

Performance Notes

Both parts should be generated from the same score.

In each line, a set of pitches is given to the left of the double bar line and a set of one-measure long “rhythmic cells” are given to the right of the double bar line. Each line also has a duration, given as the number of cells.

These should be combined by choosing a rhythmic cell from the right side of each line and applying pitches from the left side to the chosen rhythm. Pitches may be used and repeated in any octave, and cells can be repeated or never used. This process is repeated for the duration of each line.

For the violin part this can either be done

1. By the performer, improvisationally
2. Programmatically, prior to the performance. See <https://github.com/stephaniema/lilypond-aleatory> for instructions and code files.

The second part for computer should be generated programmatically.

The two parts can be recorded separately and combined in an DAW or the computer part can be played during a live performance of the violin part. In the former case, the violinist should play along with a click track to ensure the two parts can be successfully combined.

Schoenberg, Cage, and Robots

for violin and computer

Stephanie Ma

The musical score consists of eight staves, each representing a different instrument or computer part. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. Dynamic markings like *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte) are used throughout. Some measures feature triplets indicated by a '3' below the notes. Accents (>) and a fermata (⏹) are also present. The staves are numbered 1 through 8 on the left side.

1 *p*

2 *mp*

3 *mf*

4 *f*

5 *f*

6 *mf*

7 *mp*

8 *p*