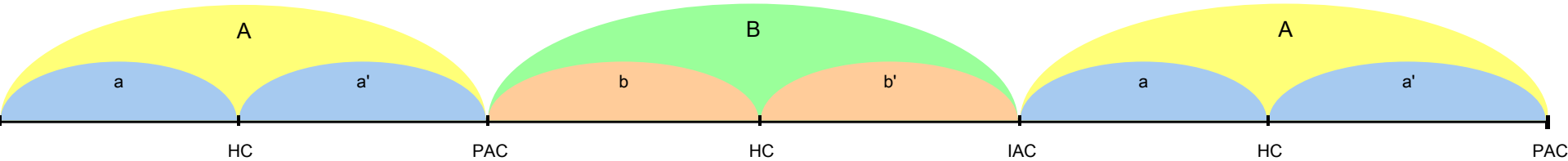
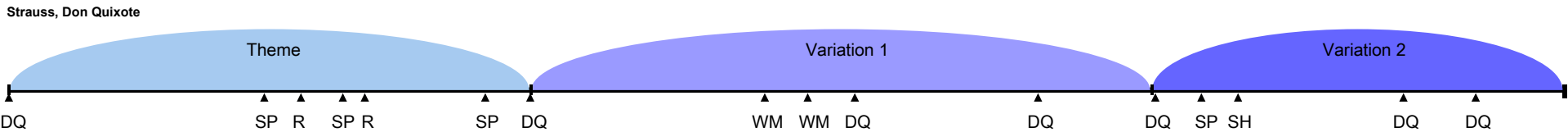


**Figure 8.** Classical music timelines

8a. Cadences marked

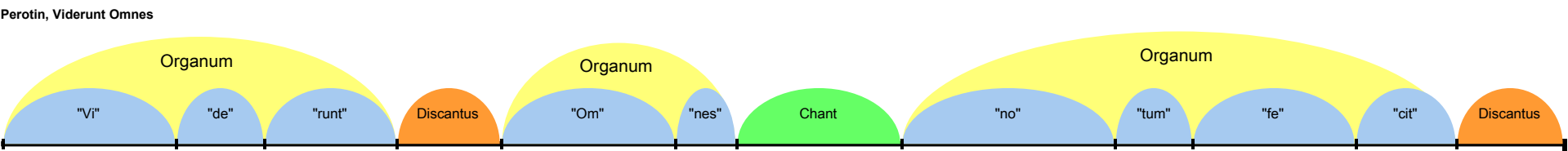


8b. Leitmotifs identified

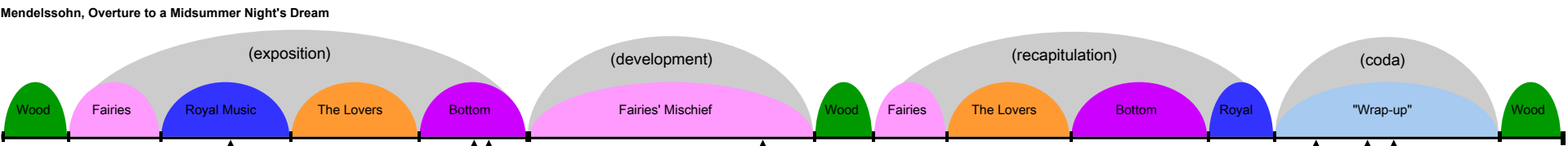


- (DQ = Don Quixote, SP = Sancho Panza, R = Rosinante, WM = windmills, and SH = sheep)

8c. Syllables in medieval organum

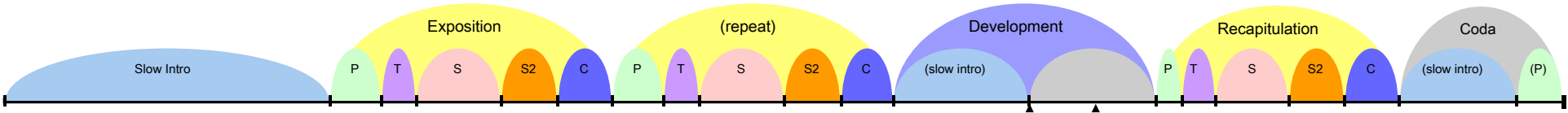


8d. Characters in program music



8e. Indicating repeats

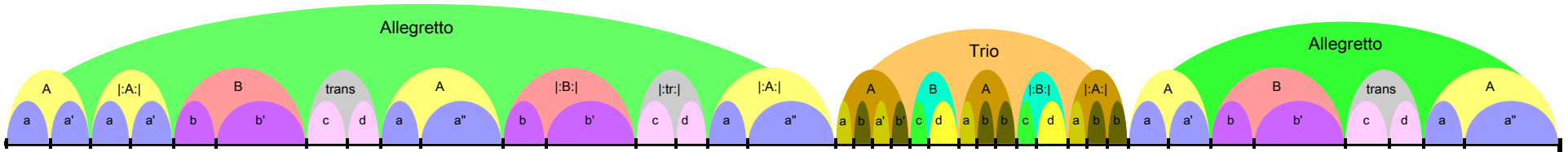
Beethoven, Piano Sonata op. 13, I



- Note that the temporal proportions of the slow introduction [10 measures long] and the exposition [122 measures long] are roughly the same!

