



BSC

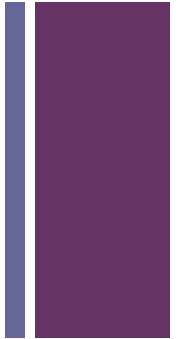
Birmingham-Southern College

5th Presentation

Intro to Music



Melody



- A series of single notes that add up to a recognizable whole
 - Melodic Contour and Range
 - Tension & release
 - Stepwise (Conjunct) vs. leap motion (Disjunct)
 - Climax
 - Made of phrases (parts)
 - Cadence: Complete vs. Incomplete
 - Countermelody



Rhythm

■ Flow of music (events) through time

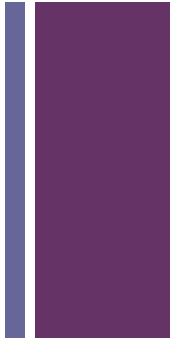
- Beat: divides music into equal units of time
- Meter: grouping of beats (measures)
- Simple Measures (duple, triple, quadruple)
- Compound meters: subdivided in three rather than two
- Additive meters
- Nonmetric



Rhythm



- Accent: emphasis placed on a beat or note
- Syncopation: emphasis placed on an unexpected note or beat
- Tempo: speed
 - Italian terms
 - Metronome



Rhythm

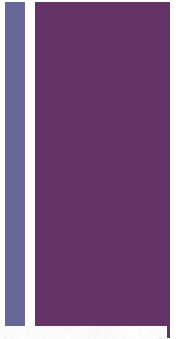
Terms used to indicate tempo:

Term	Meaning
<i>largo</i>	very slow, broad
<i>grave</i>	very slow, solemn
<i>adagio</i>	slow
<i>andante</i>	moderately slow, a walking pace
<i>moderato</i>	moderate
<i>allegretto</i>	moderately fast
<i>allegro</i>	fast
<i>vivace</i>	lively
<i>presto</i>	very fast
<i>prestissimo</i>	as fast as possible

From textbook, p.
14



Music Notation

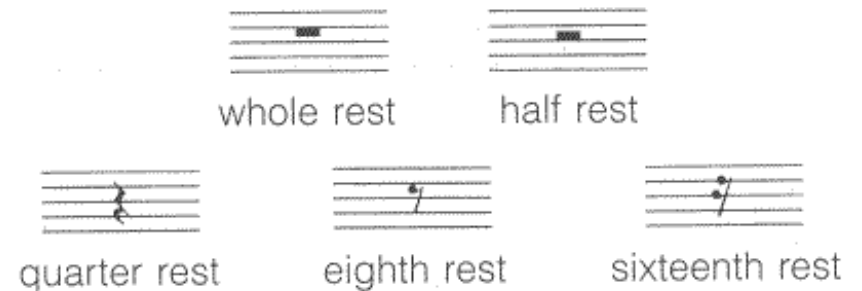
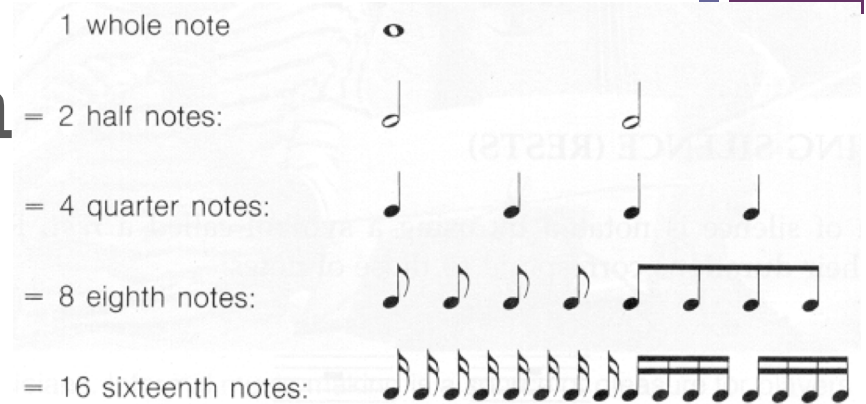


■ Rhythmic notation

■ Notes: □ □ □ □ □ □

- Rests:

