

ASPECTS OF MUSICAL STRUCTURE IN THE SECCO
RECITATIVES OF MOZART

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Nancy Ann Godsey

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DEDICATION

To My Parents

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the harmonic and melodic structural aspects of the secco recitatives in Mozart's Le Nozze di Figaro, Don Giovanni, and Così fan Tutte. Each recitative was analyzed linearly with regard to the use of the harmony as part of either a structural key-confirming progression or a prolongation in which the harmony elaborates or expands the underlying progression. Melodic structure was examined with regard to the use of melodic pitches as tones supporting the basic harmonic outline of the structural progression.

The majority of the recitatives outline harmonic progressions based on the fundamental I-V-I progression. Other recitatives outline non-harmonic, contrapuntal progressions. Each recitative serves to harmonically prepare for the key of the aria or ensemble immediately following the recitative by confirming a key related to the key of the following musical number—usually the tonic or dominant.

The recitatives may be elaborated, extended, and embellished through the process of prolongation. Prolongation may be accomplished either harmonically or contrapuntally. The examination of the procedures of structure and prolongation provides one interpretation of the musical structures in Mozart's secco recitatives.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. STRUCTURAL FUNCTION WITHIN THE <u>SECCO</u> RECITATIVES	4
The Fundamental Harmonic Progression	4
Examples of the fundamental harmonic progression	6
Contrapuntal Progressions	15
Examples of the contrapuntal passing motion	15
Examples of ornamental motion	18
Summary	20
III. PROLONGATION WITHIN THE <u>SECCO</u> RECITATIVES	21
Chord Prolongation	21
Harmonic prolongation	21
Contrapuntal prolongation	25
Contrapuntal Passing Motion	29
Combined Harmonic and Contrapuntal Prolongations	35
Summary	40
IV. COMPARISON OF THE HARMONIC VOCABULARIES OF THE <u>SECCO</u> RECITATIVES IN EACH WORK	41
Types of Sonorities	41
Harmonic Function of the Recitatives	43
Structure and Prolongation in the Recitatives	43
Summary	46
V. SUMMARY	48
BIBLIOGRAPHY	51
APPENDIX	54
VITA	80

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
1. The First Four Overtones in the Harmonic Series	5
2. The Fundamental Harmonic Progression	6
3. <u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Ah, corette"	8
4. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Di molte faci"	9
5. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Manco male"	10
6. <u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> "Signora! ella mi disse"	11
7. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Dunque sei tu"	11
8. <u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Oh la seria da ridere"	13
9. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Amico, che ti par?"	14
10. <u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Non v'è tempo"	15
11. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Poverata sventurata!"	16
12. <u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Si può sapere"	17
13. <u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> "Cosa stai misurando"	18
14. <u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Non son cattivo comico!"	19
15. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Masetto, senti un po'!"	19
16. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Zitto, lascio ch'io senta!"	22
17. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Chi è là?"	23
18. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Ah, questo è buona"	24
19. <u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Vittoria patroncini"	26
20. <u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Ah, non partite!"	26
21. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Ferma, perfida"	27
22. <u>Don Giovanni</u> "Io deggio"	28

FIGURE

PAGE

23.	<u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> "Quanto duolmi, Susanna"	29
24.	<u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Signora Dorabella"	30
25.	<u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> "Cos'è questa commedia?"	31
26.	<u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Come tutto"	32
27.	<u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> "Va là, vecchia pedante"	33
28.	<u>Don Giovanni</u> "In questa forma dunque"	34
29.	<u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> "È perchè fosti"	34
30.	<u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> "Quante buffonierie!"	36
31.	<u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Amico, abbiamo vinto!"	37
32.	<u>Don Giovanni</u> "Amico, per pietà"	39
A-1.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> Which Outline Harmonic Progressions	56
A-2.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> Which Outline Contrapuntal Progressions	58
A-3.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> Which Contain Harmonic Prolongations	60
A-4.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> Which Contain Contrapuntal Prolongations	62
A-5.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u> Which Contain Combined Harmonic and Contrapuntal Prolongations	64
A-6.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Don Giovanni</u> Which Outline Harmonic Progressions	67
A-7.	<u>Don Giovanni</u> "Mi par ch'oggi"	68
A-8.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Don Giovanni</u> Which Contain Harmonic Prolongations	69
A-9.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Don Giovanni</u> Which Contain Contrapuntal Prolongations	70

FIGURE

PAGE

A-10.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Così fan Tutte</u> Which Outline Harmonic Progressions	72
A-11.	<u>Così fan Tutte</u> "Bravo! queste è costanza"	73
A-12.	Additional Recitatives in <u>Così fan Tutte</u> Which Outline Complete Harmonic Progressions and Contain Contrapuntal Prolongations	74
A-13.	Additional Recitatives in Act I of <u>Così fan Tutte</u> Which Contain Contrapuntal Prolongations	75
A-14.	Additional Recitatives in Act II of <u>Così fan Tutte</u> Which Contain Contrapuntal Prolongations	78

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Secco recitative may be defined as the declamatory portion of an opera, oratorio, or cantata characterized by syllabic text setting following the rhythm of the verbal accentuation, rapid reiteration of the same pitch, narrow range of inflection, and continuo accompaniment.¹ This essentially means that secco recitative represents the composer's attempt to match in song the rhythm and inflection of normal conversational speech.² Although recitative was first composed for the purpose of emphasizing the text, by the late eighteenth century the dramatic purpose of the secco recitative was to advance the dramatic action, while the musical function was to harmonically prepare for the ensemble or aria following the recitative. The examination of the musical function forms the basis of this study of Mozart's secco recitatives.

Although much has been written about the arias and ensembles in the operas of Mozart, little has been written about the musical aspects of the secco recitatives, which are customarily considered from the dramatic textual standpoint.³ The purpose of this study is to analyze and compare,

¹Edward Downes, "Secco Recitative in Early Opera Seria 1720-80," Journal of the American Musicological Society, 14 (Spring 1961), p. 51.

²J. A. Westrup, "The Nature of Recitative," Proceedings of the British Academy, 42 (1957), p. 31.

³Mr. Downes' article on recitative treats the subject of recitative from an historical standpoint but mentions Mozart's name only once. Janos Liebner's Mozart on the Stage and William Mann's The Operas of Mozart

in terms of harmonic and melodic structures, the secco recitatives in Le Nozze di Figaro, Don Giovanni, and Così fan Tutte. These operas were selected for this study because, in addition to their usage of secco recitative, they are generally regarded as Mozart's finest examples of Italian comic opera.

The very nature of recitative—solo melody imitating speech—requires only a simple continuo accompaniment which was indicated by a figured bass line.⁴ For this study, the bass and melodic lines of each secco recitative were examined with regard to the use of the harmony as implied by the figured bass as either part of a structural key-confirming progression or as part of a prolongation in which the harmony elaborates, either harmonically or contrapuntally, the underlying structural progression. Melodic structure was examined with regard to the use of melodic pitches as tones either supporting or embellishing the basic harmonic outline of the structural progression.

The harmonic and melodic structures of the recitatives were studied by means of linear analysis, which refers to the use of voice-leading graphs that delineate the function of each progression in relation to the overall structure. This technique, developed primarily by Heinrich Schenker,⁵ is a useful analytical tool because it reveals the structural

are two of the many works that consider the musical aspects of Mozart's operas without reference to the recitatives.

⁴Matthew Shirlaw, The Theory of Harmony (New York: Da Capo Press, 1979), p. 7.

⁵Of the many works that have been written about Schenker's concepts, one of the most helpful is Readings in Schenker Analysis, edited by Maury Yeston. This book presents essays on Schenker analysis written by

framework and basic large-scale motion of the recitatives. Of course, detailed examination of any musical work is extremely important; however, awareness of the overall basic structure is essential because it provides the framework within which the detail of the composition occurs.

The chords in root position seemed, as a result of the analysis of the recitatives, to have more importance than the other chords; these chords were heard as temporary goals or "points of definition."⁶ The organization of these localized goals, connected contrapuntally through the process of voice leading and harmonically through successions of secondary dominants, serves on the large-scale level to form the basic progression of each recitative. The purpose of this study is to describe the types of basic progressions in the recitatives after linear analysis. Linear analysis provides a means of differentiating between two types of harmonic and melodic function in the recitatives:

- (1) structural, in which the basic harmonic direction is outlined; and
- (2) prolongation, in which the basic structure is elaborated, embellished, and unfolded in time.

various theorists, analyses of works using both Schenker analysis and other analytical methods, and an extensive bibliography of the work of Schenker compiled by David Beach.

