organ—machine—suguru goto

text assemblage by Adrian Hornsby In the vocal era the musician was his own instrument. Instruments brought in a new technical factor: mechanical possibilities increased, and dynamics and frequency ranges were expanded. This gave rise to new and larger-scale forms of expression, although the process of expression itself became more and more dissociated from human beings...Electronic music constitutes a third era within this scheme. It stands in the same relation to instrumental music as instrumental music to vocal music...There is no doubt that the subjective factor that dominated music for so long in the name of "emotional expression" is now close to extinction.

H. H. Stuckenschmidt. Twentieth Century Music

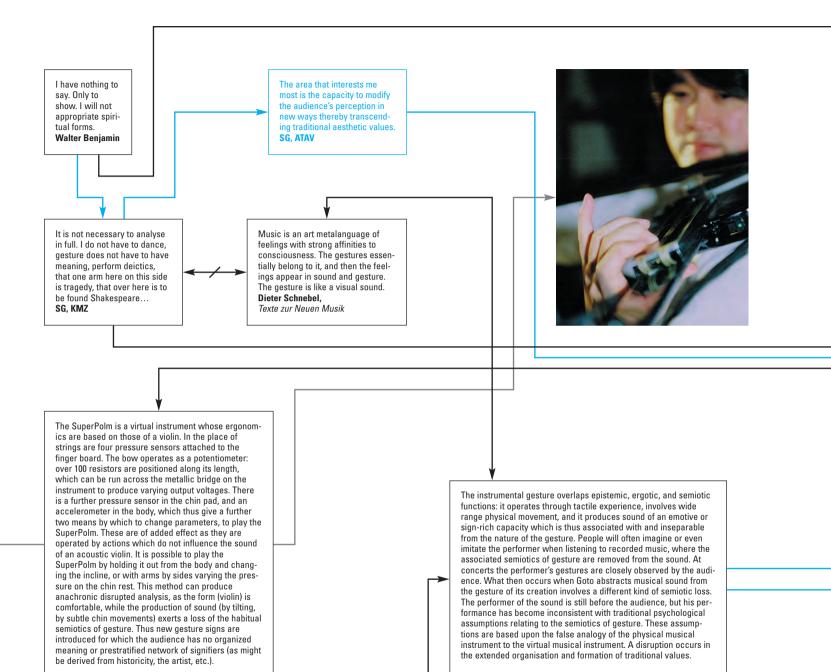
There are in fact two ways of reading a book: either we consider it a box which refers us to an inside, and in that case we look for the signified: if we are still more perverse or corrupted, we search for the signifier. And then we consider the following book as a box contained in the first one or containing it in turn. And we can comment, and interpret, and ask for explanations, we can write about the book and so on endlessly. Or the other way: we consider the book a small a-signifying machine; the only problem is "Does it work and how does it work? How does it work for you?" If it doesn't function, if nothing happens, take another book. This other way of reading is based on intensities: something happens or doesn't happen. There is nothing to explain, nothing to understand, nothing to interpret. It can be compared to an electrical connection, a body without organs...

