

Name: _____

Pitch-Class Set Analysis: Webern, Five Movements for String Quartet, IV

The complete movement is included on a separate page. A recording is available in my iLocker account, 212 folder. Notes with smaller, diamond-shaped note heads a fourth above them are “harmonics,” sounding two octaves above the bottom note (Ex., m. 7, cello). “am Steg” is German for bowing with the stick of the bow, rather than the horse hair.

1. Two of the main pitch class sets appear in the violins in measures 1 and 2 (circled in the score). Give the normal and prime forms of each set, and provide an interval vector for each set.

2. Describe in a few words how the two pitch-class sets in question 1 are related.

3. Find, circle, and label other instances of either of the two sets from question 1 in the first five measures.

4. Measures 7 - 10 represent a B section for the movement. How does Webern help to delineate (make distinctive) these measures through pitch-class sets?

5. Describe how measures 11 - 13 are a compressed return of measures 1 - 6. Hint: you will need to examine the pitch-class set and motivic content in measures 4 - 6 (mainly measure 5).