⁶Charles Rosen, The Classical Style (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1971), p. 34.

CHAPTER II

STRUCTURAL FUNCTION WITHIN THE SECCO RECITATIVES

Nothing is more typical of a fine work than the feeling that the music has moved towards one note which represents . . . a point of definition, and the working-out of which has been conceived (and is heard) in larger terms than its most localized and immediate preparation and resolution.¹

In this respect, Mozart's secco recitatives certainly qualify as fine works; each may be perceived as an expression of a large-scale motion towards a goal. This basic motion represents the underlying fundamental structure of the recitative and may fall into two categories: a fundamental harmonic progression or a contrapuntal progression.

A. THE FUNDAMENTAL HARMONIC PROGRESSION

The fundamental harmonic progression stems from the importance of the tonic-dominant relationship which forms the basis of tonality. Tonality may be defined as a "hierarchial arrangement of the triad"² based on the natural harmonic series. The first four overtones of the harmonic series form the intervals of the octave, twelfth, fifteenth, and seventeenth above the tonic. Omitting the octave and fifteenth, which essentially represent the same pitch as the tonic, and transposing the twelfth and seventeenth down one and two octaves, respectively, produces the intervals of the fifth and the third (Figure 1). Thus the dominant, by representing the closest possible relationship between two

¹Rosen, p. 34.

²Ibid., p. 23.



Figure 1. The first four overtones in the harmonic series.

tones, is the most important tone after the tonic. This results in the I-V-I fundamental harmonic progression,³ as shown in Figure 2.

The mediant, subdominant, or supertonic may also appear in the fundamental progression between the tonic and dominant. Each of these chords is harmonically associated with either the tonic or the dominant:⁴ the mediant, because of its place in the harmonic series, representing the interval of a third; the subdominant, because it results from the tonic pitch being considered as the dominant of the pitch a fifth below; and the supertonic, because it represents the dominant of the dominant.⁵ The fundamental harmonic progression may also appear in an incomplete form in which the tonic is omitted from either the beginning or the end of the progression.

³Felix Salzer, Structural Hearing, vol. 1 (New York: Dover Publications, 1962), p. 88.

⁴Ibid., p. 89.

⁵The dominant of the dominant will be represented by II throughout the study in accordance with its usage in the writings of Schenker and Salzer.

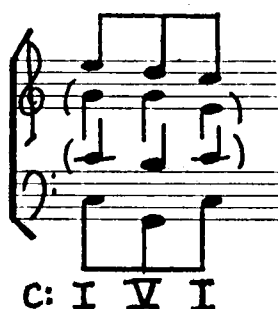


Figure 2. The fundamental harmonic progression.

Examples of the Fundamental Harmonic Progression

Figures presented in this section show the use of the fundamental harmonic progression in several of the recitatives. One of the basic assumptions of this study, made on the basis of aural interpretation of the recitatives, is that the chords in root position have more emphasis than chords not in root position. The graphs, which show the movement of the bass and melodic lines, show how these points of emphasis are organized into the basic progression of each recitative. The points of emphasis are graphically represented by noteheads with either solid or broken stems. The solid stems indicate pitches which have structural significance, forming part of the fundamental harmonic progression. Pitches with broken stems serve to prolong the fundamental harmonic progression in various ways (discussed in Chapter III).⁶ For purposes of consistency and facility in reading the graphs, the melodic line always appears in treble clef.

⁶See List of Symbols and Abbreviations in the Appendix for an explanation of terms and symbols used in the voice-leading graphs.

Figure 3, consisting of the recitative "Ah, corette" (Cosi fan Tutte) and its analysis,⁷ shows the fundamental harmonic progression in its simplest form: I-V-I. The first step involved in the analytical process is to identify the root position chords (indicated by arrowheads above the systems). These structural chords occur in measures 3, 6, 8, and 9. The F major chord in measure 3, arrived at contrapuntally by its dominant in first inversion, serves as the pivot chord from the preceding ensemble. Secondary dominant progressions are indicated by stems with arrowheads beneath the pitches. The F major chord moves contrapuntally (F-E-F# in the bass) to the G major chord in measure 6. This G major chord serves as the tonic of the recitative as well as the mediant of the following duet (in E-flat major). It proceeds contrapuntally (G-E-D in the bass) to the D major chord (the dominant of the recitative) in measure 8. The dominant then moves directly to the final tonic in measure 9. Thus the basic progression of the recitative is I-V-I, with the initial tonic embellished or prolonged by a passing chord which serves as the pivot chord from the key of the preceding ensemble.

For this study, the most important melodic tones are those that support the activity in the bass line. Many of the pitches in the graphs, especially melodic pitches, are connected by slurs. These

⁷Each recitative is identified by opera title and a brief text incipit. The page numbers refer to the Breitkopf and Härtel (BH), Bärenreiter (B), or G. Schirmer (GS) editions. The Bärenreiter edition of Cosi fan Tutte has not yet been published; therefore, the Breitkopf und Härtel edition was used. Measure numbers appear above each recitative.

The image displays four systems of musical notation for the piece "Cosi fan Tutte". Each system consists of a piano (treble) staff and a bass staff, with harmonic analysis written below the bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (Bb).

- System 1:** The piano staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of Bb, and a common time signature (C). The bass staff has a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The harmonic analysis below the bass staff is: Bb: I, V₅, G: V₄/IV, V₄/IV. An arrow points down to the G: V₄/IV chord.
- System 2:** The piano staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The harmonic analysis below the bass staff is: IV₆, V₅, I, I. An arrow points down to the I chord.
- System 3:** The piano staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The harmonic analysis below the bass staff is: IV₆, V₅, I, I. An arrow points down to the I chord.
- System 4:** The piano staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of Bb, and a common time signature (C). The bass staff has a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The harmonic analysis below the bass staff is: Bb: I, V, G: I, V, I, Eb: I. An arrow points down to the G: I chord.

Figure 3. Cosi fan Tutte "Ah, corette." (BH-217, GS-220).

slurs indicate the unfolding of an interval (i.e., movement from one pitch to another within a particular interval or chord). This probably occurs in the melody in order that the melody may imitate the rising and falling inflections of natural speech while remaining within the proper harmony. Unfolding motions often occur in the bass line to improve the voice-leading.

Figure 4 illustrates an incomplete V-I progression. The structural F, representing the dominant of B-flat major, acts as a pivot chord by serving as the dominant of the key of the previous aria. The tonic of the recitative represents the dominant of the following sextet; the melodic line serves to unfold the interval from F to B-flat.

3 10

C: V I

B $\flat$: V

F: I

I V I

Figure 4. Don Giovanni "Di molte faci." (B-308, GS-187).

The incomplete I-IV-V-I progression is shown in Figure 5. This is one of the few recitatives in which the initial chord is structural. In this case the G, which was the tonic of the previous ensemble, moves to the E-flat, which in turn functions as a neighboring tone to the tonic.

The tonic of this recitative serves as the submediant of the following aria. The motion from G to E-flat is supported by the retained G in the melodic line. The motion then proceeds from the tonic to the subdominant, dominant, and tonic, with the melodic line unfolding the interval from F-sharp to A.

1 6 12 14 26 35 51 52 57

G: I I bVI D: I IV V I F: VI I

Figure 5. Don Giovanni "Manco male." (B-99, GS-55).

Figure 6 illustrates an incomplete IV-V-I progression in the key of C major (also the key of the following accompanied recitative) with the subdominant (also the supertonic of the preceding aria) being prolonged by means of a neighbor motion to the dominant. This progression supports a melodic motion between A and G.

The incomplete I-IV-V progression is shown in Figure 7. In this example, the E-flat and F execute a passing motion from the lowered submediant to the tonic, with the E-flat also representing the tonic of the previous ensemble and the G representing the tonic of the following aria. The melodic line executes a passing motion from G to D. The fact

Figure 6 is a musical score for a piano piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is E-flat major (three flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 9, 15, 20, and 21 indicated above the top staff. The bottom staff contains a series of chords, with Roman numerals indicating the scale degrees: E-flat: I, C: II/IV, and V I I. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Figure 6. Le Nozze di Figaro "Signora! ella mi disse." (B-506, GS-413).