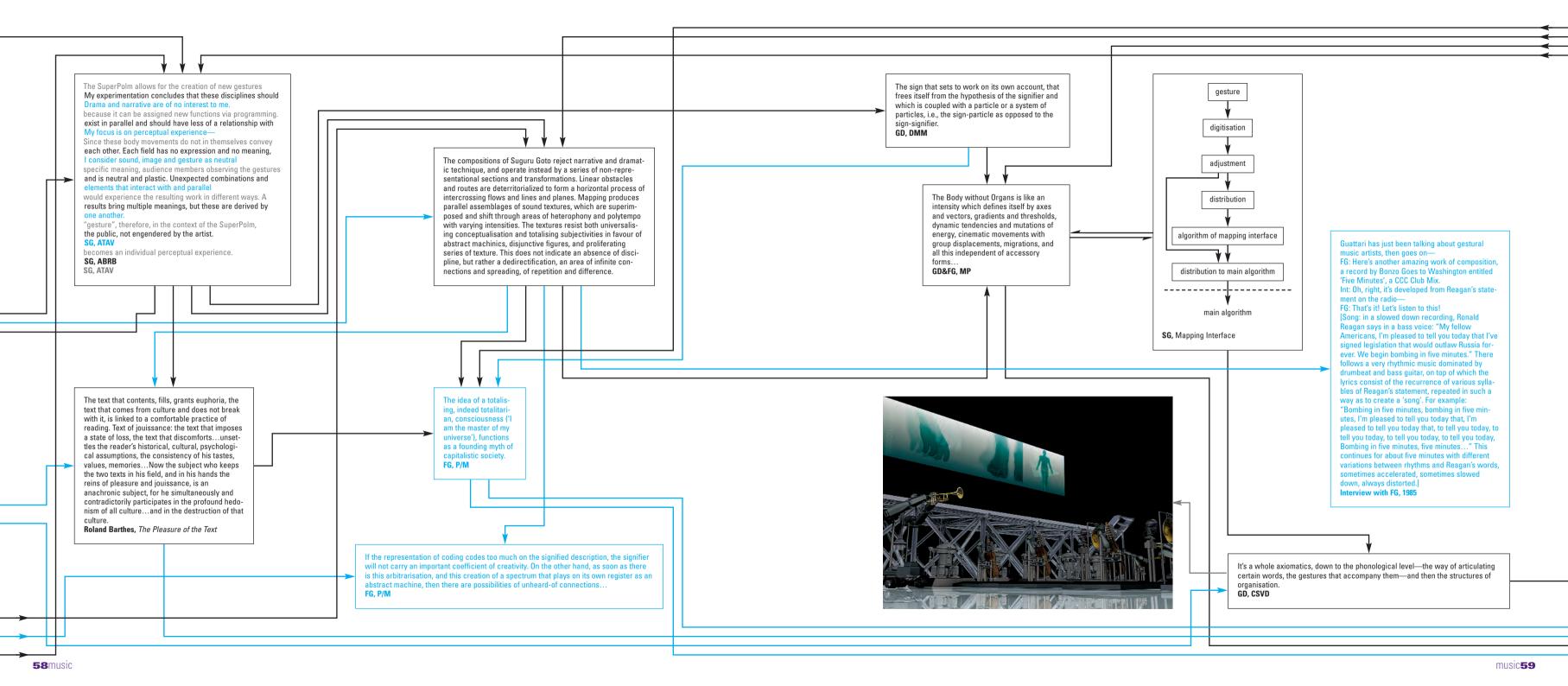
Gilles Deleuze, 'I have nothing to admit'

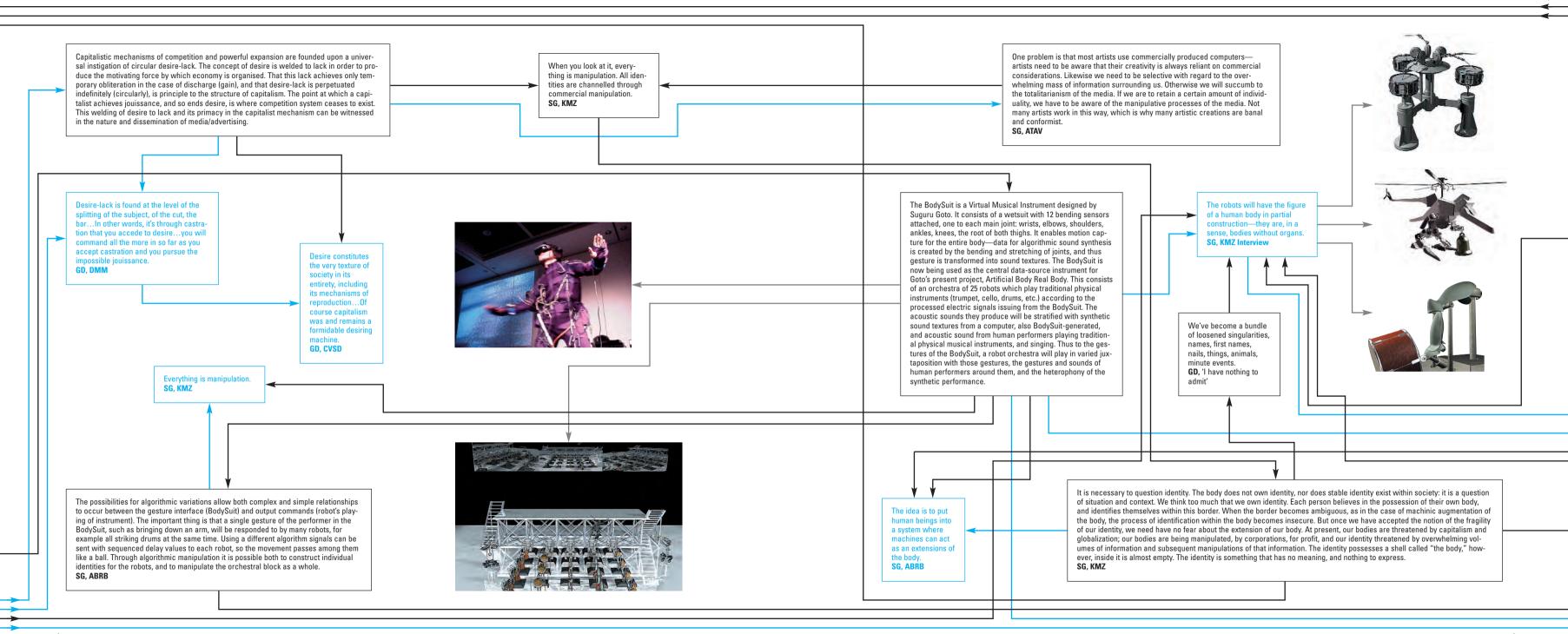
Although technology does not invent new art forms by itself it offers musicians many new choices. In this sense artists no longer function as conveyers of traditional values and thoughts but as intermediaries who offer new values and perceptions based on their interactions with technology. Suguru Goto, 'Aesthetic and Technological Aspects of Virtual Musical Instruments'

