

knowledge organization/music boundary

ISKO UK Conference, 8-9 July 2013 Deborah Lee, City University

Introduction

Music

Library and information science

Schedule

- I. The "great" vocal/instrumental divide
- 2. Main musical instruments classes
- Cross-currents between knowledge organization (KO) and organological classification schemes

Music perspective

- Music considered vocal <u>or</u> instrumental
- Values change over time, e.g.
 - I9th century: rise of "absolute music"
- Vocal and instrumental music as genres?

KO perspective

- Classification schemes reinforce the vocal/instrumental divide, e.g.
 - Highest division within 'medium'
 - Same concept treated differently in vocal and instrumental
 - Separate citation orders
- However, no strong preference for instrumental or vocal

Musical works do not always fit this binary classification

e.g. choral symphonies

Classifying choral symphonies

- Orchestral works with choral parts
- E.g. Beethoven's 9th symphony
- Medium = orchestra + choir (+ soloists)
- Form = symphony
- → Vocal or instrumental?

- Analysis of choral symphonies in KO schemes reveals ...
 - Difficulties in handling 'vocal <u>and</u> instrumental' works
 - If treated as vocal, problems having an 'instrumental' form

So ...

 In music domain choral symphonies are hybrid and original → reflected in KO

Organology classification outline

- Organology = sub-discipline of music devoted to instruments
- Classification and taxonomies are core of organology
- 20th and 21st centuries: dominance of Hornbostel and Sachs (H/S) classification
- H/S = 1914, but based on earlier scheme by Mahillon (1880)

Organology perspective (historical)

 From Ancient Greek theorists onwards, 'traditional' 3 class system









- Order of strings/wind varies
- Percussion usually at end

Organology perspective (modern)

However ...

- Mahillon's 4 class system in 1880
- Division: how sounds created/vibrations
- Basis of Hornbostel and Sachs classes

Idiophones

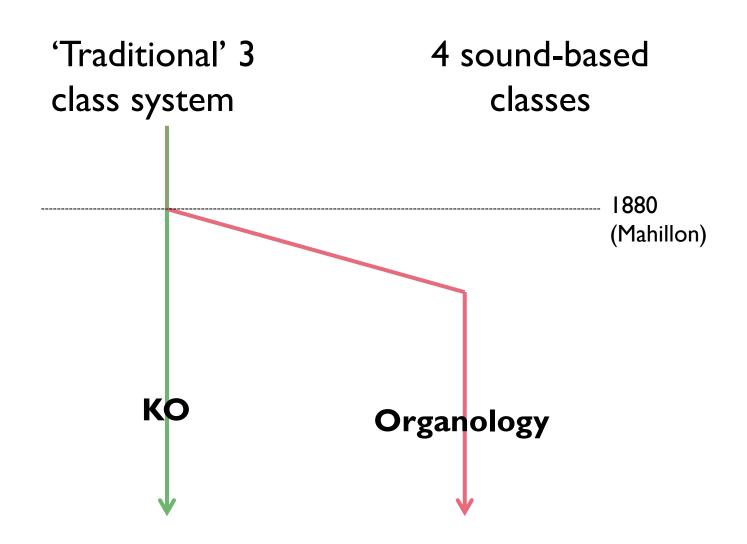
Membranophones



Aerophones

KO perspective

- 3 'traditional' classes
- When percussion is divided, not usually at class level
- Dominance of Western instruments



Do organological taxonomies, e.g. H/S, infiltrate KO schemes?

How? Which classes?

Example 1. Flexible classification (1967)

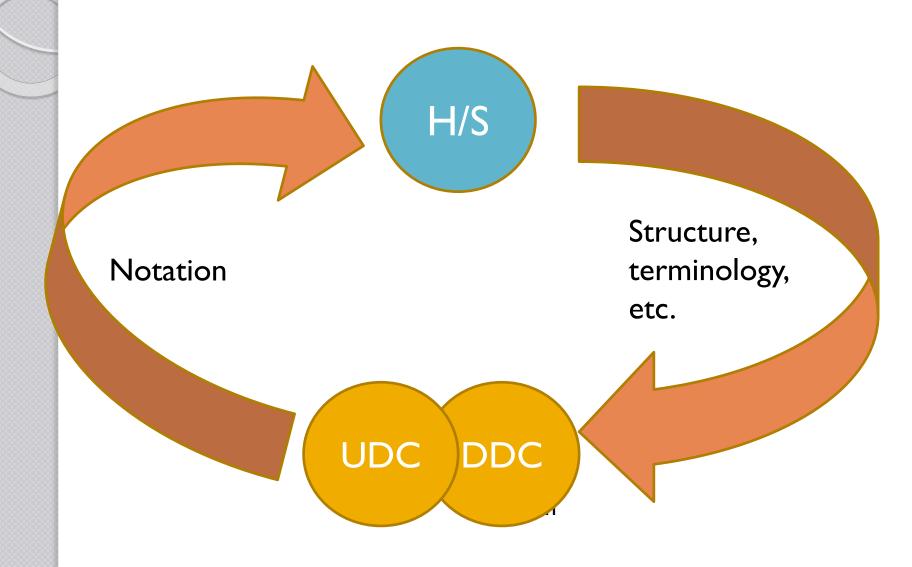
- H/S used for percussion instruments
 - Main division within percussion class: idiophones and membranophones
 - Ordering within idiophones and membranophone sections indebted to H/S

Example 2. Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC; Phoenix schedule/edition 20 onwards)

- Heavily indebted to H/S
- Use of H/S terminology
 - e.g. 'Wind instruments (Aerophones)'
 - e.g. 'Mechanical struck idiophones'
- Orders within classes correlate to H/S
- But ... cannot entirely escape older DDC editions, e.g. keyboards still separate

... and in the opposite direction

- H/S uses KO ideas of notation
- Authors state use of DDC notation
- (Gnoli: ... actually the European, Otlet and La Fontaine adaptation of DDC)
- **So** ... KO scheme also influencing organological taxonomies
- Full circle: DDC20 onwards utilises H/S, which was itself influenced by DDC



Concluding thoughts

- Different ways of traversing the boundary
 - Reflection. Music domain reflected in KO
 - Independence. Music and KO differ
 - Adoption. KO adopts elements of music schemes, and occasionally vice versa
- Study the boundary -> understand issues

Questions



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