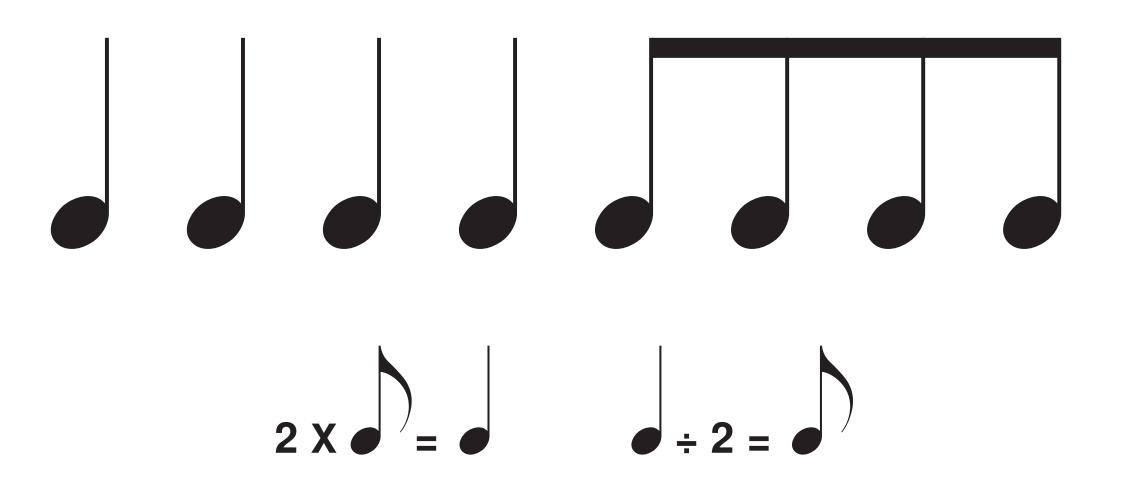
The Incas built at least 23,000 km of roads throughout their empire but missed to invent the wheel.

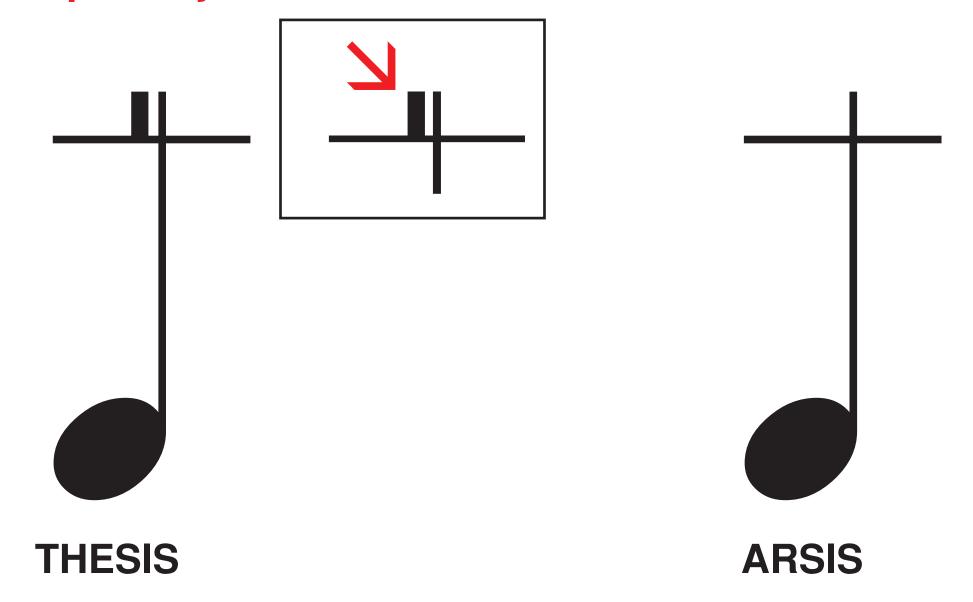


Let us imagine that in musical time theory we missed to discover that we can use durational ratios...