Figure 7 is a musical score for a piano piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is E-flat major (three flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 3, 6, 8, 10, and 11 indicated above the top staff. The bottom staff contains a series of chords, with Roman numerals indicating the scale degrees: E-flat: I, G: I, I IV, V, and I. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Figure 7. Don Giovanni "Dunque sei tu." (B-349, GS-213).

that the E-flat is the lowered submediant does not affect the harmonic structure. The minor mode was often used in the common practice period to add color and expressiveness without changing the tonality.⁸ In the recitatives, many instances of both lowered submediant and mediant are found, as will be seen throughout the study.

Figure 8 shows the I-III-IV-V-I progression. The tonic of this progression was the subdominant of the preceding aria and the tonic of the following ensemble, which is the Finale of Act I. The lowered mediant is prolonged by an ornamental motion (F-E-G-F) in the bass line which circles the structural pitch. The motion continues to subdominant, dominant, and tonic, with the melodic line moving from F-sharp to the retained and ornamented A.

Figure 9 illustrates a I-ii-IV-V-I progression. The tonic of this progression, also the tonic of its following aria, was the supertonic of the previous ensemble. The supertonic and subdominant also support melodic tones which ornament the retained melodic A (A-G-B-A). Harmonic chords often support contrapuntal motion in the melodic line, in addition to being part of a harmonic progression.

The preceding examples represent only a portion of the recitatives in which the basic structure outlines a fundamental harmonic progression. Other examples will be examined in connection with contrapuntal progressions.

⁸Walter Piston, *Harmony*, 4th ed. (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1978), pp. 49-58; Rosen, p. 25.

The image displays two systems of musical notation for a piece titled "Cosi fan Tutte". Each system consists of a treble and bass staff. The first system includes measure numbers 3, 8, 12, 20, 31, and 36 above the treble staff. Below the first staff, the figured bass notation reads: A: I, D: $\frac{IV}{I}$, and $\frac{VIII}{I}$. The second system includes measure numbers 46, 51, 57, 65, and 66 above the treble staff. Below the second staff, the figured bass notation reads: $\frac{IV}{V}$ and I. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Figure 8. Cosi fan Tutte "Oh la seria da ridere." (BH-132, GS-137).

[illegible]

Figure 9

Don Giovanni "Amico, che ti par?" (B-283, GS-171).

B. CONTRAPUNTAL PROGRESSIONS

The basic structure of the recitative may outline a contrapuntal progression. Contrapuntal progressions fall into two categories: a passing motion from one chord to another or an embellishing motion around or within a single chord. Examples of both types of contrapuntal progressions are shown in the following section.

Examples of Contrapuntal Passing Motion

Figure 10 shows a descending stepwise motion from G to F. The G represents both the subdominant of the previous key (D major) and the supertonic of the following key (F major). Therefore this progression may be analyzed as a contrapuntal II-I motion in the key of F major which supports the melodic motion from G to A.

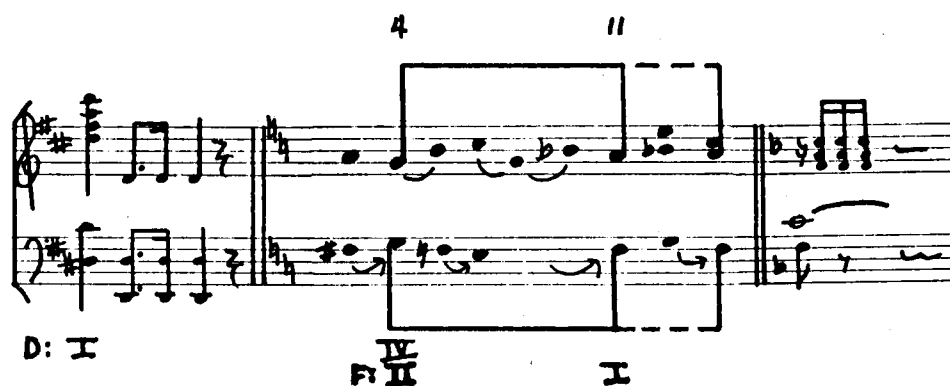


Figure 10. Così fan Tutte "Non v'e tempo." (GH-56, GS-59).

A contrapuntal motion supporting the stepwise melodic motion from G to F is illustrated in Figure 11. This recitative is somewhat unusual

because it relates to the key of the preceding ensemble (in B-flat major) rather than the key of the following accompanied recitative (in C minor). The final sonority, a dominant seventh built on F, resolves to a B-flat major chord at the beginning of the following accompanied recitative before modulating chromatically to C minor.



Figure 11. Don Giovanni "Poverata sventurata!" (B-135, GS-85).

Figure 12 shows a $\flat$ VI-V motion in the key of A major, which is the key of the following aria as well as the supertonic of the preceding ensemble. The G-sharp in the melodic line is in parentheses because it actually occurs in the continuo after the melodic line cadences.⁹ The lowered submediant in the bass supports the retained A in the melodic line.

⁹One of the conventions of eighteenth-century recitative was the delayed cadence, in which the accompaniment cadenced after the vocal line had been completed. See Downes, p. 60; S. H. Hansell, "The Cadence in Eighteenth-Century Recitative," Music Quarterly 54 (No. 2, 1968), pp. 228-248; Westrup, p. 30, for additional information about the recitative cadence.

Examples of Ornamental Motion

A contrapuntal progression may also serve to ornament or embellish a single chord. Figure 13 illustrates a motion from tonic to mediant and back to the tonic. This motion supports a structural descending melodic line (C-B^b-A-G-F) from the tonic. The mediant also represents the supertonic of the previous duet, and although the final F major chord is not a dominant seventh chord, the entire recitative serves as a dominant to the following B-flat major duet.

Figure 13 shows a musical score with two staves. Above the staves are measure numbers 5, 11, and 18. The score illustrates a contrapuntal progression. The bass staff shows a descending melodic line: C4, B^b4, A4, G4, F4. The treble staff shows a corresponding contrapuntal motion. The progression starts at measure 5 with a G major chord (G:I). At measure 11, it moves to an F major chord (F:I), which is also labeled as IV/IV. At measure 18, it returns to a G major chord (G:I), which is also labeled as I. The bass staff shows a descending melodic line: C4, B^b4, A4, G4, F4. The treble staff shows a corresponding contrapuntal motion.

Figure 13. Le Nozze di Figaro "Cosa stai misurando." (B-41, GS-22).

Another I-III-I motion is illustrated in Figure 14. The mediant forms the link between the recitative and its preceding trio (in E major) by serving as the lowered supertonic of E major. D minor also acts as the supertonic to the accompanied ending of the recitative, which ultimately cadences in C major. The melodic interest lies in the descending half-step motion from F-sharp to F-natural, which changes

the mode from major to minor. The diminished seventh chord functions as a leading tone and resolves regularly to D.

Figure 14 shows a musical score with a treble and bass staff. The key signature changes from E major to D minor at measure 6. The score includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature change at measure 6. Chord symbols are provided below the staff: E: I, d: I, IV/IV, bII/III, i, i. Measure numbers 6, 12, and 14 are indicated above the staff.

Figure 14. Così fan Tutte "Non son cattivo comico!" (BH-66, GS-71).

The final example of contrapuntal progression is given in Figure 15. This recitative prolongs the dominant of its following aria (which is itself the dominant of the preceding aria) by outlining the intervals that spell the dominant chord: G to C in the melodic line and E to C in the bass line. This interval-outlining motion is itself ornamented by contrapuntal passing chords in both melodic and bass lines.

Figure 15 shows a musical score with a treble and bass staff. The key signature changes from B-flat major to F major at measure 14. The score includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature change at measure 14. Chord symbols are provided below the staff: Bb: I, F: II/V, I. Measure numbers 14, 17, 25, and 26 are indicated above the staff.

Figure 15. Don Giovanni "Masetto, senti un po'!" (B-163, GS-104).

C. SUMMARY

Each recitative may be heard as an expression of a goal-directed motion. This basic structure may take the form of either a fundamental harmonic progression or a contrapuntal progression. The fundamental harmonic progression, derived from the natural harmonic series, is basically a I-V-I motion, which may be elaborated by the mediant, subdominant, or supertonic. The tonic may be omitted from either the beginning or the end of the progression, forming an incomplete harmonic progression.

Contrapuntal progressions may take the form of either passing motions between chords or ornamental motions around or within a single chord. These basic structural progressions provide the framework within which motions of elaboration, expansion, and unfolding occur. These motions, referred to as prolongations, will be examined in the following chapter.

