Improvisation as formal element in modern composition

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Disposition

- Historical framework
- 20th century composition
- Contemporary development
 - scandinavian aspect
 - personal experiences
 - reflections on improvisational categories
- Summary, questions and comments...

Historical framework

- Erling Guldbrandsen on open form (2006)
- examples of interpretative parameters:
 - ornaments, variation
 - tempo, agogics
 - phrasing, articulation
 - dynamics
- The notation as 'memory' of performance
- Praxis: the general bass

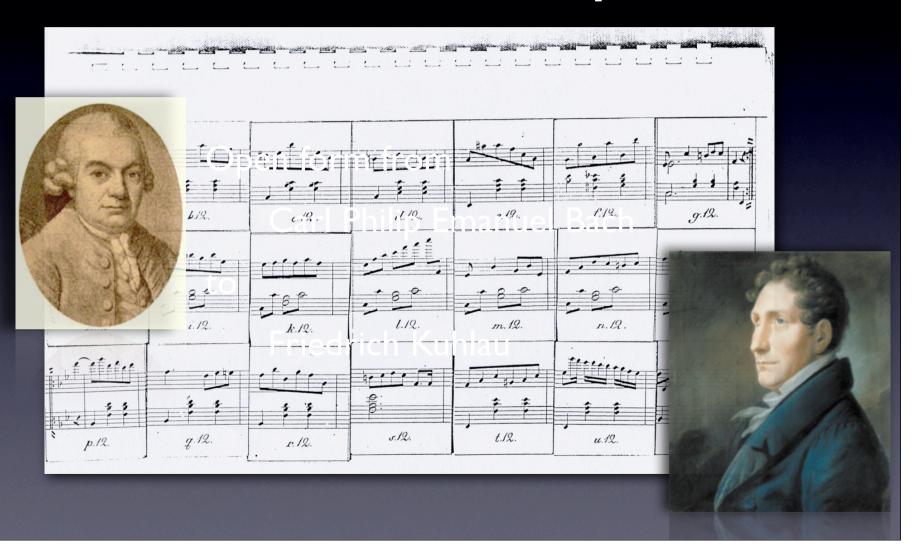
<u>www.youtube.com/watch?v=S38KjqRR4I8</u>

Historical examples I

• Treatise on general bass praxis from the Biblioteca Corsiana:



Historical examples II



20th century composition

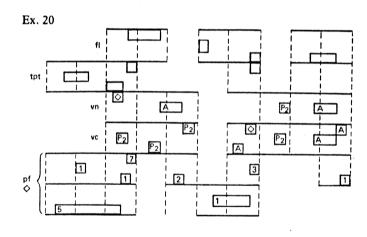
- Notation as 'structural representation':
 - determination of performance praxis
 - pre-requisit for the compositional process

(from Girolamo Frescobaldi over Franz Schubert to Brian Ferneyhough)

The New York Composers in the 1950s



- Morton Feldi
- Earle Brown
- Christian Wo collaborative



The Avantgarde in US

• The 'happening' as artistic expression

La Monte Young

Composition 1960 #10

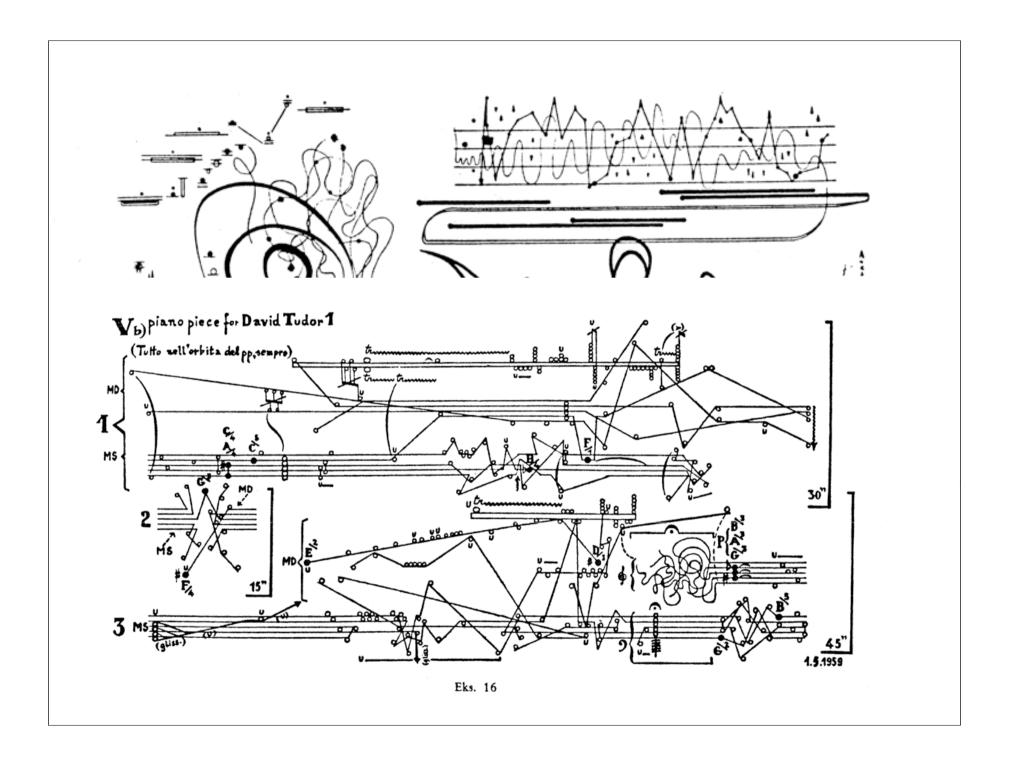
Draw a straight line and follow it.