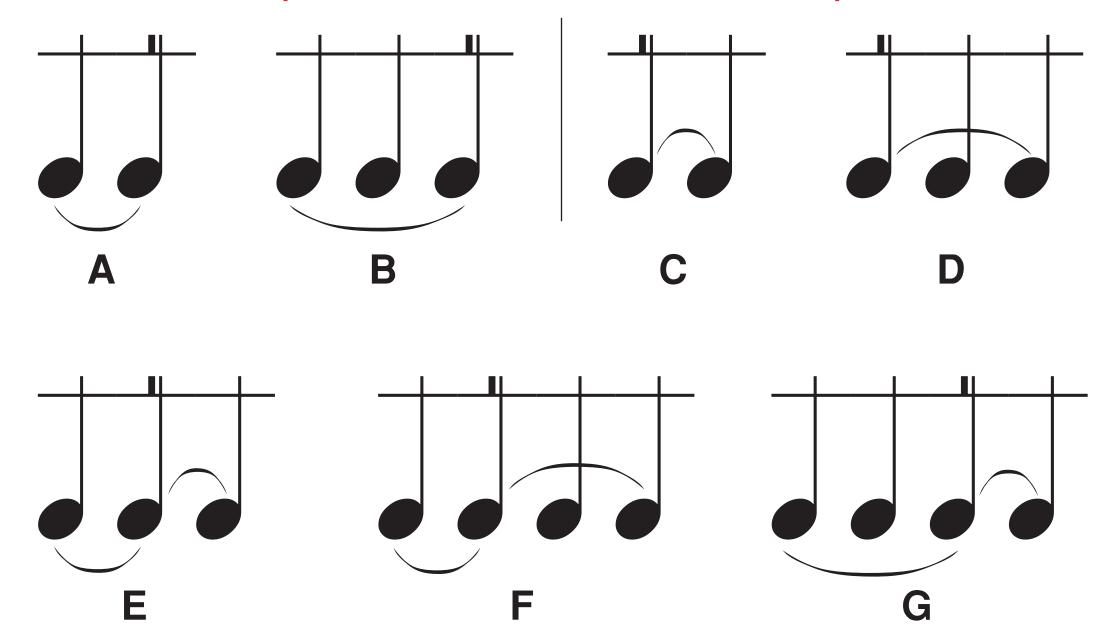
...while still being able to notate time-discrete musical structures...

Explicit symbols for THESIS and ARSIS values



"UPBEAT" and "AFTERBEAT" relationships

(anacrusical vs. metacrusical)



Prerequisites for writing / reading perceptual notation:

- knowing all the IOI-related perceptual thresholds
- telling which IOI belongs/relates to which threshold
- relational and then absolute memory for a whole range of IOI sequences
- knowing how to notate different IOI sequences upon hearing them
- performing and/or mentally imagining (elogizing) notated IOI sequences

A certain IOI triggers certain perceptual experiences, leading to...

...an experimentally-defined perceptual phenomenon.



Hence, recognition of experience = recognition of IOI.



Recognition of IOI makes possible its graphical notation.



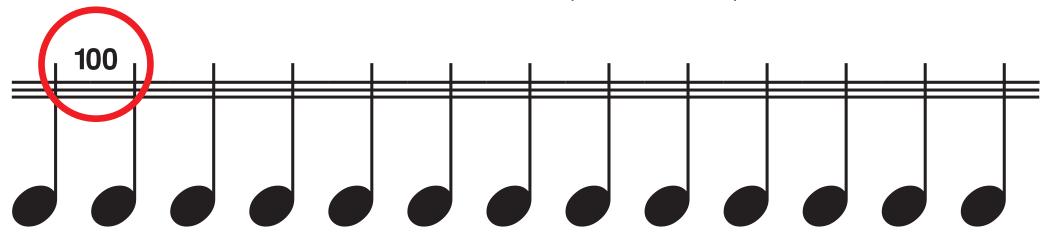
Graphical notation makes possible first-sight production.



And: apperception / educated perception for the recognition/production of a wide range of IOIs needed.

