

Lecture 4: Texture, Duration, Volume

September 26, 2016

Pitch Review

Horizontal aspects of pitch:

Melody – range, contour, motion, ornamentation,
phrasing, motive, word painting

Examples: Anon., *Gaude virgo salutata*



Arlen, Harburg, *Over the Rainbow*



Tonality – major and minor scales

Examples: François Couperin, *Les Baricades Mistérieuses*



Beethoven, Symphony No. 5, First movement



Alternatives to major and minor scales – chromatic, whole tone

Examples: Claude Debussy, *Syrinx*



Claude Debussy, *Voiles*



Atonality

Example: Arnold Schoenberg, *Madonna* from *Pierrot Lunaire*





Pagoda and entrance to
Javanese Village, Paris
Exposition, 1889; dancer;
gamelan ensemble





Vertical aspects of pitch: Harmony

Consonance, Dissonance

Chord

Cadence

Texture

texture – the general pattern of sound created by the elements of a piece of music; the blend of the various sounds and melodic lines occurring simultaneously in a piece of music

monophony (adj., monophonic) – music consisting of a single line or melody without an accompaniment that is regarded as part of the work itself

Anon., *Gaude virgo salutata*



Paganini, Caprice Op.1, no.5



heterophony (adj., heterophonic) – the simultaneous statement of two or more different versions of what is essentially the same melody

Martyrs, Gaelic psalmody



Amazing Grace



lining out – a practice in Protestant psalm and hymn singing where the congregation is led by the minister who sings each line first and is then followed by the congregation

homophony (adj., homophonic) – music in which melodic interest is concentrated in one voice or part that is provided with a subordinate accompaniment

Chordal Homophony:

Michael Jackson Medley, Pentatonix



Josquin des Prez, *Tu solus qui facis mirabilia*



Mozart, *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*, First movement



Song Texture:

Irving Gordon, *Unforgettable*, performed by Nat King Cole



Beatles, *Nowhere Man*



polyphony (adj., polyphonic) – music that simultaneously combines several lines, each of which retains its identity as a line to some degree; in polyphonic music, melodic interest is distributed among all parts of the texture

Josquin des Prez, *Ave Maria*



Johann Sebastian Bach, Fugue in G minor



canon or **round** – all of the lines of melody are exactly the same but begin and end at different times



Duration

rhythm – the pattern of movement in time; the controlled movement of music in time

beat – the regular pulse of the music

metre – the pattern in which a steady succession of rhythmic pulses is organized

downbeat – the beat given the most emphasis or stress in the first beat of a group

Examples of metres

Duple: Copland, *Appalachian Spring*, Section 5



Triple: Chopin, Waltz No. 7 in in C sharp minor



Quadruple: Mozart, *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*, First movement



Quintuple: Dave Brubeck, *Take Five*



Varying metre:

The Beatles, *Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds*



Kriti on [Sarasiruha](https://soundcloud.com/junebean/3-10-sarasiruha-to-the-goddess)

(<https://soundcloud.com/junebean/3-10-sarasiruha-to-the-goddess>)

tempo – the speed at which music is performed; the rate at which the regular, basic beats of the metre follow one another

Simple duple meter

Stephen J. Souza

A musical score for simple duple meter in 2/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a green box highlighting the first measure. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second staff consists of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. Rehearsal marks are indicated by vertical lines with numbers 1 through 8 above the staves. A 'cresc.' marking is present above the first measure of the first staff.

A digital display for rehearsal marks. It features a dark background with white text. At the top, it says "▼ Rehearsal Marks". Below that, it shows "1/2 1" and "60 60". At the bottom, it shows a timer "00:00:04:21".

rubato – in performance, the practice of making the established pulse flexible by accelerating and slowing down the tempo

syncopation – a momentary contradiction of the prevailing metre or pulse

accent – emphasis or stress placed on a musical note or chord

Igor Stravinsky, *Dance of the Adolescents* from *The Rite of Spring*



polymetre – the simultaneous use of two or more metres (may also refer to the successive use of different metres)

polyrhythm – the simultaneous use of two or more rhythms that are not readily perceived as deriving from one another or as simple manifestations of the same metre

Stravinsky



Agbekor (Ghana)



Volume

dynamics – the various levels of volume, loud and soft, at which sounds are produced in music

Antonio Vivaldi, Violin Concerto, Op.8, No.1, First movement, “Spring”



crescendo – a gradual increase in the volume of sound

decrescendo – a gradual decrease in the volume of sound

Beethoven, Symphony No.5, First movement



Quiz No. 2

Quiz date: Friday, September 30

Quiz location: Blackboard VPMA93
course page

Quiz availability: 9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Quiz duration: 20 minutes

Quiz No. 2 will cover materials from Lectures 3 and 4 only.

Same format as Quiz No.1:

12 questions total

3 listening excerpts with 3 questions on each = 9

3 plain multiple choice questions

I will not have access to e-mail during the week and on the day of the quiz, so please contact Dr. Kingsbury if you have any questions.

Please make sure that you are using one of the supported browsers for Blackboard when writing your quiz. Run the browser checker to see whether Blackboard Learn supports your browser.

Browser	Supported Desktop* Browser Versions
<u>Chrome</u> **	36+
<u>Edge</u> **	20+
<u>Firefox</u>	31+
<u>Internet Explorer</u>	11+ (Windows only)
<u>Safari</u>	6+ (MacOS only)

https://en-us.help.blackboard.com/Learn/9.1_2014_04/Administrator/020_Browser_Support/Browser_Checker

A fuller version of these instructions is found on the course Blackboard page under 'Course Materials'