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**“Interventionist” Phasing in Steve Reich’s *Nagoya Marimbas***  
Handout

**Example 1:** Marimba 2 plays a beat-class transposition of Marimba 1.

Musical score for Example 1, measures 15-16. The score is in 2/4 time and consists of two staves: Marimba 1 (top) and Marimba 2 (bottom). Marimba 1 plays a melodic line starting on a whole note in the first measure, followed by eighth notes and a quarter note in the second measure. Marimba 2 plays a similar melodic line, but it is transposed such that its notes occur in different beat positions relative to the bar line compared to Marimba 1. Red arrows point to the first notes of each staff to highlight this phasing.

**Example 2:** Marimba 2 plays a different beat-class transposition of Marimba 1.

Musical score for Example 2, measures 19-20. The score is in 2/4 time and consists of two staves: Marimba 1 (top) and Marimba 2 (bottom). Marimba 1 plays a melodic line starting on a whole note in the first measure, followed by eighth notes and a quarter note in the second measure. Marimba 2 plays a similar melodic line, but it is transposed such that its notes occur in different beat positions relative to the bar line compared to Marimba 1. Red arrows point to the first notes of each staff to highlight this phasing.

**Example 3:** In mm. 23–24, Marimba 2 “appears to know” the tail end of Marimba 1’s part before Marimba 1 plays it.

Musical score for Example 3, measures 23-24. The score is in 2/4 time and consists of two staves: Marimba 1 (top) and Marimba 2 (bottom). Marimba 1 plays a melodic line starting on a whole note in the first measure, followed by eighth notes and a quarter note in the second measure. Marimba 2 plays a similar melodic line, but it is transposed such that its notes occur in different beat positions relative to the bar line compared to Marimba 1. Red arrows point to the first notes of each staff to highlight this phasing.

**Example 4:** Registral high points send a false signal to the listener.

30 Marimba 1

Marimba 2

**Example 5:** A “subcollection shift” occurs between m. 65 and m. 66.

Marimba 1

66

**Example 6:** During mm. 21–28, Reich changes from [7, 9, E, 2, 4] to [9, E, 2, 4, 5] via a two-step process. Meanwhile, during mm. 21–27, Reich shifts from downbeat low-points to downbeat high-points via a two-step process.

21 [7, 9, E, 2, 4]

[2, 4, 5, 7, 9, E]

L

H

25

[9, E, 2, 4, 5]

(X)



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