# ᄃVARIATIONS ON A THEME <br> BY shosmakovich, orchestra 1 

DISSERTATION

Presented to the Graduate Council of the North Texas State University in Partial Fulfillment of the Recguirements

For the Degree of

DOCTOR OF MUSICAL ARTS

By

Karl Frederick Miller, B.M., M.M.

## Denton, Texas

May, 1978

Miller, Karl Frederick, Original Composition: Variations on a Theme by Shostakovich. Doctor of Musical Arts (Music Composition), May, 1978, discussion and analysis, score, 48 pp .

The discussion and analysis describes the content of this work and the variation techniques employed.

The Variations on a Theme by Shostakovich is scored for an orchestra of 3 flutes, 3 oboes, 2 bassoons, contrabassoon, 4 horns, 3 C trumpets, 3 trombones, harp, harpsichord, piano, percussion and strings. The entire work is approximately 17 minutes in duration.

The subject for the Variations comes from the Fifteenth Symphony of Shostakovich, last movement. There are many allusions to the writing of Shostakovich in terms of gesture, orchestration, and harmonic structure.

Conceived in a straight-forward, accessible style, the Variations are intended to be something of an orchestral requiem.

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## Introduction

The impetus for composing the Variations on a Theme by Shostakovich can be traced to two events: first, the death of Shostakovich on the ninth of August 1975 , and second, the performance of his Fifth Symphony on the same day by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mstislav Rostropovich, cellist, conductor and friend of Shostakovich. The loss felt by Rostropovich was conveved in a most moving performance. mhis second event is reflected by the use of the solo violoncello in the Variations.
structure

Structure in the Variations is not easily defined. It is in several distinct sections, none of rhich can be described as a sincle, complete variation. the sections are arranged according to mood and character as opposed to strictly thematic considerations. A diagramatic representation of the ovorall shane of the composition is an follows. (Fiaure l)


Jf sections $I \& I I$ and VI \& VII are paired because of a similarity of tempo a regular alternation of slow - fast tempos is evident suggesting a rondo form.

Mins allusion to rondo is not restricted solely to tempo. Ine theme is most clearly oresented in the first and last sections. Furthermore Scierzo I and II utilize essentially the same permutations of the materal. This would further suggest arch form as well.

The theme of the Variations is taken from the Fifteenth Symphony by. Shostakovich, final movement, measures 14 to 35 . It is first heard in the solo strings at the beginning of the Variations measures 3 to 24 . The progression presented in the remaining strings, beginning in measure 2 , has appeared frequently in many of my own works. (Fiqure 2)


Fiq. 2-My own proqression

The Shostakovich theme and my own progression constitute a dichotomy of ideas which permeates the Variations. .

The Shostakovich theme per se is not always the observable subject for variation. A tone row is derived from the theme. This derivation can be seen in figure 3 , the Shostakovich theme above, the resultant row below.


Fig. 3-Row derivation

The second section of the Variations is an accompanied solo for violoncello. The violoncello solo beginning at measure 29 articulates the row in a rather rhapsodic manner. Accompaniment is provided by the strinqs playing the opening progression. (Figure 2)

Scherzo $I$, beginning in measure 59 , presents permutations of the principal material of the composition, the Shostakovich theme, the derived row and my own progression. The row is presented in measures 63 to 66 .

The row with these particular rhythmic values (Fiqure 4) will be significant in the following section, section IV. The theme may be


Fig. 4-Row
heard in its entirety in the woodwinds beginning in measure 67. My own chord progression may be found in the woodwinds and strings in measures 82 to 89 , in the brass measures 89 to 99 and lastly in the harp, harpsichord and piano in measures 115 to 118 . A second permutation of the theme may be heard in the lower strings, woodwinds and brasses in fifths from measures 103 to 118 . The section ends at measure 119 with the final chord of the Shostakovich Symphony, A-E.

A violoncello solo based on the Shostakovich theme provides a bridge, measures 123 to 127 , to section IV. The first and principal permutation in this section is based upon the opening of the second section. (Figure 4) This form of the row is heard in triple auqmentation with superimposed fifths in the soprano voices in retrograde and in the bass voices in the original direction. At measure 144 the bass voices are heard in retrograde while the soprano voices may be heard in the original direction. The Shostakovich theme is presented in its entirety in retrograde by the harp and vibraphone in measures 145 to 166. My own progression is not heard until measure 176. Its abrupt appearances in the brass foreshadow the following section, Scherzo II, section $V$.

Section V begins in measure 191 with a figure in the percussion similar to the opening of Scherzo I. The most significant permutation of the Shostakovich theme may be found in canon between the trumpets and trombones in measures 245 to 256. The row derived from the theme may be heard in measures 207 to 218 in the upper strings and woodwinds. A permutation of my own chord progression may be found in measures 232 to 240 in the brass, harpsichord, piano and harp. This permutation quotes some of the modifications of my chord progression as heard in Scherzo $I$, measures 115 to 118.

The cadential material beqins in measure 255. Three distinct ideas provide the basis for the remainder of the composition. The first is my own progression, the second, the opening notes of the Shostakovich theme and lastly the concluding chord of the shostakovich Symphony, A-E.

Orchestration

The orchestration of this work is quite thin. There are few tutti passages, most notable exception being the cadential section. Most instruments are used in their lower registers. If lines are doubled they will usually occur in the bass instruments. Starkness in the soprano is achieved through the use of open spacings. These characteristics, a resonant bass and the stark soprano, convey the general notion of a lament. Clarinets have been omitted because of the darkness of the chalumeau register.

The structure of the Variations is straightforward, the mood repressed. In a romantic sense the Variations might be considered an orchestral requiem.

Variations on a theme by Shostakovich
KarI F. Miller


Percussion: Suspended Cymbal antifue cyumbly,


* Written in C





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Sub. Lento $d=40$










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