Perceptually-defined isochronal tempi – I

 $IOI \approx 100ms (MM \approx 600)$

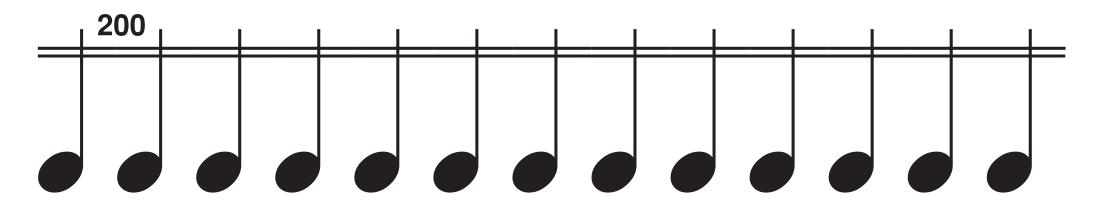


Related perceptual phenomena:

- the beginning of the IOI range for the "central tendency for habitually perceived durations" (Fraisse, 1964)
- the beginning of the "macro-temporal region that allows for the recognition of temporal features" (Roederer, 1975)
- the threshold of subjective rhythmization (Bolton, 1894)
- the fastest compound tempo (i.e. when grouped in three) (London, 2004)

Perceptually-defined isochronal tempi – II

 $IOI \approx 200 ms (MM \approx 300)$

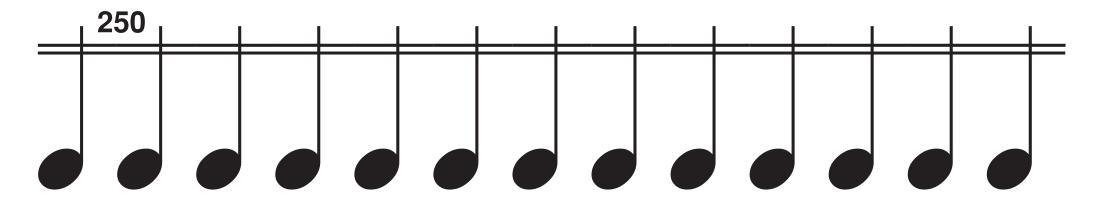


Related perceptual phenomena:

- the minimum duration of a "present moment" (Clynes, 1989)
- the minimum acton (Clynes, 1989)
- the minimum duration of the perceptual present (Pöppel, 1988)
- the minimum interval between two stimuli for subjects to have enough time to transfer their attention from one stimulus to the other (Feilgenhauer, 1912)
- threshold of (note-to-note) synchronization (Fraisse, 1982)

Perceptually-defined isochronal tempi – III

 $IOI \approx 250 ms (MM \approx 240)$

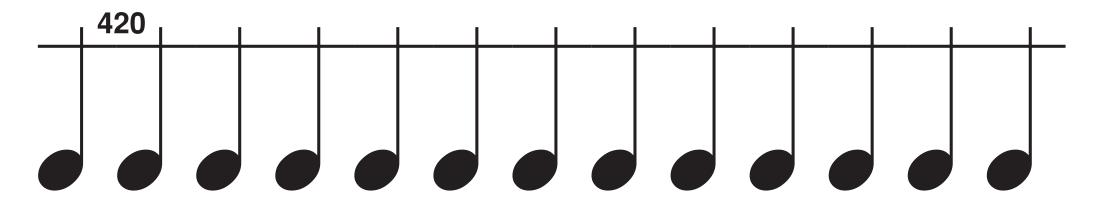


Related perceptual phenomenon:

• the threshold between the holistic vs. analytical processing of durations (Michon, 1964)

Perceptually-defined isochronal tempi – IV

 $IOI \approx 420ms (MM \approx 143)$

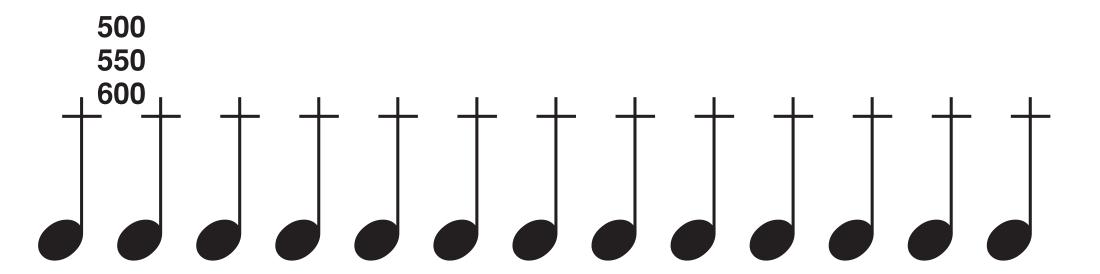


Related perceptual phenomenon:

