Twelve Dreams in Twelve-Tone (After Boulez)

For solo piano

Ian Percy

(And all the spaces in between)

[Study Form Reference Score]

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I. In Black and White – In Love and Hate

II. A Sporadic Montage of Recent Events in Glorious Technicolour

III. Incoherent Fragments and Contorted Images

IV. Panoptic Acoustics in Stasis (voices in your head) ...

V. Short Waves of Inconsistent Emotion

VI. Déjà vu (all over again)

VII. A Lucid and Linear Individual Thought

VIII. Just look at all the luxurious spaces we can share

IX. Déjà vu (all over again and again)

X. Twisting and Turning – So much wasted energy

XI. The truth is often just out of reach ...

XII. The Storm Before the Calm – The Calm Before the Storm

Ian Percy

(And all the spaces in between)

Twelve Dreams in Twelve-tone

(After Boulez)

This version of *Dreams of Love and Hate* is a multiple movement work for solo piano. It takes its name in part from *Liebesträume* (Dreams of Love), a work composed by Franz Liszt (1811-1886) in 1850 that is also quoted (from a distance) within this composition.

In memory of Pierre Boulez (1925-2016), who passed away in January 2016, this piece was composed using the twelve-tone row from Boulez's *Douze Notations pour Piano* (1945-1946) (published 1985) as the primary source material.

Although written when Boulez was twenty years old, *Douze Notations* (Twelve Notations) became a mainstay of the composer's repertoire. The piece consists of twelve, twelve-bar movements, each composed with the same twelve-tone row in its many variable guises, transpositions, retrogrades and inversions.

$$A^{b} - B^{b} - E^{b} - D - A - E - C - F - D^{b} - G - F^{\#} - B$$

Boulez 12-tone row: Douze Notations (Twelve Notations) pour piano (1945-46)



Alternate interval routes/pathways:

Ascend: Maj2 - P4th - Maj7 - P5th - P5th - min6 - P4th - min6 - Tritone - Maj7 - P4th - [Maj6] Descend: min7 - P5th - min2 - P4th - P4th - Maj3 - P5th - Maj3 - Tritone - min2 - P5th - [min3]

Pitch Matrix: Pierre Boulez twelve-tone row – *Douze Notations pour Piano* (1945-46)

Ab	Bb	Eb	D	Α	Е	С	F	Db	G	F#	В
F#	A b	Db	С	G	D	Bb	Eb	В	F	Е	Α
Db	Eb	A b	G	D	Α	F	Bb	F#	С	В	Е
D	Е	Α	A b	Eb	Bb	F#	В	G	Dp	С	F
G	Α	D	Db	A b	Eb	В	Е	С	F#	F	Bb
С	D	G	F#	Dp	A b	Е	Α	F	В	Bb	Eb
Е	F#	В	Bb	F	С	A b	Db	Α	Eb	D	G
В	Db	F#	F	С	G	Eb	A b	Е	Bb	Α	D
Eb	F	Bb	Α	Е	В	G	С	A b	D	Db	F#
Α	В	Е	Eb	Bb	F	Db	F#	D	A b	G	С
Bb	С	F	Е	В	F#	D	G	Eb	Α	A b	Db
F	G	С	В	F#	Db	Α	D	Bb	Е	Eb	A b

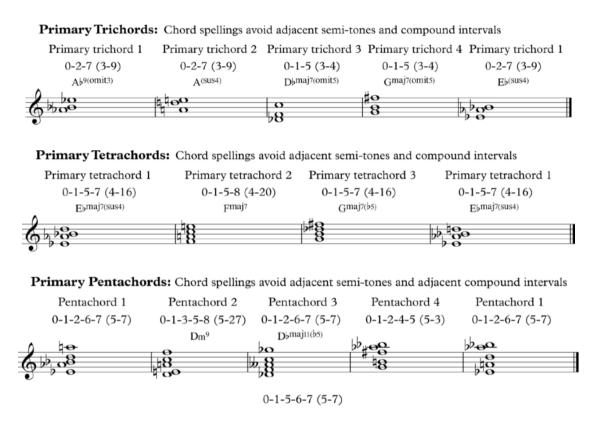
As Liszt's Liebesträume inspired the title for this piece, it was decided that a quotation from No.3 would be used. In a rather serendipitous coincidence, the three pitches of the chosen quote $(C - D^b - F)$ are present within the span of a trichord subset in the Boulez row. This allowed the quote to be sewn subtly within the natural fabric of the emerging movements. Instances where these pitches appear together have been highlighted within the matrix.

