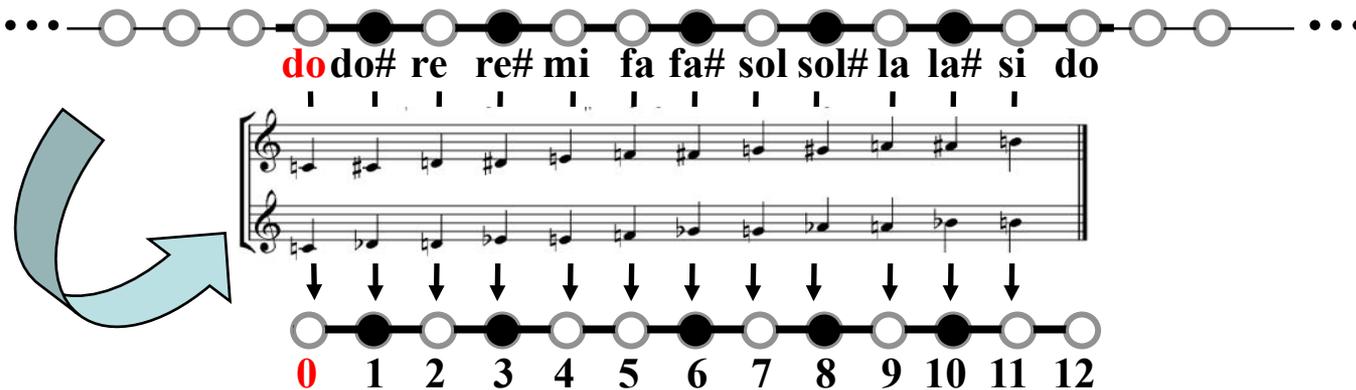
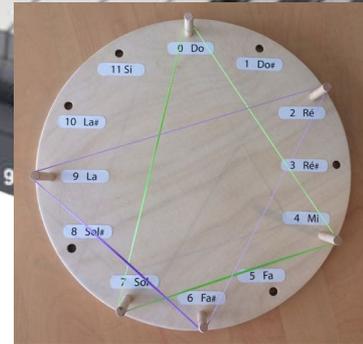
Camille Durutte



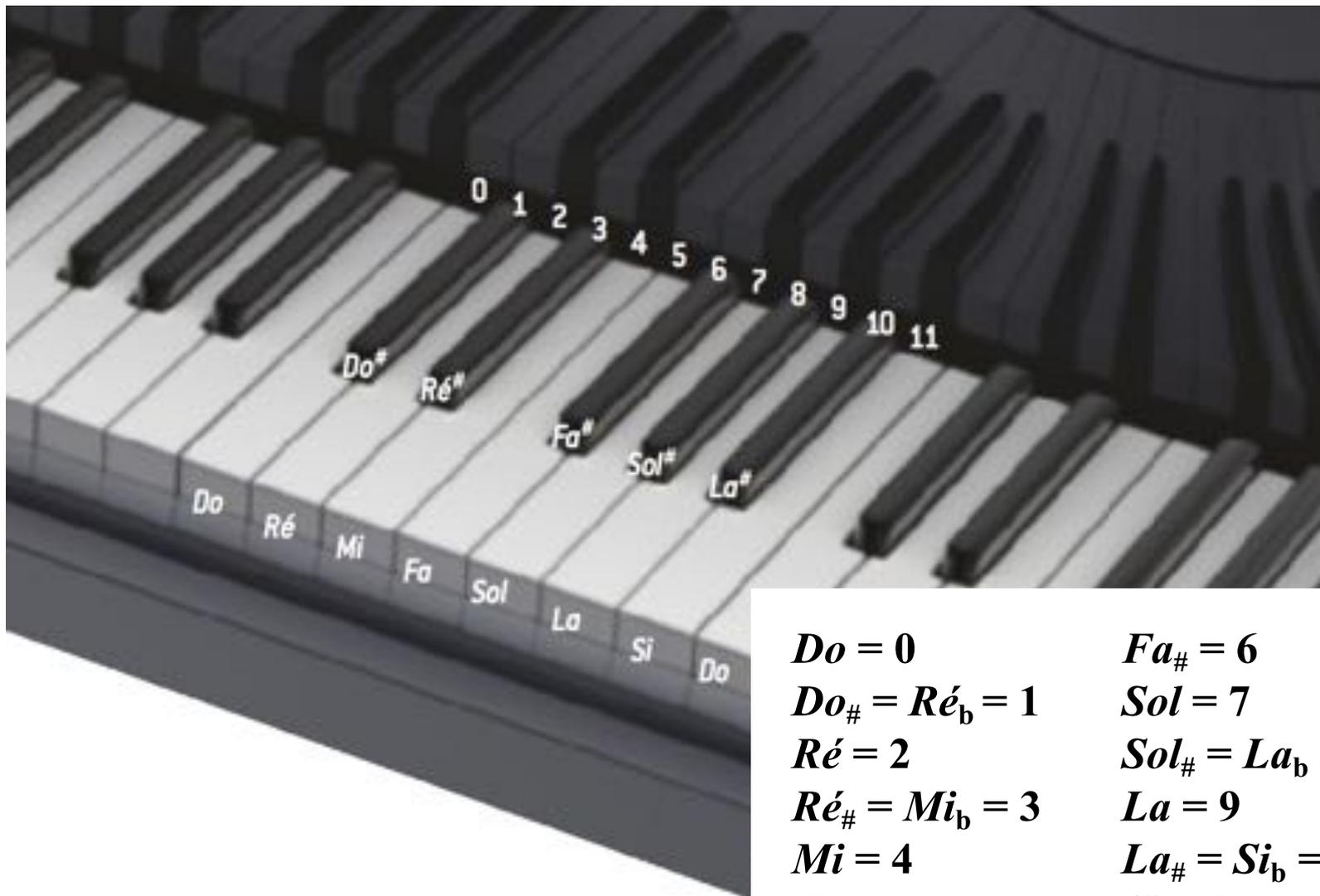
Harmonicorum Libri XII, 1648



M. Andreatta, C. Agon,
« Algèbre et géométrie :
sont-elles inscrites dans le
cerveau ? »,
Pour la Science, 2018



Le piano : douze notes = douze nombres



Do = 0

*Do*_# = *Ré*_b = 1

Ré = 2

*Ré*_# = *Mi*_b = 3

Mi = 4

Fa = 5

*Fa*_# = 6

Sol = 7

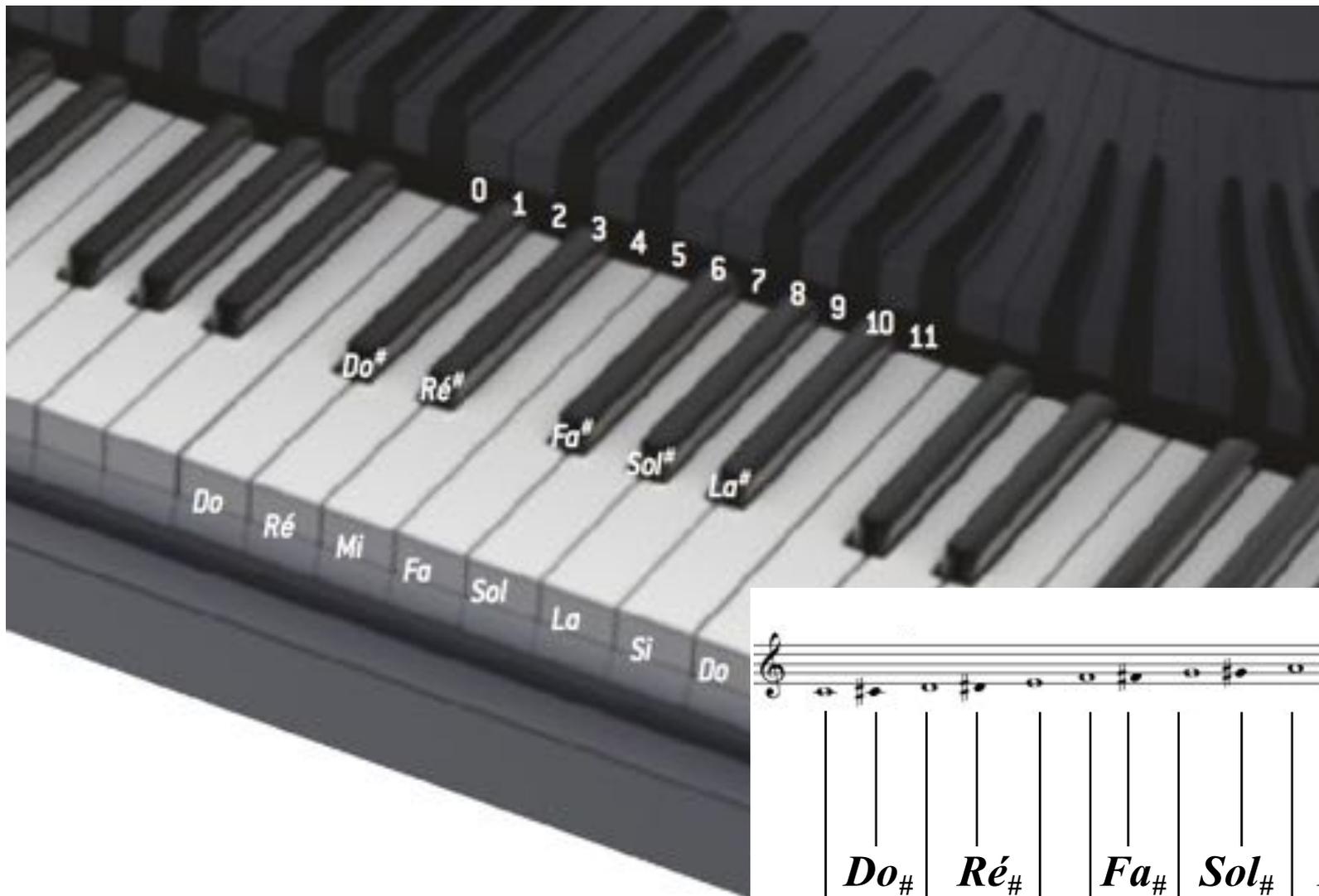
*Sol*_# = *La*_b = 8

La = 9

*La*_# = *Si*_b = 10

Si = 11

Le piano : douze notes = douze nombres

A musical staff with a treble clef showing a sequence of notes: Do#, Ré#, Fa#, Sol#, La#, Si, and Do. Below the staff, vertical lines connect the notes to their enharmonic equivalents: Do# and Réb, Ré# and Mi♭, Fa# and Sol♭, Sol# and La♭, and La# and Si♭. A dotted line is shown under the final Do note.

Do# Ré# Fa# Sol# La#
Réb Mi♭ Sol♭ La♭ Si♭

Do Ré Mi Fa Sol La Si do

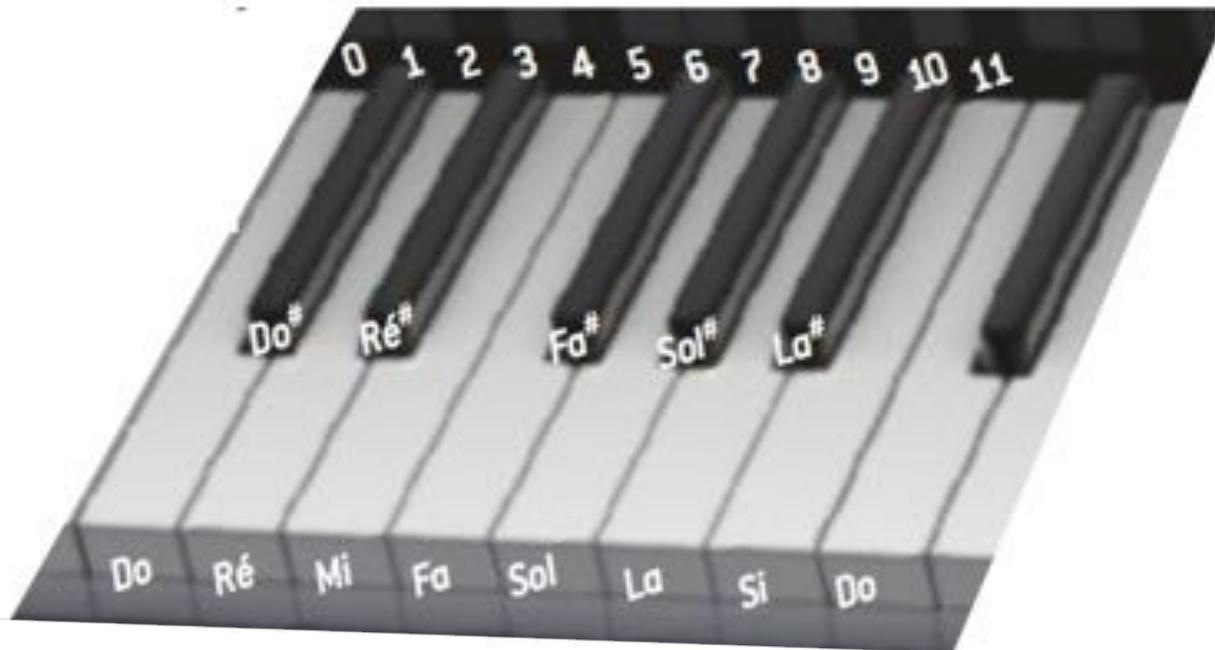
Le piano : douze notes = douze nombres



					
<i>Do_#</i>	<i>Ré_#</i>	<i>Fa_#</i>	<i>Sol_#</i>	<i>La_#</i>	
<i>Ré_b</i>	<i>Mi_b</i>	<i>Sol_b</i>	<i>La_b</i>	<i>Si_b</i>	

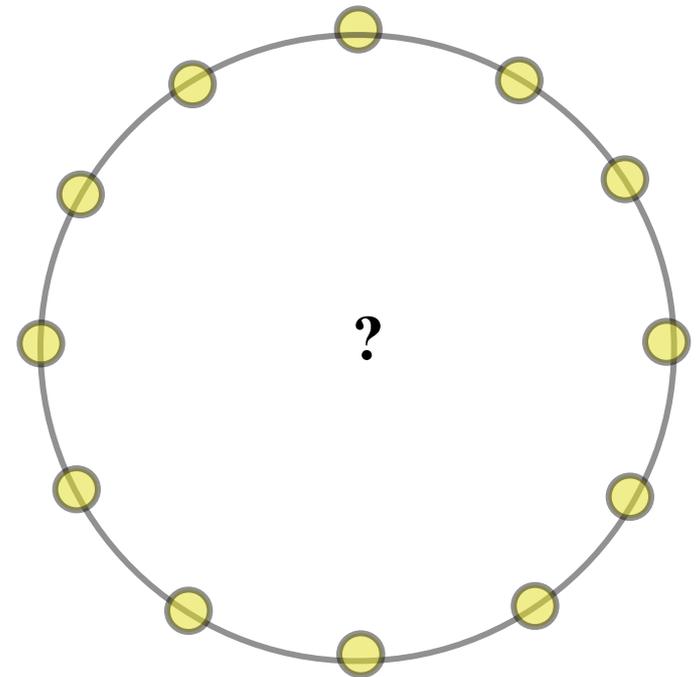
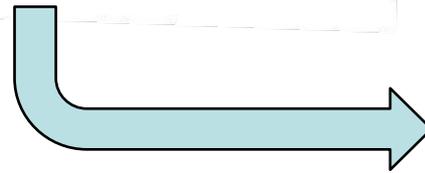
Do Ré Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

Du piano à l'horloge musicale

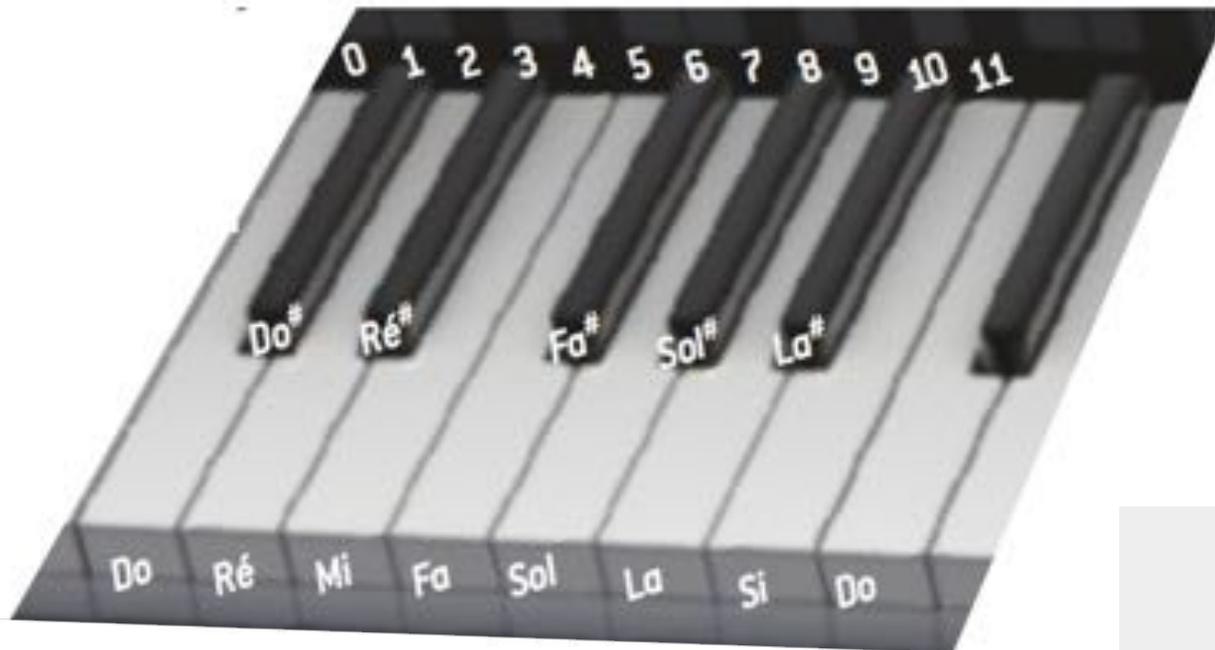


Do = 0
*Do*_# = *Ré*_b = 1
Ré = 2
*Ré*_# = *Mi*_b = 3
Mi = 4
Fa = 5

*Fa*_# = 6
Sol = 7
*Sol*_# = *La*_b = 8
La = 9
*La*_# = *Si*_b = 10
Si = 11

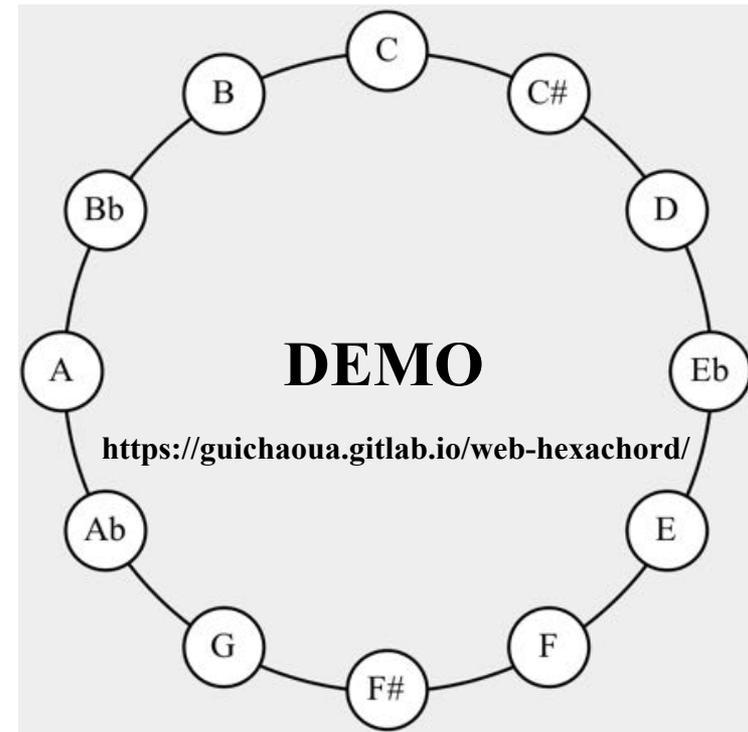
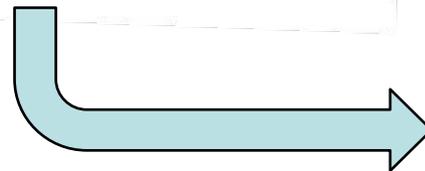


Du piano à l'horloge musicale (via le software *WebHexachord*)

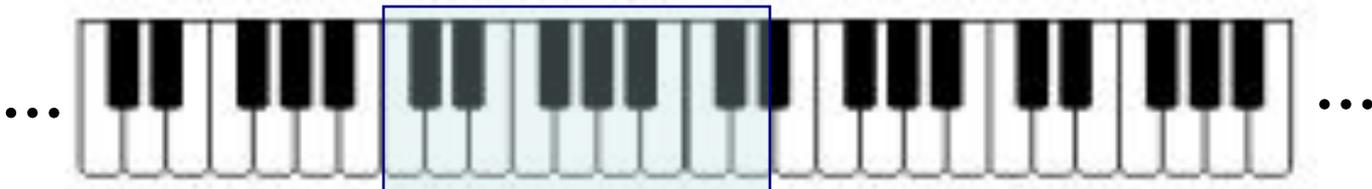


Do = 0
*Do*_# = *Ré*_b = 1
Ré = 2
*Ré*_# = *Mi*_b = 3
Mi = 4
Fa = 5

*Fa*_# = 6
Sol = 7
*Sol*_# = *La*_b = 8
La = 9
*La*_# = *Si*_b = 10
Si = 11



La réduction à l'octave et le cadran d'horloge



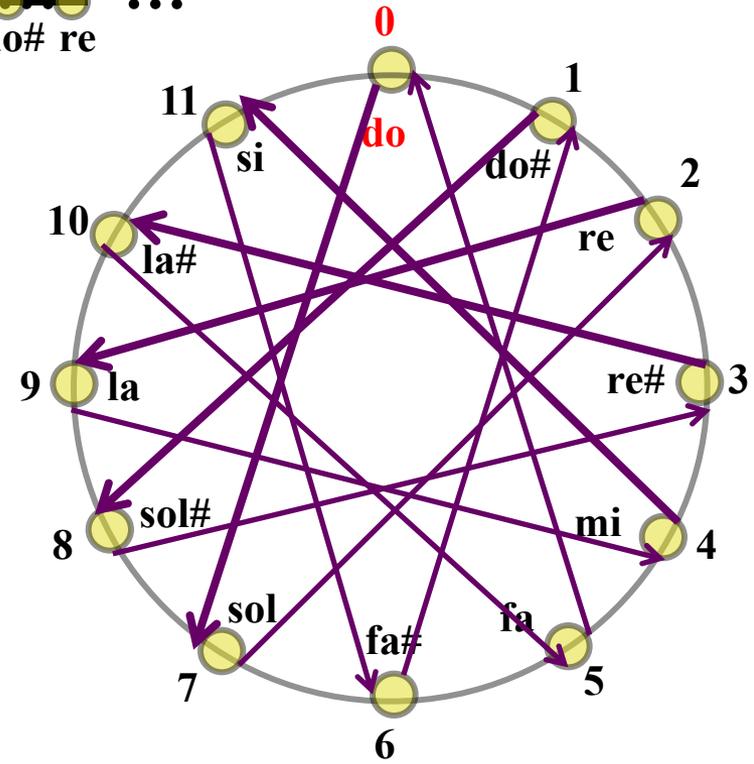
7

... do do# re re# mi fa fa# sol sol# la la# si do do# re ...