• sustainable rate of (continuous) attention shift (Fraisse, 1964; Feilgenhauer, 1912)

Perceptually-defined isochronal tempi – V

 $IOI \approx 500, 550, 600ms (MM \approx 120, 109, 100)$

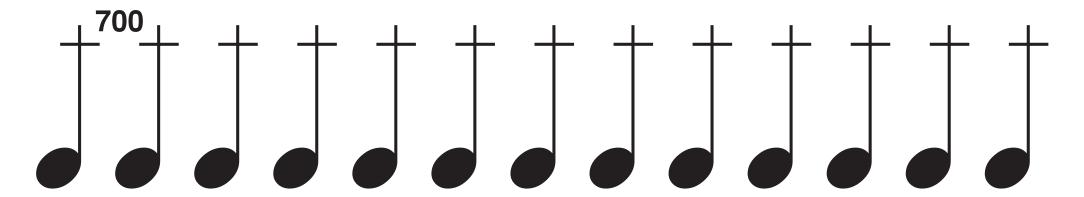


Related perceptual phenomenon:

- (central nervous system) resonance-specific IOIs (van Noorden & Moelants, 1999)
- IOI 600ms optimal rate of attention shift (Mager, 1925)

Perceptually-defined isochronal tempi – VI

 $IOI \approx 700ms (MM \approx 86)$

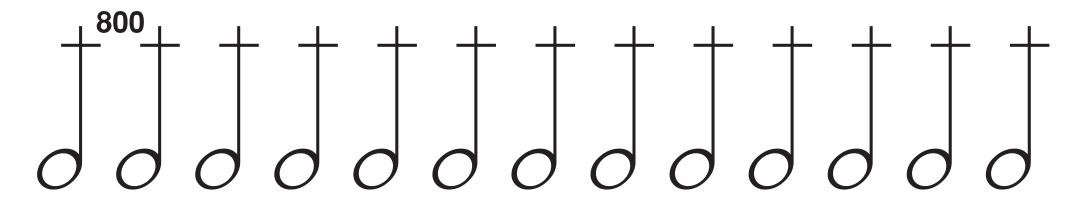


Related perceptual phenomenon:

- the last non-gap defined IOI (ideal unit of perceptual present) (Fraisse, 1964)
- the optimum interval for immediate succession (Oléron, 1952)

Perceptually-defined isochronal tempi – VII

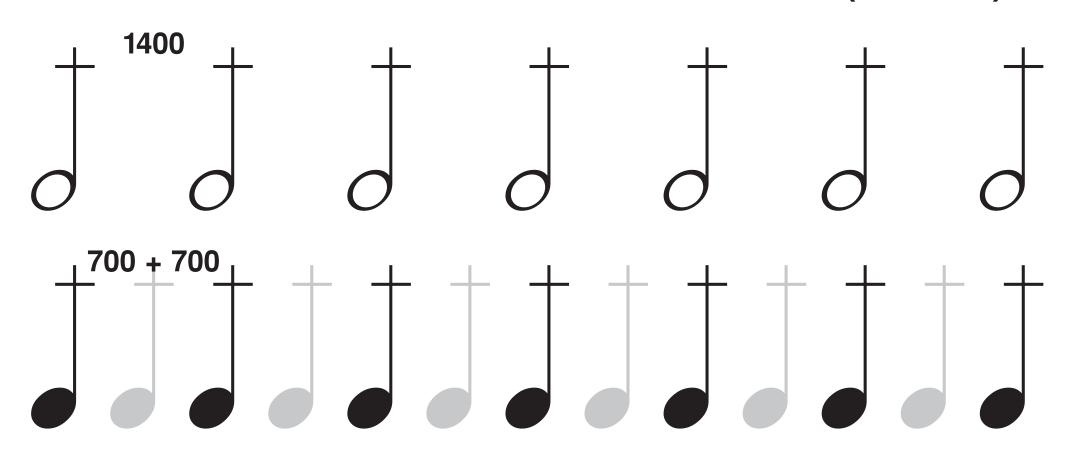
 $IOI \approx 800ms (MM \approx 75)$



Related perceptual phenomenon:

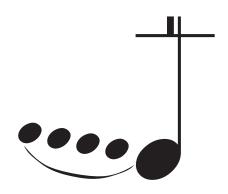
• the first gap defined IOI (cf. Fraisse, 1964)

