

Alexis Agrafiotis

Symphony in one movement (1999)

The title of the piece does not follow the traditional notion of the sonata form of the 19th century nor refers to the etymological meaning of the word "symphony", but only that it is written for orchestra. It belongs to absolute music without having any program.

It is a serial work because of the dodecaphonic structure result other parameters.

The row consists of 4 parts: e, b, f (13 semi tones), b flat, e flat, a flat (10 semi tones), d, g, c (10 semi tones) and f sharp, a, c sharp (7 semi tones).

Formally the piece consists also of 4 parts with the tempi ;quarter = 40, quarter = 52, quarter = 52 and quarter = 76, which have in their length the analogy of 13:10:10:7.

Also the instrumentation is based upon these numbers: 10 wood winds, 7 brass, 2x13 strings, 7 gong +3 piatti= 10 percussion and 1 tam-tam.

The symphony has parts which are ad libitum, which means without meter. The conductor does not conduct metrically but simply coordinates. But in general the piece is in one movement.

What is told above is only a musicological approach, only technical, there is no aim that the structure has to be audible. The music says what it wants to say by it self.