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Abstract: Any discussion of C., of its stylistic features – musical and dramatic – risks, in fact, slipping into musical theatre itself, risks destroying the plot and the action. In the final analysis it risks speaking about a work the objective of which is the theatre that puts itself on show. Così fan tutte only finds, perhaps, its deeper meaning inside the space of the dramaturgic lie. The representation of a canonical theatrical object is not the core of the dramaturgy of Così fan tutte. The authentic core is the ‘canon’ itself: the rule of the game is the authentic scenic object of the opera. The semiotic and deconstructive approach to Mozart’s masterpiece, risks going beyond the music analysis. It goes on to pose more general questions: those linked to the legitimacy of semantics in music. This work documents, basically, the attempt to answer such questions.

Keywords: deconstruction, dramaturgy, music analysis, narratology, interpretation, semiotics.

Dramaturgia zhyhanja. Analýza a lož v Mozartovej opere *Così fan tutte*

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Abstrakt: Akoukoľvek diskusiu o opere Così fan tutte a jej štylistických znakoch – hudobných a dramatických – riskujete vlastne sklznutie do samotného hudobného divadla, riskujete zničenie zápletky a deja. V konečnom dôsledku hrozí, že sa bude hovoriť o diele, ktorého cieľom je divadlo, ktoré samo seba vystavuje na obdiv. Così fan tutte nachádza svoj hlbší zmysel možno len v priestore dramaturgickej lži. Zobrazenie kanonického divadelného objektu nie je jadrom dramaturgie Così fan tutte. Autentickým jadrom je samotný „kánón“: pravidlom hry je autentický scénický objekt opery. Semiotický a dekonštruktívny prístup k Mozartovmu majstrovskému dielu, riskuje, že prekročí rámec hudobnej analýzy. Pokračuje v kladení všeobecnejších otázok: otázok spojených s legitimitou sémantiky v hudbe. Táto práca v podstate dokumentuje pokus o zodpovedanie takýchto otázok.

Kľúčové slová: dekonštrukcia, dramaturgia, hudobná analýza, naratológia, interpretácia, semiotika

The present essay and all musical examples are based on the book of the author *The dramaturgy of failure*, published by the University of Salerno, Department of Medieval and Latinities, Collection „Schola Salernitana – Studies and Texts“, with the Editions Laveglia,

Naples, 2004.

Così fan tutte, ossia La scuola degli amanti
(*Thus Do They All, or The School For Lovers*), K.588.

Is a comic opera by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The libretto was written by Lorenzo Da Ponte. The title is often shortened to *Così* in the English-speaking world. The title, *Così fan tutte*, literally means „Thus do all [women]“ but it is often translated as „Women are like that“. The words are sung by Don Alfonso in Act II, Scene XIII, just before the Finale. The other two Da Ponte-Mozart collaborations were *The Marriage of Figaro* and *Don Giovanni*. *Così*, based on a fact really happened in Trieste, was written and composed at the suggestion of the Emperor Joseph II. The first performance of Mozart's composition took place at the Burgtheater in Vienna on January 26, 1790.

The dramaturgy of failure.
Analysis and lie in *Così fan tutte* of Mozart

Why *Così fan tutte*? For a very simple reason: to investigate the causes of a misunderstood reception. The story of *Così fan tutte* and its public is one of a difficult relationship, of a reception that was very different from that of the other masterpieces of Mozart e.g. *The Marriage of Figaro* or *Don Giovanni*. It is true that there was no aria, motif or theme of *Così fan tutte* that the public could easily remember, even after repeated hearings. It is also true that the 'canto' (song) in *Così fan tutte* doesn't seem to 'fly high' but seems, on the contrary, not to have the typical flights of Mozart. Tiredness? Distraction? These hypotheses seem fragile: in those same years Mozart's creativity was unrivalled. But, if it were another quality of song? If it were a melodic texture, created intentionally to hide something else? The true object, for example, of opera? Is Mozart, while pretending to tell us an intriguing story of unfaithfulness, lying to us and really speaking about another matter? What is this other hidden narrative aliquid? In this way the dramaturgy of *Così fan tutte* would take life from the

tale of a lost object.

What?

The theatre itself and its functioning mechanisms. Any discussion of *Così fan tutte*, of its stylistic features – musical and dramatic – risks, in fact, slipping up on the fact that here opera puts itself onstage, and risks destroying the plot, and with it, the action. In *Così fan tutte* there isn't the scene, there is only the reverberation of this, as in a photo frame, or the frame of a painting by Velázquez. Mozart could conceive only one time – what else does the plot of *Così fan tutte* narrate if not about a siege and a capitulation: uncovering this was only possible by lying. About the story of his characters or about the time on the scene.

Indifferently.

Così fan tutte only finds, perhaps, its deeper meaning inside the space of the dramaturgic lie. Continuing to lie (the true tale). Lying to fail (in the dramaturgic sense). Failing to exist, as scenic object. And to show, unsuspectingly, a reality that fascinates and destabilizes. The representation of a canonical theatrical object is not the core of the dramaturgy of *Così fan tutte*. The authentic core is the 'canon' itself: the rule of the game is the authentic scenic object of the opera. The semiotic and deconstructive approach to Mozart's masterpiece, risks going beyond the music analysis. It goes on to pose more general questions: those linked to the legitimacy of semantics in music. This work documents, basically, the attempt to answer such questions.

Now two methodological clarifications. First. I used two very different research methods to approach Mozart's text: deconstruction and Schenkerian analysis.

Second. The use of Schenkerian analysis here is only functional, to support and demonstrate the systematic semiosis of Mozart's masterpiece.

The death of Procris

The dramaturgy of the lie

Beyond the stage: time negated

Perhaps the dramaturgy of *Così fan tutte* is nothing more than the story of a lost object. Any discussion of C., of its stylistic features – musical and dramatic – risks, in fact, slipping into

musical theatre itself , risks destroying the plot and the action. In the final analysis it risks speaking about a work the objective of which is the theatre that puts itself on show. We believe this reasons for this loss arise from the choice of using a text whose genetic nucleus is a myth: the implications of the episode involving Cephalus and Procris¹ told in Ovid's Metamorphosis. The parallelism between the tale of Ovid and *Così* is surprising:

Ovid's myth	Opera buffa (Comic opera)
Aurora (Eos), angry, menaces Cephalus	Don Alfonso insinuates doubt
The goddess changes the Appearance of Cephalus	Farce of disguise
The first approach to Procris fails	The first 'attack' fails
Procris succumbs (for one night)	The tale of a successful siege
Repentance of Procris	« Thus do they all! »
The death of Procris for a 'name without body'	Life of artwork: absent object (lie)

What is dramatic quintessence? Is the dramatic quintessence the attempt to make coincide, through the characters, the time of the tale (mythical, in this case) and the time of listening and, then, the time of the other story, that which is transmitted from the text to the physicality of the characters on stage? So it seems that *Così* fails in this aim.