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

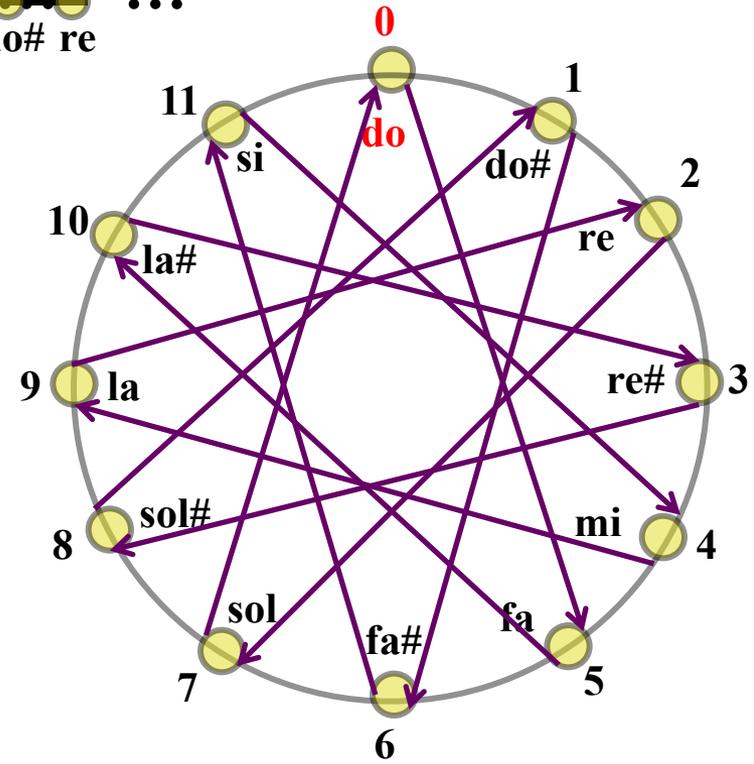
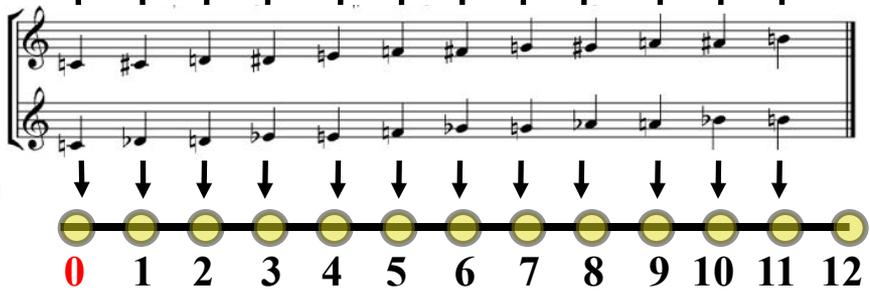
Cycle des quintes



La réduction à l'octave et le cadran d'horloge



5

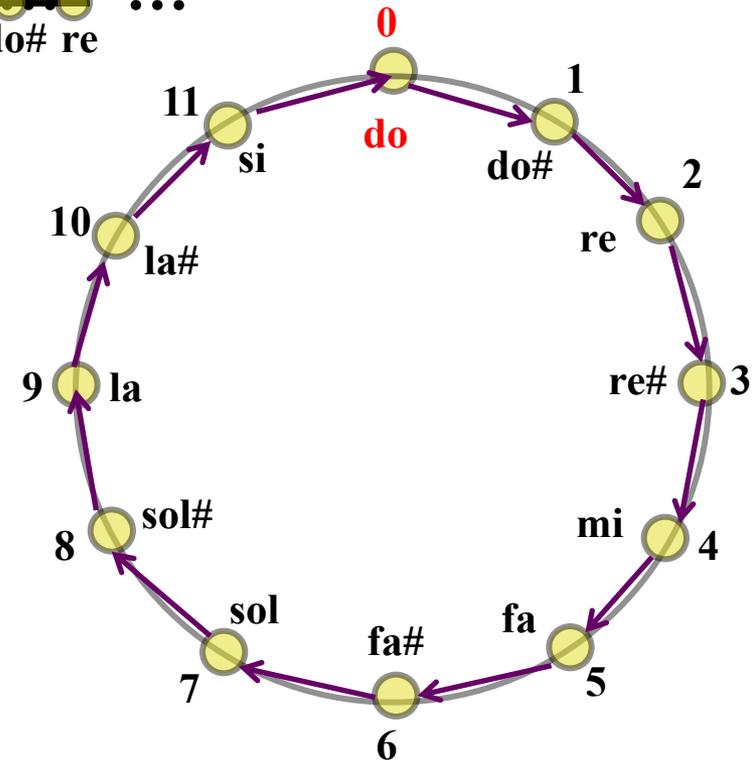
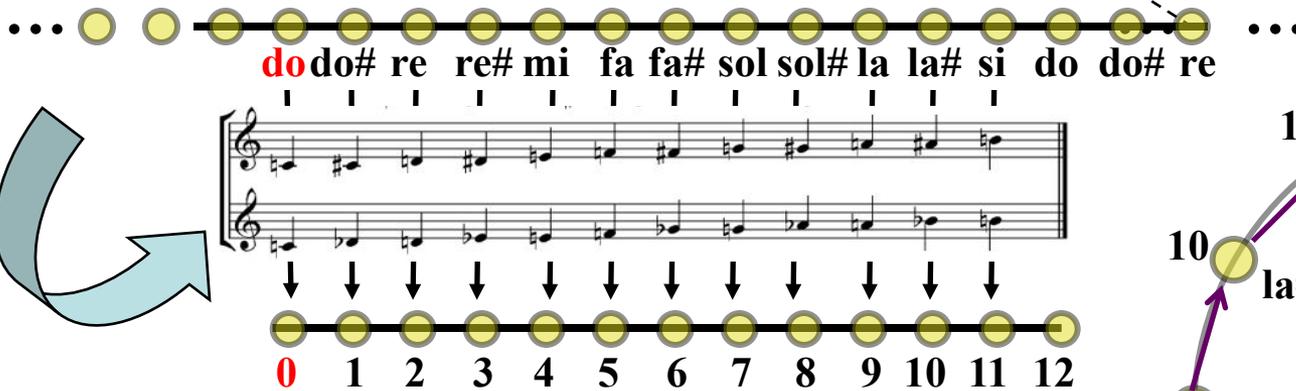


Cycle des quartes

La réduction à l'octave et le cadran d'horloge

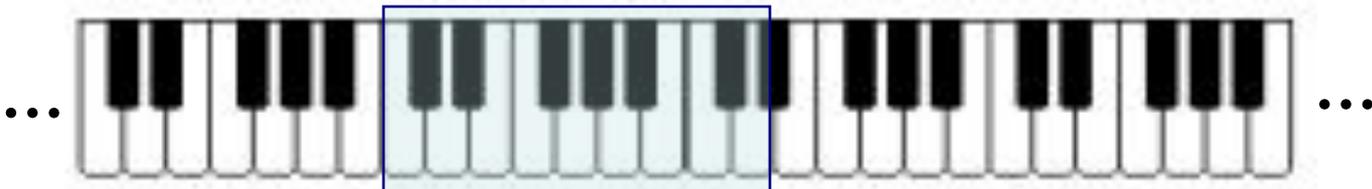


1



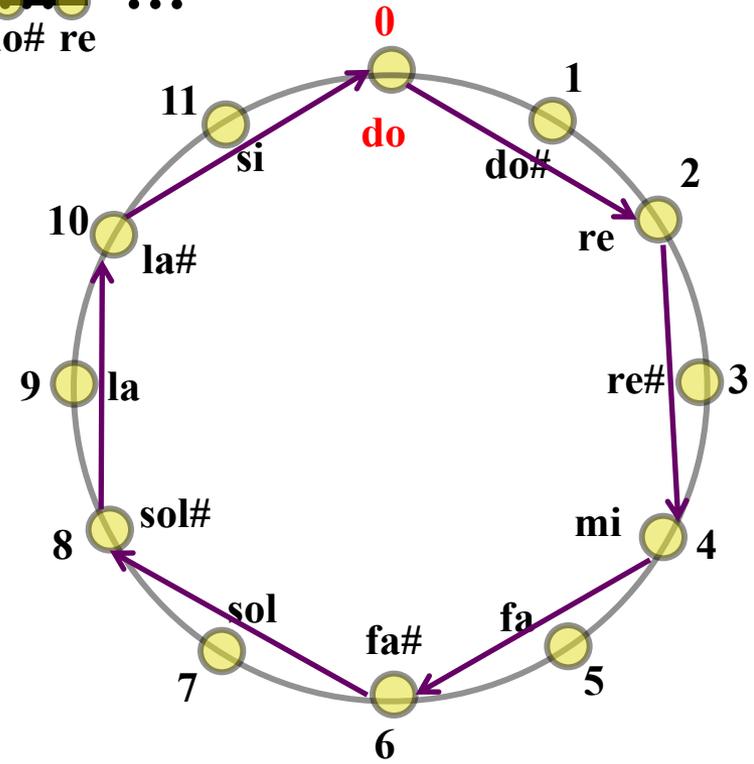
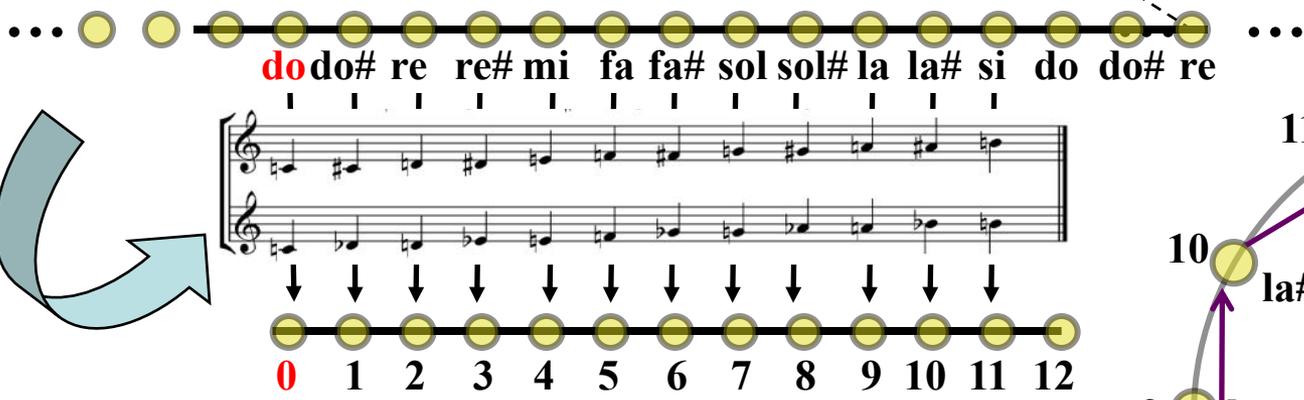
→ Quels sont les autres intervalles qui engendrent le total chromatique ?

La réduction à l'octave et le cadran d'horloge



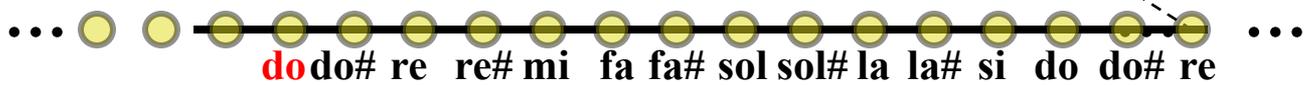
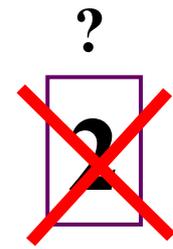
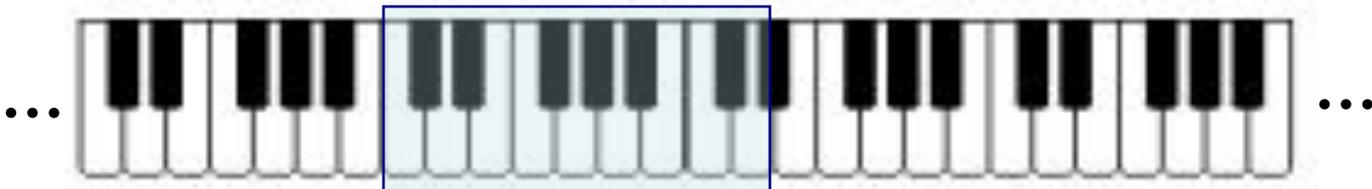
?

2

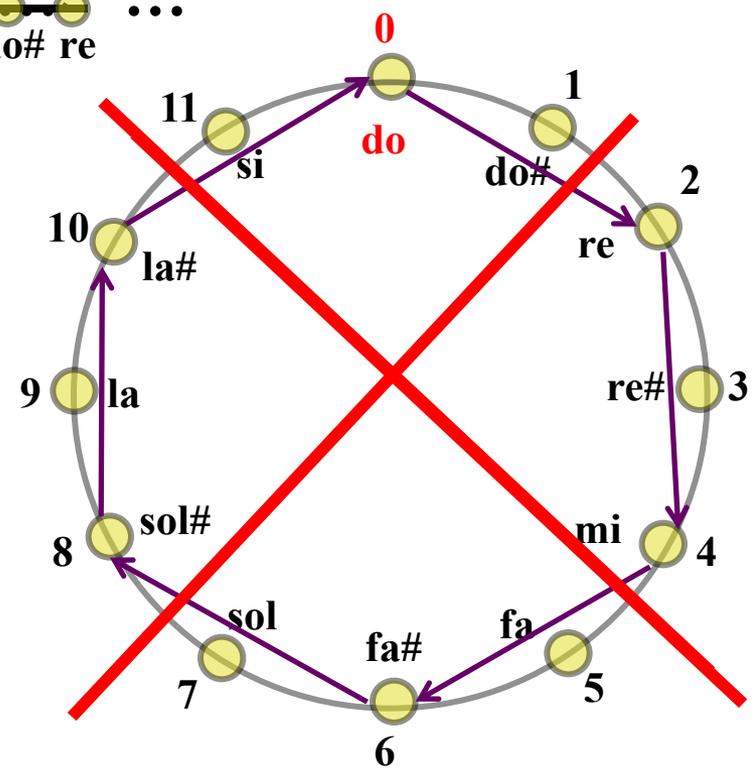


→ Quels sont les autres intervalles qui engendrent le total chromatique ?

La réduction à l'octave et le cadran d'horloge



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

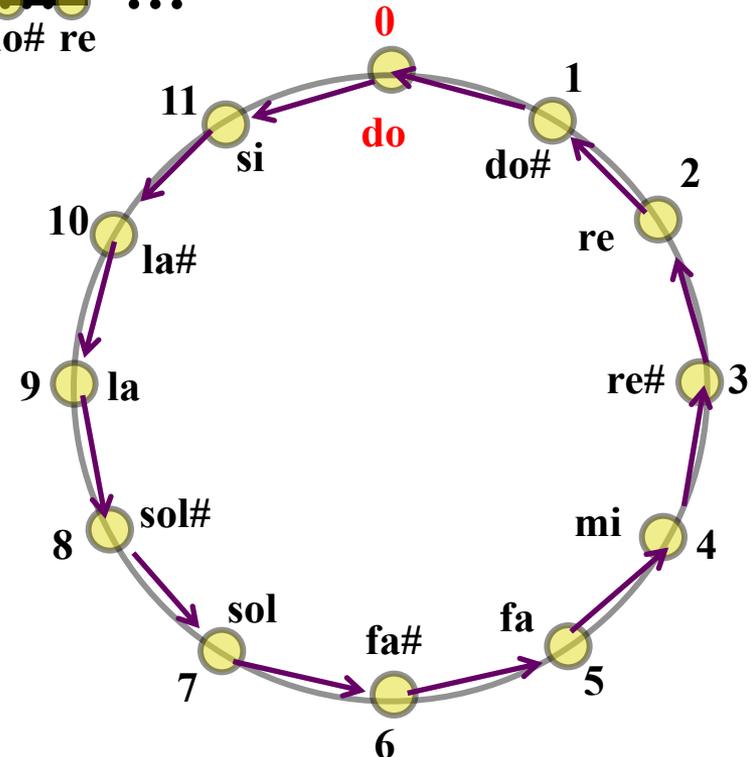
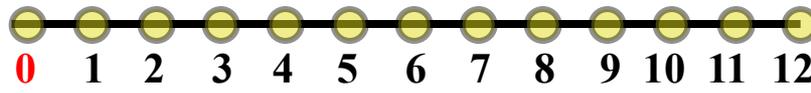


→ Quels sont les autres intervalles qui engendrent le total chromatique ?

La réduction à l'octave et le cadran d'horloge

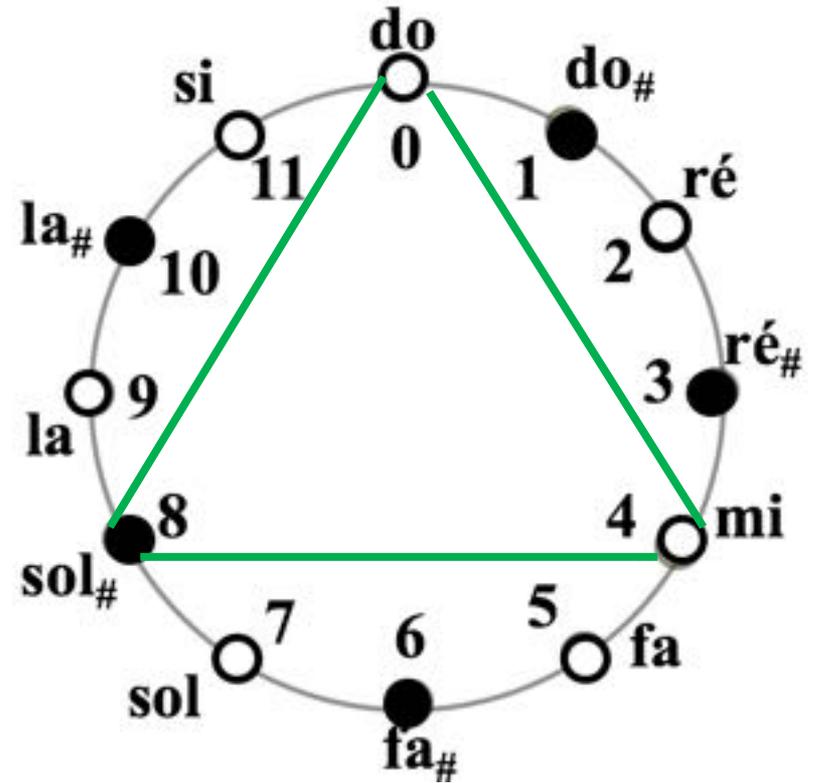
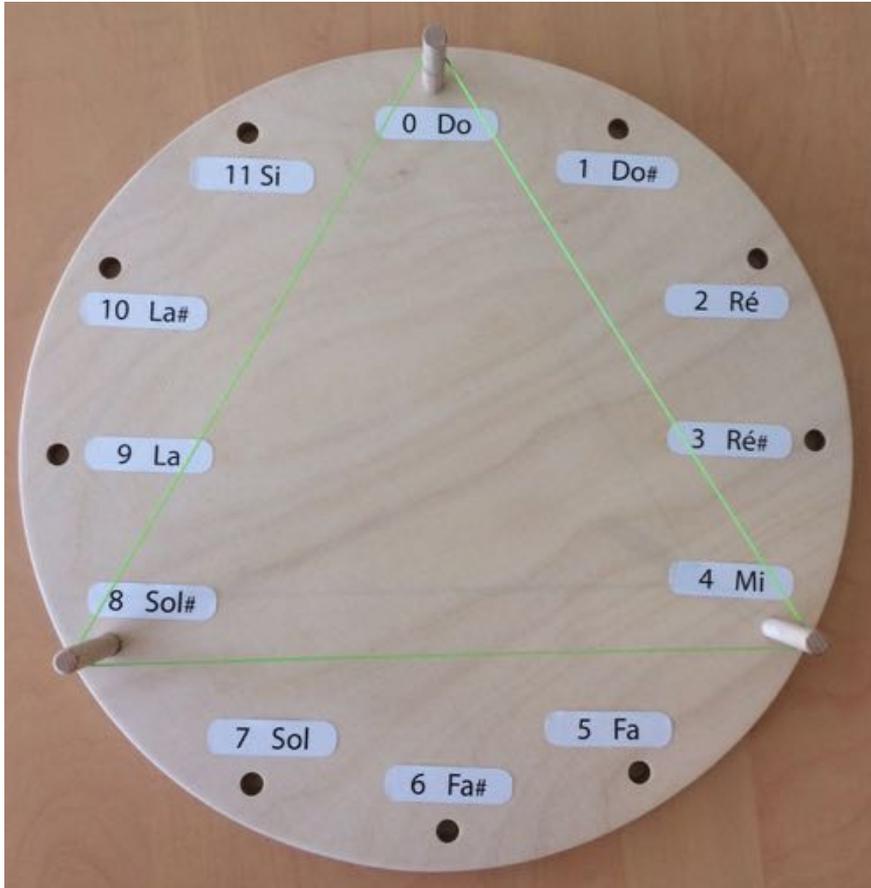