- Time Signature



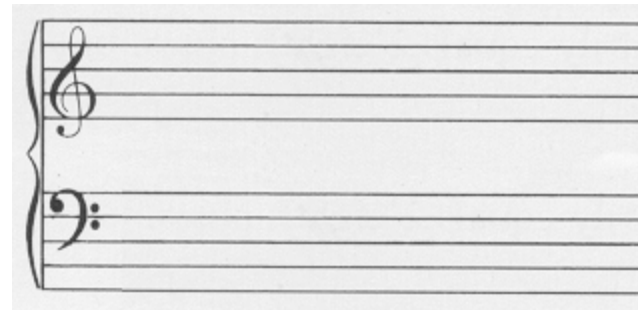


Music Notation



- Pitch notation
 - Letter names: A B C D E F G

- Staff
- Clef signs
 - Treble
 - Bass
- Grand Staff

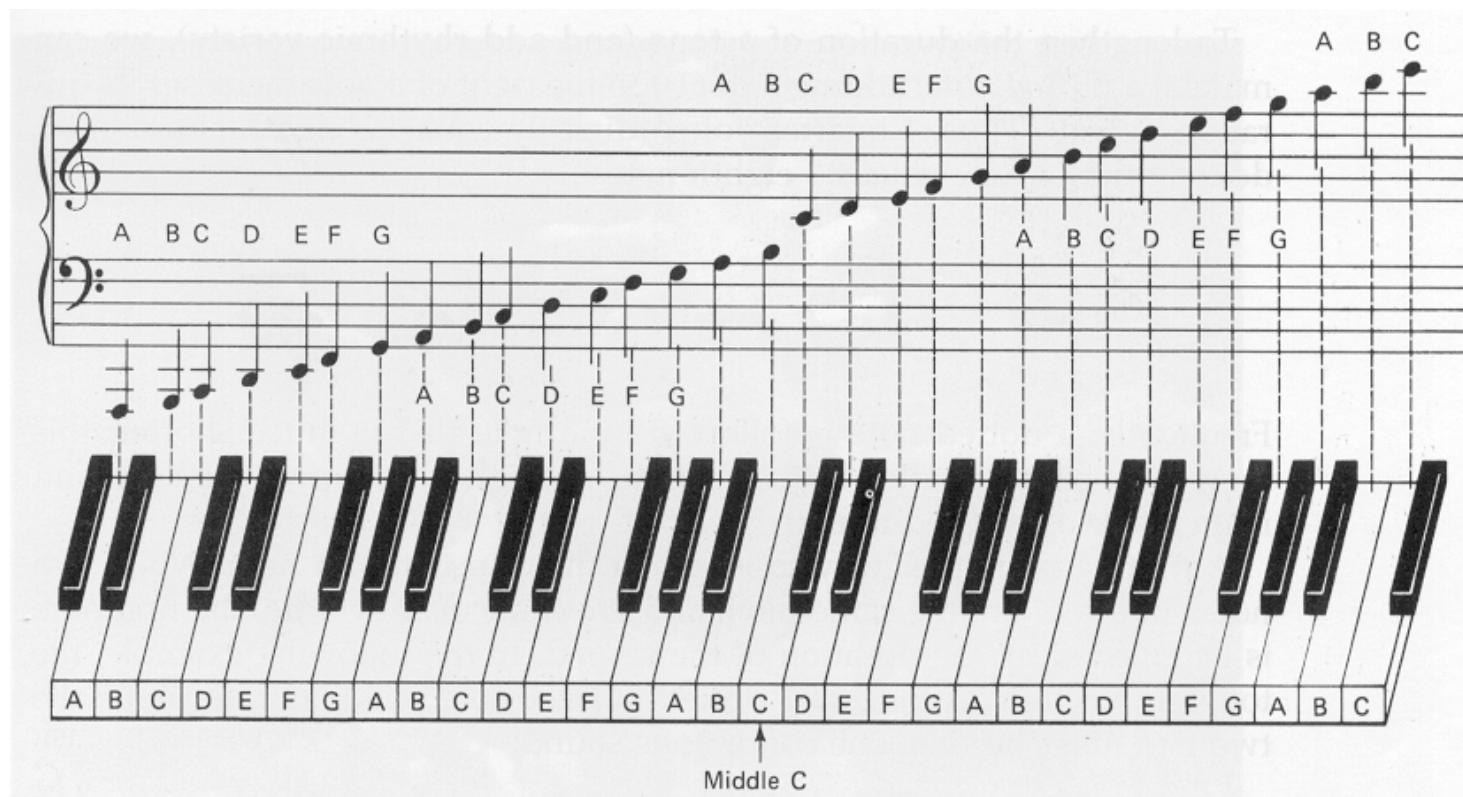




Music Notation



■ Keyboard note naming





Music Notation

■ Musical Score (conductor)

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for a conductor and includes staves for various instruments. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are:

- Piccolo
- 2 Flutes
- 2 Oboes
- English horn
- 2 Clarinets
- 2 Bassoons
- 4 French horns
- 2 Trumpets
- 3 Trombones
- Tuba
- Timpani
- Cymbals
- Bass drum
- Violins 1
- Violins 2
- Vicolas
- Cellos
- Bassoon

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The page is numbered 11 in the bottom right corner.



Key

- Centering of a melody or harmony around a central note

- Scale: whole steps and half steps in a predetermined order
- Tonality: another term for key

+ Key



- Types of scales

- Major
- Minor
- Chromatic

- Key signatures
- Modulation: change of key
- Tonic key: the “home” key