Why?

Because *Così* is not a play with a plot which is really possible; in *Così* we are in front of an archetype, and the archetype is opposed, by its nature, to deferment² or, what is the same, is only made to reappear in endless deferments.

Ovid's myth blocks whichever plot develops, only allowing metaphoric changes, beyond the syntagmatic structure, and strongly influences the dramaturgic outcome.

We follow, in this way, the story of an identity: in love affairs, all women behave in the same way. We are watching a plot where we already know the infallible outcome.

In the beginning there is a title which polarizes, in its own semantic structure, a very fast narrative sequence:

they will betray
they betray
they have betrayed

In the end – but is it really it an end? – there is a speaker (Don Alfonso) who declares the women’s unfaithfulness.

Don Alfonso: the ‘speaker’

With this term I mean the role of Don Alfonso that demarcates, in *Così*, the theatrical time, that is the attempt to make to the time of the story and the time of listening on the part of the performers coincide, and, after, the time of the other story that isn’t of the text but of the bodies of the performers, who play, sing and mime it on the stage.

It is Don Alfonso who restarts, on the stage, that “other” voice, the original one, that is the myth.

The Sources of *Così fan tutte*:

Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* (VII), the myth of Cephalus and Procris.

Boccaccio’s *Decameron* (2nd day, IX novel)

Ariosto’s *Orlando Furioso* (XLIII)

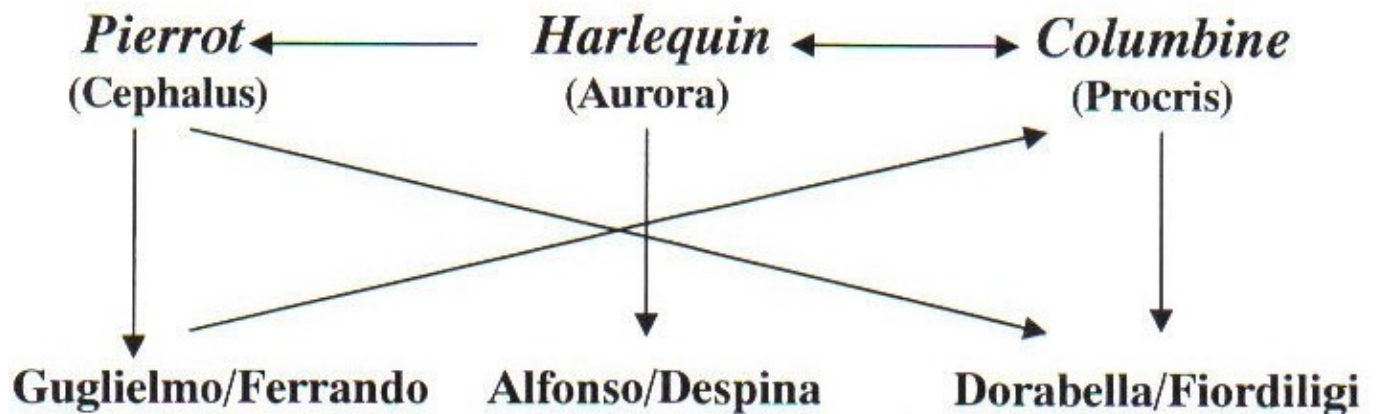
and, of course,

The Commedia dell’Arte

There is a very clear dramaturgic choice: Mozart and Da Ponte restart in the core of the play the gallant movements of an archetypal Commedia dell’Arte and they voluntarily expose the dramatic structure. In other words, *Così fan tutte* tells us about an original skirmish “of three”, where a cynical Harlequin acted as killjoy between an anxious Pierrot and easy Columbine.

The “dramatic geometry”

This is the scheme of the basic plot of an “demonstration (educational) play”.



The „dramatic geometry“

This theatre of puppets, that pedagogically uses dramaturgic types more than characters

+

The theatre created from the play script that Don Alfonso (with the help of Despina) plots to the detriment of the two officers

+

The quintessence of the theatre that connects the «space of the theatricality» to the «space of the theatre»

THE THEATRE WITHIN THEATRE

1. spectator - scene

2. Don Alfonso - lovers

3. Disguised chiasma: **Guglielmo** **Fiordiligi**
(↶ seduction farce) **Ferrando** **Dorabella**

Theatre within theatre

So we find out *Così fan tutte* tells us about the theatre itself, rather than female *levitas animi*.
In the final analysis this is the fundamental role of the myth.

The symmetrical structure

1. motto³ at the beginning and end of the opera

The image displays a musical score for the Overture of Mozart's opera *Così fan tutte*. The score is written for two staves: the top staff for Flute (Fag/Vni) and the bottom staff for Violin/ Viola/ Cello/ Double Bass (Vle/Vc/Cb). The tempo markings are (Andante), Fag/Vni, Tutti, and Presto. The dynamics are p (piano), motto, and f (forte). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score begins with a rest for 8 measures, followed by a melody in the Flute/Violin staff. The motto motif is marked with a green line and the word 'motto'. The score ends with a Presto section. The bottom staff has a Vle/Vc/Cb label at the beginning and V and VI labels at the end.

Overture. In fact is it on this motif that Don Alfonso will pronounce, in his final Andante, the motto: «All women are like that!»:

Andante (n.30)

Don Alfonso

Vni

20 *p*

Vle/Vc/Cb

Co - sì fan tut - te!

2. ensembles with characters treated “in couples”
3. parallelism of the “places” of seduction (duets 23, F major, and 29, A major), both in the same tonality as the opening and closing motto:

Duetto N. 23

(Andante grazioso)

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system shows a vocal melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The lyrics are: "Il co-re vi do noi-] E' qui non può star[-] Che fa-?[-] Fer-ran-do me-schia[-] nel pet-to-re vi-mo[-] Che bra-mo[-] (Parlano abbracciati)". The second system shows a figured bass line with the following figures: I, Do+ V7/I, Sib+ V7, I 4/6, Sol- V7, I, Fa+ V7, VI 3/6, V7, I. The figured bass line is labeled "successione di 4ª" and "T—V7—IV—II—D—T".

