

# I. “As sure as time...”

Structure	Vocal techniques/sound	Movement
<p>Repeat this phrase <u>varying the stresses</u> until you feel that you have varied the stresses enough.</p> <p>[It is O.K. to repeat the phrase in the same stressed way before moving on to the next stressed version]</p>	<p><i>Start monotone and gradually raise your voice pitch level.</i></p>	<p><b>Stay in the same position.</b></p> <p><b>When the section is finished, move to a different place in the room.</b></p>

# II. “... history is repeating itself...”

<p>Stay silent for <u>10 seconds</u> before beginning. [DO NOT MOVE AT ALL DURING THIS SILENCE]</p> <p>Say the phrase as slowly as possible.</p> <p><b>EITHER</b> choose to say the words as complete <b>OR</b> savour each syllable separately.</p> <p>Do not read the whole sentence.</p>	<p><i>Whisper</i></p> <p><b>Exclude:</b> Shout</p>	<p><b>Slowly move around the space.</b></p> <p><b>When the section is finished, stop in one position.</b></p>
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# III. “... and as sure as man is man...”

<p>Speak each word separated by a minimum of 10 seconds silence.</p> <p>Speak the words in any order that you like.</p> <p>Either continue to section IV or return to section II.</p> <p>You may read the whole sentences with pauses between each phrase.</p>	<p><i>An element of body percussion (e.g. stamp)</i></p>	<p><b>Part way through this section, move to another place in the room and stay there.</b></p>
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# IV. “... history is the last place he’ll look for his lesson.”

<p>Repeat this phrase emphasising a different word each time.</p> <p>You may read the phrase backwards (do not reverse the words).</p> <p><b>DO NOT FEEL THAT YOU HAVE TO START WITH THE FIRST WORD.</b></p> <p>If time, go back to section I.</p>	<p><i>Any.</i></p>	<p><b>Gradually walk around looking at people as if you are teaching them and making whatever gestures you wish to emphasize your point/s...</b></p> <p><b>When you have finished speaking Stop in that position.</b></p>
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The fixed media will last approximately 15 minutes.  
 Jason will start the installation on section I after a duration of his choice  
 Diane will start section IV and Grant section III at any time after Jason.  
 All must finish on the final section.  
 Embrace the emptiness of sound; less is more (the fixed media is busy!)

## For those who want to be technical about the stresses

### Rhythm and meter in English poetry

English poetry employs five basic rhythms of varying stressed (/) and unstressed (x) syllables. The meters are iambs, trochees, spondees, anapaests and dactyls. In this document the stressed syllables are marked in boldface type rather than the traditional "/" and "x." Each unit of rhythm is called a "foot" of poetry.

The meters with two-syllable feet are

- IAMBIC (x /) : That **time** of **year** thou **mayst** in **me** behold
- TROCHAIC (/ x): **Tell** me **not** in **mournful** **numbers**
- SPONDAIC (/ /): **Break, break, break/** On thy **cold** **grey** stones, O **Sea!**

Meters with three-syllable feet are

- ANAEPESTIC (x x /): And the **sound** of a **voice** that is **still**
- DACTYLIC (/ x x): **This** is the **forest** **primeval**, the **murmuring** **pin**es and the **hem**lock (a trochee replaces the final dactyl)

Each line of a poem contains a certain number of feet of iambs, trochees, spondees, dactyls or anapaests. A line of one foot is a monometer, 2 feet is a dimeter, and so on--trimeter (3), tetrameter (4), pentameter (5), hexameter (6), heptameter (7), and octameter (8). The number of syllables in a line varies therefore according to the meter. A good example of trochaic monometer, for example, is this poem entitled "Fleas":

Adam  
Had'em.

Here are some more serious examples of the various meters.

iambic pentameter (5 iambs, 10 syllables)

- That **time** | of **year** | thou **mayst** | in **me** | behold

trochaic tetrameter (4 trochees, 8 syllables)

- **Tell** me | **not** in | **mournful** | **num**bers

anapaestic trimeter (3 anapaests, 9 syllables)

- And the **sound** | of a **voice** | that is **still**

dactylic hexameter (6 dactyls, 17 syllables; a trochee replaces the last dactyl)

- **This** is the | **forest** pri | **meval**, the | **murmuring** | **pine** and the | **hem**locks