CHAPTER III

PROLONGATION WITHIN THE SECCO RECITATIVES

The basic structure of any recitative may be unfolded and expanded. This process of expansion, termed prolongation, may be accomplished by either "enlarging the activity of a single member"¹ of the progression or filling in the space between members of a progression. The former may be referred to as chord prolongation; the latter, contrapuntal passing motion.

A. CHORD PROLONGATION

A single chord may be elaborated and embellished either harmonically or contrapuntally. Figures illustrating examples of both types of chord prolongation are presented in this section.

Harmonic Prolongation

A chord may be prolonged by means of a harmonic progression. One example of this is shown in Figure 16. The final dominant of the I-^bIII-IV-V progression is prolonged by its own dominant (I-V-I-V-I). The recitative and the following aria are both in the key of C major, which is the dominant of the key of the preceding aria (in F major). The melodic line moves from the E to the retained and prolonged G.

¹Adele Katz, Challenge to Musical Tradition: A New Concept of Tonality (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1945), p. 15.

Figure 16 shows a musical score for Don Giovanni's aria "Zitto, lascio ch'io senta!". The score is in 4/4 time and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The melody is marked with a slur from measure 12 to 17, and a dashed line indicates a continuation of the melody. The bass line is marked with a slur from measure 12 to 17, and a dashed line indicates a continuation of the bass line. The score includes Roman numerals for the chords: F: I, C: I, bIII, IV, V, and V, I, I. The measures are numbered 12, 17, 20, 25, 32, and 35. The score also includes dynamic markings: N, M, P, and M.

Figure 16. Don Giovanni "Zitto, lascio ch'io senta!" (B-300, GS-182).

Figure 17 illustrates another harmonic prolongation. The recitative outlines two adjoining incomplete harmonic progressions in the key of D major (also the key of the following aria). The initial dominant (A major) in the ii-IV-V-I-IV-V is prolonged by its own dominant (E major). The E major chord is prolonged by the F-sharp minor chord which acts as a neighboring chord. The melodic line unfolds the interval from G to B before descending to the retained A. The G to B motion represents part of the subdominant chord, which also acts as the mediant to E-flat major, the key of the previous aria.

The image displays two systems of musical notation for a scene from Don Giovanni. Each system consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a basso continuo line (bass clef).
 The first system is numbered 4, 9, 21, 22, 23, and 24. The vocal line begins with a whole note chord, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The basso continuo line features a sequence of chords, some marked with 'M' (likely for mordente or mordent). Below the staff, the figured bass notation includes 'F♭: I' and 'D: ii', followed by a box containing 'III' and 'IV', and finally 'V'.
 The second system is numbered 33, 45, 47, 50, 57, 59, and 60. The vocal line continues with a melodic line. The basso continuo line shows a sequence of chords, some marked with 'N' and 'M'. Below the staff, the figured bass notation includes 'I', 'IV', 'V', and 'I'.

Figure 17. Don Giovanni "Chi è là?" (B-73, GS-38).

A more complicated example of harmonic prolongation is shown in Figure 18. This lengthy recitative containing several harmonic recitatives outlines a modulatory process from E-flat major, the key of the preceding aria, to E major, the key of the following duet. The initial F major chord (representing the supertonic of E-flat major) is prolonged by its dominant, which then returns to the F major chord by way of the submediant (itself prolonged by a neighboring chord), functioning as a passing chord between the dominant and the tonic. This I-V-I-V progression in F major acts as a harmonic prolongation of the lowered submediant in D major, which is harmonically prolonged by a $\flat$ III-I-II-V-I progression. This D major progression serves as a harmonic prolongation of the dominant of G major, which is itself

prolonged by a V-I-V-I progression. In this progression, the initial dominant is prolonged by the $\flat$ III-I-II-V-I progression, and both tonics are prolonged by the subdominant and dominant. This entire progression functions as a prolongation of the lowered mediant in E major. The recitative concludes with a $\flat$ III-I-V-I progression in the key of E major. Melodically, the recitative moves from A to a retained and prolonged F-sharp before progressing to G-sharp.

This example illustrates how the concept of harmonic prolongation can explain the concept of modulation, which occurs when a given triad becomes a temporary tonic.² Each harmonically-prolonged tonic became a member of another harmonic prolongation. This process continued until the final key was established.

Contrapuntal Prolongation

Contrapuntal chord prolongation may be accomplished by movement within a chord, such as neighbor motion, or by a circling motion around a chord. In Figure 19, the initial tonic is prolonged by the A minor chord, which serves as a neighboring chord. The trio preceding this recitative is in C major, as is the Act II Finale following the recitative. The melodic line supports the prolongation of the tonic chord by prolonging the B with a neighboring A before unfolding to the G. Figure 20 illustrates a progression in which the submediant is used to embellish the tonic. After the initial structural F major chord, which acts as a neighboring chord to the tonic of the recitation in addition

²Rosen, p. 26.

Figure 19 is a musical score for a piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The key signature is C major (C: I). The time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 9, 11, and 14 indicated above the treble staff. The bass staff contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with 'M' and 'N'. Below the staves, the harmonic analysis is provided: C: I, G: $\frac{V}{I}$, and $\frac{V}{C: \frac{V}{I}} I$.

Figure 19. Cosi fan Tutte "Vittoria patroncini." (B-299, GS-310).

Figure 20 is a musical score for a piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The key signature is B-flat major (B $\flat$: I). The time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 9, 11, 13, 18, 20, 22, and 23 indicated above the treble staff. The bass staff contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with 'N' and 'M'. Below the staves, the harmonic analysis is provided: B $\flat$: I, G: $\frac{V}{IV/IV}$, I (vi), I, VI, I.

Figure 20. Cosi fan Tutte "Ah, non partite!" (B-120, GS-122).

to serving as the dominant of the previous aria, the tonic is followed by the submediant, tonic, dominant, and tonic. The intervals in both melodic and bass lines outline the tones making up the submediant chord. Therefore, this progression could be interpreted as a complete I-V-I progression with the tonic being prolonged by an interval-outlining motion of the submediant. The harmonic progression confirms the key of G major; also the key of the following aria.

Figure 21 shows an incomplete II-V-I progression in which the dominant is contrapuntally prolonged by the subdominant, which functions as a neighboring chord to the dominant. The supertonic acts as a pivot to the key of the previous aria (subdominant in the key of G major); the recitative is in the same key as its following aria. The melodic line basically descends from C to B-flat.

3 9 12 13 14

G: I B^b: IV V (IV) V I I

Figure 21. Don Giovanni "Ferma, perfida." (B-357, GS-217).

The final example of contrapuntal chord prolongation involves a recitative in which the basic structure consists of two adjoining harmonic progressions (Figure 22). The overall harmonic outline of the

B. CONTRAPUNTAL PASSING MOTION

The basic structure of a recitative may also be expanded by a passing motion between members of the progression. Figure 23 illustrates a passing motion from the A minor chord to the F major chord (iii-II-I in F major), which is the tonic of the preceding cavatina reprise and the dominant of both the recitative and the following aria. The dominant is prolonged by the subdominant, which functions as a neighboring chord. The melodic line essentially outlines the dominant triad with added passing chords.

Figure 23. Le Nozze di Figaro "Quanto duolmi, Susanna." (B-173, GS-137).

The recitative illustrated in Figure 24 represents a contrapuntal prolongation of the tonic of its following aria. After first changing the mode from minor to major, the initial F major chord, representing the supertonic of the preceding aria, passes to the mediant and back (F-G-A-G-F) before passing up to the subdominant (representing the dominant of the preceding aria). The melodic line supports both passing motions by moving from A to C and then from A to D.

Musical score for "Signora Dorabella" (B-78, GS-81). The score is in F major, 4/4 time, and consists of two systems. The first system (measures 31-35) features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system (measures 40-45) continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, m).

Figure 24

Così fan tutte "Signora Dorabella." (B-78, GS-81).

Figure 25 illustrates a fundamental I-IV-V-I progression preceded by an ascending passing motion from the lowered submediant to the tonic. The initial E-flat major chord is prolonged by the F minor chord which functions as a neighboring chord. The E-flat then passes to the G and the harmonic progression continues. The recitative occurs as the middle section of a G-major chorus. The recitative is in the key of G major, and the structural melodic tones center around the retained G.

