

Serial Techniques Applied to Rhythm

B. Carson, 2010

duration* serialism

*"Duration" in this case refers to the timespan between the beginning of one note and the beginning of another.

Bitterly

Musical notation for "Bitterly" in treble clef. The piece consists of two lines of music. The first line starts in 5/4 time, then changes to 3/4, then 6/16, and ends in 3/4. Dynamics include *mp* and *f*. The second line starts in 3/4, then 4/4, then 6/16, then 4/4, and ends in 3/4. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, *f*, *mp*, *mp*, and *mp*. Slurs and accents are used throughout.

Musical notation showing a timespan series in treble clef. It consists of two lines of music. The first line has a slur under a quarter note and a slur under a half note. The second line starts in 6/8 time and contains a series of notes with slurs and accents, representing the timespan series.

[Timespans of length 1 to 12, in units of 16th notes. The series that determines the ordering of the timespans also determines the pitches, in retrograde.]

beat-class** serialism

**Also known as "time-point" serialism.

Celebratory

Musical notation for "Celebratory" in treble clef. The piece consists of three lines of music. The first line is in 3/8 time and features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. The second line is also in 3/8 time and features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Dynamics include *pp*, *mp*, *p*, and *mf*. The third line is in 3/8 time and features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Slurs and accents are used throughout.

[3/8 time is a bc-space made of 32nd-note beat-classes, mod 12. Pitch-classes and beat-classes are set by the same row.]