MUSIC THEORY FOR MUSICIANS AND NORMAL PEOPLE BY TOBY W. RUSH

## **Atonality** a

NO, REALLY, COME ON IN, GLYS! THEY LOVE US!



AFTER THE STEADY INCREASE OF CHROMATICISM THROUGH THE ROMANTIC ERA, COMPOSERS IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY WERE READY TO TAKE THINGS TO THEIR NATURAL CONCLUSION!



SINCE TONALITY IS DEFINED AS HOW A PIECE CENTERS AROUND A PARTICULAR NOTE, THE INCLUSION OF MORE AND MORE CHROMATIC NOTES CAN BE THOUGHT OF AS A PROGRESSION TOWARD ATONALITY: THE ABSENCE OF TONALITY!

ENTER ARNOLD SCHOENBERG, AN AUSTRIAN COMPOSER WHO CAME UP WITH A SYSTEM TO CREATE COMPLETE ATONALITY ... USING MATH!



SCHOENBERG FIGURED THAT TONAL MUSIC EMPHASIZES PITCHES UNEQUALLY, SO THE WAY TO WRITE A TRULY ATONAL PIECE WAS TO ENSURE THAT EVERY PITCH IS REPRESENTED EQUALLY!

A. SCHOENBERG STRING QUARTET NO. 4

NO000!

SCHOENBERG WOULD BEGIN EACH COMPOSITION BY COMING UP A SEQUENCE OF TWELVE NOTES, WHERE EACH PITCH OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE WAS INCLUDED ONLY ONCE ... WE CALL THIS A TWELVE-TONE ROW!

WHEN BUILDING A ROW, AVOID BITS OF TONALITY LIKE TRIADS OR FRAGMENTS OF FAMILIAR SCALES! ONCE YOU HAVE A GOOD ROW, YOU'VE CREATED A PURE (ALBIET SHORT) ATONAL COMPOSITION!

AS A WAY TO COME UP WITH MORE ROWS THAT ARE RELATED TO OUR ORIGINAL ROW, SCHOENBERG USED A TWELVE-TONE MATRIX.

THE MATRIX IS A 12 X 12 GRID WITH OUR ORIGINAL NOTES PLACED IN THE TOP ROW.

WE CALL THIS ROW P-1: "P" STANDS FOR "PRIME"!

TO FILL IN THE REST OF THE MATRIX, START BY TAKING THE ORIGINAL ROW AND WRITING ITS INVERSION: A ROW THAT STARTS ON THE SAME PITCH, BUT PROCEEDS UPSIDE-DOWN: IF THE ORIGINAL GOES UP A PERFECT FOURTH, THE INVERSION SHOULD GO DOWN A PERFECT FOURTH!

TAKE THE INVERSION AND WRITE IT GOING DOWN THE LEFT-HAND SIDE OF THE MATRIX.

	I-1	I-6	I-12	I-11	1-3	1-8	I-7	I-4	I-5	I-10	I-9	I-2	
7	С	F	В	B♭	D	G	G <sup>b</sup>	E♭	Е	A	Αþ	$D_{\flat}$	R-1
8-4	G	С	G <sup>b</sup>	F	A	D	Dþ	В	В	Е	Е	Αþ	8-78
2-2	Dþ	G <sup>b</sup>	С	В	Εþ	Αþ	G	Е	F	В	A	D	R-2
24	D	G	Dþ	С	Е	A	A♭	F	G♭	В	B♭	Εþ	ξ, K
P-11	В	Е	A	Αþ	С	F	Е	Dþ	D	G	G <sup>þ</sup>	В	R-11
9-6	F	В	Е	Εþ	G	С	В	Αþ	A	D	Dþ	G <sup>b</sup>	R-6
7-7	G♭	В	F	Е	Αþ	$D_{\flat}$	С	A	В	E♭	D	G	R-7
2-10	A	D	Αþ	G	В	Е	Εþ	С	Dþ	G♭	F	В	R-10
9-9	Αþ	Dþ	G	G <sup>b</sup>	В	Εþ	D	В	С	F	Е	A	8,9
カーム	E♭	Αþ	D	Dþ	F	В	A	G♭	G	С	В	Е	Z-t
7-5	Е	A	Εþ	D	G <sup>þ</sup>	В	B♭	G	Αþ	$D_{\flat}$	C	F	ស្ត
P-12	В	Е	B♭	A	Dþ	G♭	F	D	Εþ	Αþ	G	С	R-12
	RI-1	RI-6	RI-12	RI-11	RI-3	RI-8	RI-7	RI-4	RI-5	RI-10	RI-9	RI-2	•

ROW I-1, WE TRANSPOSE THE ORIGINAL ROW SO THAT IT BEGINS ON EACH OF THE NOTES GOING DOWN THE LEFT, CREATING P-2 THROUGH P-12. AND, OF COURSE R-2 THROUGH R-12!

WE CAN MAKE

OTHER ROWS

BY GOING

BACKWARD: "R" IS FOR "RETROGRADE"!

AFTER PUTTING IN

DOING SO WILL ALSO CREATE ROWS I-2 THROUGH I-12. AND READING FROM BOTTOM TO TOP GIVES YOU RI-1 THROUGH RI-12: RETROGRADE INVERSION!

TO USE THE MATRIX TO CREATE AN ENTIRE TWELVE-TONE ROW COMPOSITION:

## THINGS YOU CAN DO:

- · USE ANY ROW, ANY TIME
- RESTRIKE NOTES BEFORE MOVING TO THE NEXT ONE
- COMBINE ADJACENT NOTES INTO CHORDS
- PASS ROWS BETWEEN VOICES
- · OVERLAP ROWS

THINGS YOU CAN'T DO:

- · USE PARTIAL ROWS
- · CHANGE ORDER OF NOTES WITHIN A ROW
- TRY TO BEND THINGS TOWARD TONALITY

OH, AND START YOUR PIECE WITH P-1, SO SOMEONE ANALYZING YOUR PIECE CAN FIGURE OUT YOUR MATRIX!