12 19 24 26 30 33 35

6: I $\flat$ VI I IV VI I

Figure 25. Le Nozze di Figaro "Cos'è questa commedia?" (B-137, GS-106).

An additional motion involving the submediant is illustrated in Figure 26. The controlling element in this progression is the retained melodic A, which serves as the tonic of both the recitative and the following duet. It should be noted that the mode is not confirmed until the end of the recitative when the melodic A expands to the C-sharp. The initial harmonic motion begins with the tonic passing to the submediant, which represents the dominant of the preceding aria. The submediant is prolonged by its subdominant (B-flat) before passing back to the tonic, which is then followed by its dominant.

The image displays two systems of musical notation. The first system covers measures 4 to 40, and the second system covers measures 44 to 65. Each system consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). Measure numbers are written above the vocal line. Chord symbols are placed below the piano line. In the first system, the chords are $B^b:I$, $a:i$, $\frac{V}{VI}$, $\frac{I}{bII}$, and $\frac{I}{bII}$. In the second system, the chords are i , I , i , I , V , and $A:I$. The piano part includes various musical markings such as M , P , and N .

Figure 26. Così fan Tutte "Come tutto." (BH-284, GS-291).

Figure 27 illustrates a contrapuntal prolongation involving both the mediant and submediant. The recitative outlines an ornamented V-I progression in the key of B-flat major, which is the dominant of the following aria. The initial submediant chord serves as part of an incomplete passing motion to the dominant F from, most likely, the tonic A of the previous aria. The dominant is ornamented by the D minor chord which represents the mediant of B-flat major and the submediant of F major, in addition to supporting the melodic unfolding of the interval from A to D. The melodic line then descends back to the A before progressing to the B-flat.

The submediant-tonic motion occurs frequently, probably because (to quote Salzer) the progression is most likely "derived through a

5 11 19 24 28 34 41

A: I B^b: IV/IV bVI (vi) V E^b: V I

Figure 27. *Le Nozze di Figaro* "Va là, vecchia pedante." (B-90, GS-64).

process of inversion and imitation in order to achieve more harmonic variety."³ Although the submediant does not directly relate harmonically to either the tonic or the dominant, it represents an inversion of the mediant relationship in which the tonic descends to the dominant instead of ascending through the mediant to the dominant. This descending motion often causes the submediant to be heard as a passing chord between tonic and dominant. This is the case in Figure 28, which illustrates a vi-IV-V-I progression.

Harmonically, this recitative executes a harmonic progression in the key of C major, which is the subdominant of the following ensemble (which is itself the subdominant of the previous aria). The submediant, substituting for the tonic, supports the tonic C in the melodic line. The melodic line then descends stepwise to the G while the progression continues: IV-V-I. The role of the subdominant in this progression is rather ambiguous because it may be heard as part of an incomplete

³Salzer, p. 90.

Figure 28 shows a musical score in D major. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures 2, 7, 9, and 10. The harmonic analysis below the staff indicates the following chords: D: I (D major), C (C major), vi (F# minor), IV (F# major), V (C# major), I (D major), G: IV (G major), and VI (E minor).

Figure 28. Don Giovanni "In questa forma dunque." (B-91, GS-50).

descending passing motion from the tonic to the subdominant while it also substitutes for the tonic.

One of the most interesting contrapuntal passing motions is shown in Figure 29. The basic V-I motion is supported by the passing tones between the G major chord and the C major chord. This motion is supported by a passing motion in the melodic line from B to G. The key of the recitative (C major) is also the key of the beginning of the following accompanied recitative as well as representing the lowered mediant of the preceding duet.

Figure 29 shows a musical score in A major. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures 7, 12, 15, and 16. The harmonic analysis below the staff indicates the following chords: A: I (A major), C: V (C major), IV/IV (F# major), i (F# minor), I (C major), I (C major), and V4 (F# major).

Figure 29. Le Nozze di Figaro "È perchè fosti." (B-352, GS-289).

C. COMBINED HARMONIC AND CONTRAPUNTAL PROLONGATIONS

Harmonic and contrapuntal prolongations may both be found within a single recitative. Figure 30 illustrates one example of this. The recitative is in two sections—the first cadencing in D major (representing the dominant of the preceding aria), the second cadencing in C major (the key of the following aria). The first section outlines a $\flat$ III-iv-V-I progression. The mediant and subdominant are each prolonged by motions circling around the prolonged pitches (F-E-G-F and G-F-A $\flat$ -G) before the progression continues. These prolongations are supported by circling motions in the melodic lines (A-G-B-A and B $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -C-B $\flat$). The retained melodic A continues to be retained in the second section of the recitative before moving to the G.

The D major portion of the recitative serves as a harmonic prolongation of the supertonic of the C major section. The supertonic prolongation is followed by the subdominant (prolonged by a neighbor motion to the dominant), dominant, and tonic. The tonic, in parentheses, represents the initial tone of the following trio. It is included because the recitative moves directly into the trio (attacca subito).

Several types of prolongation are shown in Figure 31. The recitative cadences in the key of C minor, which is the key of the following accompanied recitative. The initial dominant, representing the lowered mediant in the key of the preceding aria, is prolonged by a circling motion in the bass (G-A-F $\sharp$ -G) and a passing motion from B to G in the melodic line. The dominant then moves to the mediant (E-flat) by way of the subdominant. The mediant is reinforced by the presence of its

The image displays two systems of musical notation for a piece from 'Le Nozze di Figaro'. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff. The first system includes measure numbers 6, 17, 21, 28, 35, and 41 above the treble staff. Below the first staff, the figured bass notation is: G: I, D: bIII, IV/IV, i, iv. The second system includes measure numbers 45, 59, 59, 60, 66, 77, 84, and 87 above the treble staff. Below the second staff, the figured bass notation is: iv, C: $\frac{V}{II}$ I, IV, (V), IV, V, I. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, as well as figured bass symbols like 'M', 'N', and 'b'.

Figure 30. Le Nozze di Figaro "Quante buffonerie!" (B-196), GS-155).

5 11 19 24 30 32 37 39

E: I $\flat$ III
c: V

42 44 49 53 56 63

$\flat$ III iv II V i i

Figure 31. Cosi fan Tutte "Amico, abbiamo vinto!" (B-256, GS-260).

dominant (B-flat). The submediant, harmonically prolonged by its dominant, serves as a passing chord from the G up to the B-flat, which is the dominant of the mediant. The mediant then moves to the subdominant (prolonged by a neighboring chord), dominant, and tonic. The melodic line retains the G by means of a neighboring A and also by a circling motion (G-A^b-F-G) before outlining the tonic triad (G-E^b-C).

An interesting example of contrapuntal passing motion in connection with harmonic prolongation is shown in Figure 32. The recitative outlines a vi-I-IV-V-I progression in the key of B-flat major (the dominant of the following aria). The submediant, representing the dominant of the preceding duet, is harmonically prolonged by contrapuntal methods. The tones making up the dominant chord (D-F[#]-A) are outlined with passing chords before arriving at the G. The line moves back to the dominant and up to the tonic again, this time with passing chords. After one more appearance of the dominant, the G (submediant of the entire recitative) moves up to the tonic with a passing diminished chord. The melodic line basically moves from A to G to B-flat.

The extensive use of passing chords in this example is unique to the recitatives examined in the study. The use of the diminished triad as an important passing tone is also unusual. Alfred Einstein suggests that this recitative may not have been composed by Mozart.⁴ Although he bases his premise primarily on historical data and the manner in

⁴Alfred Einstein, "Concerning Some Recitatives in Don Giovanni," Music and Letters 19 (1938), pp. 417-425. Mr. Einstein believes that this recitative was included in the 1801 edition of Don Giovanni because Mozart's original recitatives as performed in the 1788 Vienna version had been lost.

The image displays a musical score for a recitative from *Don Giovanni*. It consists of two systems of music, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The first system covers measures 3 through 22, and the second system covers measures 24 through 33. The piano part includes various markings such as 'M' (marcato), 'P' (piano), and 'A₂b' (second octave flat). Below the piano part, there is a line of figured bass notation in C major and B-flat major, using Roman numerals and lowercase letters to indicate the harmonic structure. The figures are: C: I, 6: vi, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, V, I, V, I, V, i, B^b: vi, I, IV, V, I.

Figure 32. *Don Giovanni* "Amico, per pietà." This recitative is not included in the Bärenreiter edition. (BH-366, GS-232).

which the text is set. Mr. Einstein's supposition is supported by the unusual contrapuntal features of this recitative.