Harmony

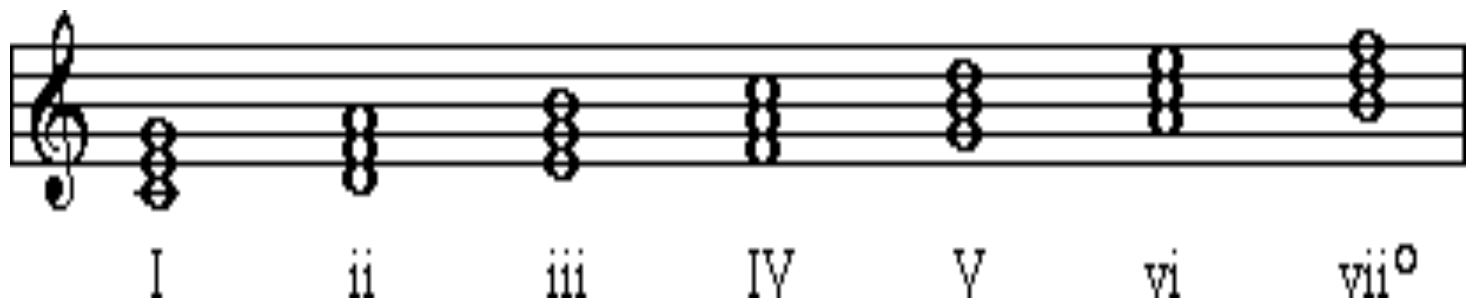


- The way chords are constructed and how they follow each other.
- Chord: 3 or more tones sounded at once
 - Chord is simultaneous tones
 - Melody is series of individual tones
- Progression: how chords follow each other
- Consonance and Dissonance—resolution
- Triad: 3 lines or 3 spaces
- Arpeggio (Broken chords)

+

Examples

■ Major Scale Root Position



+ Texture



■ Layering of sound

- Types
 - Monophonic
 - Polyphonic
 - Homophonic
- Varying textures



Form



- Organization of musical elements in time
- Techniques that create Form
 - Repetition
 - Contrast
 - Variation

+ Types of Musical Form

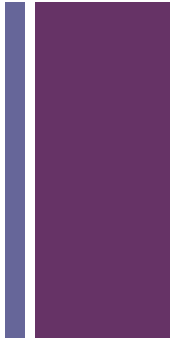


■ Ternary

■ Simple: A | B | A

– Subdivided: a b a | c d c | a b a

+ Binary



■ A B

- A A B
- A B B
- A A B B

+ Listening



- *Gavotte* by Bach

- Note binary form

+ Style



- Based upon time period and the continuous development of music as an art form
- Should be aware of, but not memorize at this time, the historical division of musical time periods