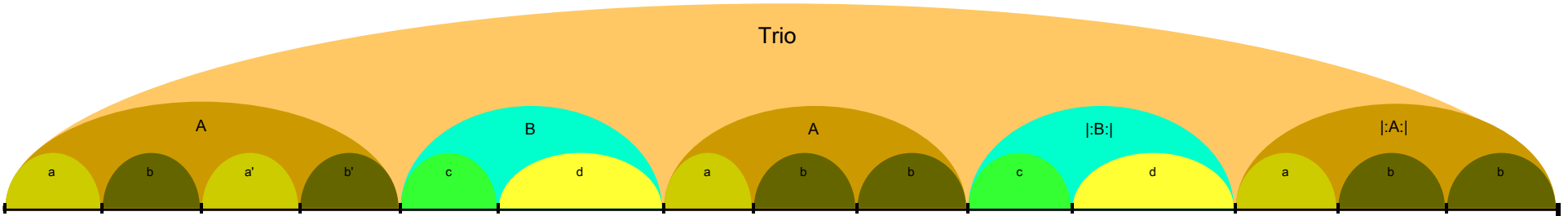
8f. Indicating repeats

Moment Musical no. 6



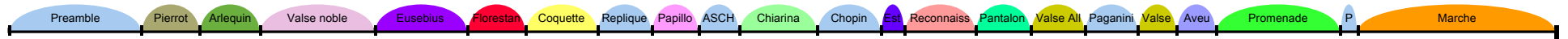
8g. Timeline excerpt of the trio section

Moment Musical no. 6 (Excerpt)



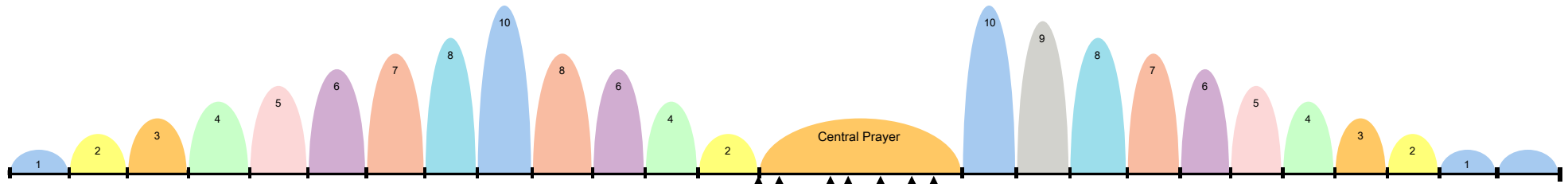
## 8h. Longer timeline

### Carnaval, Op 9



## 8i. Illustrating a process

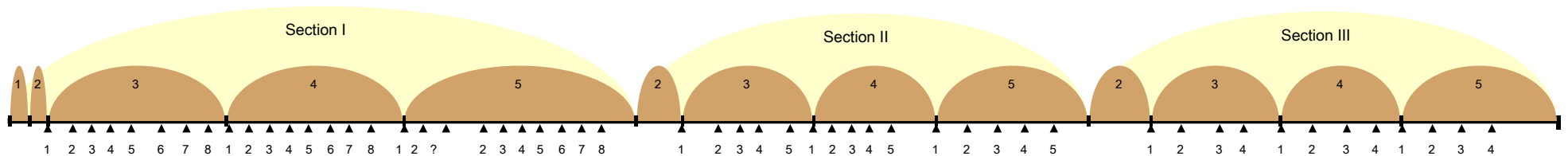
### Górecki- Symphony no. 3, 1. Lento



- This piece starts with a single voice, then a second voice enters in canon at the fifth, then a third, and so on with subsequent voices
- It grows gradually from 1 to 10 voices, shrinks again to 2 voices before the “Central prayer” section, returns abruptly to 10 voices again, and gradually removes these voices until only one remains

## 8j. Illustrating a process

### Reich, Music for Pieces of Wood



- The numbers on each bubble indicate the number of woodblocks playing at any given time
- The numbered markers below indicate the additive process occurring within each bubble, as each entering woodblock adds a new note to its pattern