Duetto N.29

(Adagio)

(Allegro)

(Larghetto)

(Andante)

4. symmetrical distribution of the arias: two for each character (with the exception of Ferrando, who sings three arias)

5. absolute prevalence of the ensemble forms, unique in the theatrical production of Mozart.

Let's look at the dramatic architecture of *Così fan tutte*: note the clear predominance of the ensemble pieces.

ACT I									
Arias		5				11 - 12		14 - 15	17
Duets		4	7						
Ensembles	<u>1 - 2 - 3</u>	6		9	10		13		16
Chorus			8						
Finale									18

ACT II									
Arias	19					24 - 25 - 26 . 27 - 28			
Duets		20 - 21		23			29		
Ensembles			22					30	
Finale									31

The dramaturgic metalanguage: or time negated

A meta-plot, firstly, of which the single stage time is traced, in the myth, obscenely (o-skenè: off stage). It is in this that the meta- theatricality of *Così fan tutte* exists. A play which has lost its object and that tells of a nonexistence: that space of the speaker which demarcates a possible scene and, with it, the time of the theatre.

A meta-sound (meta-phoné), consequently which originates in the original materials (genetic: mythical) of the tonal language.

The time of *Così fan tutte* lives in the sound material that, original, always remain identical to

itself, in continuous projections, redeployments, deferments.

A dramatic dissemination becomes pure musical movement, indifferent to the physicality of the characters.

So the sound space of *Così fan tutte* does not refer to other times but to its own time, unrelated to all possible time deferments.

If betray (= 'give beyond') means entrust to another, so the authentic representation of the betrayal will be somewhere else.

Where?

In the 'other' temporal places (with respect to the stage) of the myth. We have seen this.

But it also means that *Così fan tutte*, losing own stage objective, fails the premise.

In the absence (of theatrical time) the stage is lost here, the first time, like a theatrical object.

Beyond time: concerting space

Orchestrating the scenic destiny of archetypal puppets was difficult, even for Mozart's unlimited imagination. To breathe life into his puppets Mozart returned to the origins of tonal language.

The meta-plot, again...

In *Così fan tutte* the Overture is the origin of the movement of sound. The listener already knows the end of the story.

So, why does Mozart produce the motif immediately at the beginning the opera?



And immediately finishing the narrative order?

Overcoming the myth was possible, but only by screening itself, and immediately projecting in scene, beyond its own language, the language of the music itself.

The ghost of Mozart

I compose. Or: I follow an idea – dramaturgic and musical – while I remain completely indifferent to the media for making it.

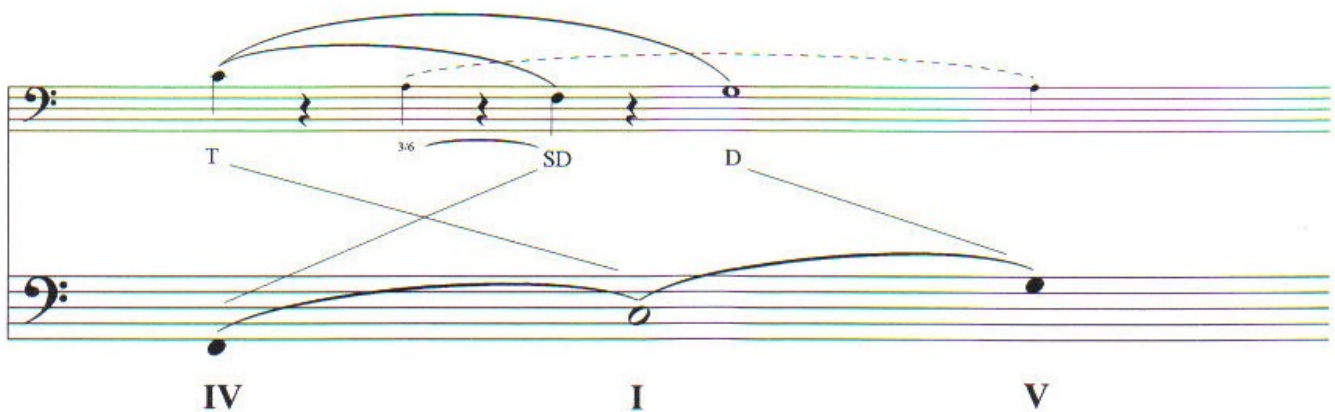
I omit. I omit the theatrical destiny of my “objects”, that cease to exist as protagonists of the drama and I use them, intentionally, as media of a great dramatic plan.

I push the characters to the periphery, while I focus my imagination and my harmonic and contrapuntal science on the creation of a “phonic mass” in movement – the movement as action.

This will be the real protagonist of the opera.

This is perhaps the theatrical ghost chased by Mozart.

What else are the notes of the motif if not the original components of tonality: tonic / subdominant / dominant?



The ring I

The musical material of the motif will condition the whole of *Così fan tutte*.

There is a circular connection for the choice of putting a motif showing the basis of tonal

language immediately at the beginning of the opera.

On the one hand, there is the risk of listening repeatedly to a single sound sign, with only a few variations the same nucleus of the narrative, that our memory projects, perhaps unintentionally, on the original motif (motto), as in a virtual coexistence made by the associative processes.