Two versions of *Dreams of Love and Hate* exist; the first is a study score containing twelve movements (studies) juxtaposed in chronological order. The second (and perhaps preferred) version is a reduced block-form performance score, where some of the more abstract studies have been omitted and the work is presented as (eight) individual 'dreams'.

Each of the movements is either 12, 24 or 36 bars long and all are composed from the Boulez 12-tone row in varying combinations of strict-order 12-tone, strict-order subset (PC set), unordered subsets juxtaposed in strict-order and unordered subsets. Through exploring the internal subsets harmonically with predetermined decisions on interval-types, this work takes a less dissonant approach to the pitch organisation of the row than Boulez. The resultant primary chords provided internal pitch-schemes for the movements in microform and for the piece as a whole in macro form.

Recent works (Self-Perpetuum for chamber ensemble and Mystics for piano duo) have explored pitch-schemes modulating by a semi-tone. With the Boulez row starting in A^b Lydian (A^b – B^b – E^b – D) and ending in G Lydian (C[#] – G – F[#] – B), working with this row naturally continues this connection.

Primary Chords: Used to shape internal pitch-schemes for the individual movements in microform and for the work as a whole in macro form:



The composer would like to thank concert pianist Lauryna Sableviciute for providing the initial stimulus for this composition.

"Boulez loved Debussy's music; he travelled a lot in the East and actually discovered Kurtág. Kurtág and Liszt are very different indeed but both quite theatrical in their own music and all this I thought was a very deep strand that connects them all. Kurtág is celebrating his 90th and poor Boulez just died this year. I want to learn the chosen pieces, celebrate their lives and their music and for this concert this is what I want to perform".

Cited Pieces:

Franz Liszt (1811-1886): Liebesträume (Dreams of Love) Number 3 (1850) Pierre Boulez (1925-2016): Douze Notations (Twelve Notations) pour Piano (1945-46)

Liebesträume is a set of three solo piano works (S541/R.211) published in 1850 by Franz Liszt (1811-1886). They are solo piano transcriptions of songs based on poems by Uhland and Frelligrath. Number three is in three sections (Ab Major – B Major/G# minor – C Major/atonal – Ab Major), is the most famous and is about unconditional love (two is about erotic love and one is about platonic love).

A Footnote of Interest (perhaps): On the subject of pitch organisation ...

"The 'five-flat' key-signature (D^b Major/ B^b minor) used as an abstract collection of notes and rotating modes rather than a fixed parent scale, is of particular interest to the composer at this time (especially when writing for piano), due to the fact it contains the most perfect, perfect-fourth (in equal temperament): C/F, surrounded by the notes of G^b Major Pentatonic: $G^b - A^b - B^b - D^b - E^b - G^b$. These five notes account for all of the black keys on the piano and produce rotating modes of G^b Major Pentatonic, with the mode depending upon the order in which the notes are voiced, and which note the phrases resolve to (modal centre can of course be further enforced through vertical harmony and texture). Incidentally, the 'five-flat' scale also accounts for the first seven steps of the cycle of fourths: $C - F - B^b - E^b - A^b - D^b - G^b$.

The seven-note diatonic scale can be quite naturally extended to a more chromatic nine-note scale through utilising alternate versions of the relative minor (in this case the relevant B^b melodic and harmonic minor scales) to introduce the notes G and A natural: $C - D^b - E^b - F - G^b - G - A^b - A - B^b - C$ (Nonachord 9-7).

Alternatively, resolving to a C (C/F) within D^b Major means one is in C Locrian mode. Resolving to G^b (G^b Major Pentatonic) within D^b Major means one is in G^b Lydian mode. The tonal centre (home tone) is therefore blurred, and the key-signature has been organised into separate musical components that are no longer governed by the traditional rules of functioning harmony.

