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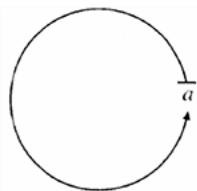
David Bard-Schwarz, “Music and / as Sound of a Listening Subject”

Listening Subjectivity: the enunciation and representation of a network of threshold crossings among an immanent text, the cultural contexts in which the work was both written and received, and the visceral and symbolic memories of the composer and us as we experience the work.

The Divided Subject: the psychoanalytic foundation for subjectivity in Freud. The idea that the subject consists of an irreconcilable tension between the primary processes of the unconscious Id and the secondary processes of the conscious Ego.

Lacanian Psychoanalysis: after Freud, the approach to the psyche and its histories predicated upon the idea that the psyche and its histories are at once propelled by and blocked by the *objet petit a*—that thing with just a little bit of otherness at the heart of subjectivity.

Example 1: Lacan’s Sketch of the Psychic Apparatus



Example 2: Mahler, Ninth Symphony; first movement mm. 1–4, reduction

Andante comodo

The score is a reduction for three instruments: Horn in F 4, Harp, and Cello. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante comodo'. The Horn part begins with a measure rest, followed by a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The Harp part has a measure rest in the first measure, followed by a measure rest in the second, and then a series of chords in the third and fourth measures. The Cello part begins with a half note G#2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) for the Horn and Cello, and *f* (forte) for the Harp. The word 'Resonanztisch' is written above the Harp part in the third measure.

Example 3: Mahler, Ninth Symphony; "mi-re" motive first movement

The score is for the Horn in F 2. It shows a single measure starting with a half note G#4, followed by a half note A4. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante comodo'. The word 'espress.' (espressivo) is written below the first note, and the dynamic *pp* (pianissimo) is written below the second note.

Example 4: Mahler, Ninth Symphony; first movement: mm. 104–113

The musical score is for measures 104 through 113 of the first movement of Mahler's Ninth Symphony. The tempo is marked 'mm.' (measures per minute). The score is written for a full orchestra, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4.

The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- 1 2 3 flute**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- 1 2 3 oboe**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- clarinet in E-flat**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- 1 2 3 clarinet in A**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- bass clarinet in B-flat**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- 1 2 3 bassoon**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- contrabassoon**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- 1 2 horn in F**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- 3 4 horn in F**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- 1 trumpet in F**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- 2 3 trumpet in F**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- 1 2 trombone**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- 3 trombone**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- bass tuba**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- timpani**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- bass drum**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- cymbal**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- violin 1**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- violin 2**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- viola**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- cello**: Measures 104–106, then rests.
- double bass**: Measures 104–106, then rests.

The score includes various dynamic markings and performance instructions:

- ff** (fortissimo) is used for the woodwinds and brass in measures 104–106.
- f** (forte) is used for the timpani in measure 104.
- pp** (pianissimo) is used for the strings in measures 104–106.
- crescendo** is marked for the strings in measures 104–106.
- morende** (morendo) is marked for the strings in measures 104–106.
- gest. ff** (gesture fortissimo) is marked for the strings in measure 113.

Example 5: Mahler, Ninth Symphony; first movement: mm. 316–322

English Horn

Clarinet in A

Clarinet in Bb

Bassoon

Contrabassoon

Horn in F

Horn in F

Trombone

Trombone

Bass Tuba

Timpani

Bass Drums

Tamtam

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

316 Einhaltend 317 318 319 Rit. 320 321 Gehalten 322

316 Einhaltend 317 318 319 Rit. 320 Schalltr. auf 321 Gehalten 322

316 Einhaltend 317 318 319 Rit. 320 mit Daempfer 321 Gehalten 322

Example 6: Mahler, Ninth Symphony; Progression Across the Development

1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8)

B-flat¹³

G-flat major

F-sharp¹³

D major

Selected Bibliography

- Adorno, Theodor W. *Mahler: Eine musikalische Physiognomik*. (Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 1960).
“der Ausklang der Durchführung des ersten Satzes des Neunten Symphonie etwa wirkt, nach den Worten von Erwin Ratz, “wie ein furchtbarer Zusammenbruch”. Die traditionelle Formenlehre kennt, meist in den Schlußgruppen vor der Coda, Auflösungsfelder. In ihnen zergehen die thematischen Konturen in ein mehr oder minder formelhaftes Tonspiel, etwa auf der Dominante; nicht ungewöhnlich sind auch über verhältnismäßig weite Strecken auskomponierte Diminuendi. Die Einsturzpartien Mahlers jedoch vermitteln nicht mehr bloß zwischen anderen oder besiegeln Entwicklungen, sondern sprechen für sich selbst. Während sie eingebettet sind in den Gesamtverlauf der Form, erstrecken sie sich in dieser zugleich al sein Eigenes: die negative Erfüllung” (65).
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“Der nun folgende Ausklang der Durchführung (Takt 314-346), der mit dem Fortissimo Einsatz des Motivs e1 in den Posaunen beginnt und dann in den “schweren Kondukt” übergeht, wirkt wie ein furchtbarer Zusammenbruch” (176).
- Žižek, Slavoj. *Looking Awry: An Introduction to Jacques Lacan through Popular Culture*. (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2000).