11

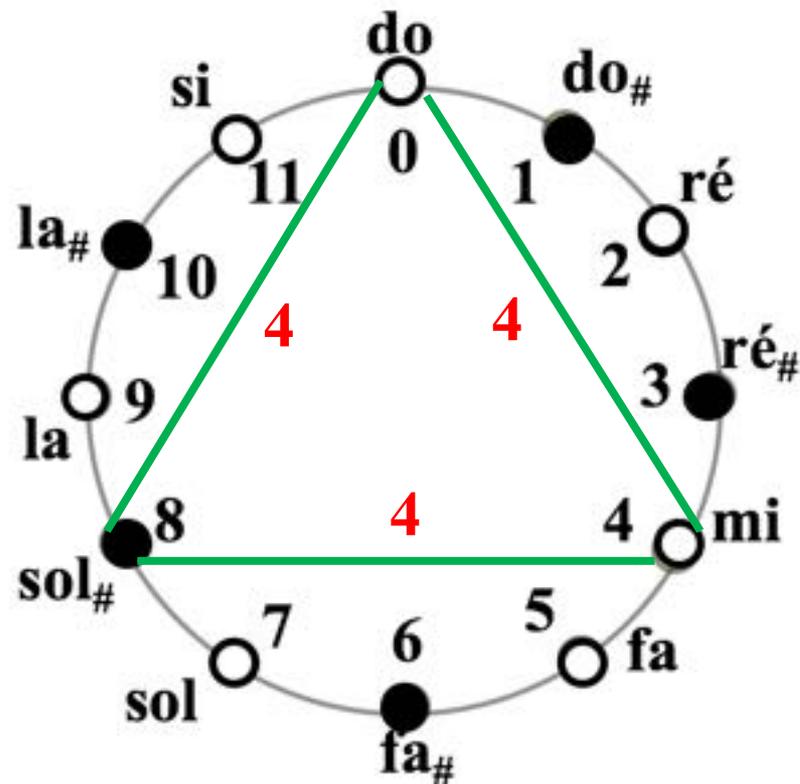
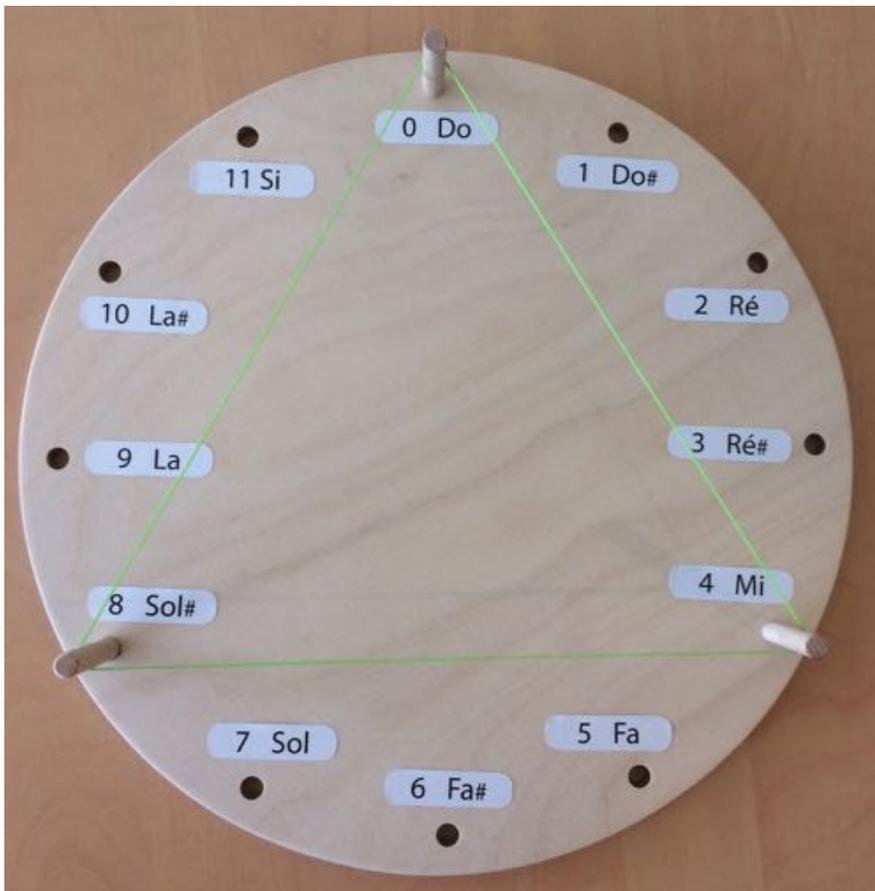


→ Quels sont les autres intervalles qui engendrent le total chromatique ?

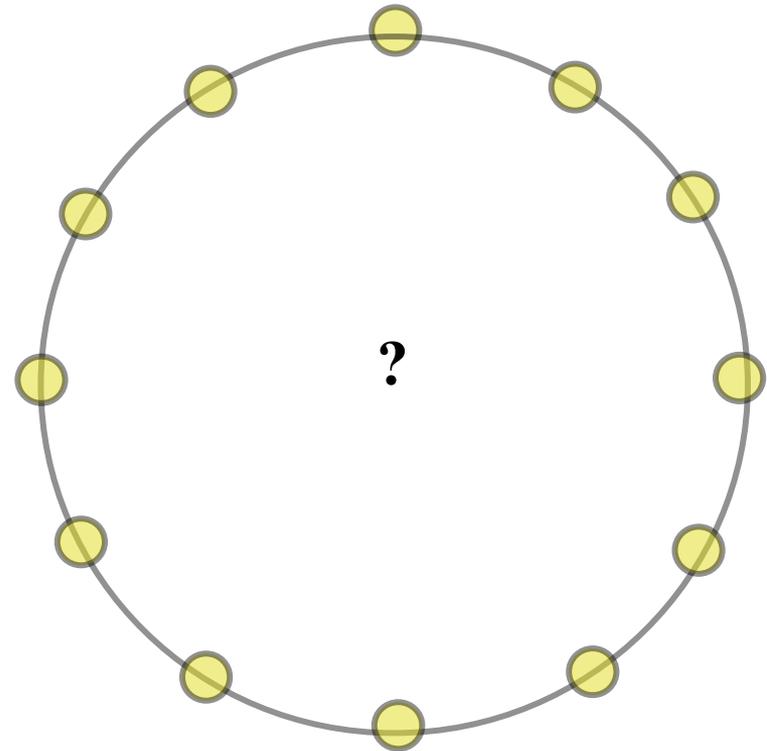
Le triangle équilatéral = l'accord augmenté



Le triangle équilatéral = l'accord augmenté ou (4, 4, 4)



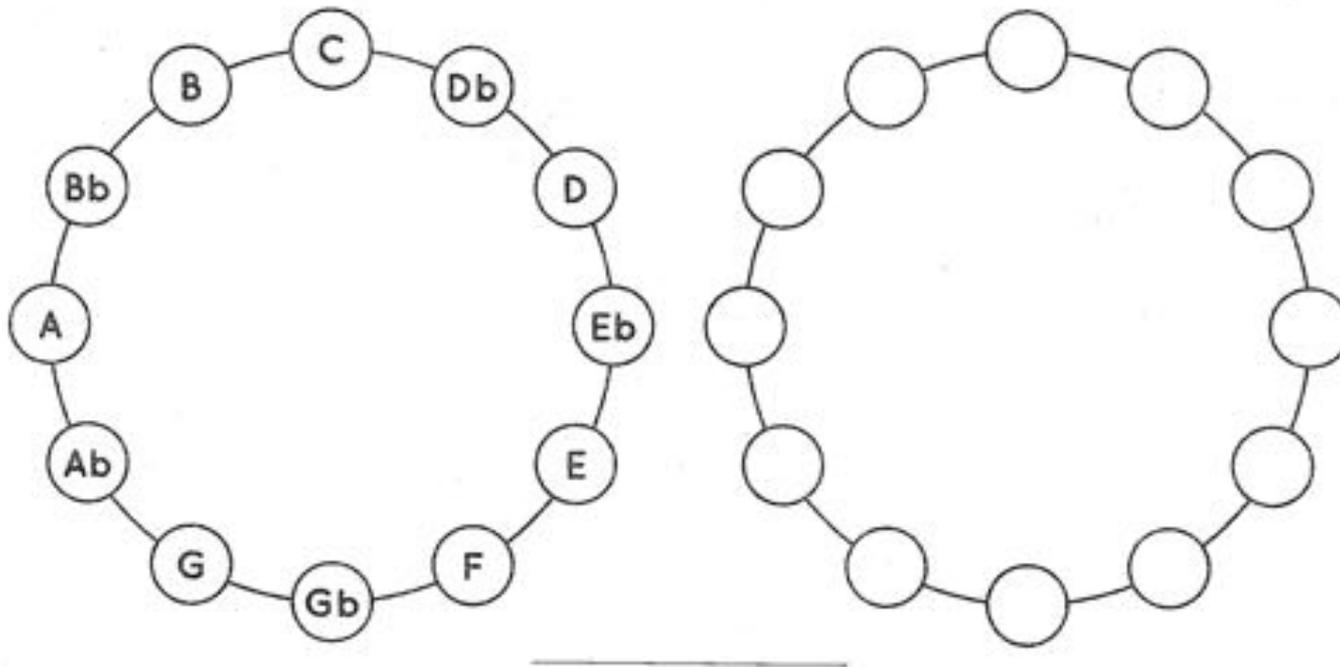
Dessine-moi l'accord diminué (, ,)



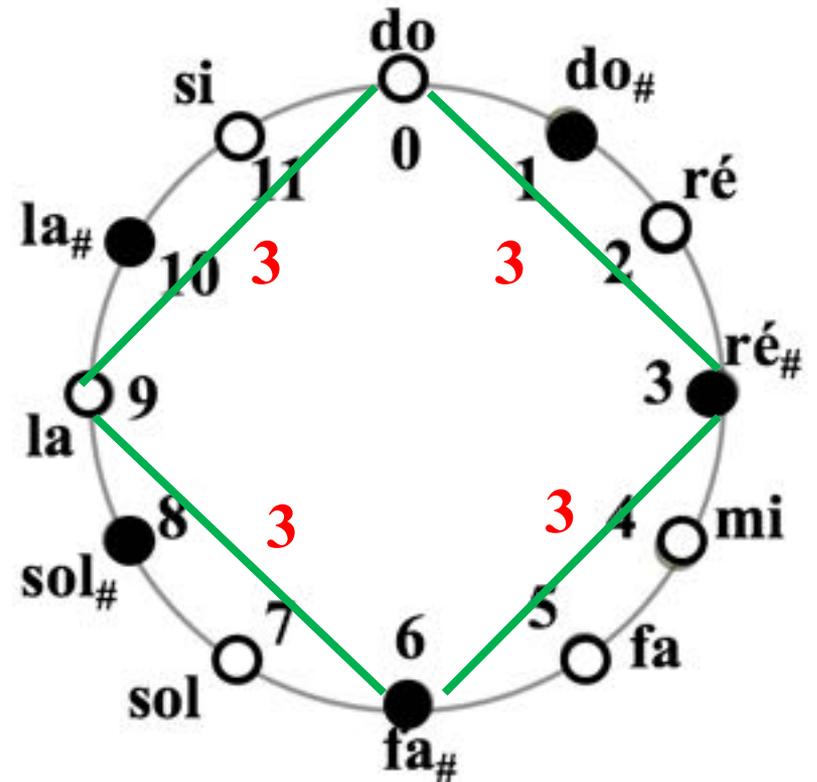
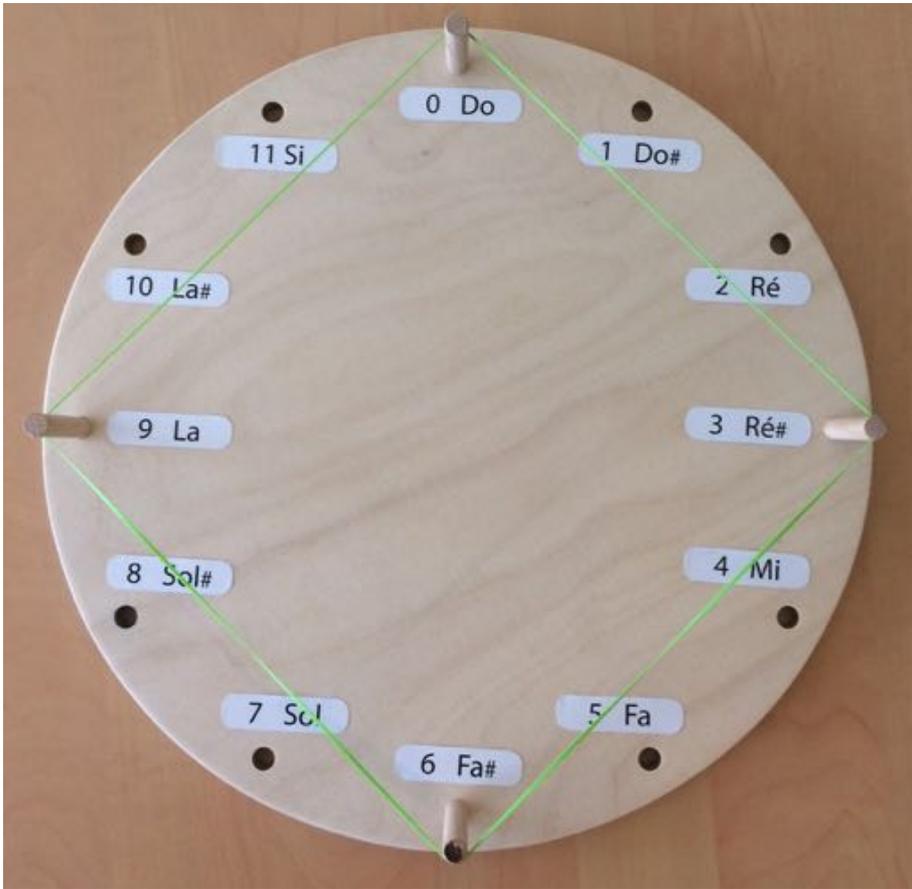
Quelle est la musique d'un carré ?

Le carré = l'accord diminué

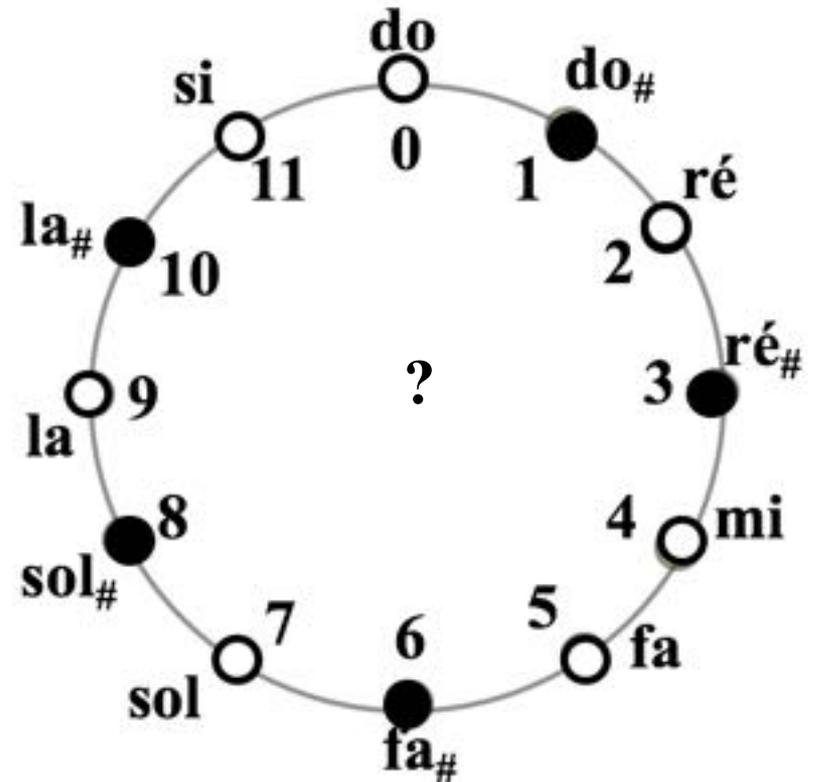
LE CADRAN D'HORLOGE DE LA MUSIQUE



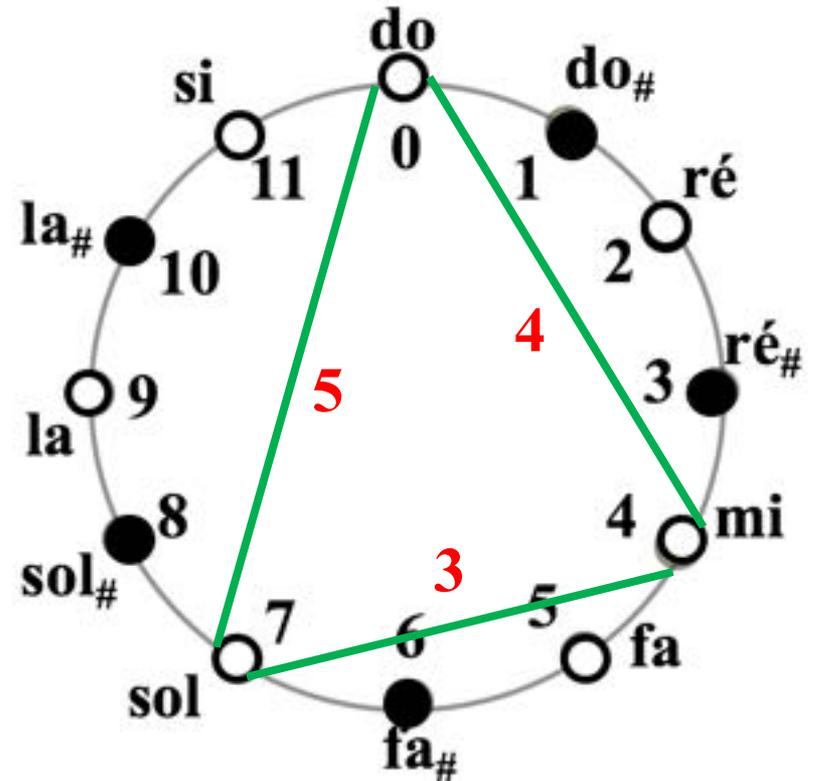
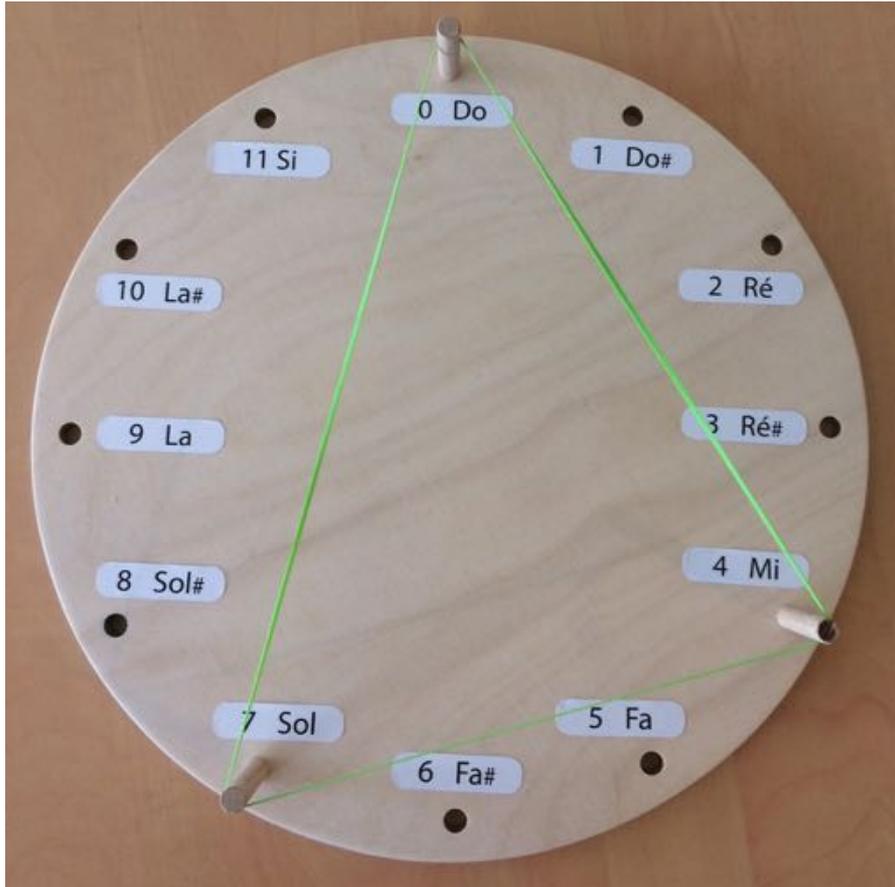
Le carré = l'accord diminué ou (3, 3, 3, 3)



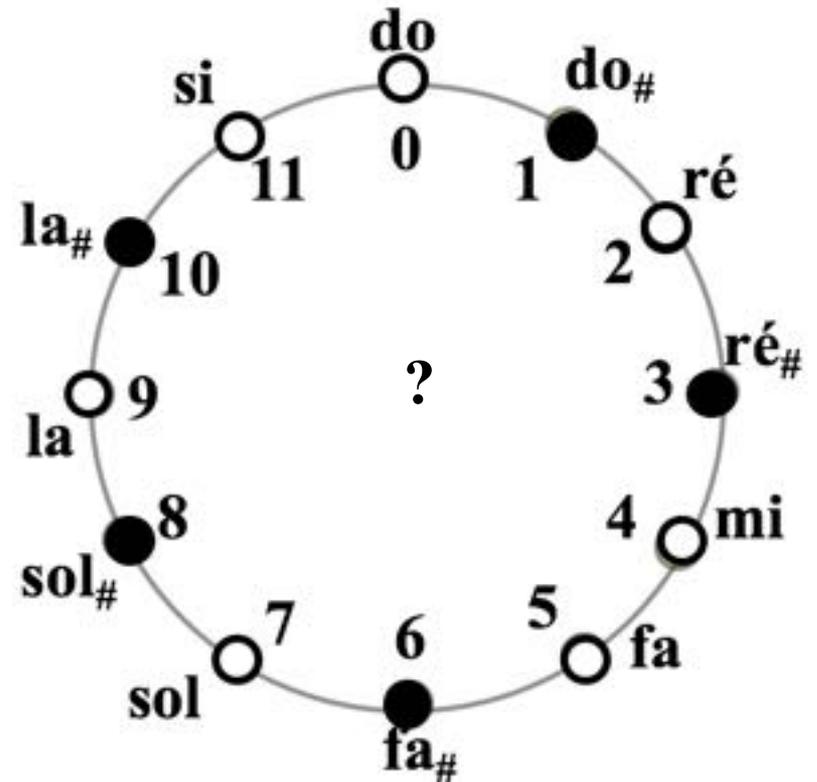
Dessine-moi l'accord majeur ou (4, 3, 5)