Suguru Goto makes and plays virtual instruments. A virtual musical instrument is a gestural interface which allows the mapping of movement to be converted into sound in real time. Inbetween the interface (a system of gesture sensors), which maps the movement, and the sound generated, is the computer, Information from the sensors can be fed through different algorithms in the computer to produce sounds in many ways, either assimilable to or divergent from the nature of the mapped gesture. One is not necessarily an unmodified expression of the other. For example, information from a single channel can be altered to become a rich and complex (eq. orchestral) sound, and deep textures can be triggered by very simple hand movements. Conversely high-energy gestures can be mapped and modified in such a way as to produce extremely gentle sounds. These changing levels of complexity of algorithmic transformation can be used to alter the perceptual experience of the audience. It is possible to use linear programming, in which case the audience can witness clearly the relationship between gesture and real time sound. It is also possible to create counterpoint, and have the algorithms produce responses opposite to those which might be expected from analogy to a physical musical instrument. Also it is possible to use very complex algorithms which make it impossible for the audience to follow what is occurring between the gestures made and the sounds generated.

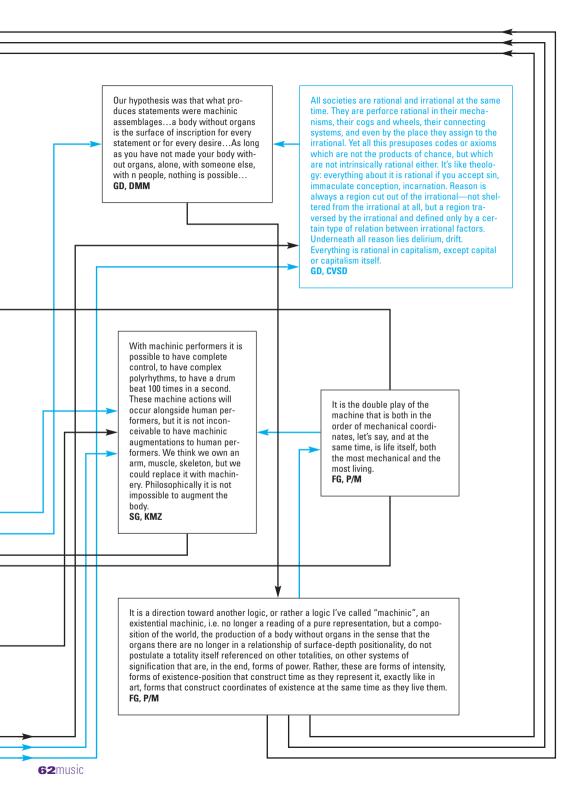








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Here there are no longer any forms or developments of forms, nor are there subjects or the formation of subjects. There is no structure, any more than there is genesis. There are only relations of movement and rest, speed and slowness between unformed elements...There are only haecceities, affects, subjectless individuations that constitute collective assemblages. Nothing develops, but things arrive late or early and form this or that assemblage, depending on their compositions of speed...It is necessarily a plane of immanence and univocality. We therefore call it the plane of nature, since on this plane there is no distinction between the natural and the artificial.

GD&FG. MP

SG, KMZ: KMZ Interview with Suguru Goto (2002)

FG, P/M: Felix Guattari, 'Pragmatic/Machinic' (1985)
GD, CSVD: Gilles Deleuze, 'Capitalism, A Very Special Delirium' (1995)

GD, DMM: Gilles Deleuze, 'Dualism, Monism and Multiplicities (Desire-Pleasure-Jouissance)' (1973) GD&FG, MP: Gilles Deleuze & Felix Guattari, Mille

Plateaux (1972)

SG, ABRB: Suguru Goto, Artificial Body Real Body (2002) SG, ATAV: Suguru Goto, 'Aesthetic and Technological Aspects of Virtual Musical Instruments' (1999)