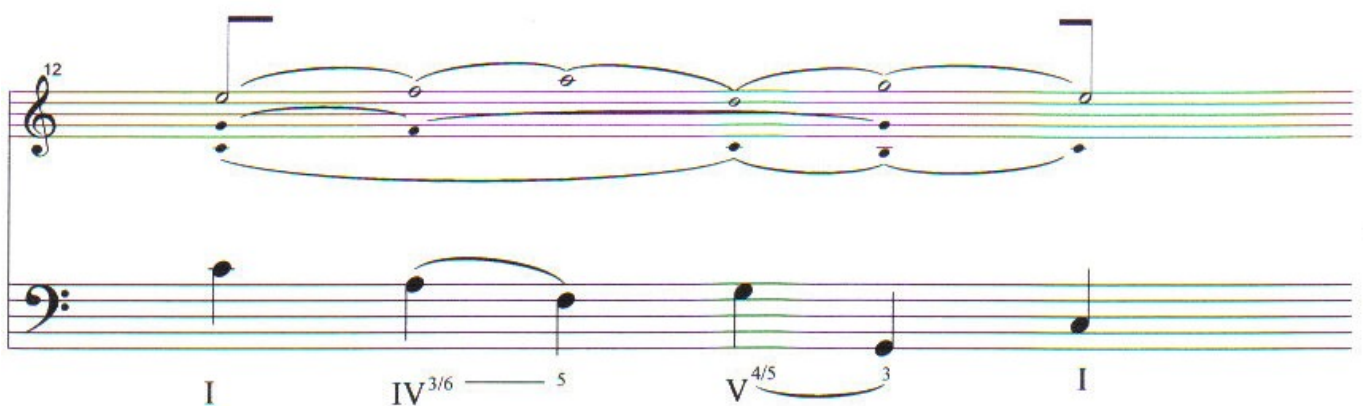
On the other hand, the opposite process is also true: the possibility of projecting the virtual infinity of thematic creations – all potentially contained in the original linguistic elements – to the sound archetype made by the fundamental tonal linguistic horizon.

Così fan tutte runs this risk. And with it, any discussion of the masterpiece: when we consider *Così* we are considering theatre itself.

In absentia...

This is the cause if in looking at *Così* we can see the same structures as in the process of composition:

1. The unique ‘deep’ modulations in the Overture, those that are long term, are in subdominant and dominant.
2. the beginnings of almost all motifs of the opera are on a fourth: D-T
3. latent presence (in the absence) of the motto:



in the long-term dramaturgic connections (texture and harmony):

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Allegro **Andante**

Oboe Fagotto

81 138 224 242 246 266 291

+ Clarinetti

Stel - leun ve lenf[...] So - spran[...] Possiam far-ciun po-coa-vantif[...] Ha fred-dis-sima[...] vi - ta[...] la - gri-mar.

V3/6 I V I V2/4/6 I3/6 V7 I I

D T

Despina

328 339

pria la ca-gio-ne[...] del - la po-zio-ne[...] seinu-na vol - ta, ov - ve - roin più

Re+

516 525 546 553 558

1

Clarinetto

Fiedligi

V I V I V IV V VI

T D T

Allegro

Don Alfonso: *fun - a in - guag - gi...*
+ Fiord/Dorab: *E - glühadunfer-rof...*
Despina: *pie - tra Mes - me - ri - ca...*
D.A. / Fi / Do: *Co-me si mau-vano! for-ze ri - prendono: ah que-sto medico*

292 315 361 374 390 418

Don Alfonso

Harmonic analysis: Roman numerals (I, VI, IV, II, V, I) and chromatic lines (T, D-T) are shown below the vocal lines.

The bipolar structure

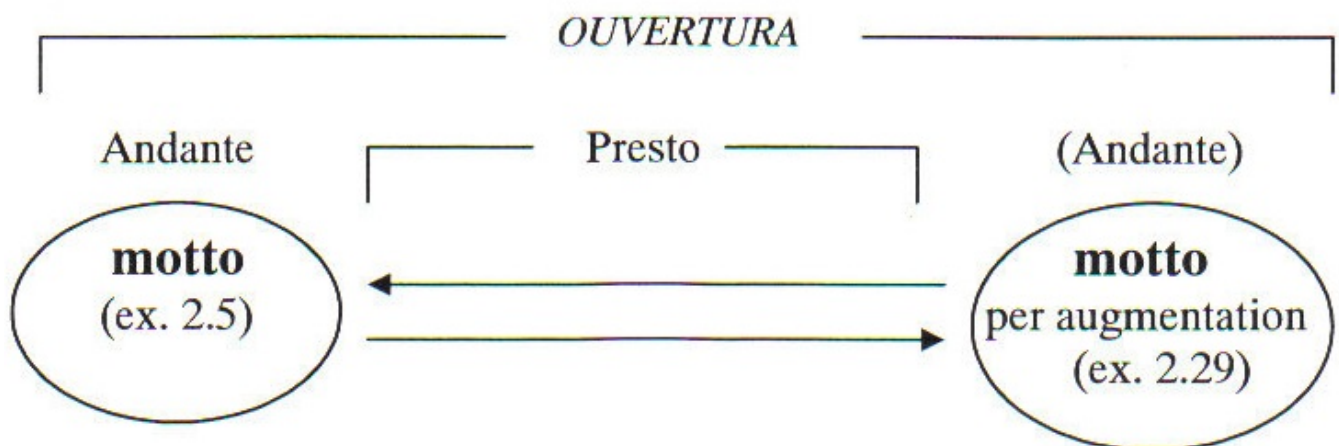
The role of the *Ouvertura*

Only fourteen bars: trying for and affirming a tonal space. Nothing new in this. At the 15th bar the Presto starts.

We are in full musical rhetoric: slow – fast

But after 231 bars the sound whirlwind is suddenly interrupted, stopping on the motif:

We have this structural scheme



And the time?

Is it that of the music? Of the scene?

And, finally, of the drama?

The Presto seems to make a temporal dialectic.

But if we look into the deeper structure of the Overture, we find the whole Presto is a great dilation of the motto.