D. SUMMARY

Prolongation is the term used to describe the process by which the basic structure of a recitative is expanded, ornamented, extended, and unfolded. This process may be used to fill in the space between members of the basic structure or to expand the motion of a single chord within the basic structural progression.

The filling-in motion, called contrapuntal passing motion, is accomplished by adding passing chords between members of the basic progression. Expansion of a single member of the progression may take the form of a harmonic prolongation in which the fundamental harmonic progression is used to extend the motion within the prolonged chord. A single chord may also be prolonged contrapuntally by a neighbor motion within the chord or by a circling motion.

CHAPTER IV

COMPARISON OF THE HARMONIC VOCABULARIES OF THE SECCO RECITATIVES IN EACH WORK

This study has thus far attempted to describe the different types of harmonic usage found in all of the secco recitatives. In this chapter, the recitatives will be examined with regard to specific harmonic usage in each work.

A. TYPES OF SONORITIES

Although the total number of secco recitatives in each opera varies very little, there is a difference in the total number of sonorities contained in the recitatives. The average number of chord changes in the recitatives of each opera is 568. Le Nozze di Figaro most closely approaches this average with 563 sonorities. Così fan Tutte contains approximately 26 percent more sonorities than the average, with 717 sonorities. Don Giovanni, with 425 sonorities, contains 25 percent fewer sonorities than the average. These differences might be due to the different types of dialogue taking place during the recitatives of the different operas. The light, chatty sort of dialogue found in Così fan Tutte might require more chord changes, while the more serious tone of Don Giovanni could require a more restrained type of delivery with fewer chord changes.

More important than the total number of sonorities, however, are the categories into which these sonorities fall (see Table I). Over 90

TABLE I
TYPES OF SONORITIES IN THE SECCO RECITATIVES

Type	<u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u>	<u>Don Giovanni</u>	<u>Così fan Tutte</u>
Number of <u>secco</u> recitatives	26	25	25
Total number of sonorities in the <u>secco</u> recitatives	563	425	717
Percentage of sonorities capable of functioning as dominants	93	93	90
Number of diminished triads	2	3	9
Number of augmented sixth chords	--	3	1
Number of major triads and dominant seventh chords	520	393	639
Percentage of minor triads	7	7	10

percent of the sonorities in each work are capable of having dominant function. This includes major triads, dominant seventh chords, diminished leading-tone triads, and augmented-sixth chords (the leading tone triads and augmented sixth chords resolve regularly in each occurrence). The remaining sonorities are minor triads. The great number of sonorities throughout the recitatives capable of functioning as secondary dominants aid in providing the sense of goal-directed motion throughout each recitative.

B. HARMONIC FUNCTION OF THE RECITATIVES

As stated previously, the musical function of each secco recitative is to harmonically prepare for the ensemble or aria immediately following the recitative. An average of 87 percent of all the recitatives examined confirm either the tonic or the dominant of their following musical numbers (see Table II). Once again, the recitatives in Le Nozze di Figaro almost exactly match this average (88 percent). Così fan Tutte also matches this average, with 88 percent of its recitatives confirming the tonic or dominant of the following musical number. Don Giovanni differs by 8 percent less, with 80 percent.

C. STRUCTURE AND PROLONGATION IN THE RECITATIVES

Eighty-three percent of all the secco recitatives outline a harmonic progression. The recitatives in Le Nozze di Figaro again come closest to this average, with 85 percent of its recitatives forming harmonic progressions. The recitatives in Così fan Tutte contain 6 percent more

TABLE II

THE HARMONIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EACH SECCO RECITATIVE
AND ITS FOLLOWING MUSICAL NUMBER

Type	<u>Le Nozze</u> <u>di Figaro</u>		<u>Don</u> <u>Giovanni</u>		<u>Così fan</u> <u>Tutte</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tonic	14	54	15	60	17	68
Dominant	9	34	5	20	5	20
Subdominant	2	8	3	12	2	8
Supertonic	1	4	--	--	--	--
Mediant	--	--	--	--	1	4
Submediant	--	--	1	4	--	--
Other	--	--	1*	4	--	--

*This recitative (Don Giovanni "Poverata sventurata!") confirms the tonic key of its preceding ensemble. See Figure 11, page 16.

harmonic progressions than the average, while the recitatives in Don Giovanni contain 8 percent fewer harmonic progressions (see Table III).

TABLE III
STRUCTURAL PROGRESSIONS IN THE SECCO RECITATIVES

Type Progression	<u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u>		<u>Don Giovanni</u>		<u>Così fan Tutte</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Harmonic Progressions	22	85	19	76	22	88
Contrapuntal Progressions	4	15	6	24	3	12

The remaining recitatives outline contrapuntal progressions. Table IV categorizes the types of contrapuntal progressions. The majority of these progressions are neighbor motions; however, several outline passing motions.

TABLE IV
CONTRAPUNTAL PROGRESSIONS IN THE SECCO RECITATIVES

Type Progression	<u>Le Nozze di Figaro</u>			<u>Don Giovanni</u>			<u>Così fan Tutte</u>		
	No.	<u>Location</u>		No.	<u>Location</u>		No.	<u>Location</u>	
		B	GS		B	GS		BH	GS
Neighbor Motion	3	41	22	3	117	68	3	56	59
		103	75		120	71		66	71
		144	113		135	85		127	132
Passing Motion	1	341	278	3	45	19	--	--	--
					163	104			
					382	250			

Over 81 percent of all the recitatives examined contain either harmonic or contrapuntal prolongations, or a combination of both. This includes 23 out of 26 recitatives in Le Nozze di Figaro (88 percent), 20 out of 25 in Don Giovanni (80 percent), and 19 out of 25 in Così fan Tutte (76 percent). The great number of prolongations is possibly due to the fact that many of the recitatives are lengthy, and prolongation is a method of unfolding and extending the harmony for a greater period of time.

D. SUMMARY

The large number of sonorities in the secco recitatives capable of serving as secondary dominants are the means by which the recitatives express large-scale goal-directed motion. Each recitative relates harmonically to the key of its following ensemble or aria in a direct manner. Most of the recitatives confirm either the tonic or the dominant of their following musical numbers, although some confirm the subdominant, supertonic, mediant, and submediant, with one confirming the tonic of its preceding ensemble.

Most of the recitatives outline harmonic progressions, although several outline contrapuntal progressions. Many of the recitatives are prolonged either harmonically or contrapuntally; these prolongations serve to extend the length of the recitatives and provide harmonic interest while the structural progressions define the goals of the recitatives.

The differences in the percentages discussed in this chapter are probably less important to this study than the similarities. The

significance of these differences might be discovered through examination of the amount and emotional quality of the dialogue set to music and the method by which the melody imitates the natural inflections of speech. The aspect of text setting, however, is beyond the scope of this study. It should be evident, however, that the musical aspects examined in the secco recitatives are not isolated characteristics, but form the basis of the musical language used by Mozart in his secco recitatives.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

Two general aspects of the secco recitatives of Mozart's operas—harmony and melody—form the basis of this study. The scope of this paper prohibits detailed examination of these aspects; it represents primarily an effort to apply the technique of linear analysis to the secco recitatives in order to discover how Mozart used the procedures of structure and prolongation, or the basic underlying motion of the recitative and its elaboration and expansion.

The basic structure, which provides the framework in which prolongation may occur, fulfills an important harmonic function by preparing for the key of its following aria or ensemble. Each recitative could even be considered as a large-scale prolongation of the tonic, dominant, subdominant, supertonic, mediant, or submediant of its following number (usually the tonic or dominant; see Table II, page 44). The close harmonic relationship between recitative and aria repudiates the statement made by Benedetto Marcello in his satirical essay on the abuses found in early eighteenth-century opera:

. . . At the end of a recitative in flats, he will suddenly attack an aria with three or four sharps in the signature and then return to flats in the following recitative; this by the way of novelty!¹

¹Benedetto Marcello, Il teatro alla moda, in Source Readings in Music History, ed. Oliver Strunk (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1950), p. 528.

Mozart was more interested in his recitatives providing a sense of motion and continuity than merely providing novelty and contrast.

Prolongation is accomplished through harmonic or contrapuntal means. The many secondary dominant chords provide the sense of continuing motion towards the structural goals. It should be noted that the identification of "some harmonic and melodic factors as basic and some as elaboration is not absolute."² The distinction between points of structure and points of prolongation is in many cases a subjective one, and the possibility of varied interpretations certainly exists, especially with regard to contrapuntal motion.