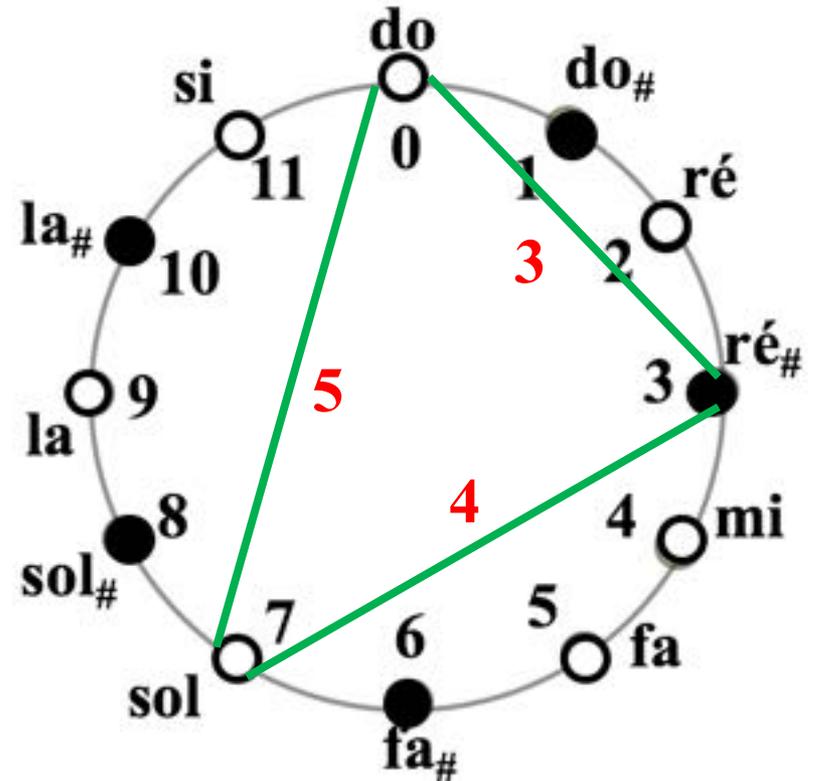
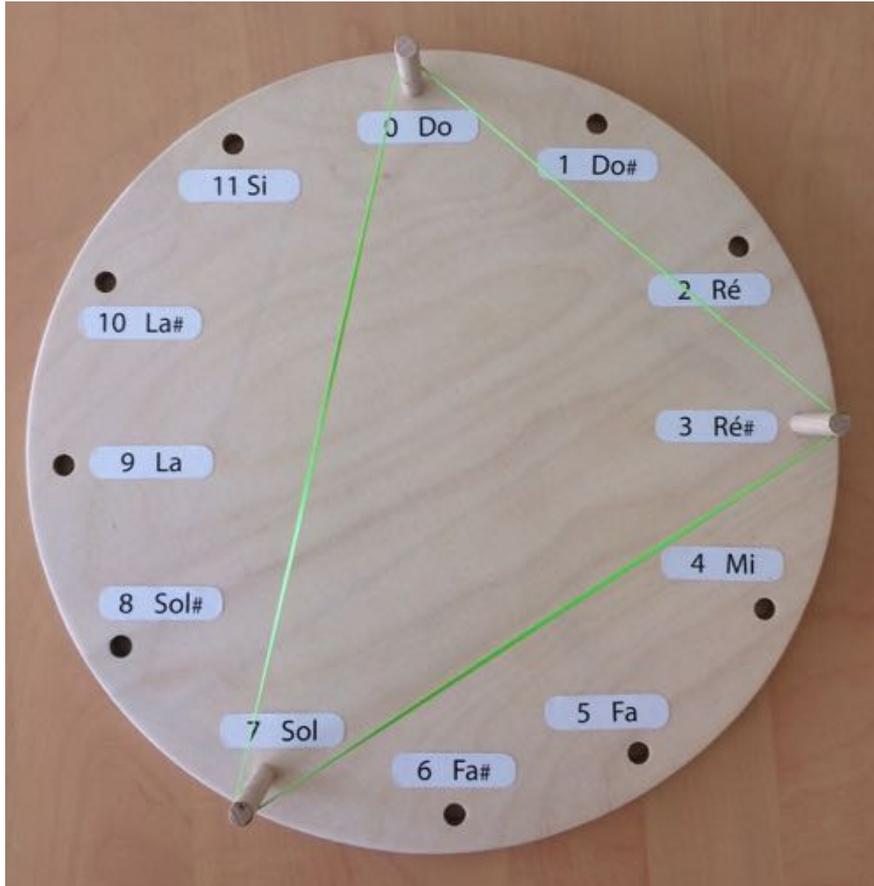
Dessine-moi l'accord majeur ou (4, 3, 5)



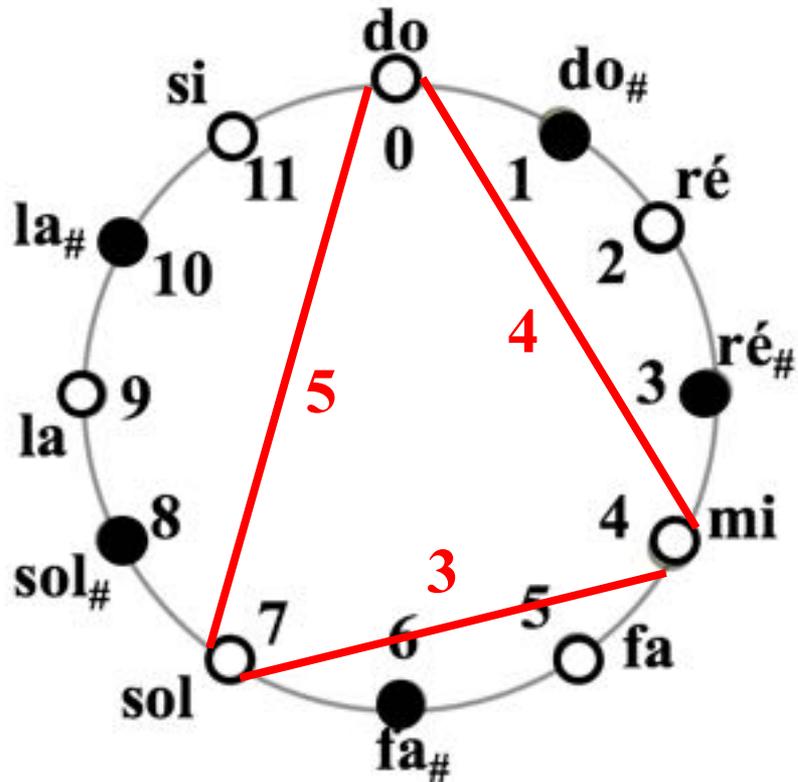
Dessine-moi l'accord mineur ou (3, 4, 5)



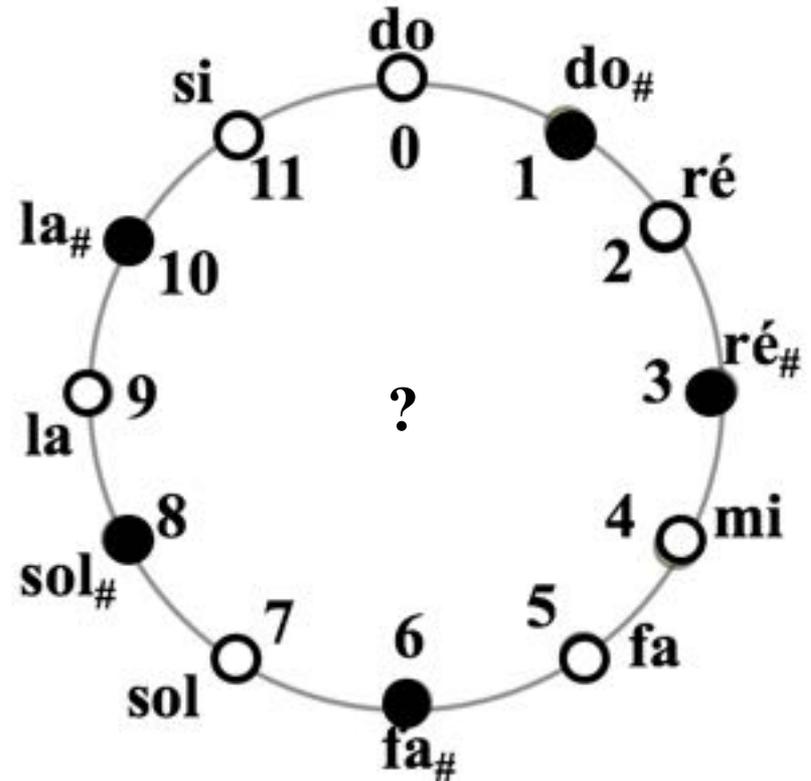
Dessine-moi l'accord mineur ou (3, 4, 5)



Dessine-moi deux accords majeurs

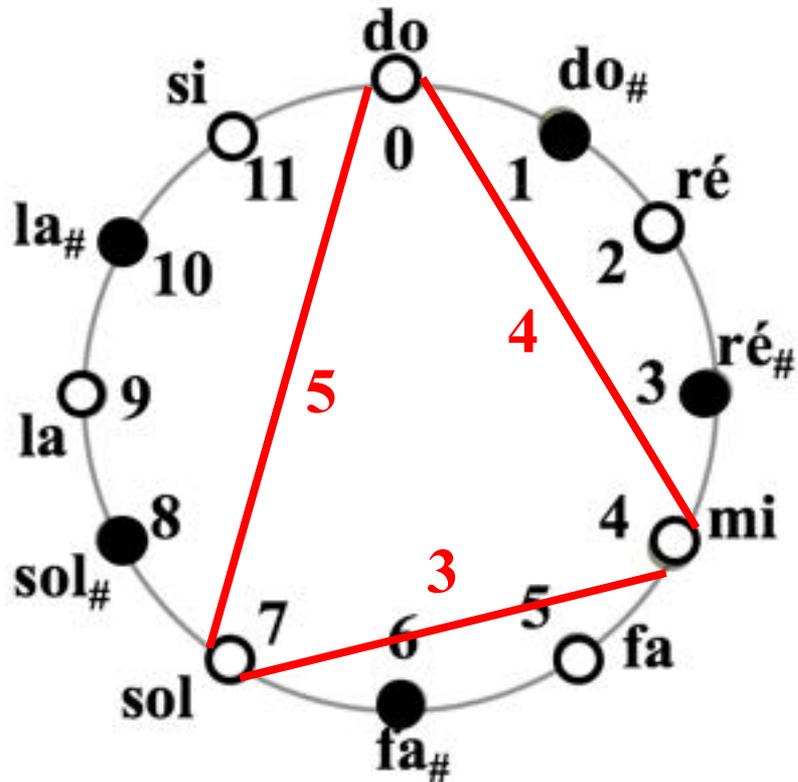


Do majeur

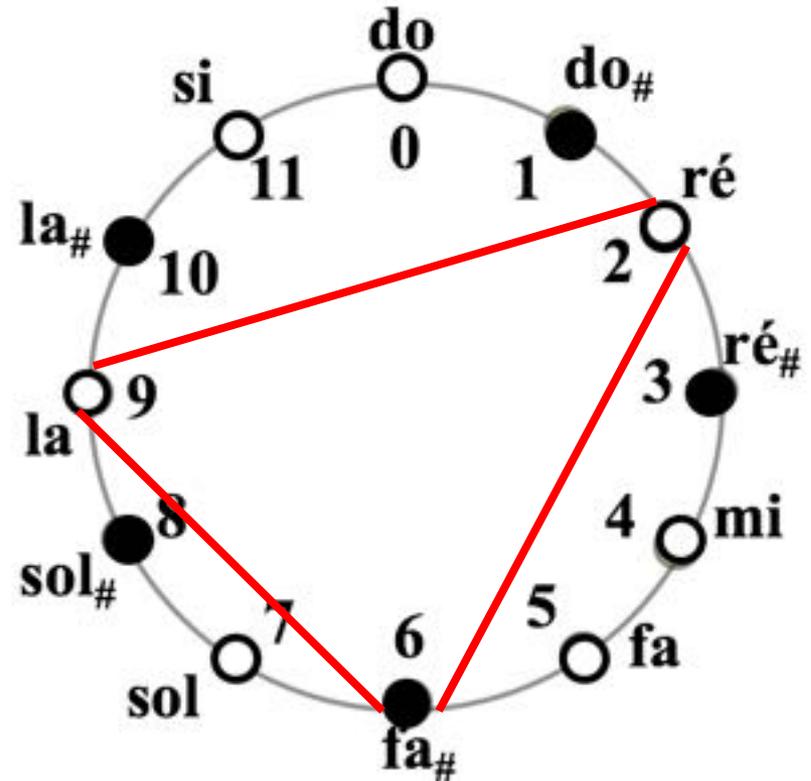


Ré majeur

Dessine-moi deux accords majeurs

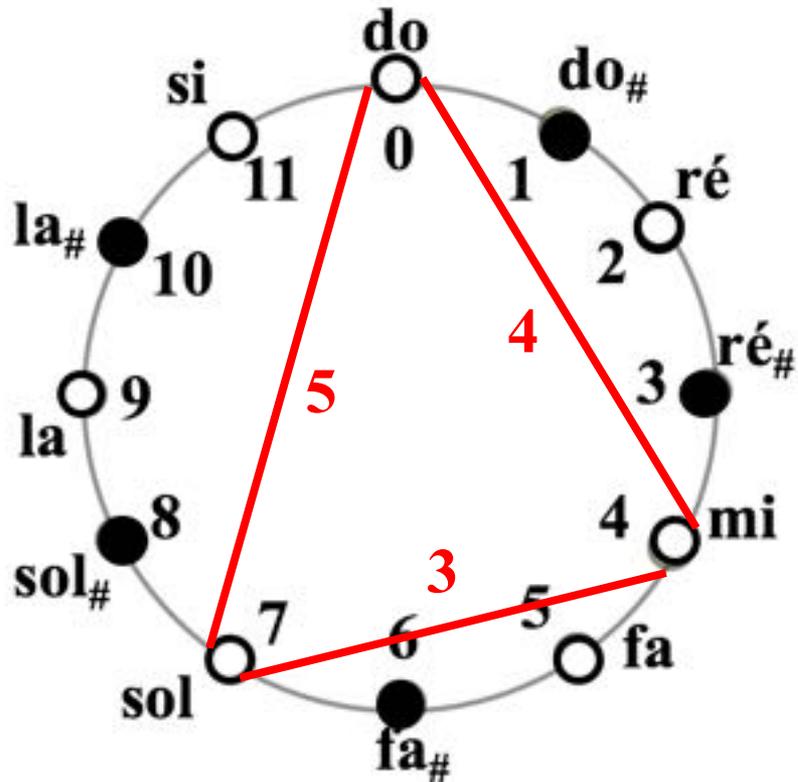
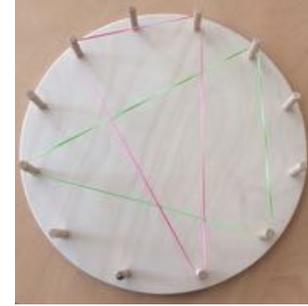