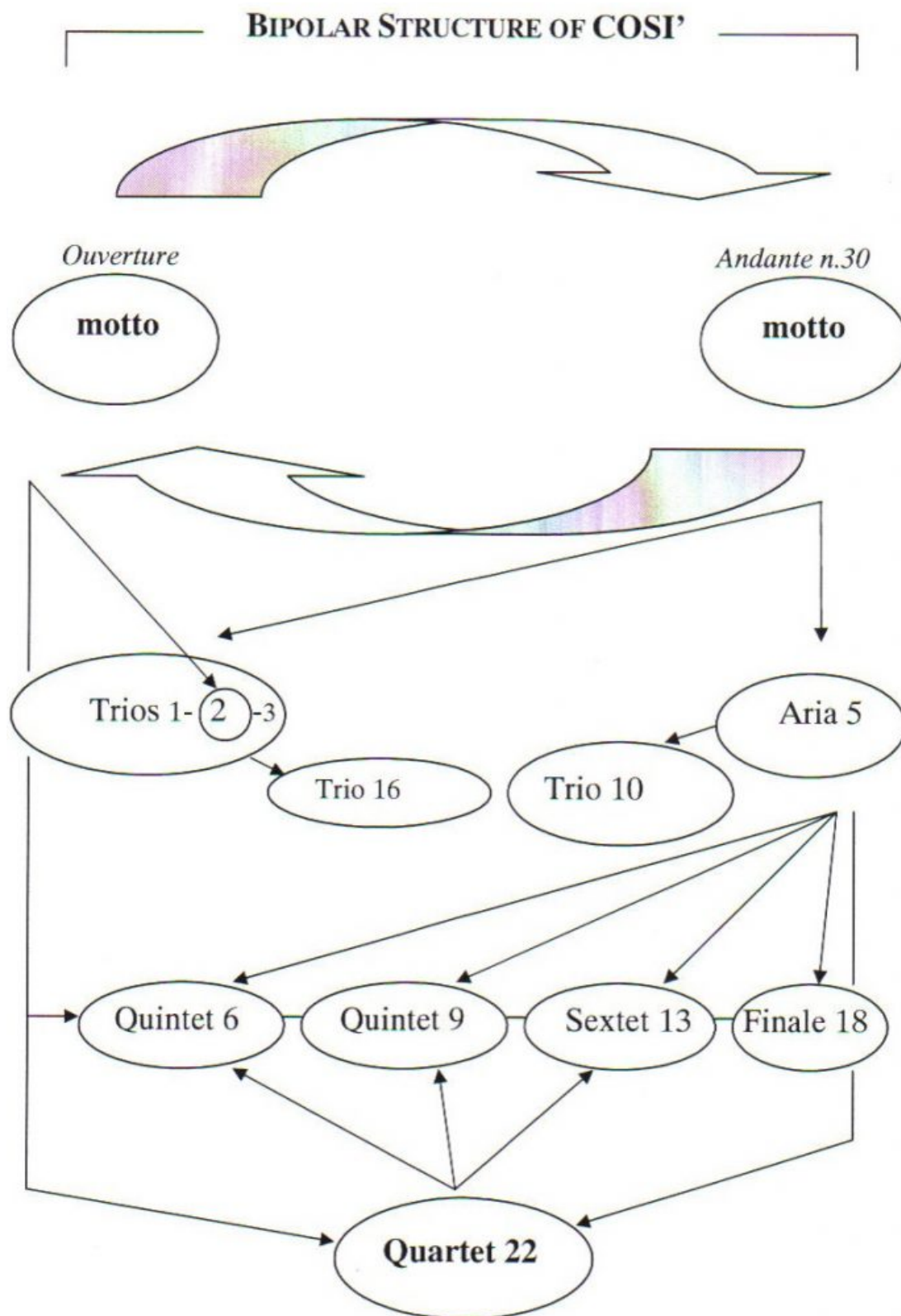
The musical score is presented in two staves, Soprano (S) and Bass (B). The tempo markings are 'Andante' and 'Presto'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics. Below the vocal lines, there are Roman numerals (I, IV, V, D, T) and a timeline indicating the progression of the music. The score is divided into sections by tempo markings: 'Andante' (1-12), 'Presto' (15-113), and '(Andante)' (125-261). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics. Below the vocal lines, there are Roman numerals (I, IV, V, D, T) and a timeline indicating the progression of the music.

Phonic on stage

Here there is only one time: that organic one of an original sound matter creating, only by its movement of expansion, its own sound space. Here any temporal dialectic between slow (Andante) and fast (Allegro) is denied. There is no scene, only the reflection of it, as in a photo frame, or in the Velázquez 's painting. Here *Così fan tutte* loses, for a second time, its object: the time of the sound representation.

Now let's look at the overall architecture of *Così fan tutte*.

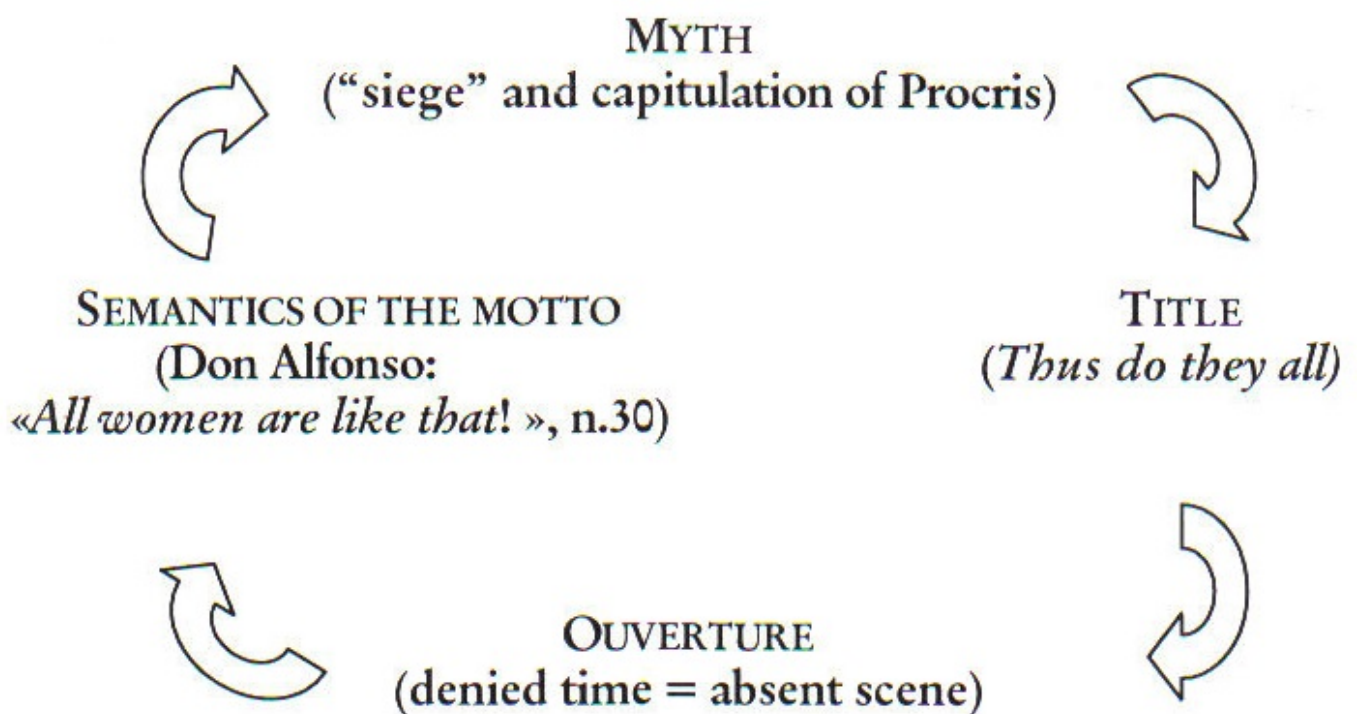
It is revealed as a gigantic projection of the bipolar structure that we have just shown. At the beginning: the 'Ouverture' At the end: a failed 'trio'.