The possibilities for further study of the secco recitatives in these and other operas by Mozart are numerous. Detailed examination of the relationship between the text and the melody with regard to how the melodic line imitates the natural inflection of the text might be especially interesting, as would a study of the relationship between the text and the harmony with regard to how the continual use of secondary dominant progressions imitates the alternate tension and relaxation of speech.³ A comparison between the periodic phrasing of the arias and the ensembles as opposed to the continual flow of the recitatives might be made. The principles of contrapuntal voice-leading as employed in the secco recitatives might be studied.

²Wallace Berry, Structural Functions in Music (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1976), p. 61.

³Downes, p. 59.

Since so little has been published about Mozart's recitatives, this paper might perhaps be regarded as an initial step in a continuing examination of the secco recitatives. The appropriateness of studying the harmonic aspects of the recitatives is shared by C. P. E. Bach, who stated in 1762 that "in the recitatives the most important consideration is the harmony."⁴ Regardless of the validity of this statement, the secco recitatives provide an excellent vehicle for applying the techniques of linear analysis, and, in the process, revealing insight into Mozart's creative process.

⁴Carl Phillip Emmanuel Bach, Versuch über die wahre Art das Clavier zu spielen, quoted in Downes, p. 55.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1.  Unstemmed noteheads indicate localized pitch levels.
2.  Stemmed noteheads indicate structural pitch levels. Broken stems are used to show contrapuntal motion within the structure.
3.  The broken beam connecting noteheads with solid stems indicates structural retention of a single pitch.
4.  The broken beam connecting noteheads with broken stems indicate nonstructural retention of a single pitch.
5.  The solid beam indicates movement between different structural pitches.
6.  The slur indicates the unfolding or outlining of different tones within an interval.
7.  Arrowheads attached to slurs indicate secondary dominant relationships.
8. N Neighboring chord.
9. P Passing chord.
10. M Minor sonority.
11. o Diminished sonority.
12. Aug 6 Augmented sixth chord.

4 16 23 24 25

B $\flat$: IV VI
D: IV
($\frac{V}{6}; \frac{I}{V}$)

Detailed description: This musical score is for a recitative passage. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The passage is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 16, 23, 24, and 25 indicated above the staff. Below the staves, the harmonic progression is outlined using Roman numerals: B-flat major IV, VI, D major IV, and a final cadence in B-flat major (V over 6, I over V).

(a) "Bravo! che bella voce!" (B-183, GS-145).

5 12 22 25 34 37 39

F: I VI ii IV V
(c: I)

Detailed description: This musical score is for a recitative passage. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The passage is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 12, 22, 25, 34, 37, and 39 indicated above the staff. Below the staves, the harmonic progression is outlined using Roman numerals: F major I, VI, ii, IV, V, and a final cadence in F major (c: I).

(b) "E decisa la lite" (B-372, GS-301).

Figure A-1. Additional recitatives in Le Nozze di Figaro which outline harmonic progressions.

5 10 11 12

F:

A: ii iv/IV i VI I (D: V)

(c) "Perfida! e in quella forma." (B-584, GS-420).

Figure A-1. (Continued)

5 11 19 25 30 36

42 49 51 76 81

Chord progressions: $E\flat:iii$, I , $F:II$, vi , I , II , II , I ($B\flat:V$)

(a) "Ah! son perduta!" (B-103, GS-75).

9 14 16 24 28

Chord progressions: $G:IV/IV$, $C:IV$, vi , IV , I , V , (I)

(b) "Evviva!" (B-144, GS-113).

Figure A-2. Additional recitatives in Le Nozze di Figaro which outline contrapuntal progressions.

6 10 12 13 22 28 35 48

F# III
III
IV
bII
I

a: V

(c) "Che imbarazzoè." (B-341, GS-278).

Figure A-2. (Continued)

[illegible]

(a) "Ed aspettaste." (B-66, GS-45).

[illegible]

(b) "Oh guarda il demonietto." (B-220, GS-186).

(c) "Piegato è il foglio." (B-442, GS-347).

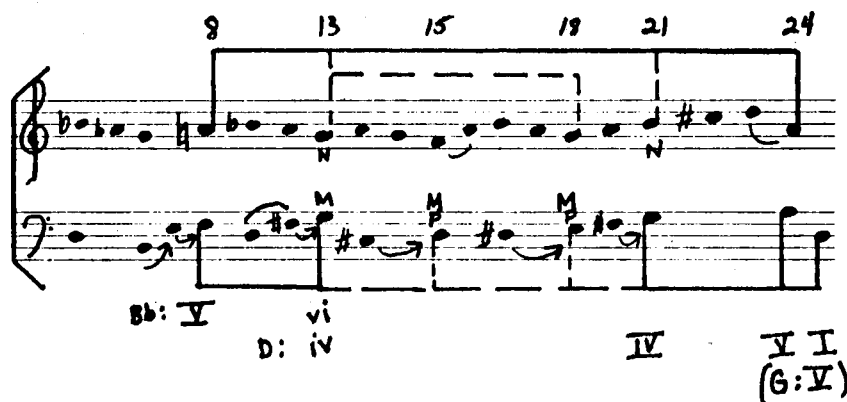
Figure A-3. Additional recitatives in Le Nozze di Figaro which contain harmonic prolongations.

(d) "Queste sono, Madama." (B-427, GS-350).

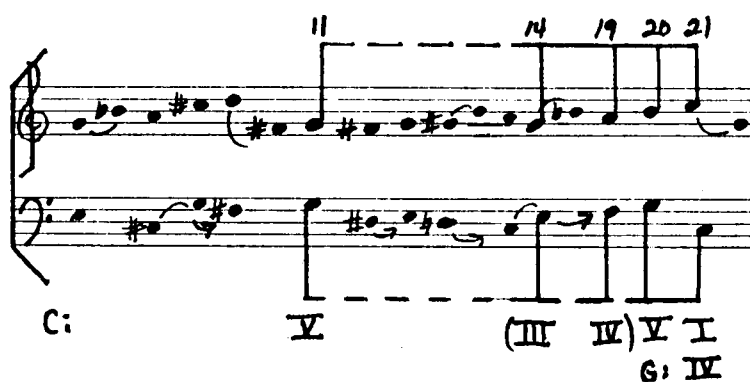
(e) "Barbarina, cos' hai." (B-467, GS-377).



(a) "Tutto ancor." (B-80, GS-54).



(b) "Basilio, in traccia tosto." (B-127, GS-100).



(c) "Dunque voi non aprite?" (B-213, GS-178).

Figure A-4. Additional recitatives in Le Nozze di Figaro which contain contrapuntal prolongations.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above the top staff, measure numbers 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 20, and 24 are indicated. Below the bottom staff, Roman numerals are provided for each measure: C: IV, F: V, I, V, (vi), and I. The notes are written on the staves, with some measures containing rests. The bottom staff has a double bar line after the first measure.

(d) "Io vi dico." (B-416, GS-340).

Figure A-4. (Continued)

The image displays two systems of musical notation for a recitative from *Le Nozze di Figaro*. Each system consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a basso continuo line (bass clef). The first system covers measures 9 through 41. The vocal line features a melodic line with various accidentals and a sustained note in measure 31. The basso continuo line includes a figured bass line with Roman numerals and accidentals, and a line of notes with slurs. The second system covers measures 43 through 54. The vocal line continues the melodic line. The basso continuo line includes a figured bass line with Roman numerals and accidentals, and a line of notes with slurs. The figured bass notation includes Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII) and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) indicating the harmonic structure. The first system is labeled with measures 9, 14, 23, 31, 36, 39, 40, and 41. The second system is labeled with measures 43, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, and 54. The figured bass notation for the first system includes: 8b: VI, V, IV, C: bIII, V, IV. The figured bass notation for the second system includes: li, V, I, II, V, I, IV, V, I, (F: V).

(a) "Or bene." (B-53, GS-33).

Figure A-5. Additional recitatives in *Le Nozze di Figaro* which contain combined harmonic and contrapuntal prolongations.

6 13 19 22 29 41 47 61

N N N

I V I II V I

E♭: iii
F: ii

66 71 75 78 79 95

I II V I V I

(b) "Vieni, cara Susanna." (B-166, GS-128).