October 1960

after Darmstadt 1958

- Pierre Boulez: 3rd piano sonata (1956-57)
 referring to Stephane Mallarmés 'open book'
- Karlheinz Stockhausen: Klavierstück XI (1956)

- The polish composers (global form/open details)
 - Timeline notation: Krysztof Penderecki
 - Repeated patterns: Witold Lutoslawsky



from happening to text...

für Ensemble

AUFWARTS

The happening festivals in Copenhagen and Oslo 1962

Spiele eine Schwingung im Rhythmus Deiner kleinsten Bestandteile

- Stockhausen: 'Intuitive' Music (1968)
- Cornelius Cardew: Treatise

Spiele alle Rhythmen, die Du zwischen dem Rhythmus Deiner kleinsten Bestandteile und dem Rhythmus des Universums heute unterscheiden kannst einen nach dem anderen und jeden so lange bis die Luft ihn weiterträgt

http://www.blockmuseum.northwestern.edu/picturesofmusic/pages/anim.html

Copenhagen 1969...

The Improvisation Group

- → The Group for Alternative Music
- → The Group for Intuitive Music

The Computer as a Musical Instrument

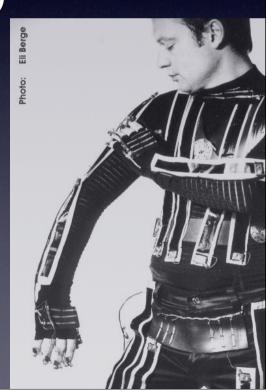
Interactive Music

- M (Joe Chadabe)
- HMSL (Mills College, US) based
- George Lewis Customized
- Bruno Spoerri
 programmes
- The Next computer (IRCAM, Paris)
- Max => Max/MSP (from MIDI to sound)

MIDI-

Interactive Music in Scandinavia in the late 80s

- Per Anders Nilsson (Gothenburg)
- Rolf Wallin (Oslo)
- Ivar Frounberg (Copenhagen)
- Magnus Lindberg (Helsinki/Paris)
- Kaija Saariaho (Paris)



Personal experiences with computer-interaction

- at the stillpoint of the turning world (1988)
- What did the Sirènes sing, as Ulyssis sailed by? (1989) and The Anatomy of a Point (1994)
- div. instrument/computer pieces (1990s)
- Logogriphes (2001)
- Waves and Velocities (2004-08)

interaction vs. improvisation?

The consequences of the programme as an instrument:

- → sound rather than notes...
- → play and listen rather than reproduce and expect
- → the 'instrument' includes the composition not composition for an instrument
- → verbal instructions

What's happening now? (1)

The role of the composer is in a transitionary state: getting back to the active performance...



What's happening now? (2)

The role of the performer is in a transitionary state: from score-reading to playing without:

Point



Else Olsen S,

Ellen Aagaard,

Victoria Johnson



Victoria Johnson

What's happening now? (3)

New at the Norwegian Academy of Music:

Improvisational based contemporary music

(Rolf Erik Nystrøm, Point)

• R&D-focus areas (FOU):

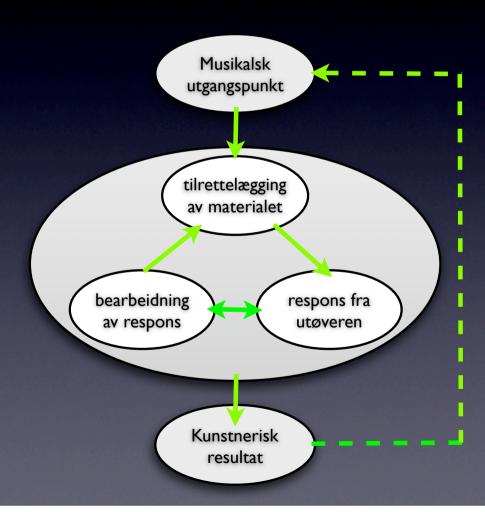
the creative musi

creativity and musical



Peter Tornquist

Composition - Interaction - Improvisation



Summary

Improvisation related to composed music:

- interpretative meassures (ornamentation, variation, tempo, agogic, etc.)
- 'open' notation (lacking parameters)
- free choice of notated modules
- rules for finding and performing music actions
- graphics (other than music notation)
- textbased (descriptive or abstract)
- computer interaction (programmed behaviour)
- aural delivery by the composer (the 'stage managing' composer)

Chadabe, Lewis, Spoerri, Frounberg, ao. Rathkje ao.

Features to be discussed

- improvisation vs. open form?
- the nature of intuition? (free or calculated)
- free or historically informed aesthetics?
- 'music' or sound? (is music an artform?)

Thank You for your attention, do you have any questions?