Do majeur

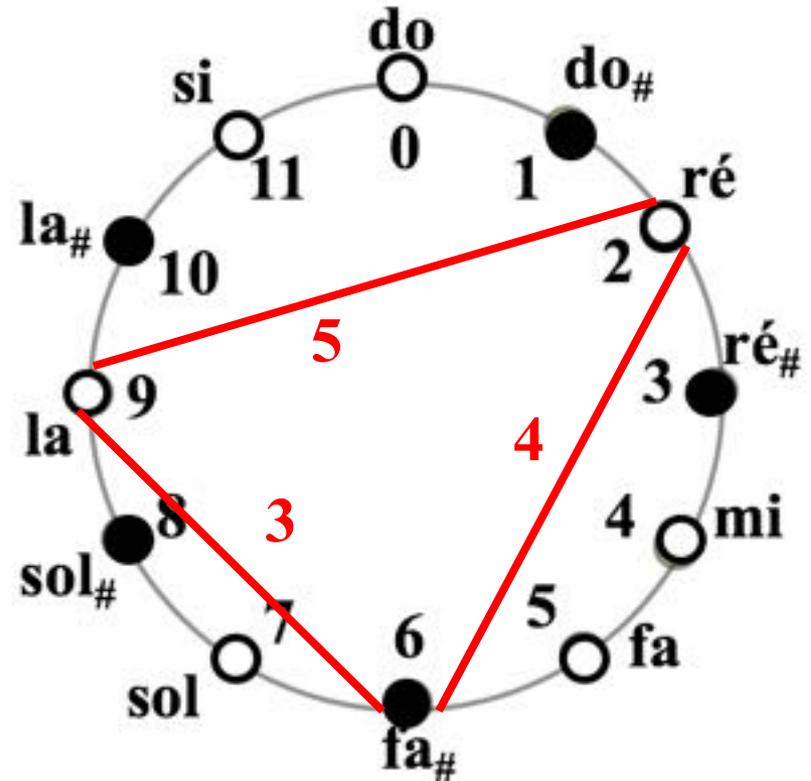


Ré majeur

Dessine-moi deux accords majeurs



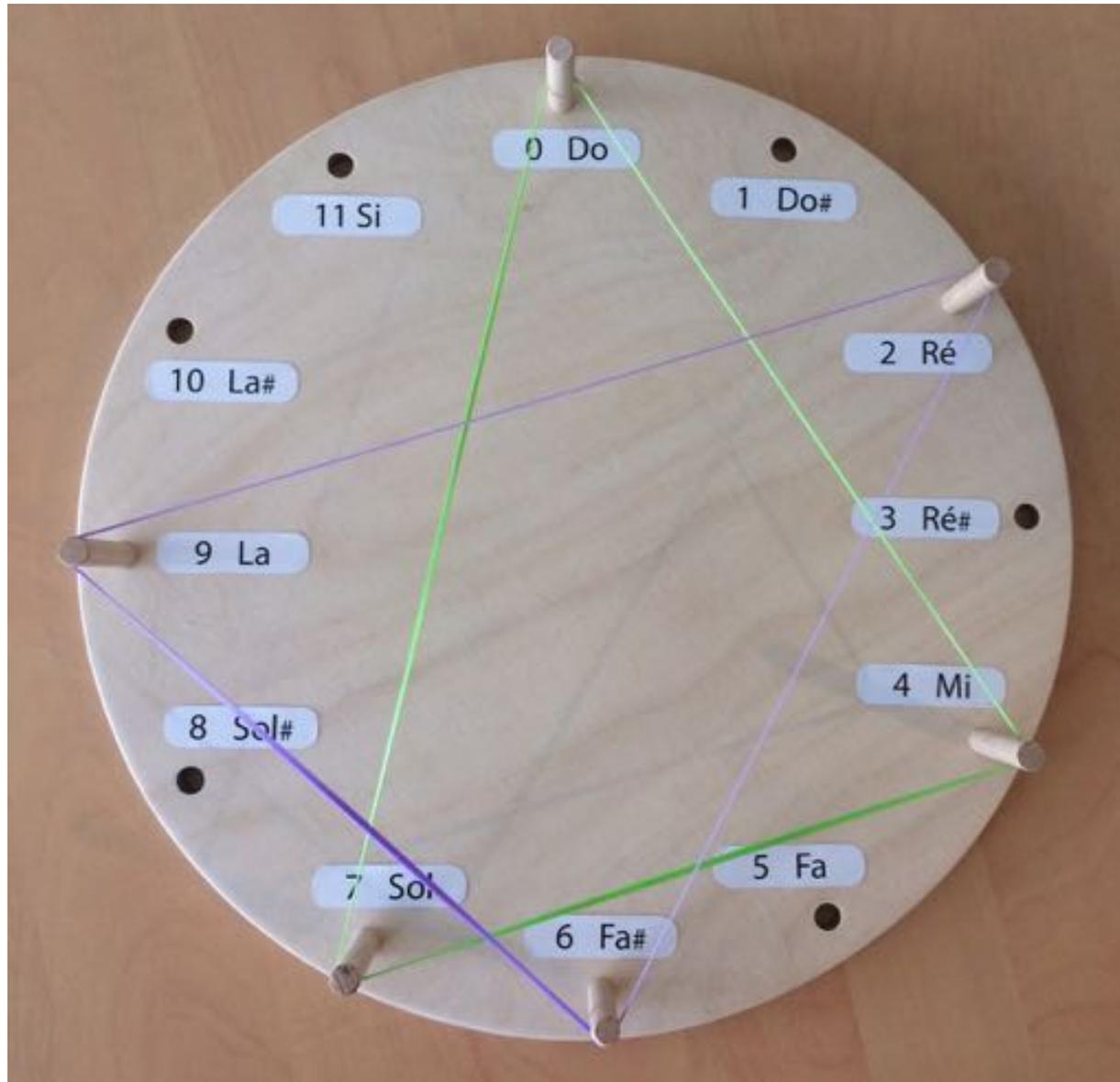
Do majeur



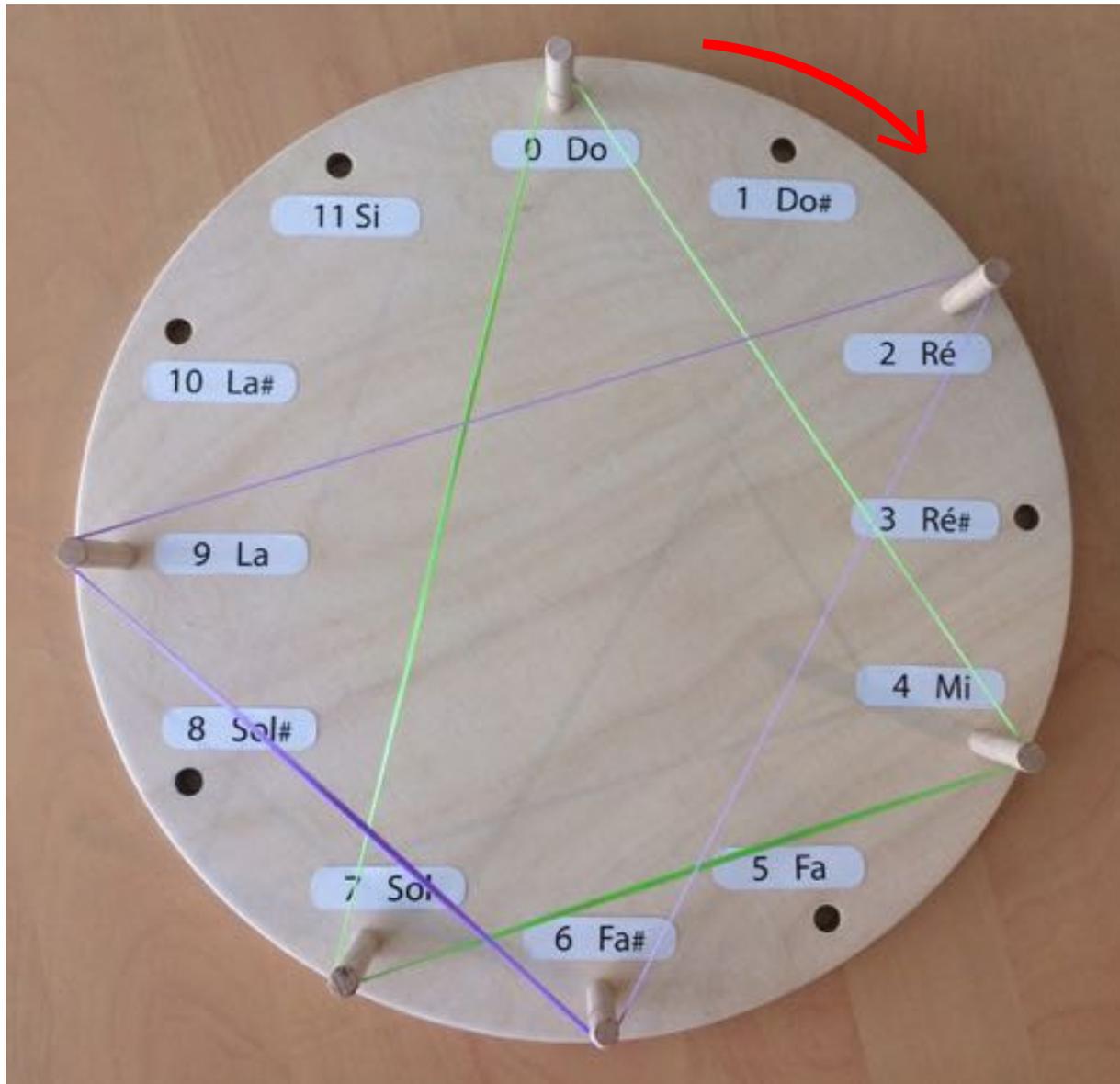
Ré majeur

Quel est le rapport entre deux accords majeurs ?

On passe de l'un à l'autre via une ...

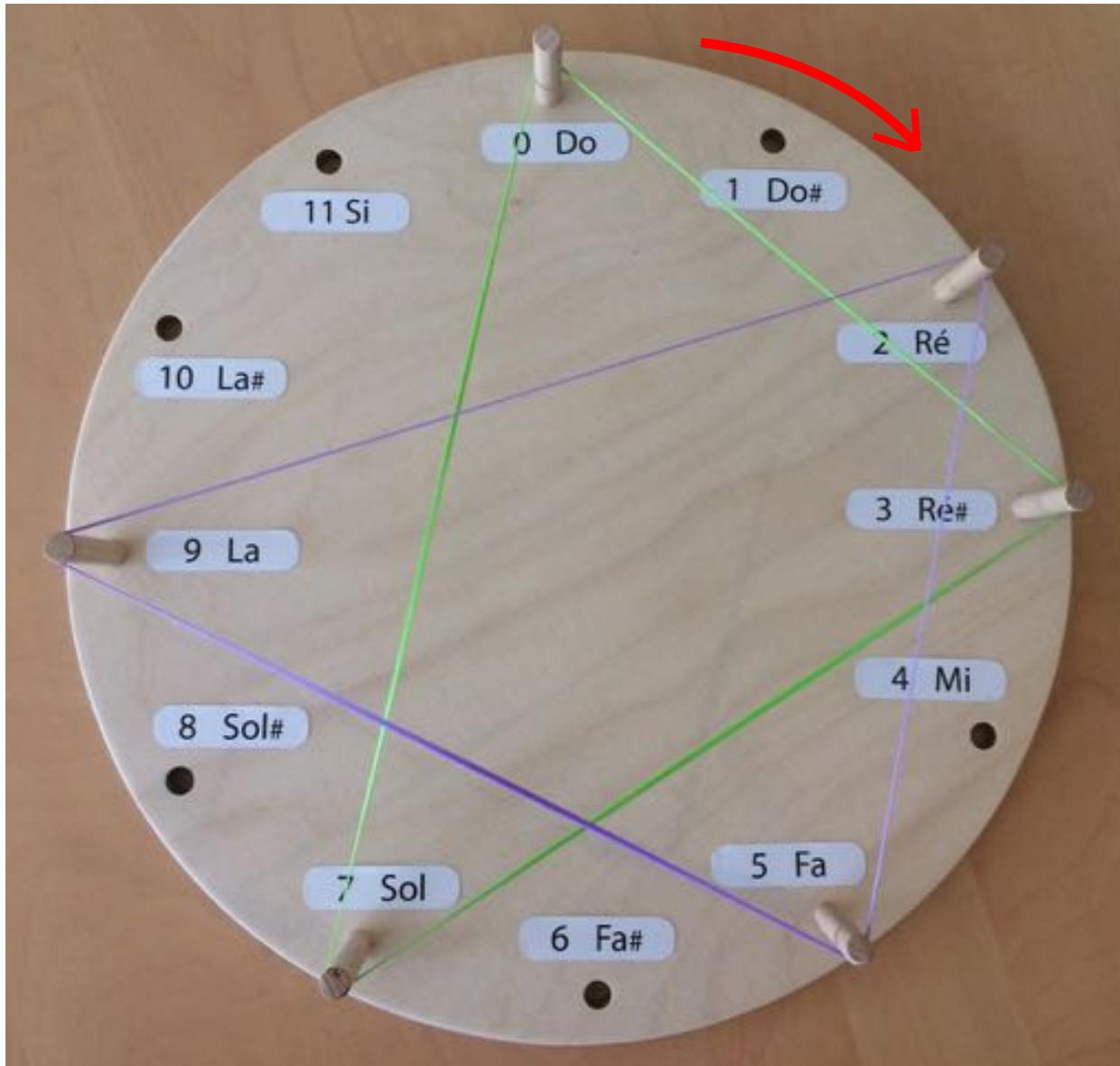


Quel est le rapport entre deux accords majeurs ?
On passe de l'un à l'autre via une **ROTATION**



Quel est le rapport entre deux accords mineurs ?

On passe de l'un à l'autre via une **ROTATION**





ACCORDS MAJEURS

ACCORDS MINEURS

MAGIC IN THE AIR

Sol **Ré**
La **Si-**

Feel the magic in the air. Allez, allez, allez
 Levez les mains en l'air. Allez, allez, allez (x2)

(x4 avec toutes les voix)

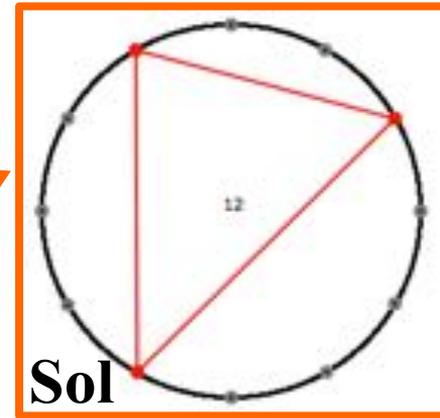
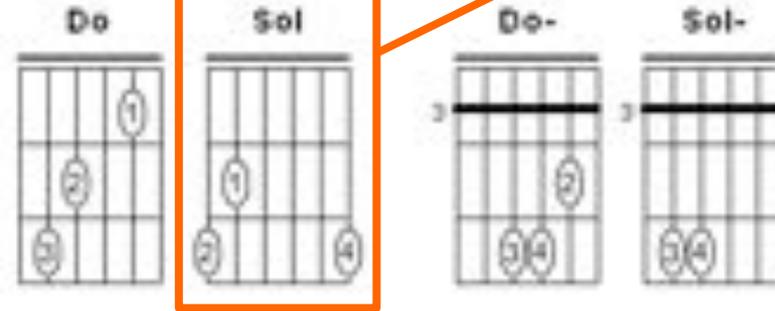
Ré
 Comme d'habitude on est calés
La **Si-**
 Comme toujours ça va aller
Sol **Ré**
 On sème l'ambiance à gogo
La **Si-**
 Tous ensemble on fait le show

Sol **Ré**
 On t'invite à la magie Y'a pas de raccourci
La **Si-**
 Oublie tes soucis Viens faire la folie
Sol **Ré**
 On t'invite à la magie Y'a pas de raccourci
La **Si-**
 Oublie tes soucis Oh oh oh oh oh oh
Sol
 Feel the magic in the air ...



ACCORDS MAJEURS

ACCORDS MINEURS



MAGIC IN THE AIR

Sol

Ré

Feel the magic in the air, Allez, allez, allez

La

Si-

Levez les mains en l'air Allez, allez, allez
(x2)

(x4 avec toutes les voix)

Ré

Comme d'habitude on est calés

La **Si-**

Comme toujours ça va aller

Sol **Ré**

On sème l'ambiance à gogo

La **Si-**

Tous ensemble on fait le show

Sol

Ré

On t'invite à la magie Y'a pas de raccourci

La

Si-

Oublie tes soucis Viens faire la folie

Sol

Ré

On t'invite à la magie Y'a pas de raccourci

La

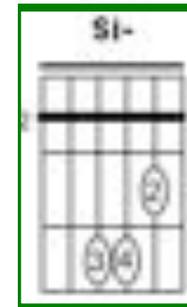
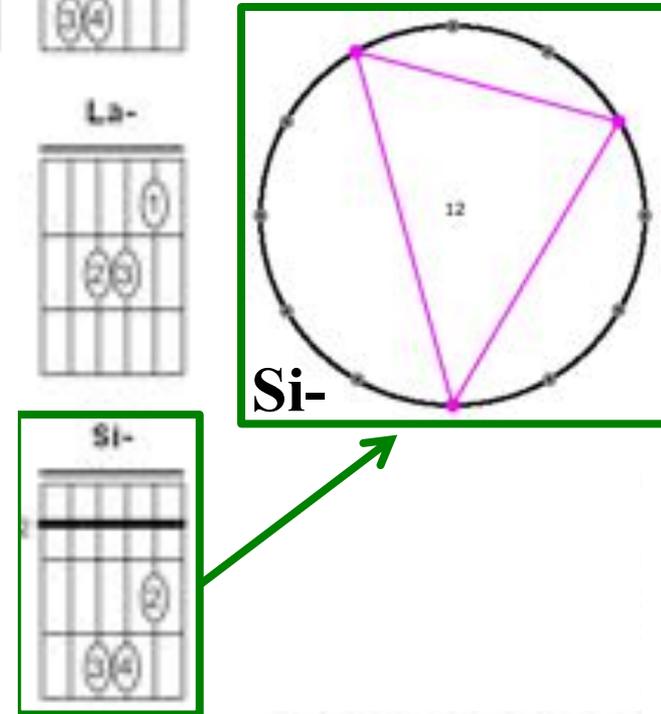
Si-

Oublie tes soucis Oh oh oh oh oh oh

Sol

Feel the magic in the air ...

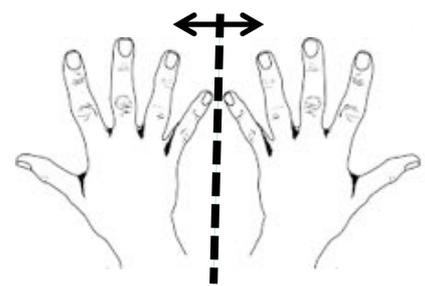
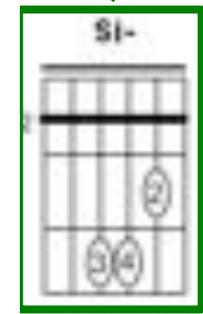
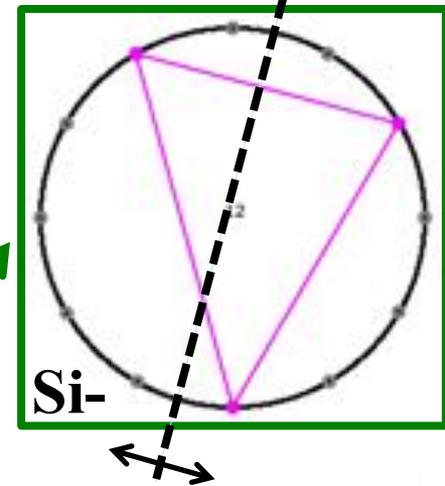
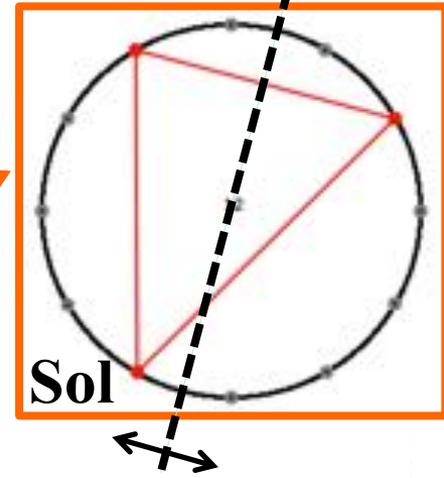
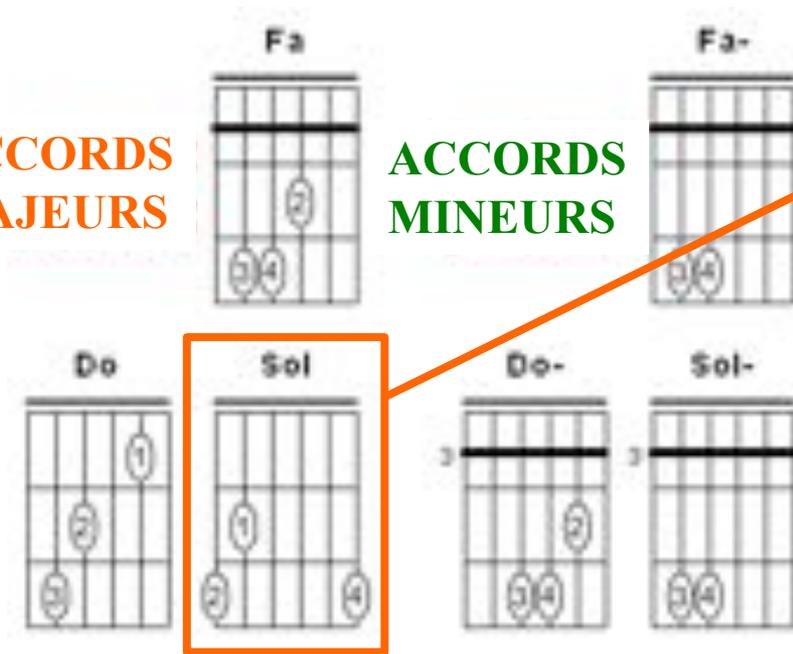
**Comment
passe-t-on
d'un accord
majeur à un
accord
mineur ?**





ACCORDS MAJEURS

ACCORDS MINEURS



On passe d'un accord majeur à un accord mineur à travers une symétrie !

MAGIC IN THE AIR

Sol **Ré**
 Feel the magic in the air, Allez, allez, allez
La **Si-**
 Levez les mains en l'air Allez, allez, allez
 (x2)

(x4 avec toutes les voix)

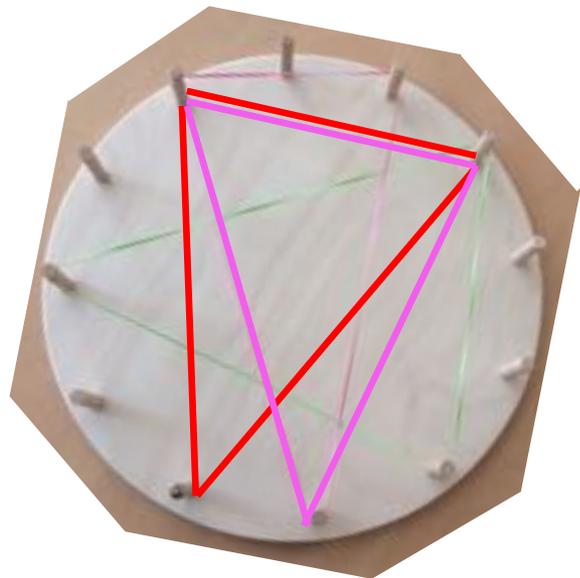
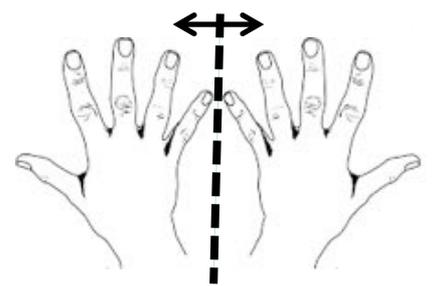
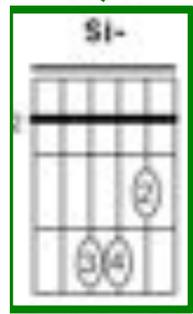
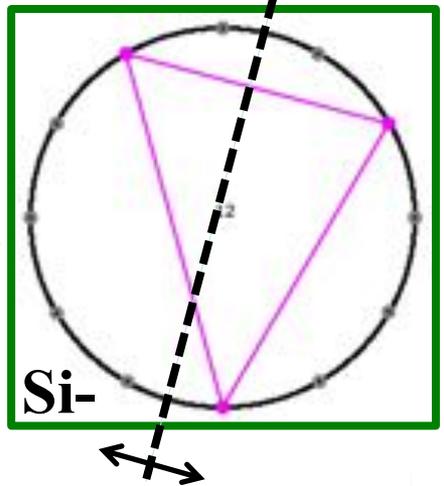
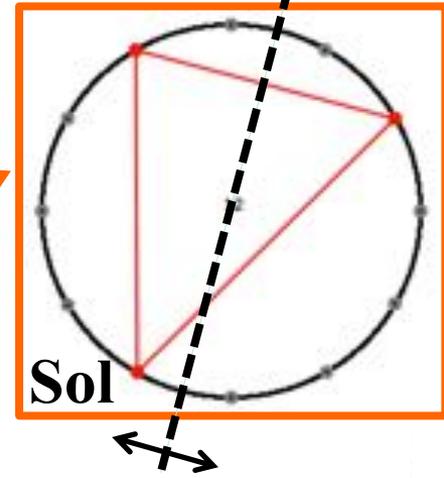
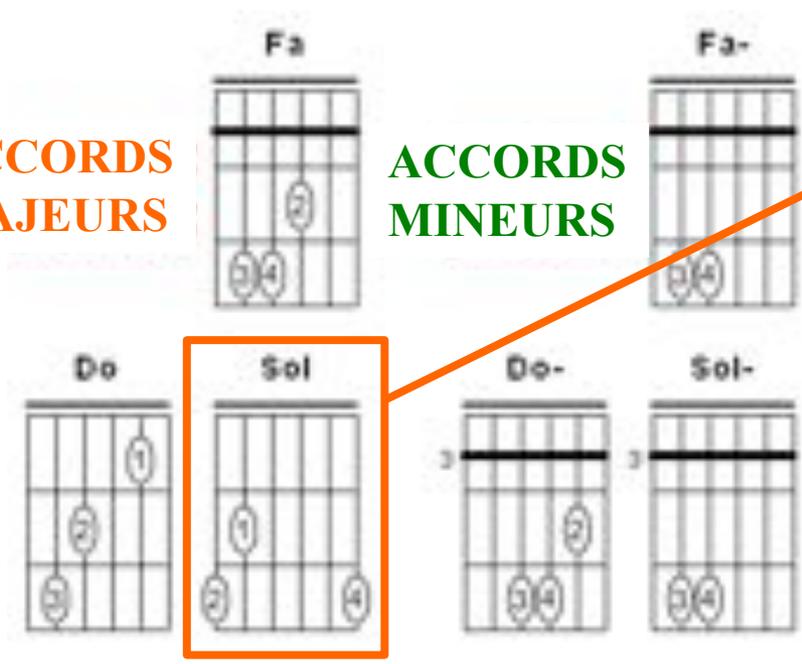
Ré
 Comme d'habitude on est calés
La **Si-**
 Comme toujours ça va aller
Sol **Ré**
 On sème l'ambiance à gogo
La **Si-**
 Tous ensemble on fait le show

Sol **Ré**
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La **Si-**
 Oublie tes soucis Viens faire la folie
Sol **Ré**
 On t'invite à la magie Y'a pas de raccourci
La **Si-**
 Oublie tes soucis Oh oh oh oh oh oh
Sol
 Feel the magic in the air ...