Figure A-5. (Continued)

6 9 14 16 17 18 19

F: ii I ii IV I
B $\flat$: I Y (vi)(IV) Y I

23 28 33 35

C: Y IV Y I

(c) "Eccovi, o caro a mico." (B-402, GS-327).

2 7 10 12 25 30

G: I
F: II (I)

31 35 42 44

II IV Y I
(B $\flat$: Y)

(d) "Nel padriglione." (B-477, GS-389).

Figure A-5. (Continued)

D: I,
F: $V_2/V_3/V$ I

(a) "V'è gente." (B-289, GS-176).

E: II/IV I i
G: V

(b) "Calmatevi." (B-382, GS-250).

F: ii
G: i V i
(D: iv)

(c) "Ah, si segua." (B-392, GS-256).

Figure A-6. Additional recitatives in Don Giovanni which outline harmonic progressions.

The musical score is written on two staves. The top staff contains measures 3, 10, 19, 23, and 24. The bottom staff contains measures P, M, and N. Below the staves, the following Roman numerals are indicated: D: IV, Bb: VI, V, (IV), and V.

Figure A-7. Don Giovanni "Mi par ch'oggi." Example of a contrapuntal progression with contrapuntal prolongation. (B-120, GS-71).

(a) "Leporello, ove sei?" (B-45, GS-19).

(b) "Fermata, scellerato!" (B-117, GS-68).

(c) "Restati qua!" (GS-223; does not appear in the Bärenreiter or Breitkopf und Härtel edition).

Figure A-8. Additional recitatives in Don Giovanni which contain harmonic prolongations.

6 13 21 29 37 39

D: I
V I
Bb: VI V (IV) V I

Detailed description: This musical score is for the recitative 'Orsù, spiccati presto.' It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music, with measure numbers 6, 13, 21, 29, 37, and 39 written above. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music, with measure numbers 6, 13, 21, 29, 37, and 39 written above. The lower staff includes a 'D' (Da Capo) marking above the first measure and a 'V' (Crescendo) marking above the second measure. Below the staves, the harmonic analysis is given for both staves: D: I, V I, Bb: VI, V, (IV), V, I.

(a) "Orsù, spiccati presto." (B-62, GS-30).

4 11 16 30 33 35

F: VI
A: IV (V) IV V (IV) V I

Detailed description: This musical score is for the recitative 'Alfin siam liberati.' It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music, with measure numbers 4, 11, 16, 30, 33, and 35 written above. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music, with measure numbers 4, 11, 16, 30, 33, and 35 written above. Below the staves, the harmonic analysis is given for both staves: F: VI, A: IV (V), IV, V, (IV), V, I.

(b) "Alfin siam liberati." (B-109, GS-61).

3 8 9 10

D: iv
C: iii iv
V I
(G: IV)

Detailed description: This musical score is for the recitative 'Come mai creder.' It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains four measures of music, with measure numbers 3, 8, 9, and 10 written above. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains four measures of music, with measure numbers 3, 8, 9, and 10 written above. The lower staff includes a 'D' (Da Capo) marking above the first measure and a 'V' (Crescendo) marking above the second measure. Below the staves, the harmonic analysis is given for both staves: D: iv, C: iii, iv, V, I, (G: IV).

(c) "Come mai creder." (B-152, GS-94).

Figure A-9. Additional recitatives in Don Giovanni which contain contrapuntal prolongations.

10 14 16

N

F: II I

C: V (IV) V I

(d) "Guarda un po?" (B-174, GS-111).

9 14 18 25 27 31 39 42 46

N

A: III VI IV (V) IV V I

(D: V)

(e) "Leporello!" (B-270, GS-162).

Figure A-9. (Continued)

5 8 13 15 17

Harmonic progression: E^b : ii, B^b : $\overline{V}$, I, IV, V

(a) "Non piangere." (BH-50, GS-53).

3 6 9

Harmonic progression: B^b : $\overline{V}$, D: $bIII$, iv, $\overline{V}$, I

(b) "La commedia è graziosa." (BH-52, GS-56).

Figure A-10. Additional recitatives in Così fan Tutte which outline harmonic progressions.

The musical score is divided into three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 3-36) features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a figured bass line. The figured bass line includes Roman numerals: C: IV, I, II, IV, V, III, I. The second system (measures 41-89) continues the melodic and harmonic development, with figured bass line Roman numerals: II, I, N, M, N. The third system (measures 96-98) shows a final harmonic progression with Roman numerals: IV, V, I, (B^b: V). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs, as well as performance markings like 'm', 'p', 'n', and 'm'.

Figure A-11. *Così fan Tutte* "Bravo! queste è costanza." Example of harmonic prolongation. (BH-275, GS-279).

2 9 14 17 27 31 35 39 42 47 53 60 62

A: IV/IV
F: II I VI

(a) "Oh che bella." (BH-227, GS-231).

4 9 20 25 39 44 48 53 54 55

A: IV/IV
G: I V I (C: V)

(b) "Oh poveretto me." (BH-296, GS-305).

Figure A-12. Additional recitatives in *Così fan Tutte* which outline complete harmonic progressions and contain contrapuntal prolongations.

3 15 23 25

G: I
E: bIII I V

This musical score is for the recitative "Fuor la spada!". It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music is divided into measures by vertical lines, with measure numbers 3, 15, 23, and 25 indicated above the staff. Below the staves, the harmonic analysis is given as G: I, E: bIII, I, and V.

(a) "Fuor la spada!" (BH-20, GS-17).

7 9 17 25 37

E: i
C: iii I IV V
(G: I)

This musical score is for the recitative "Scioccherie di Poeti.". It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music is divided into measures by vertical lines, with measure numbers 7, 9, 17, 25, and 37 indicated above the staff. Below the staves, the harmonic analysis is given as E: i, C: iii, I, IV, V, and (G: I).

(b) "Scioccherie di Poeti." (BH-23, GS-21).

8 13 19 22 23

f: Bb: ii vi IV V I
(Eb: V)

This musical score is for the recitative "Stelle!". It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The music is divided into measures by vertical lines, with measure numbers 8, 13, 19, 22, and 23 indicated above the staff. Below the staves, the harmonic analysis is given as f:, Bb: ii, vi, IV, V, I, and (Eb: V).

(c) "Stelle!" (BH-40, GS-40).

Figure A-13. Additional recitatives in Act I of Così fan Tutte which contain contrapuntal prolongations.

5 12 16 17

D: iii V IV I V

(d) "Dove son?" (BH-62, GS-66).

6 13 21 23

C: IV A: $\flat$ VI V I (D: V)

(e) "Che vita maledetta." (BH-68, GS-73).

Figure A-13. (Continued)

3 13 19 22 27 35 38

F: IV/IV IV V
C: bIII I (ii) (IV) I

60 62 69

(G: $\frac{\text{V}}{\text{I}}$)

(f) "Che silenzio!" (BH-85, GS-88).

Figure A-13. (Continued)

3 13 18 19 25 29 35 45 50 58

76 79 94 95

D: IV
G: I

(vi) I (ii) I V

(a) "Andate là." (BH-200, GS-200).

7 10 17 25 31 37 40 42

G: ii vi

Bb: I VI IV V I

(b) "Il tutto deponete." (BH-219, GS-223).

Figure A-14. Additional recitatives in Act II of Così fan Tutte which contain contrapuntal prolongations.

A musical score for a guitar, consisting of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is E-flat major (Eb:). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 10, 14, 20, 21, 22, and 23 indicated above the top staff. The bottom staff contains fret numbers (II, III, I, IV, V) and fingering letters (M, N) below the notes. The music features a series of chords and melodic lines across the two staves.

(c) Il tutto deponete." (BH-219, GS-223).

Figure A-14. (Continued)

VITA

Nancy Ann Godsey was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, on April 26, 1954. She attended schools in Knoxville, and graduated from Bearden High School, Knoxville, Tennessee, in June 1972.

The following August she entered Louisiana State University. She graduated with high honors in 1976, with a Bachelor of Music degree in voice. In the summer of 1976, she entered the graduate school of The University of Tennessee, and received the Master of Music degree with a major in music theory in December 1979.

The author is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Pi Kappa Lambda honor societies, Sigma Alpha Iota professional music fraternity, and the National Opera Association. She has been employed since 1977 as an instructor at Jones County Junior College in Ellisville, Mississippi, where she teaches voice and directs the Opera Workshop. The author currently resides in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.