

What Do Spondees, Math (and Music) Have In Common?

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It is almost as if music has something in common with everything ? psychology, physiology, acoustics, engineering, most areas of the arts, and now the lowly spondee.

Recently I have been reading a book on combinatorial mathematics¹ (don't panic ? the book is written for the lay audience and not meant to conjure up memories of doing math problem sets with 4 minutes to go before they are due, and spilled coffee everywhere... ah.... memories of my distant undergraduate past). And on page 8 of the book I ran across the word "spondee."

I quickly flipped back to the front cover to make sure that I was not reading the *Handbook of Clinical Audiology* by Jack Katz (6th edition), and indeed I was reading a math book.

The spondee has an interesting history spanning back to the time of the ancient Greeks (almost as old as one of my audiometers). Actually, its roots even go back to the *I Ching (Book of Change)* of ancient China around 1100 BC. In this culture, and later the Indian culture, there was a fascination with sentence and speech prosody. In Indian culture, certain syllables uttered during Vedic chants in Sanskrit, had a certain rhythm and these involved long syllables and short syllables in a well-defined pattern.

The Vedic chants had three syllable "meters" which were based on long and short syllables. In modern terminology, we would refer to this analysis as a binary "0" and "1" combination (which is why all of this was in a math book). If a spondee is made up of two long syllables, then a math nerd would write it as (1,1), and another two syllable word that is made up of a short syllable followed by a long syllable would be written as (0,1).

So, what does this have to do with audiology and music?

This is where the Greeks came in. About the year 375 AD, some Greek Prosodists were studying their language and came out with certain long and short syllable combinations which occurred during speech, writing, and most importantly, their song of war (???????) or their song of peace. They called two short syllables in a row, a pyrrhic, and two long syllables in a row, a spondee.

Well, it wasn't long before the Romans borrowed the Greek invention, and from Latin, eventually it came in to the English Language. Here is a partial list of terms of words (and, as we will see, music), with short syllables denoted as a 0 and a long syllable denoted as a 1.

0	arsis
1	thesis
0,0	pyrrhic
0,1	iambus
1,0	trochee (choree)
1,1	spondee
0,0,0	tribrach
1,1,1	molosus

I suppose that when the field of audiology was still in its infancy, we could have used pyrrhics for SRT testing instead of spondees, but clearly most audiology students would not have been able to spell it. I am not convinced that spondees would have been the best ? an advantage of a spondee (or a pyrrhic, tribrach, or molosus) is that the peak of the nuclei of the syllables would be of similar sound levels but is this really a necessary requirement? I can see the advantage for speech awareness thresholds (such as SAT) but I don't see why SRTs should have equally stressed syllables ? so few words in every day speech has equally stressed syllables.

So where do we see spondees in music? As far back as 325 BC (I was only in elementary school back then), the book *Elements of Rhythm*² used these terms to apply to certain combinations of musical notes. A spondee form (Spondeus) was a combination of notes starting from pairs of whole notes, and gradually increasing in playing speed over the bars to eighth notes. A pyrrhic from (Pyrrichius) was a combination of notes starting from pairs of half notes, and gradually increasing in playing speed over the bars to sixteenth notes. This terminology was carried forward until after the Renaissance and was noted in books about rhythm and prosody until about 1650. In poetry, one can still see the use of the spondee in many poetic forms.³

So here is one more example of the tri-linguistic roots of audiology. "Aud" is Latin, "ology" is Greek, and so is Spondee. And all together, they are English.

References

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