ACCORDS MAJEURS

ACCORDS MINEURS



MAGIC IN THE AIR

Sol Ré
 Feel the magic in the air, Allez, allez, allez

La Si-
 Levez les mains en l'air Allez, allez, allez
 (x2)

(x4 avec toutes les voix)

Ré
 Comme d'habitude on est calés

La Si-
 Comme toujours ça va aller

Sol Ré
 On sème l'ambiance à gogo

La Si-
 Tous ensemble on fait le show

Sol Ré
 On t'invite à la magie Y'a pas de raccourci

La Si-
 Oublie tes soucis Viens faire la folie

Sol Ré
 On t'invite à la magie Y'a pas de raccourci

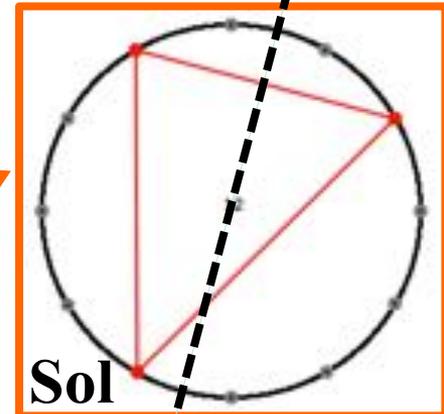
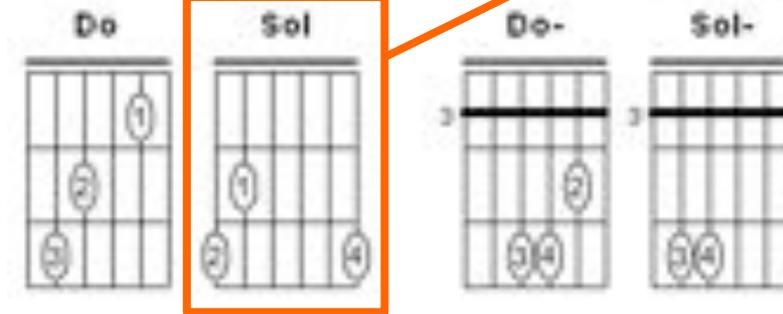
La Si-
 Oublie tes soucis Oh oh oh oh oh oh

Sol
 Feel the magic in the air ...



ACCORDS MAJEURS

ACCORDS MINEURS



MAGIC IN THE AIR

Sol **Ré**
 Feel the magic in the air, Allez, allez, allez

La **Si-**
 Levez les mains en l'air Allez, allez, allez
 (x2)

(x4 avec toutes les voix)

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 Comme d'habitude on est calés

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 Tous ensemble on fait le show

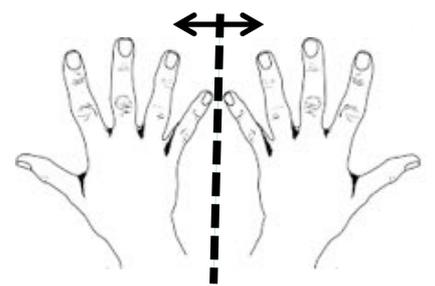
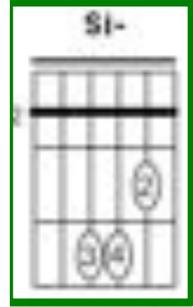
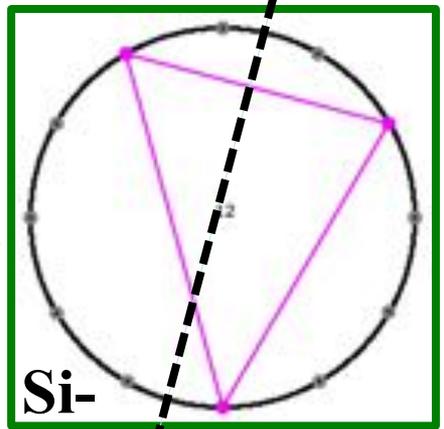
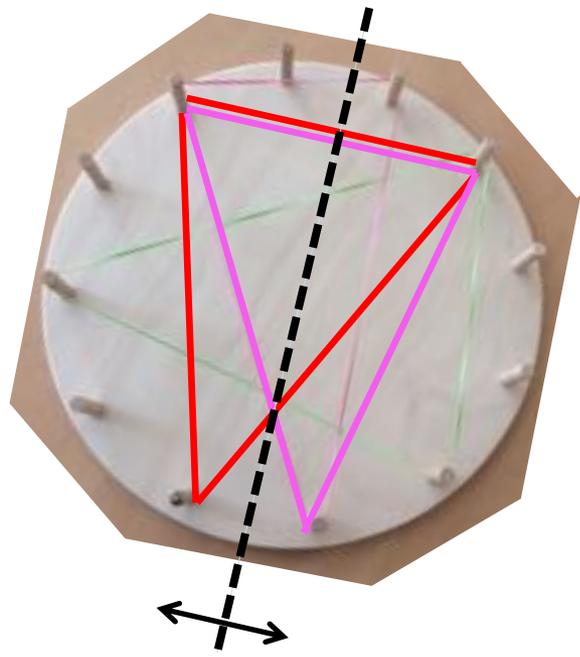
Sol **Ré**
 On t'invite à la magie Y'a pas de raccourci

La **Si-**
 Oublie tes soucis Viens faire la folie

Sol **Ré**
 On t'invite à la magie Y'a pas de raccourci

La **Si-**
 Oublie tes soucis Oh oh oh oh oh oh

Sol
 Feel the magic in the air ...

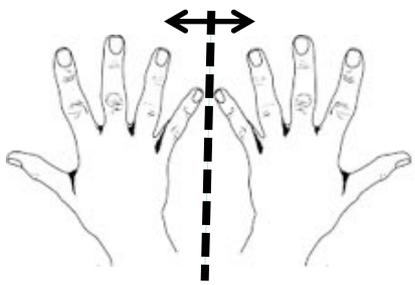
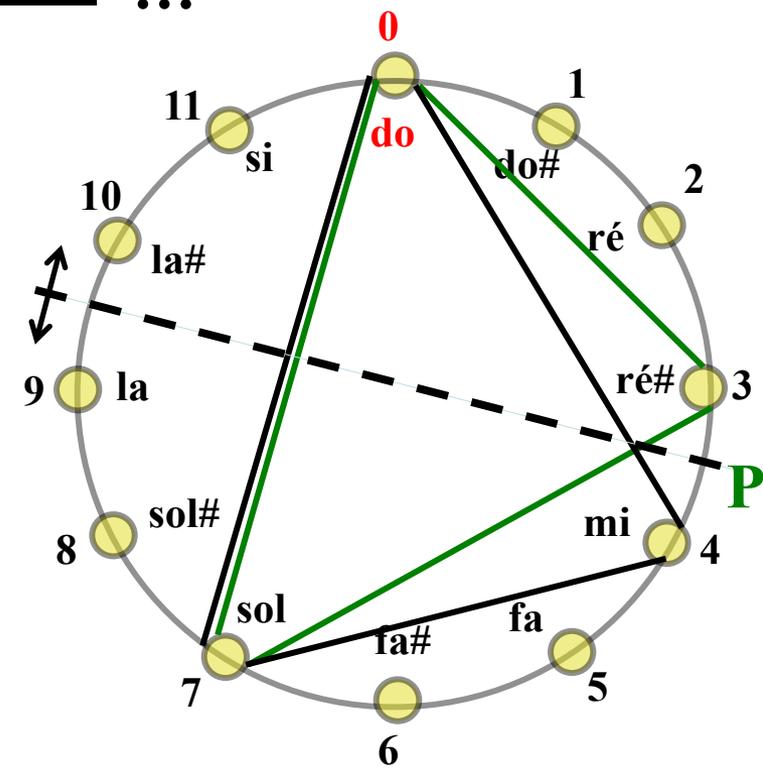
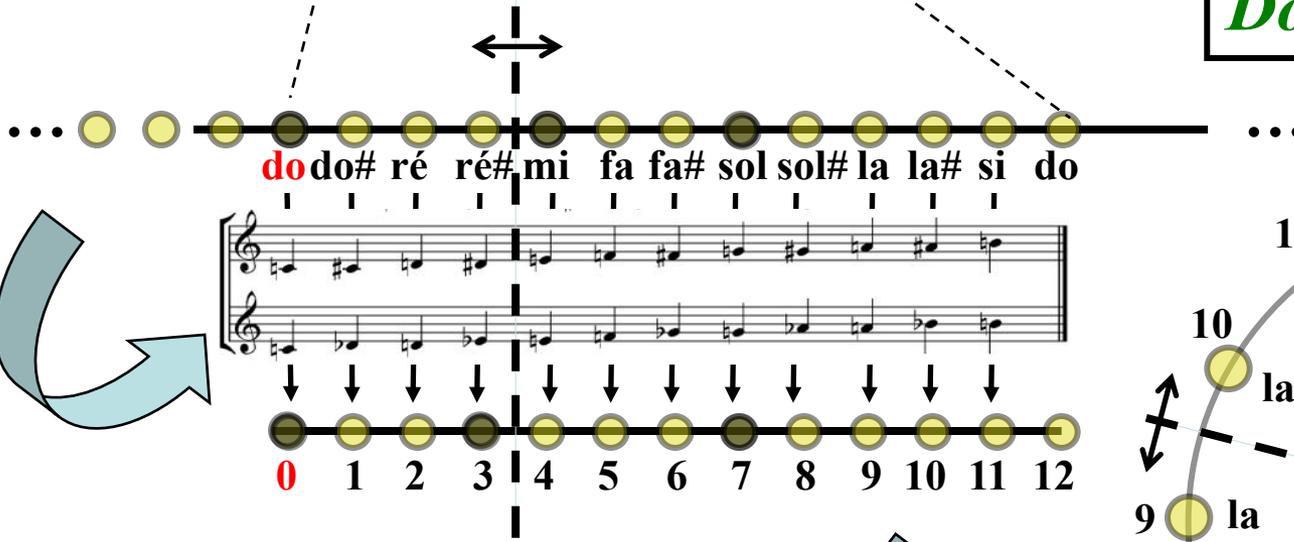


Les inversions sont des symétries axiales

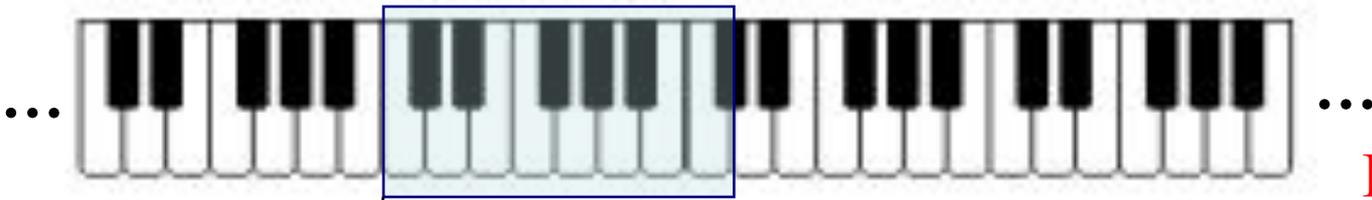


P comme **parallèle**

Do maj = {0,4,7}
Do min = {0,3,7}

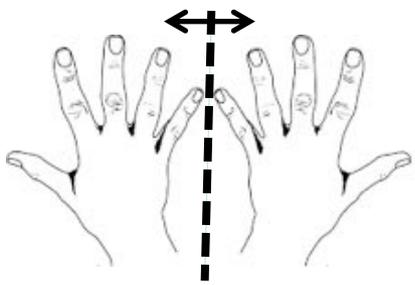
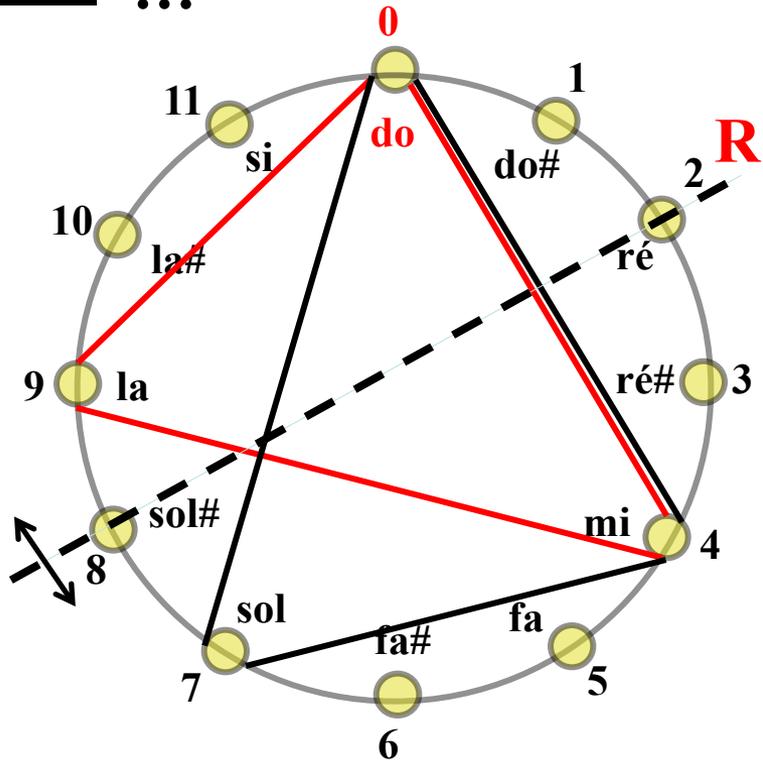
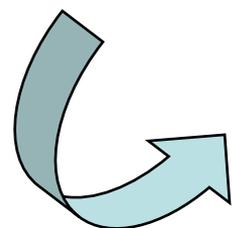
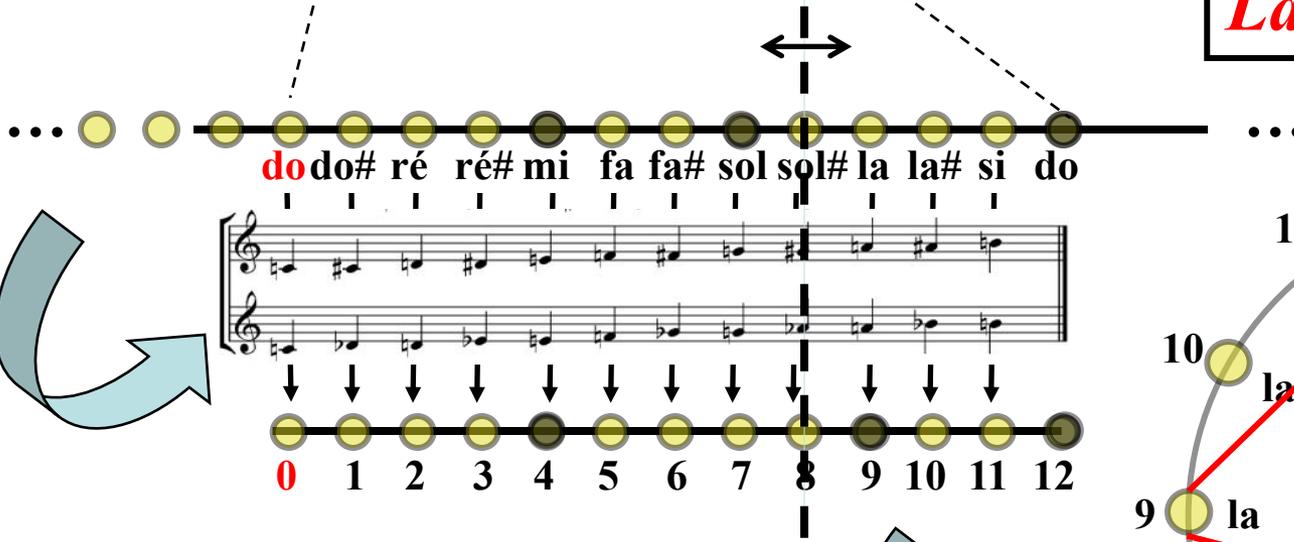


Les inversions sont des symétries axiales

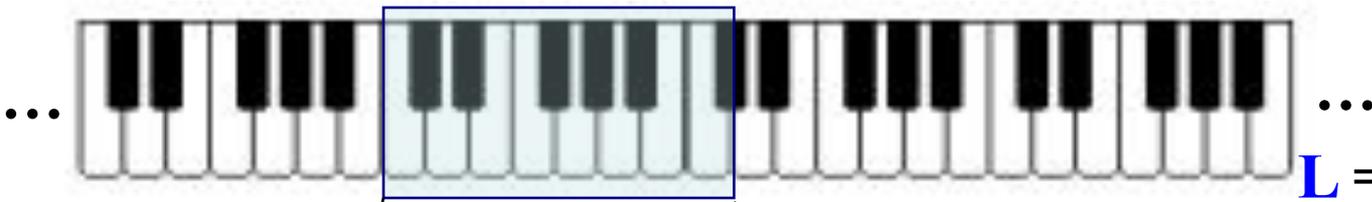


R comme **relatif**

Do maj = {0,4,7}
La min = {0,4,9}



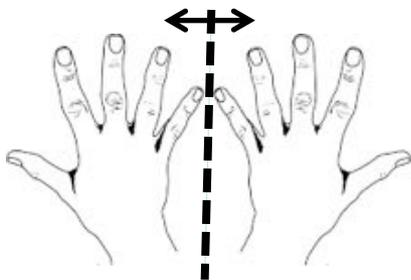
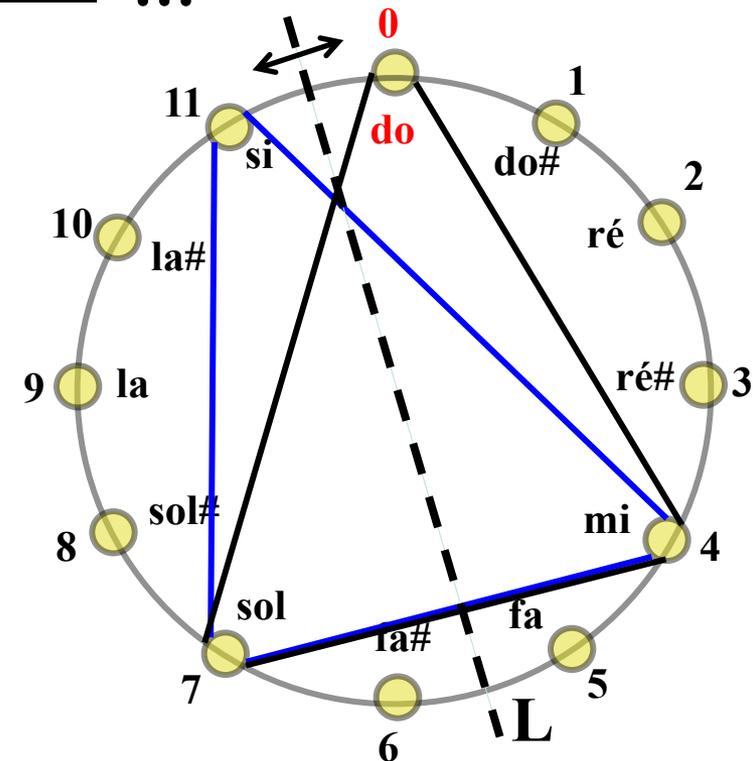
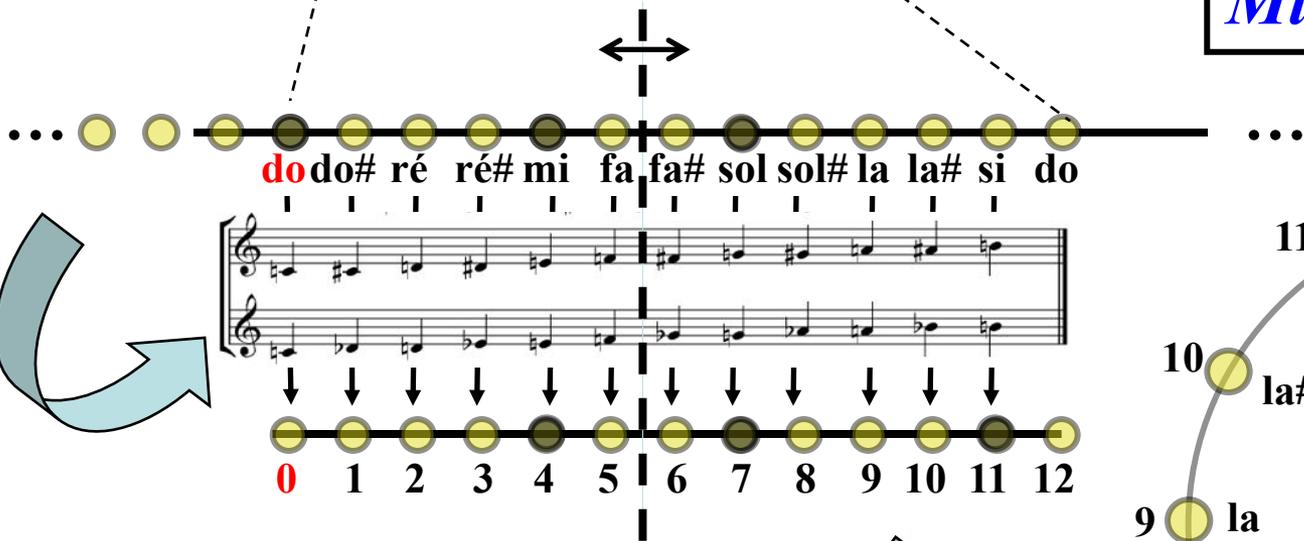
Les inversions sont des symétries axiales