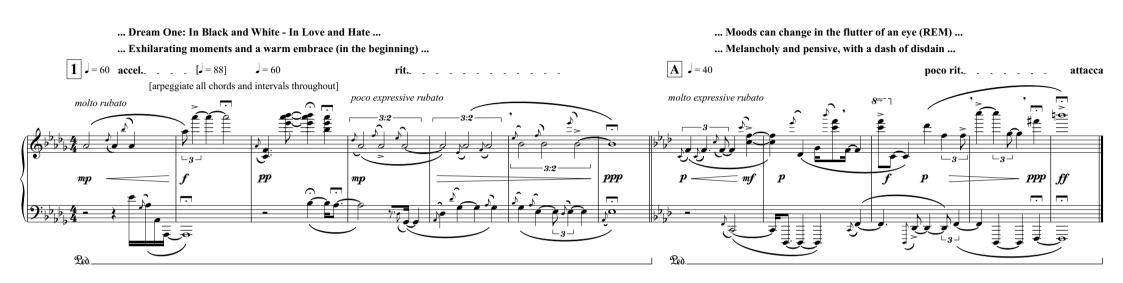
In addition, D^b Major (or any Major scale) and its six modes can be referred to in 12-tone theory as Heptachord 7-35. The complement to 7-35 is the Pentachord 5-35, which is also recognised as the Major Pentatonic Scale, therefore, all Major scales in the diatonic system subsume a direct transposition of its own complement: The actual pitch complement to the D^b Major scale is G Major Pentatonic, which offers the potential for an almost imperceptible semi-tone modulation from G^b to G natural."

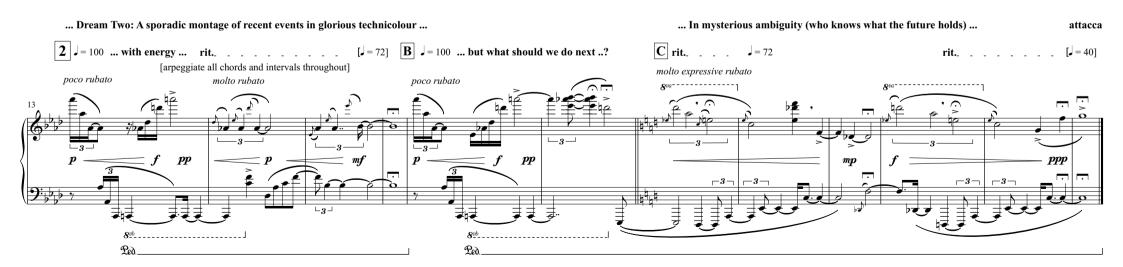
(and all the spaces in between)

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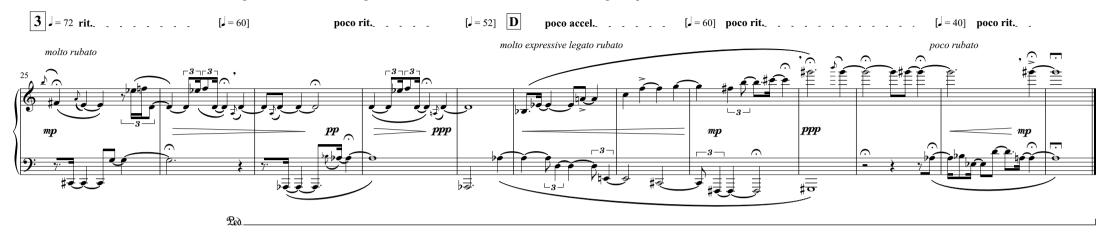
Ian Percy

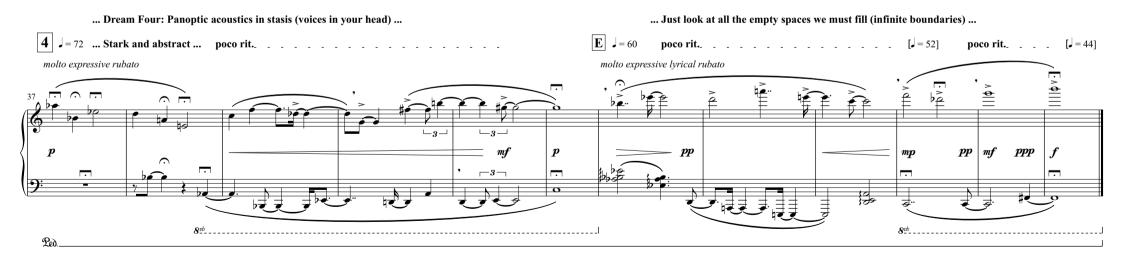




... Dream Three: Incoherent fragments and contorted images ...

... with confusing metaphors of love and lust ...

