

Lyrics, music, and voice

A comparative semiotics of emotion in Cole Porter's "Miss Otis Regrets"

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- 2 Textual organization**
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- 3 A Picture of Miss Otis**
 - The Story
- 4 Levels**
 - Miss Otis' Viewpoint
 - The Servant's Account
 - Lyrics and Music
- 5 To conclude**
 - The Conexion

The emotional path of Miss Otis

- The account of a servant
- Sequence of events
- Impression of her emotional fluctuations

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 - Alluded emotional variations
 - Values: presentation and negation
- Enunciator's choice: manipulation of tensions

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Organization

- Relation of lyrics and musical elements
- Emotional path: narrative sequence and figures
- Relations between narration and narrated

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Lyrics and Melody

A1	Miss Otis regrets she's unable to lunch today
A2	<i>Madam</i> , Miss Otis regrets she's unable to lunch today
A3	She is sorry to be delayed
A4	But last evening down in lover's lane she strayed
A5	<i>Madam</i>, Miss Otis regrets she's unable to lunch today
B1	When she woke up and found that her dream of love was gone
B2	<i>Madam</i> , she ran to the man who had led her so far astray
B3	And from under her velvet gown
B4	She drew a gun and shot her lover down
B5	<i>Madam</i>, Miss Otis regrets she's unable to lunch today
C1	When the mob came and got her and dragged her from the jail
C2	<i>Madam</i> , they strung her upon the old willow across the way
C3	And the moment before she died
C4	She lifted up her lovely head and cried
C5	<i>Madam</i>, Miss Otis regrets she's unable to lunch today

The Formula

- Repeated sentence
 - Closing of parts
 - Formula: little semantic content
 - Repetition leads to accentuation
- Background: place of rest
- Too regular and frequent
- Contrast of poor semantic content and emotional density of the song

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Repetition

- Repetition
 - Stagnation
 - Tension
 - Change in direction
- Opposition
 - Sentence that is repeated
 - Narrative that progresses
- Ressementization

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The Servant

- Formula: title and last name; “Madam”
- A woman?
 - positioning in favor of Miss Otis
 - description of the dress
 - description of her emotional state (“in Lover’s Lane she strayed”)
 - use of the adjective “lovely”

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Part A

- First contrast of the formula with the affective impact
- A broken heart is not in great conflict with the image of an aristocrat

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Part B

- Shooting: crime
- Passage from the domestic to the public realm
- B5: new interpretation
- Emotional increase: actions reveal her emotional state

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- Death
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- Finality is contradictory with the transitory expression “today”

Part C

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- **Strong emotional disposition**
- Negative external judgement (prison)
- Extreme negative external judgement (death)
- Progressive distancing augmentation in contrast between the story and the formula

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A Picture of Miss Otis
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Levels
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To conclude
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The Story

Interpretation

See score!

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The Characters' Perspective

- Emotional state through her actions
- Reaction supposes a strong deception
- Her values contrasts with those of the group

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The Narrator's Perspective

- Description of Miss Otis: figures of proximity and kindness
- Description of the mob: violence
- Narrator's values: opposition to the group

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Pragmatic and Cognitive Dimensions

- Narrator's values overpower those of the group: control over the whole narrative
- Pragmatic dimension: to tell a story
- Cognitive dimension: to pass judgement on the actions and events
- Hierarchy: pragmatic dimension is an internal referent

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Vocative

- Narrator's pragmatic sphere: "Madam"
- Only instance of first person
- Linguistic: a loose element, no syntactic link
- Musical:
 - Element of transition
 - Harmony: not a tonic (first degree – conclusions), not a dominant (fifth degree – beginnings)
 - It "breaks" the question-answer structure
 - Rhythm: the interpreter changes the rhythmic cells and leaves "Madam" unchanged
- Emphasis on the word highlights the dialog dimension

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Durations

- Original score: extra compass
- Interpretation
- Strongest emotional charge in each part

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Sincretism of Levels

- Verbal
 - Two stories
 - Contrast: progressively bigger
 - Strangeness adds meaning
- Musical
 - Melody (range) and durations: accentuation of critical parts of the melody and of changes in the interpretation of the formula
 - Harmony and rhythm: emphasis and contrasts that highlight the dialog

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The Role of Voice

The role of the voice

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