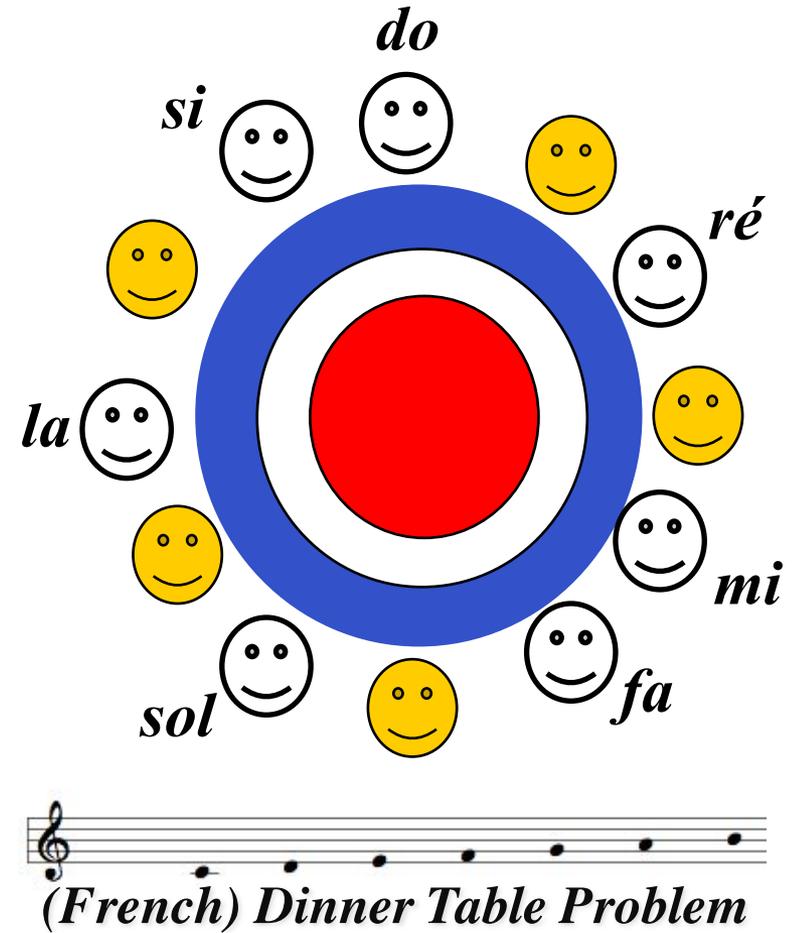
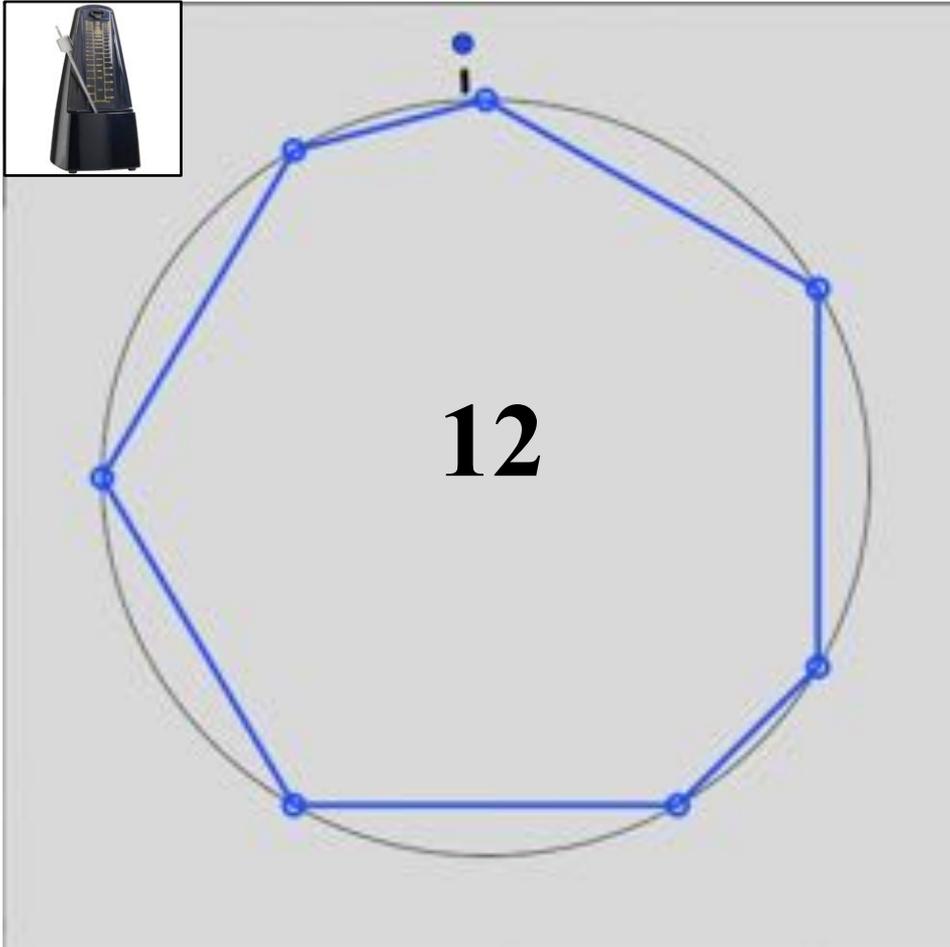
L = Leading Tone

Do maj = {0,4,7}

Mi min = {4,7,11}

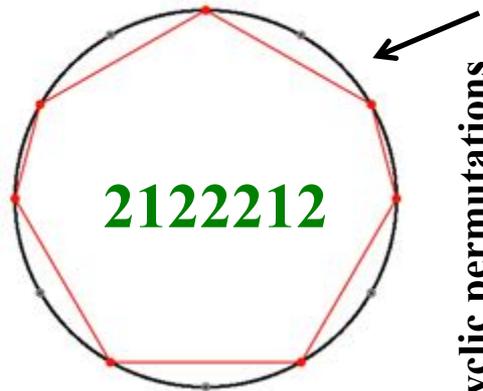
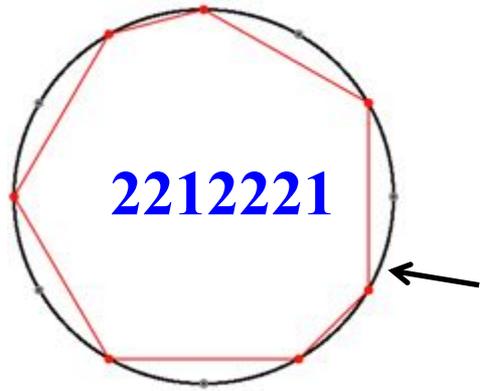


Représentation circulaire des rythmes



Abadja ou Bembé

Isomorphisme cognitif entre rythmes et hauteurs



cyclic permutations

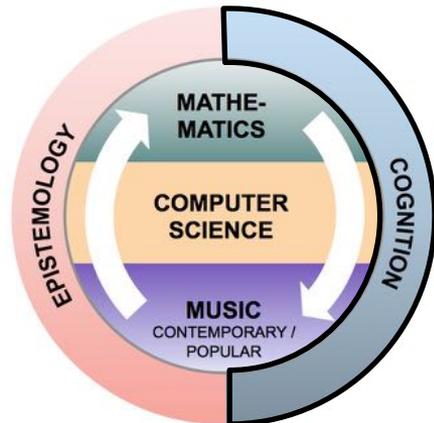


TABLE I

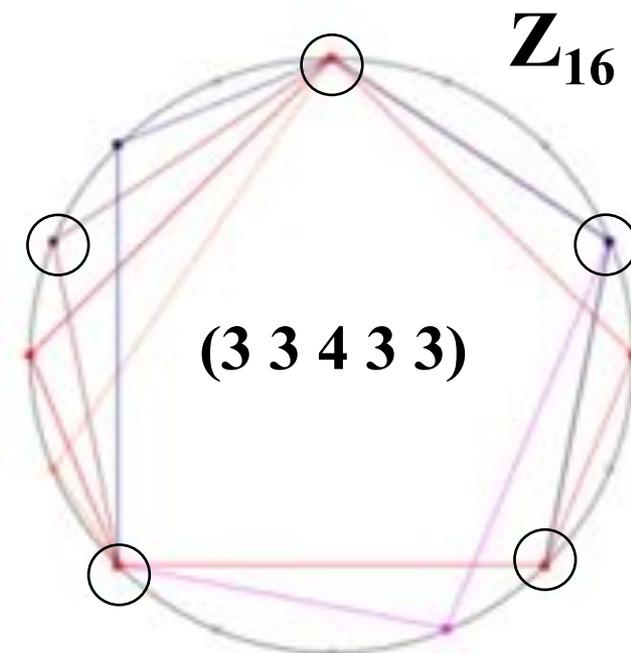
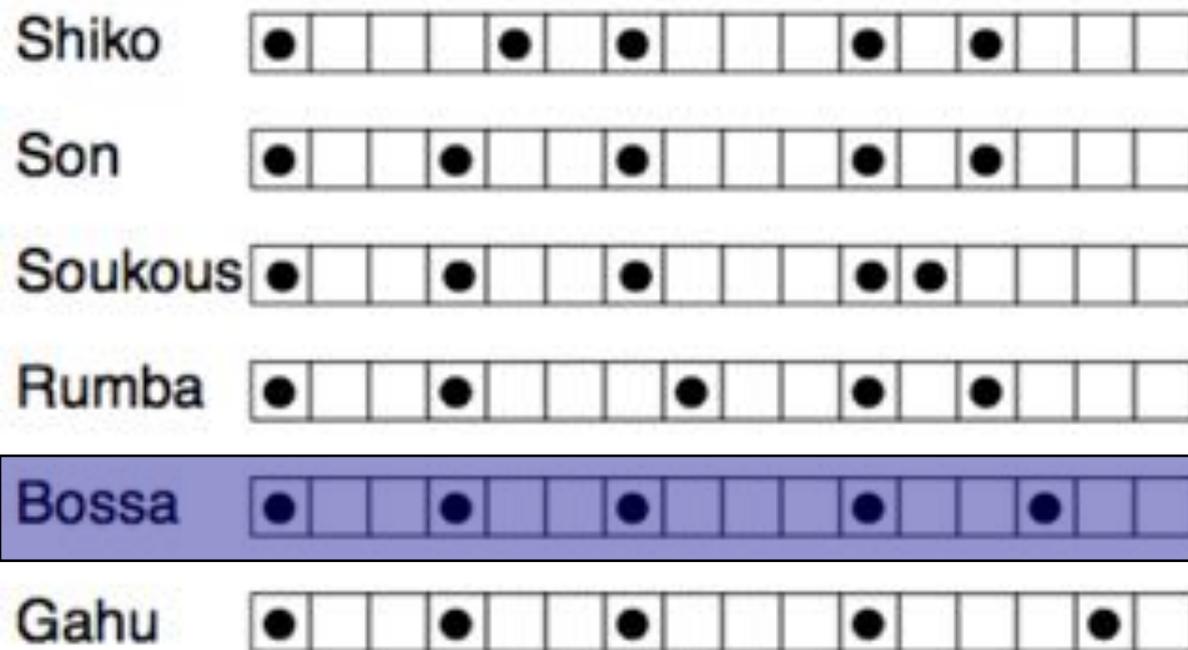
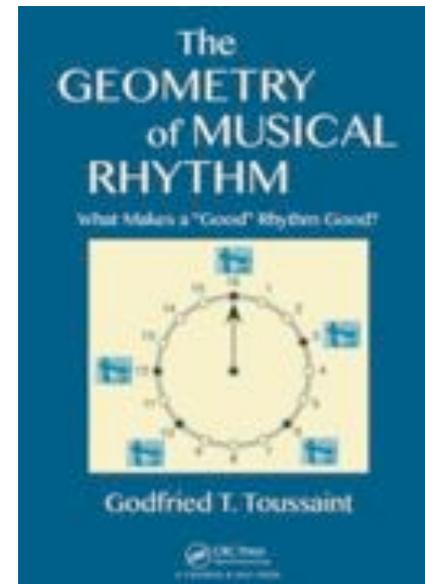
Comparison of M = 7, L = 12 patterns for pitch (scales) and rhythm (time-lines)

pattern	pitch domain name and notation (in C)	rhythm domain notation	examples from West Africa	references
1. 2212221	major scale (Ionian) CDEFGAB	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪	Ewe (Atsiabek , Sogba, Atsia) also Yoruba	Jones (1959), C. K. Ladzekpo, S. K. Ladzekpo and Pantaleoni, Locke
2. 2122212	Dorian CDE ^b FGAB ^b	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪	Bemba—Northern Rhodesia	Jones (1965), (Ekwueme)
3. 1222122	Phrygian CD ^b E ^b FGA ^b B ^b	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪	—	—
4. 2221221	Lydian CDEF#GAB	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪	Ga-Adangme (common) also common Haitian pattern, Akan (Ab fo)	C. K. Ladzekpo, Combs (1974), R. Hill, Asiama
5. 2212212	Mixolydian CDEFGAB ^b	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪	Yoruba sacred music from Ekiti	King
6. 2122122	Aeolian CDE ^b FGA ^b B ^b	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪	Ashanti (Ab fo , Mpre)	Koetting
7. 1221222	Locrian CD ^b E ^b FG ^b A ^b B ^b	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪	Ghana*	Nketia (1963a)
8. 2121222	(#2 Locrian) CDE ^b FG ^b A ^b B ^b	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪	Ashanti (Asedua)	C. K. Ladzekpo
9. 2112123	— CDD#EF#GA	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪	Akan (juvenile song)	Nketia (1963b)

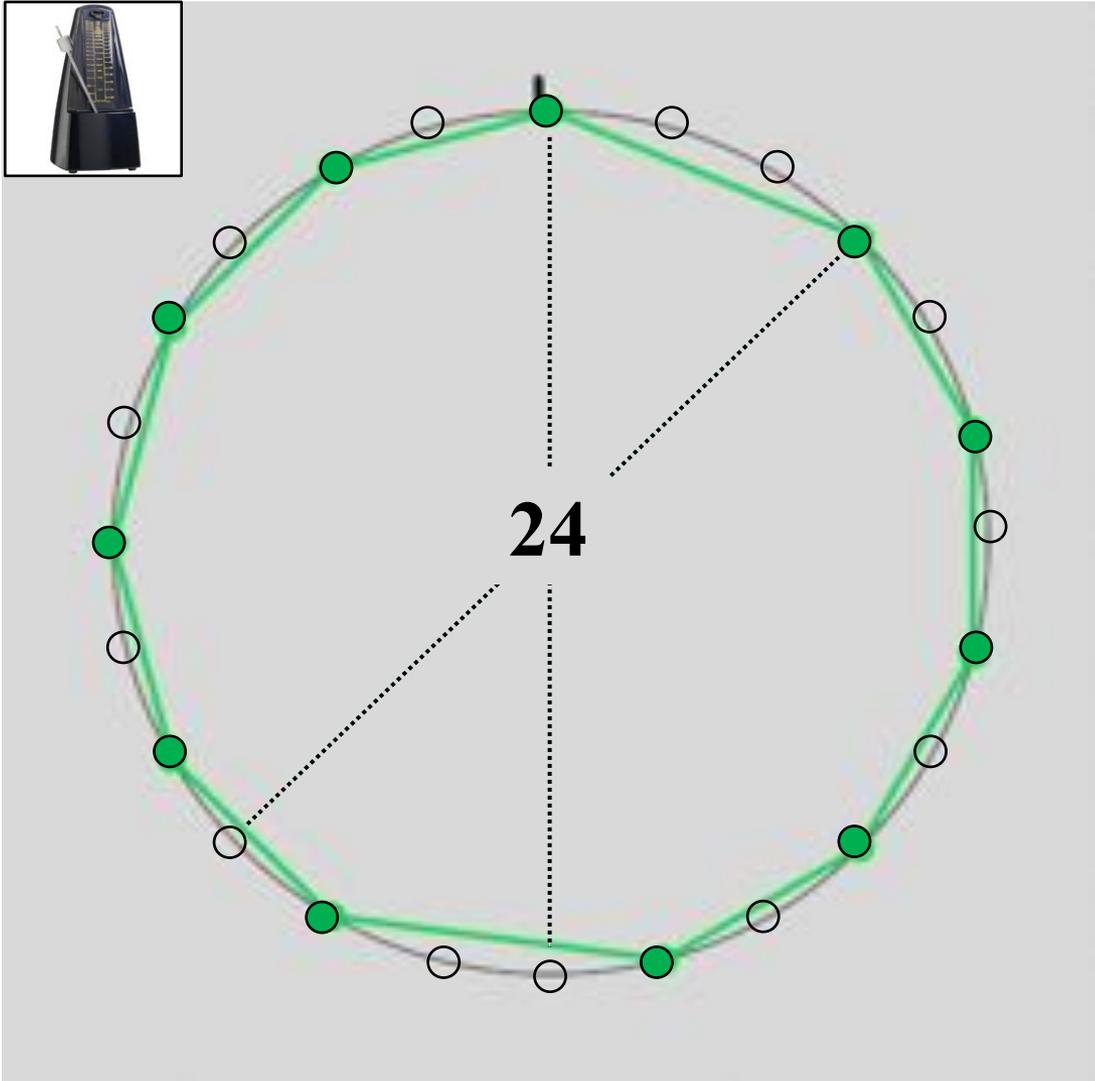
* clap pattern
† mute stroke on bell

J. Pressing, "Cognitive isomorphisms between pitch and rhythm in world musics: West Africa, the Balkans and Western tonality", *Studies in Music*, 17, p. 38-61

La géométrie des rythmes afro-cubains



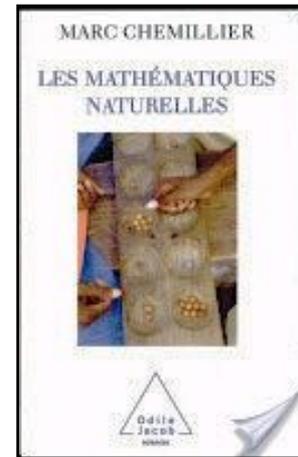
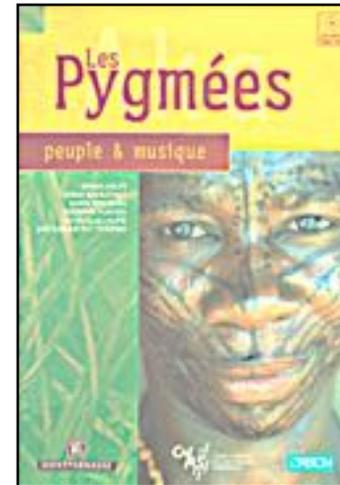
Imparité rythmique et traditions orales



Simha Arom



Marc Chemillier

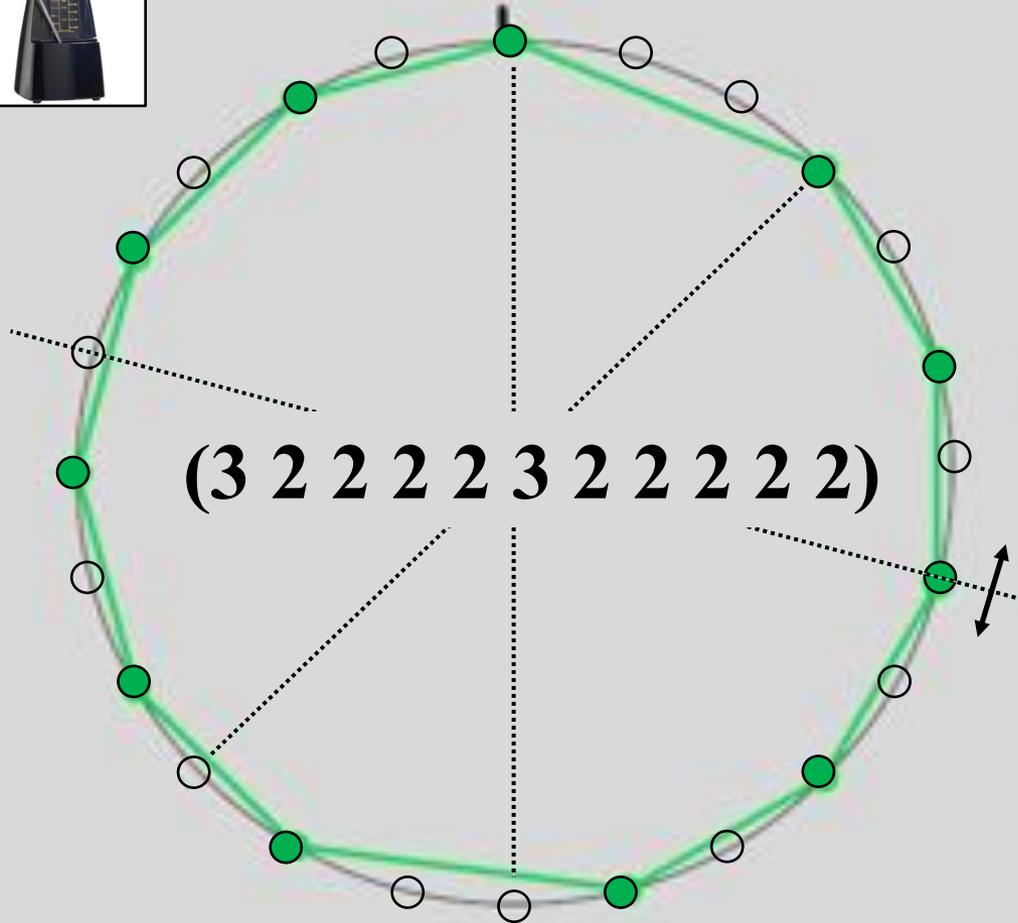


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revue audiovisuelle et multimédia d'analyse musicale

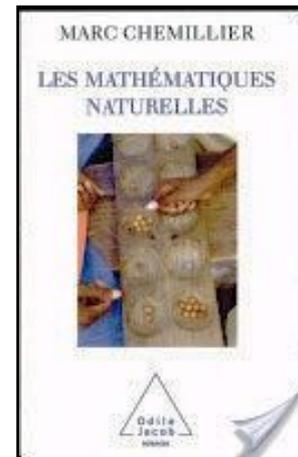
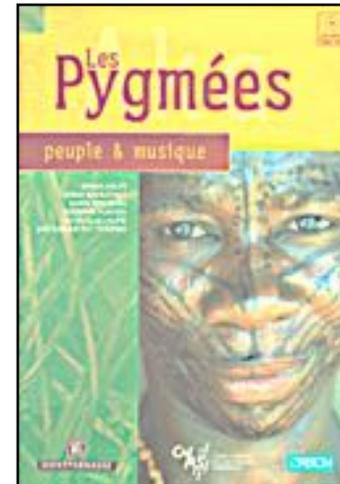
Imparité rythmique et traditions orales