Forms of multiplication (Opera out of Opera) of the sound (and dramaturgic) space, or forms of phonic (and scenic) dilation, watched with overturned binoculars.

The ring II

This is the circular dramaturgy of Così:



At the deeper dramaturgic level this scheme summarizes the complex scenic structure of Così

Mise en abîme

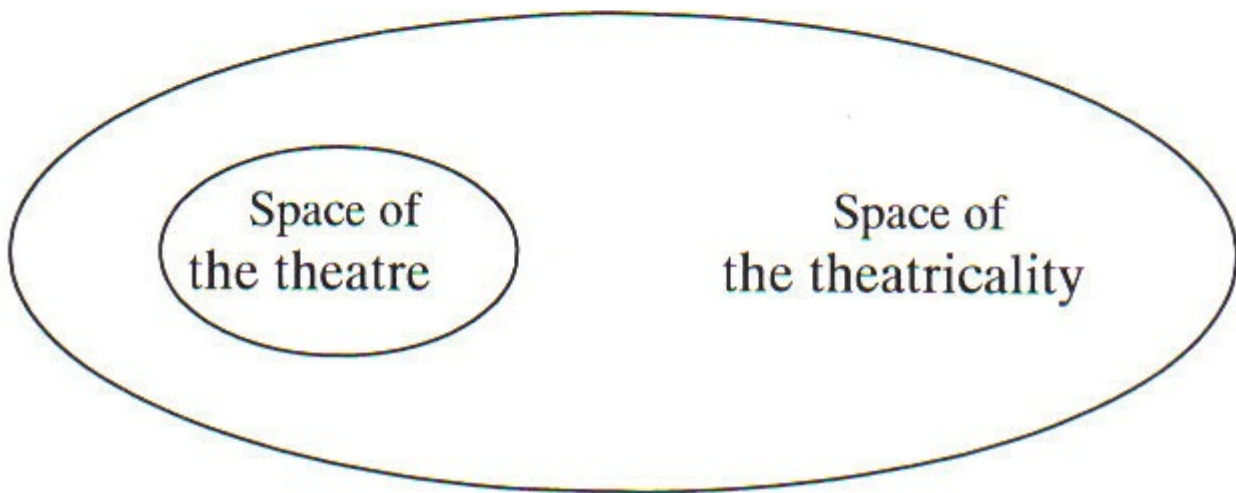
theatre within theatre
("opera buffa")



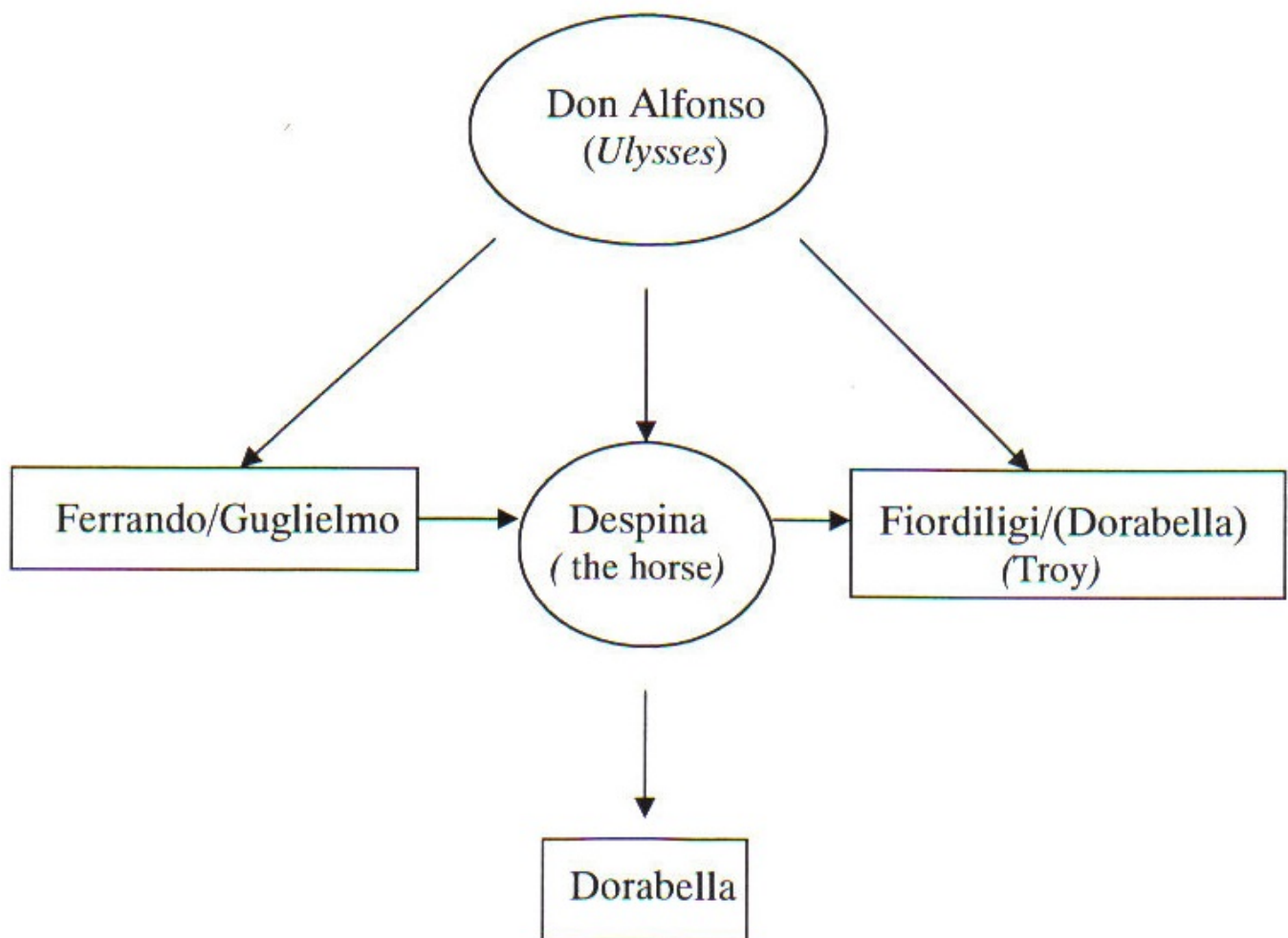
narrative sequence
(tale about a siege (to the women's faithfulness) succeed)