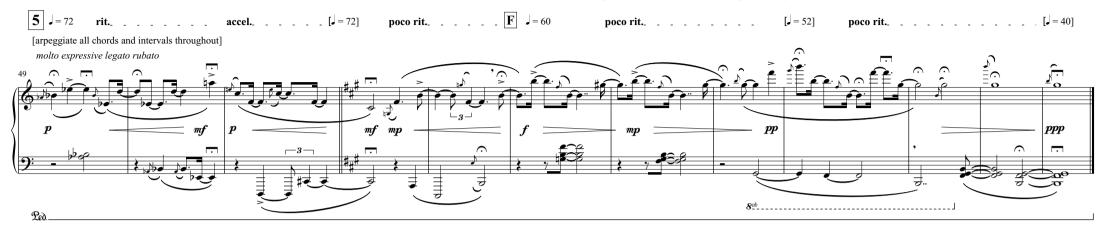


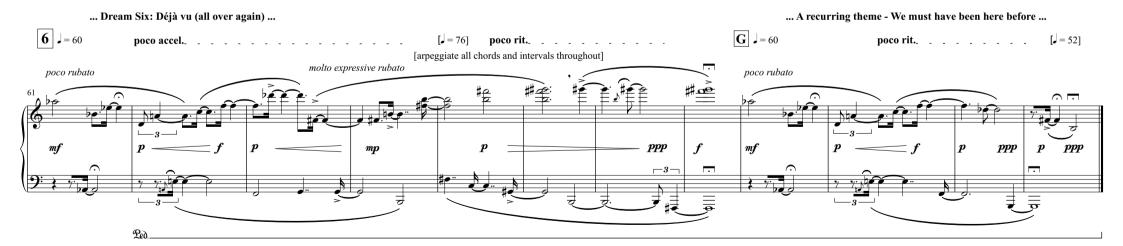


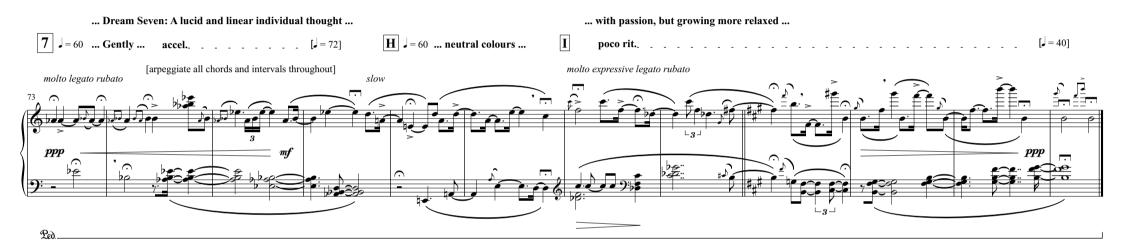
... to be continued ...

... Dream Five: Short waves of inconsistent emotion ...

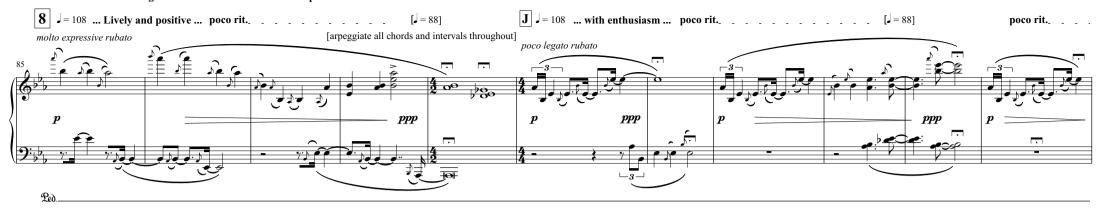
... Soothing waves of confident (but complicated) pleasure ...