Simha Arom



Marc Chemillier

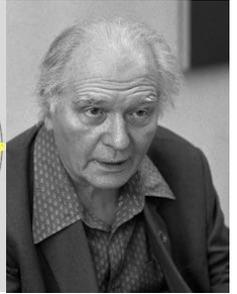
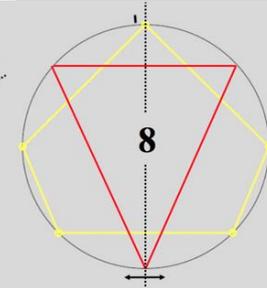
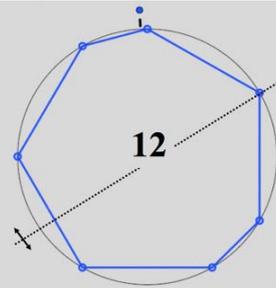
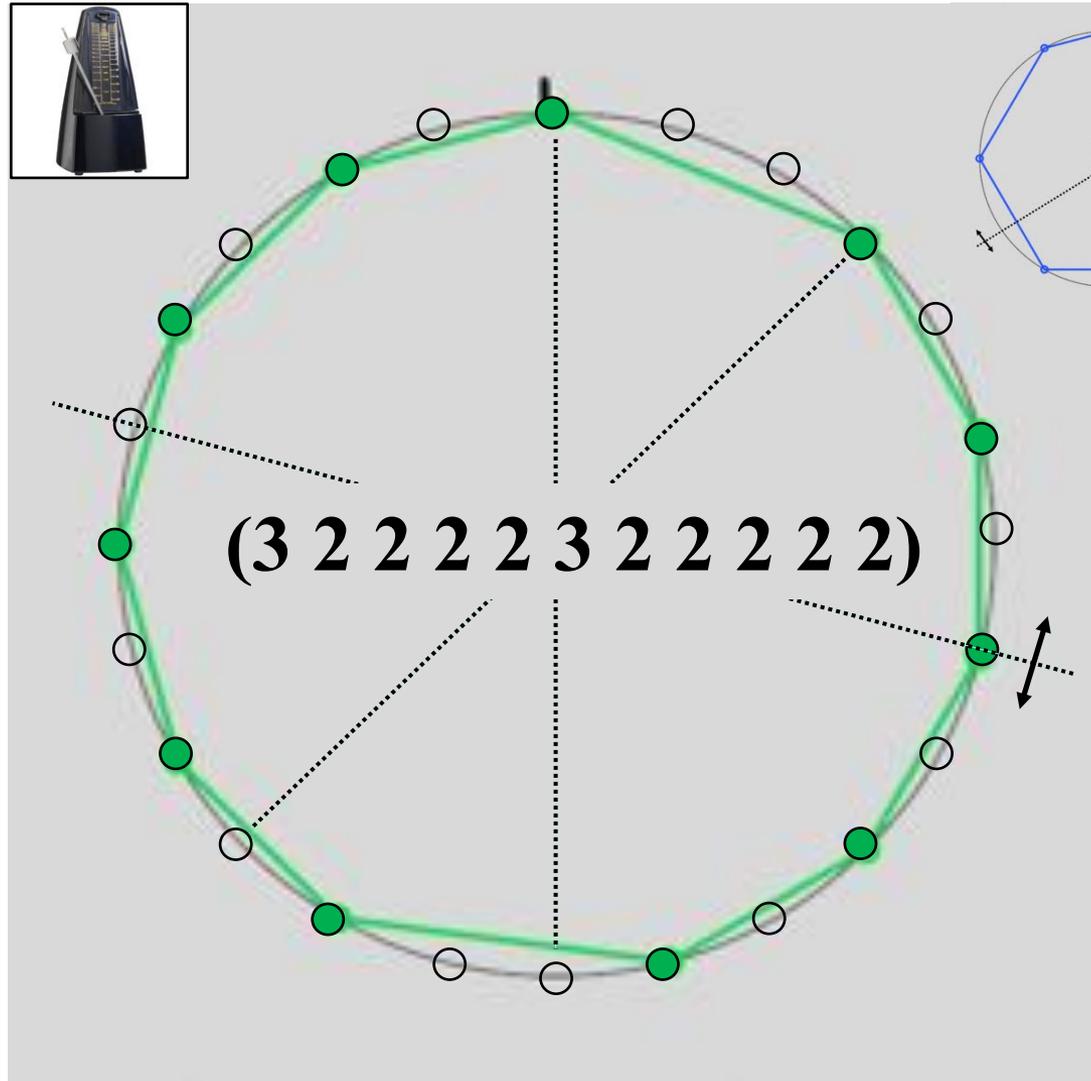


musimédiane

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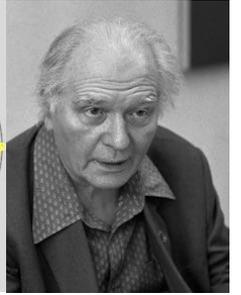
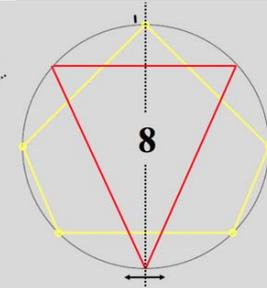
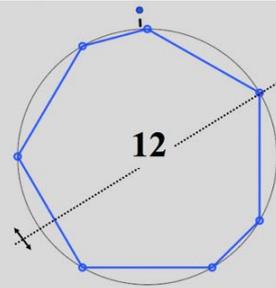
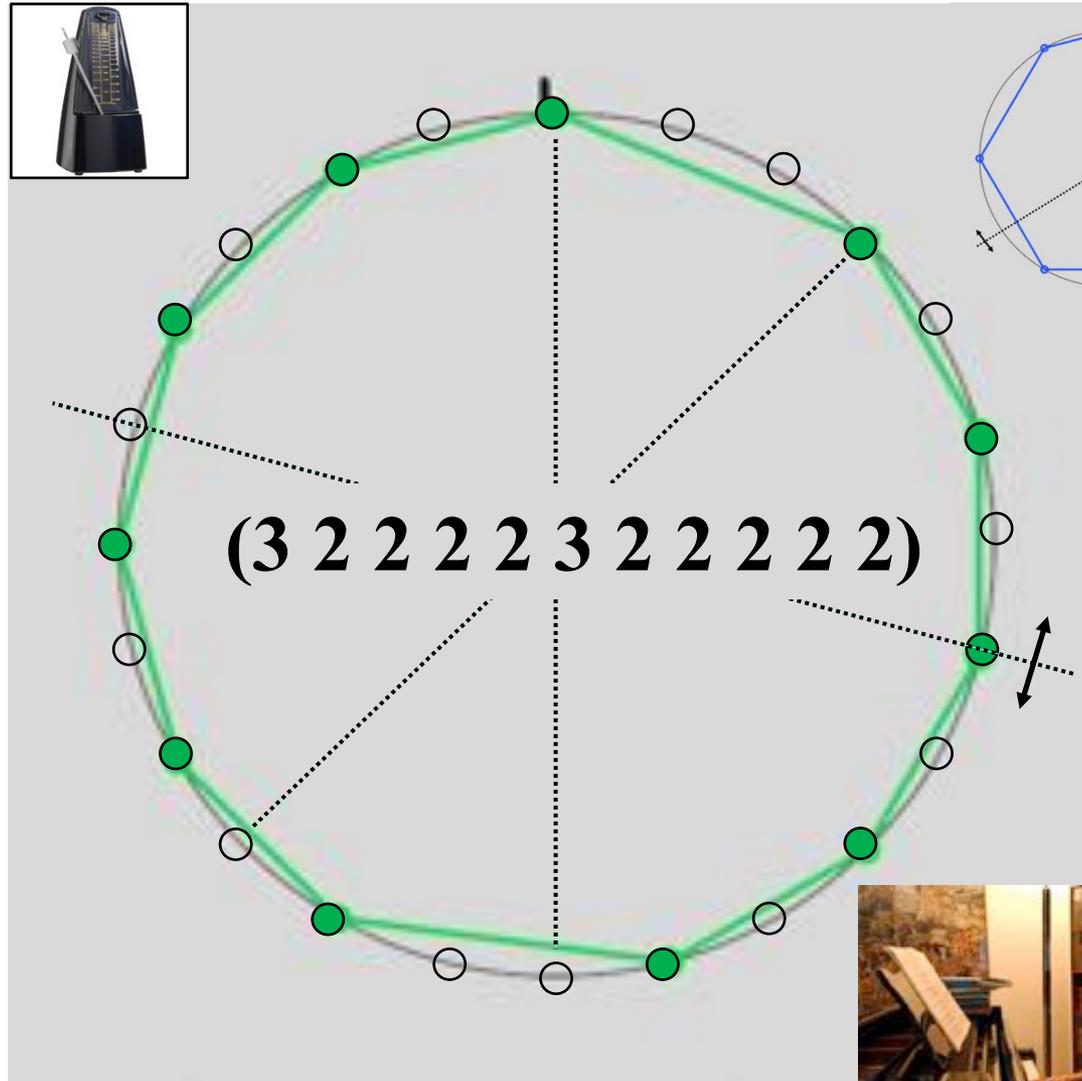
revue audiovisuelle et multimédia d'analyse musicale

Rythmes non-retrogradables d'Olivier Messiaen

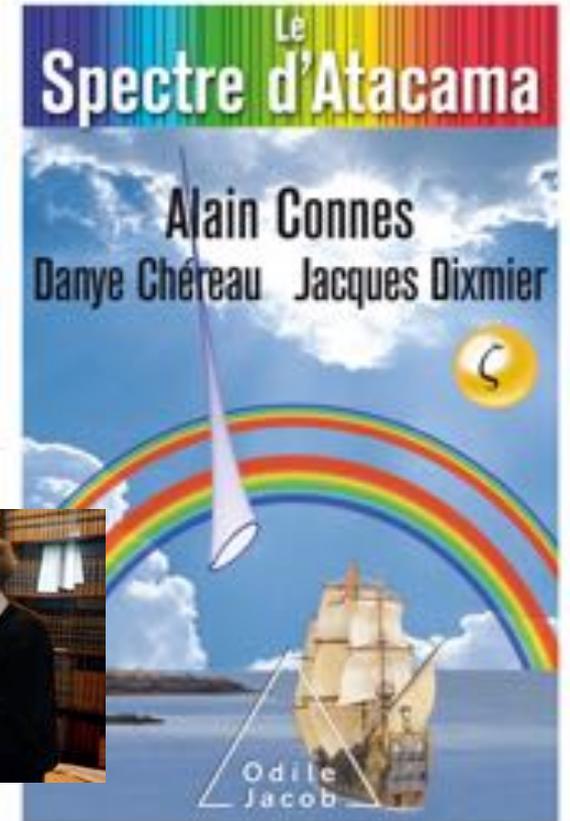


Olivier Messiaen

Rythmes non-retrogradables d'Olivier Messiaen



Olivier Messiaen



Alain Connes

Le « cercle rythmique » et ses rotations

CLAPPING MUSIC

FOR TWO PERFORMERS

① J. 044-100

CLAP 1
CLAP 2

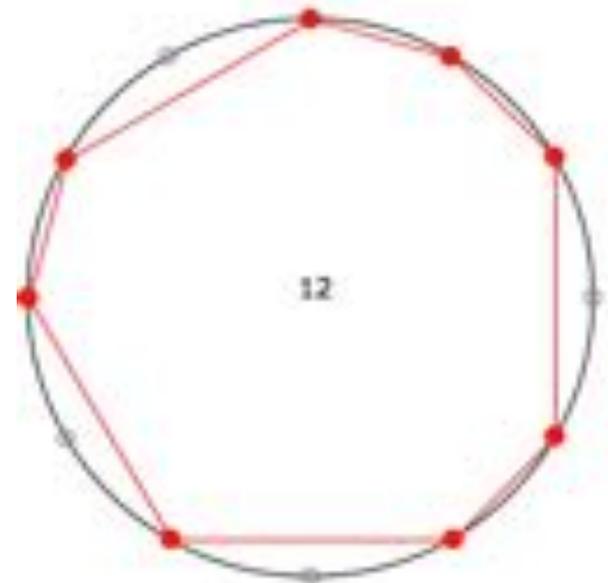
Repeat back ①, then end

The performers begin and end with both performers in unison at bar ①. The number of repeats of each bar should be fixed at twelve repeats per bar. Since the first performer part does not change, it is up to the second performer to create five new bars to the next. The second performer should try to keep his or her clapping where it is written, i.e. on the first beat of each measure (not on the first beat of the group of three claps), so that his clapping always falls on a new beat of his or her unchanging pattern.

The choice of a particular clapping sound, i.e. with cupped or flat hands is left up to the performers, whichever sound is chosen, both performers should try to get the same one so that their two parts will blend to produce one overall exciting pattern.

Clapping Music de Steve Reich (1972)

Steve Reich 1972
12 repeats 1972



Le « cercle rythmique » et ses rotations

CLAPPING MUSIC

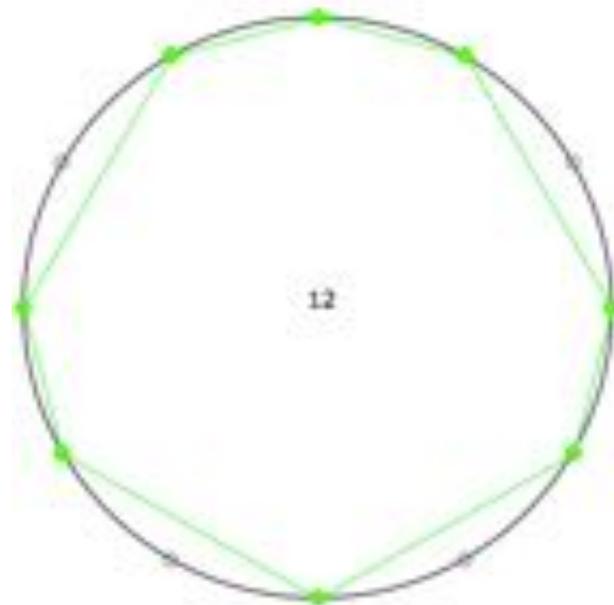
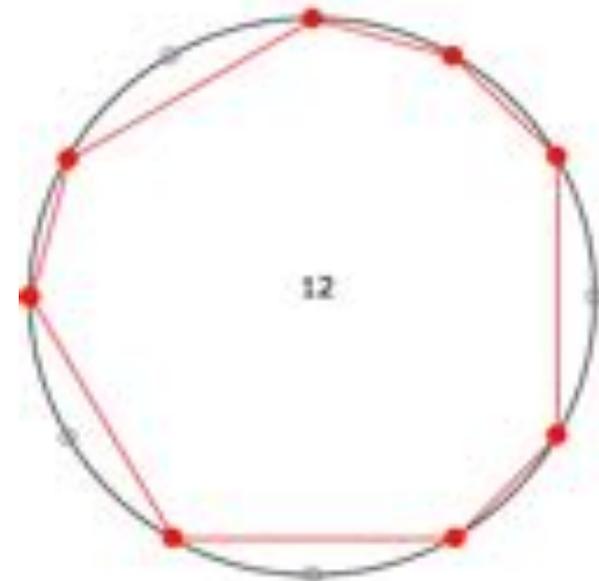
FOR TWO PERFORMERS

Handwritten musical notation for two clappers. The first measure is circled in red and labeled "J. 044-100". The second measure is circled in green. The notation consists of two staves, CLAP 1 and CLAP 2, with rhythmic patterns of notes and rests. The piece is divided into measures numbered 1 through 12. The text "Repeat last 12, then end" is written at the bottom right of the notation.

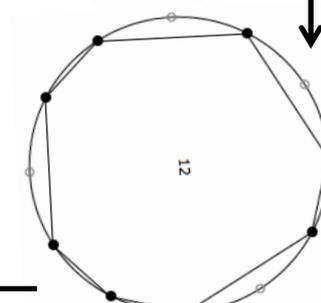
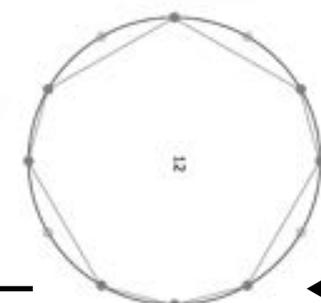
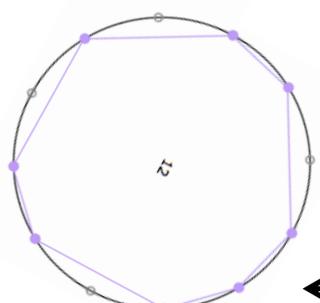
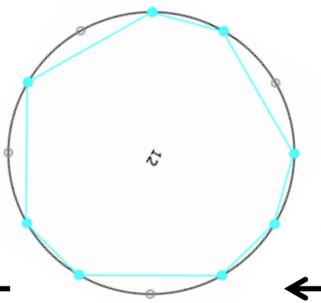
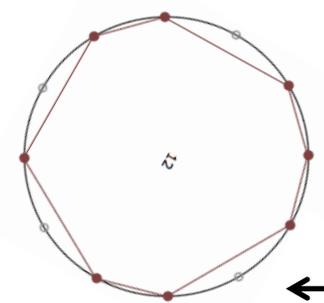
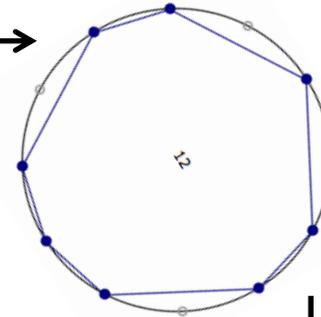
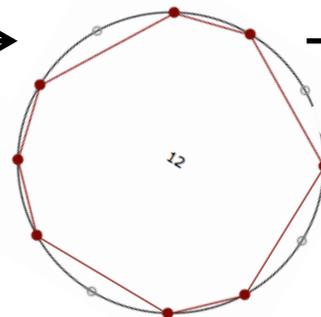
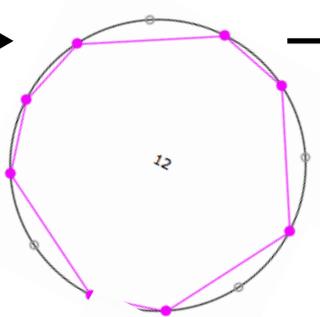
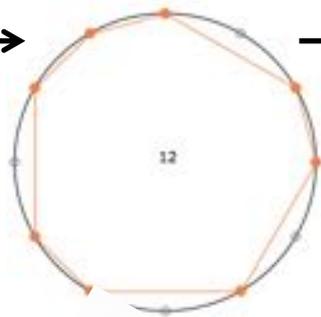
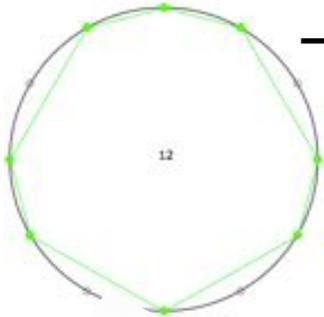
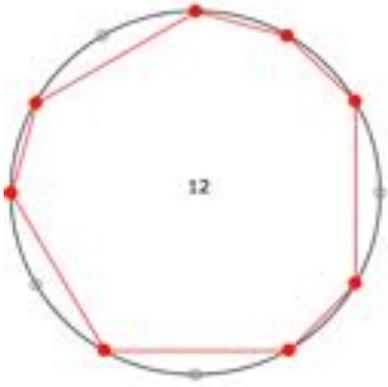
The performers begin and end with both performers in unison at bar ①. The number of repeats of each bar should be fixed at twelve repeats per bar. Since the first performer part does not change, it is up to the second performer to ease from one bar to the next. The second performer should try to keep his or her direction where it is written, i.e. on the first beat of each measure (not on the first beat of the group of three claps), so that his direction always falls on a new beat of his or her unchanging pattern.

The choice of a particular clapping sound, i.e. with cupped or flat hands is left up to the performers, whichever sound is chosen, both performers should try to get the same one so that their two parts will blend to produce one overall rhythmic pattern.

Handwritten signature and date: "New York 12/72" and "re-copied 1/79"



Un exercice minimaliste sur les permutations circulaires



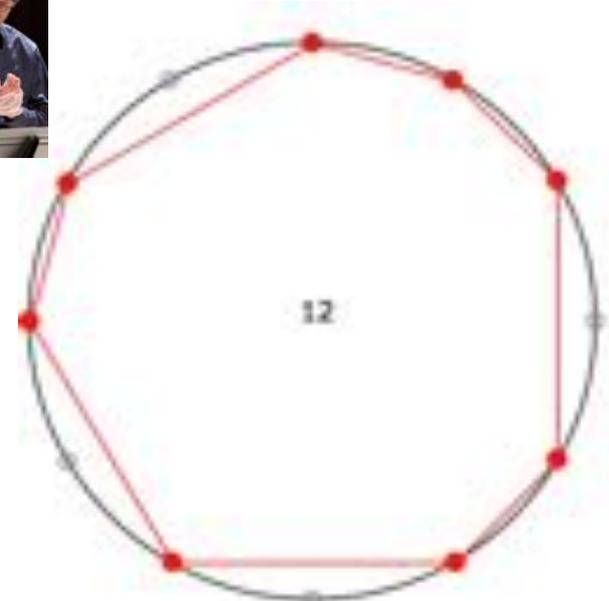
Le « cercle rythmique » et ses rotations

CLAPPING MUSIC

FOR TWO PERFORMERS



Handwritten musical notation for two clappers (CLAP 1 and CLAP 2). The notation is organized into measures, with the first three measures highlighted by colored boxes: a red box around the first measure, a green box around the second measure, and an orange box around the third measure. The notation includes rhythmic patterns and bar numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12).



The performers begin and end with both performers in unison at bar ①. The number of repeats of each bar should be fixed at twelve repeats per bar. Since the first performer part does not change, it is up to the second performer to create some new bar to the next. The second performer should try to keep his or her drumbeat where it is written, i.e. on the first beat of each measure (not on the first beat of the group of three claps), so that his drumbeat always falls on a new beat of his or her unchanging pattern.

The choice of a particular clapping sound, i.e. with cupped or flat hands is left up to the performers, whereas, when it comes to drum, both performers should try to get the same one so that their two parts will blend to produce one overall exciting pattern.

Handwritten musical notation for a single performer. The notation is organized into measures, with the first eight measures numbered 1 through 8. A red vertical bar is placed over the 5th measure, and the word "(SHIFT)" is written below it. The notation includes rhythmic patterns and bar numbers.

Clapping Music (1972)

Steve Reich 12/72
revised 1/79

Gerubach's Scrolling Score Project
<http://www.gerubach.com>

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