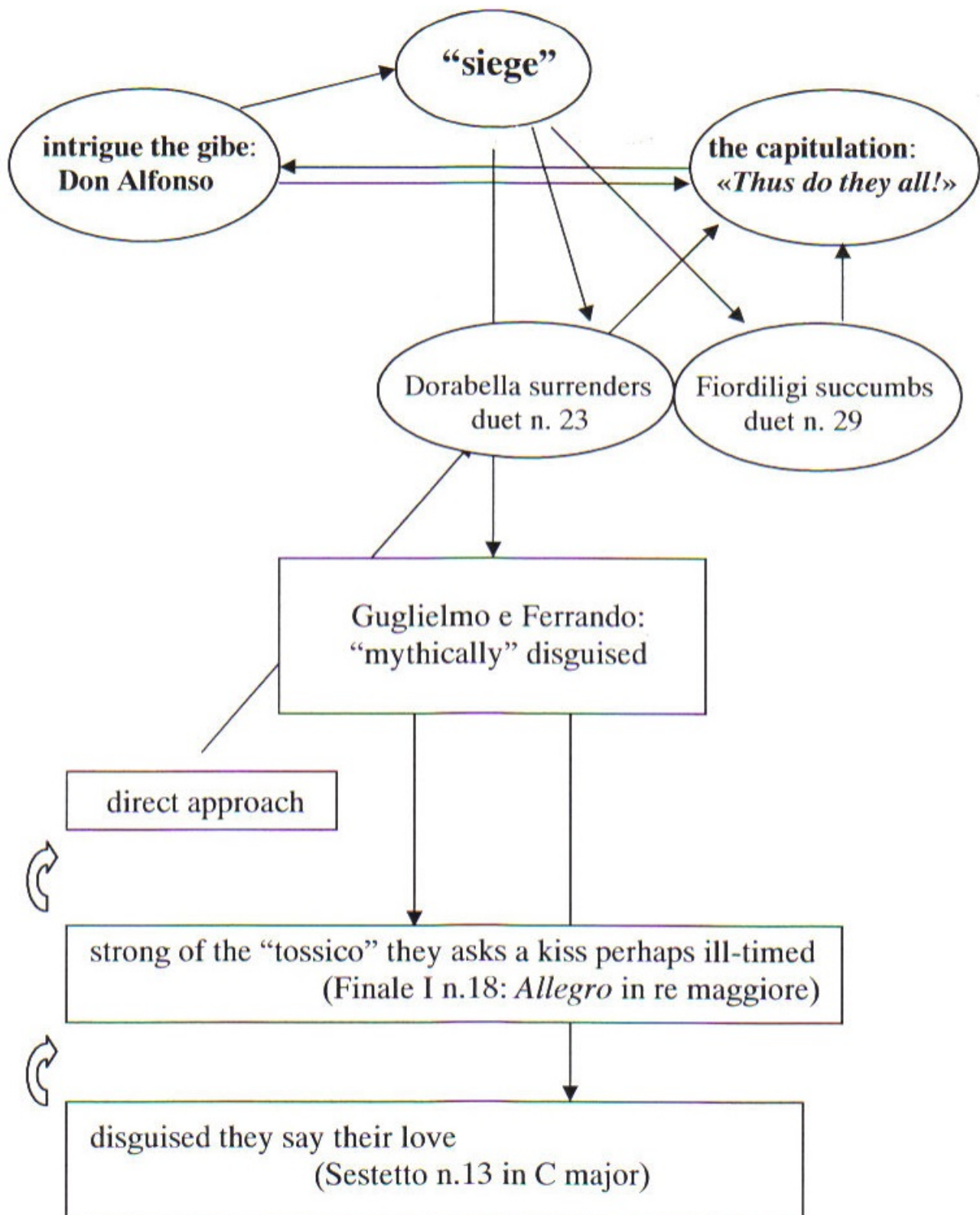
Theatre



THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE SIEGE



And we know that the siege succeeds through deceit:



Again an origin.

Again the myth.

Again a possible restart.

The siege is a wait (in time)

In the siege there is only a dialectic of spaces.

Time is immobile.

The scene is without any apparent life.

Again as in a frame.

Again as in Las Meninas.



Diego Velázquez: Las Meninas. C. 1656-1657. Prado Madrid (Foto: Public Domain).

That one scene that restarts at every moment the same game. Again, finally, as in a game of chess⁴.



When the realistic time of the plot arrives, *Così fan tutte* is already near the end (Finale II, No. 31). As in the Overture, where after the second appearance of the motto there is only the space of a very fast ending: only 20 bars of a total of 261!

The quartet

The only quartet of *Così fan tutte* tells us about a failed, again, ensemble. Let's look at the scene. We are in the second Act.

Change.

Garden at the seaside with grass seats and two stone tables.

Flower bedecked boat, with band.

Despina, Ferrando and Guglielmo.

Servants well dressed.

Chorus of musicians.

(After Fiordiligi, Dorabella and Don Alfonso)

So, a crowded scene.

But not the scene of the sound dramaturgy.

During the quartet Dorabella and Fiordiligi stay in silence, in the arms of Don Alfonso and Despina. And our two disguised puppets?

During the whole quartet (91 bars), they sing for only 10 measures.

Fl/Fg

Fe/G

Vle/Vc/Cb

1

non può quel che vuol le vorrà quel che può

From a failed concerted piece to a highly successful dramaturgic structure.

Also in the last terzetto (again failed), Andante n.30, Guglielmo and Ferrando are pushed to the periphery of the sound scene:

(Andante)

+ Ferrando/Guglielmo

Don Alfonso

20

Co - sì fan tut - te! Co - sì fan tut - te!