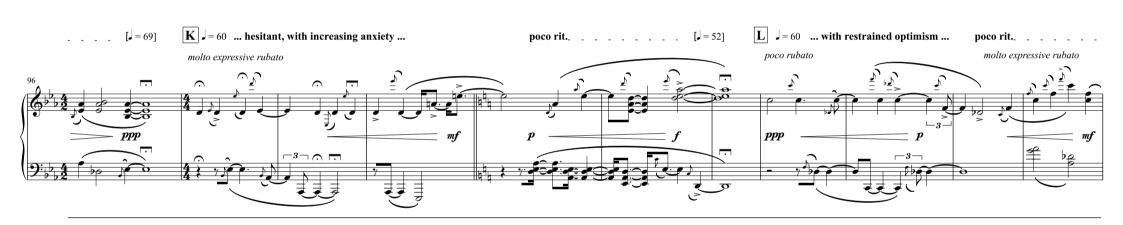


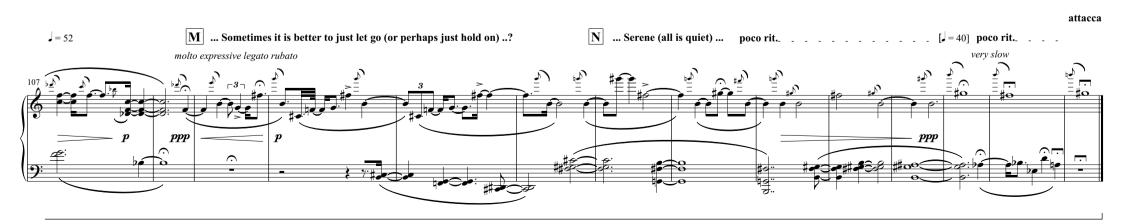




... Dream Eight: Just look at all the luxurious spaces we can share ...







... Dream Nine: Déjà vu (all over again and again) ...

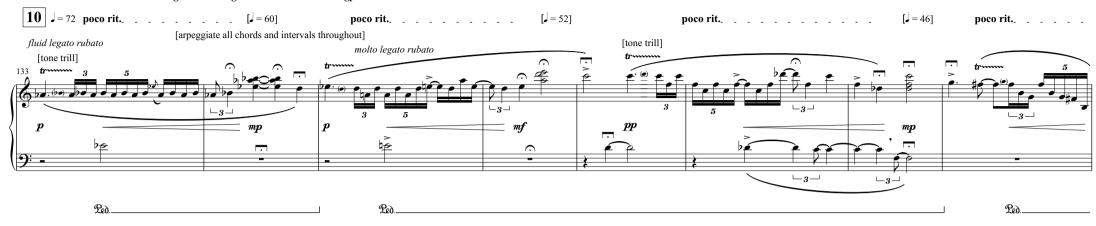
... so this must be the exit we should take ..?

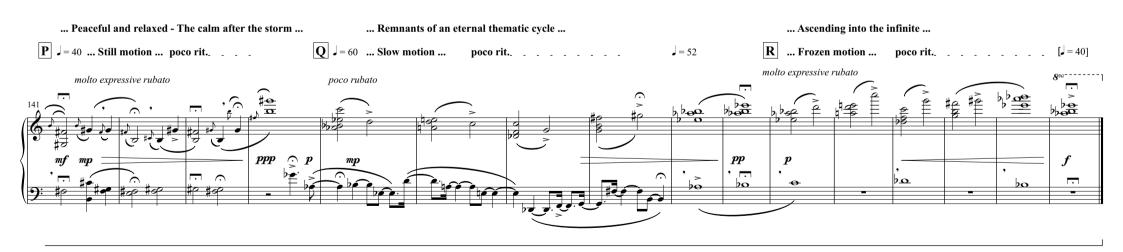
J=60 ... Stuttering at first, but with gathering momentum and purpose ...

|O| poco rit. |J| = 40



... Dream Ten: Twisting and turning - So much wasted energy ...





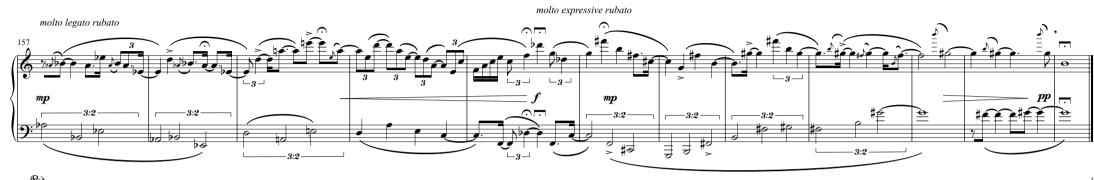
Led.

... Dream Eleven: The truth is often just out of reach ...

... in a relaxed rhythm, but with increasing tension and agitation ...

... resigned to the whims of fate, but remaining resolute and positive ...

11 J = 66 rit. [J = 56] poco rit. [J = 48]



... to be continued ...

... Dream Twelve: The storm before the calm The calm before the storm ...

Red.

(And all the spaces in between)

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