As the temporal gap becomes the dominant feature for IOIs above 1000ms (Fraisse, 1964), all isotempi with IOIs between 800 and 1500ms will be related to their divisional value (i.e. 1÷2)

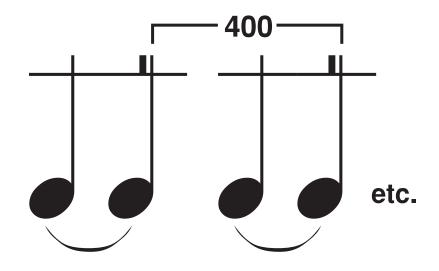


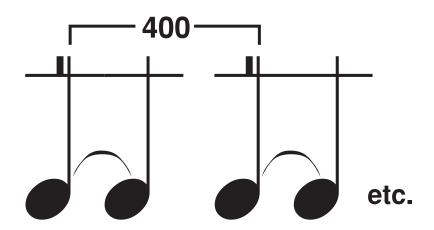
Other types of pulsatory structures – I

Crushing notes:



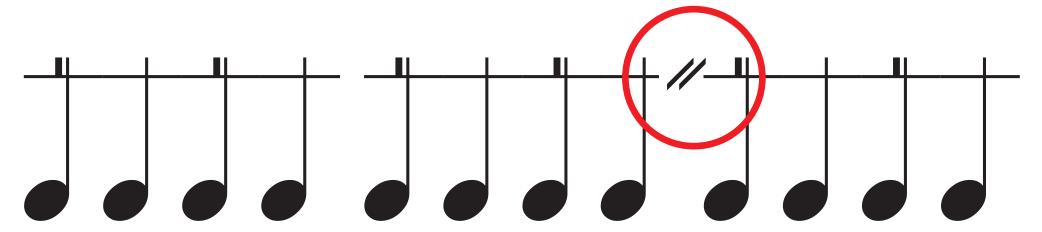
"Dotted" structures:





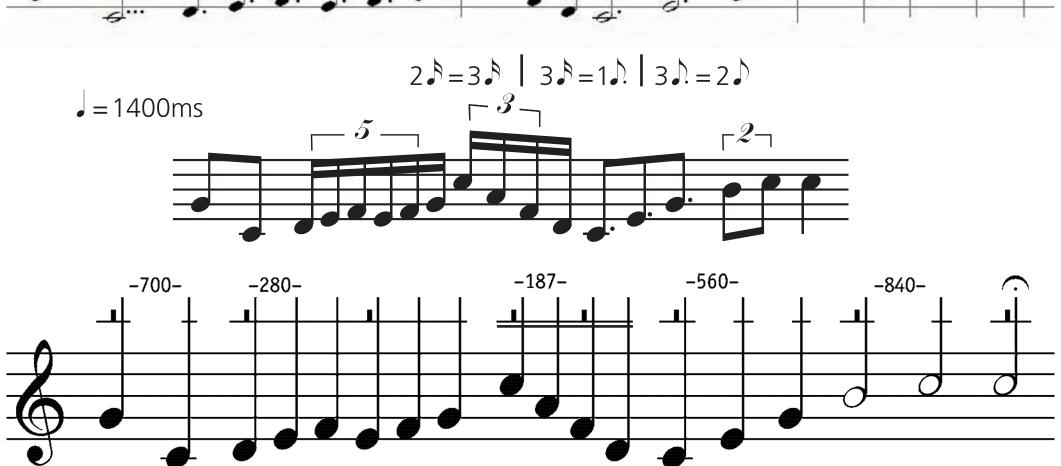
Other types of pulsatory structures – II

Sudden shifts of temporal windows



Possibility for a wholly (a)perceptual approach: a non-metrical, non duration-relational representation of musical time





Implications: Do you speak "Time-ish"?

- the promise of a perception-based musico-temporal language with a corresponding notational system
- creative exploration
 of our *overall* discrete-temporal competence
- less feet-tapping and duration-relating,
- more cognition,
- more educated temporal perception.

The perceptual notation is open-source. Feel free to use, modify and enhance it.

e-mail for help at pogo@mailbox.ro

2 more detailed papers on this topic downloadable at:

www.zeuxilogy.home.ro