Vni I/II

p *f*

Vla/Vc/Cb

And in fact the harmonic structure of the final Presto of the Quartet really corresponds to the tonal structure of the last Andante (n.30) in C major:

1 16 //

I VI V III V I

6^a

T D T

this sequence:

Presto
Despina (8^{va} -----)

Don Alfonso

Per ca - ri-tà[...] san far veg-giamof[...] dia-volo[...] dia-vo-lo[...] dia-vo-lo[...] ca-scan giù, non ca-scan giù[...] s'o - ra non ca-scan giù

71 78 83 84 85 86 89 91

motto

V₇ I V_{3/6} Si- I V_{3/6} Sol+ I V_{3/6} Mi- I V_{3/6} I V VI V I

I VI IV II V T D T

is forever crystallized, on the other hand, in an already heard harmonic path:

209 213

motto

V_{3/6} I V_{3/6} La- V_{3/6} Fa+ VII_{3/4/6} Re- I_{3/6} V_{3/6} I VII_{3/4/6} Sol+ I_{3/6}

I VI IV II V₇ I T D T

Theatre of Paper

Don Alfonso: the dramaturgic “puppeteer”

In his last Andante (N. 30), Don Alfonso pushes the two puppets in love to the edges. Here the drama crashes, while the motto shows itself to be the real semantic key of *Così fan tutte*.

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Andante

Don Alfonso

Archì

1
Tut - tiac - cu - san le don-ne, ed io le scu - so, se mil-le vol - teal di can-gia-noa

6
mo - re, al-triun vi - zio lo chi-ma, ed al-triun u-so,ed a me par ne-ces-si-tà del

11
co - re. L'a - man - te che si tro - vaal-fin de - lu-so, non con-dan - ni l'al - trui, mai!pro - prioer

16
ro - re: gà che gio va mi, vec chie, e bel-le, e brut-te, - ri - pe-te - te con me: Co

21
si fan tut - te! Co - sì fan tut - te!

Ferrando
Don Alfonso
Giuglielmo

The marginality, that the paper lovers suffer, pushes the forms of the sound play to centre stage. That is, now, a game of endless re-presentations (replays). A game which puts itself on show: forms of marginal theatre cropped in the staff. «Theatre of paper» to be reread beyond the problematic put on in the play. Mozart could conceive only one time – like that of a frame: discovering this was possible only by lying. About the story of his characters or about the time of the scene. Indifferently.

The lie as (dramaturgic) truth

We are again, circularly, among the semantic spirals of the myth. It was a name without a body which destroyed the happiness of Cephalus forever. The same fatal ‘Aura’ bears here as on the pierced body of Procris.

Only in the space of the dramaturgic lie is it perhaps possible find the deeper scenic meaning of *Così fan tutte*:

Dorabella



o - dio la lu-ce... o dio l'a ria che spi ro... o - dio me stes-sa...

Archi *f*

Fiordiligi



In - van per voi, per glia-triin - van si cer-ca le no - streal - me se - dur

Archi *fp* *f*



Continue to deny. Deny to live (as scenic object). The obscene *Così fan tutte* so loses, for the third time, its object (the theatrical scene). But it also displays, unsuspectingly, its own destabilizing and fascinating actuality.

Summary

Why *Così fan tutte*? For one very simple reason: to investigate the reasons for a misunderstood reception. *Così fan tutte* and its audience are the story of a difficult relationship, made up of non-enthusiastic and not immediate receptions, far from those reserved for other masterpieces by Mozart, works such as *Le nozze di Figaro* or *Don Giovanni*, for example, which were also born from the collaboration with Da Ponte. It is true that there is no aria, motif or theme in the opera that easily remains impressed in the auditory memory, even after repeated listening. It is also true that the singing in *Così fan tutte* does not seem to 'fly high', it seems to lose its typically Mozartian sprinting and soaring. Tiredness? Distraction? Untenable hypotheses, if in those same years the creativity of the genius from Salzburg continued to demonstrate a *melos* that proved to be incomparable. But – and here is the thesis of the book – what if it is another quality of singing? What if it is a melodic fabric created to intentionally conceal something else from us? The authentic object, perhaps, of the work? What if Mozart, pretending to tell us an intriguing story of betrayal, was lying to us, telling us something else? Only to discover that this hidden narrative *aliquid* would turn out to be the theatre itself and its operating mechanisms? The dramaturgy of *Così fan tutte* would thus come to life from the narration of a lost object. Any discussion of *Così fan tutte*, of

its musical and dramatic stylistic features, risks unintentionally slipping into (musical) theatre staging itself, risks destroying the plot and, with it, the action. The scene is missing in *Così fan tutte*, there is only the reverberation of it, as in the borders of a photographic frame or in the frame of a Velázquez painting. A single motionless time – what else does the plot tell us if not of a siege and a surrender? – was conceivable for Mozart: finding it was only possible if one lied. Either about the history of his characters or about the time of the stage. Indifferently. In the space of the dramaturgical lie alone, this masterpiece perhaps rediscovers its deepest scenic sense. To continue to deny (the true story). To deny in order to fail (dramaturgically). To fail in order to exist, as a scenic object. And to exhibit, unsuspectedly, a fascinating, destabilising topicality.

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Poznámky

1. In Ovid's later account, the goddess of the dawn, Eos (Aurora to the Romans) seizes Cephalus while he is hunting, but Cephalus begins to pine for Procris. A disgruntled Eos returns Cephalus to his wife, but offers to show Cephalus how easily Procris would be seduced by another stranger. He therefore goes home in disguise. He pushes Procris to „hesitate“ by promising her money before claiming that she is unfaithful. Procris flees to take up the pursuits of Diana, and is later persuaded to return to her husband, bringing him a magical spear and hunting dog as a gift. The transformation scene centers on the dog, which always catches its quarry, and the uncatchable fox; Jupiter turns them into stone. The tale resumes with a similar ending to that of Pherecydes, as Procris is informed of her husband's calling out to „Aura,“ the Latin word for breeze. Cephalus kills her by accident when she stirs in the bushes nearby, upset at his beeseching of „beloved Aura“ to „come into his lap and give relief to his heat.“ Procris dies in his arms after begging him not to let Aura take her place as his wife. He explains to her that it was ‚only the breeze‘ and she seems to die at ease.
2. from the term “differance” (J. Derrida)
3. The term motto specifies the motif of the violas, cellos, double-basses from bar 8 until bar 15 of the Andante of the Ouverture. In fact is it on this motif that Don Alfonso will pronounce, in

his final Andante, the motto: «All women are like that!»:

4. In Saussure: chess = language. Again, speaking about Così, we are speaking about (dramaturgic) language.