

TEXTURE

Monophonic

Music with only one part (one note at a time).



*You can have as many players or singers as you want on the same part so long as it is the only part. No chords!

Antiphonal

Two groups of musicians play/respond to each other from two different performing positions.



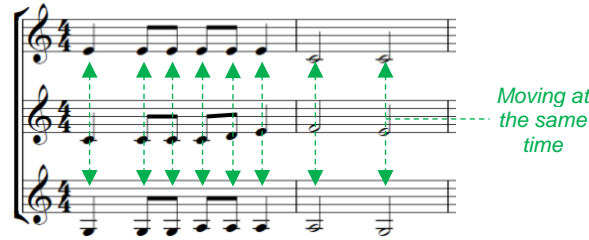
Melody & Accompaniment

A melody (tune) plus some accompanying chords or ideas.



Homophonic

All parts move in chords at the same time.



*Homo-phonic = same-sound... they have the same rhythm

Polyphonic

Several (2 or more) independent lines of music.



*Poly-phonic = many-sounds... several (two or more) different tunes.

Call And Response

One idea played/sung and then another performer(s) responding.



Octaves

When parts move together, an octave apart.



*Same note name but different pitch.

What Is The Instrument's Role

Melody – The tune.

Accompaniment – The parts supporting the tune.

Countermelody – A second melody that fits with the main tune.

Bass Line – The lowest sounding part.

Alberti Bass

Accompaniment found mainly in the left hand part of piano music.

Don't play all three notes of the triad together; break them up into four equal notes. Usually lowest, highest, middle, highest.



Why doesn't Mr Edwards like playing an Alberti Bass? It gives him the EBGBs.

Pedal

A long or repeated note – usually in the bass.



Drone

Long or repeated notes – usually a 5th apart.



Basso Continuo

The part given to instruments in The Baroque Period that played the bass line and chords, accompanying the melody, using figured bass.

*Harpichord, bass viol, organ, lute...



HARMONY & TONALITY

(The chords and keys used in the music)

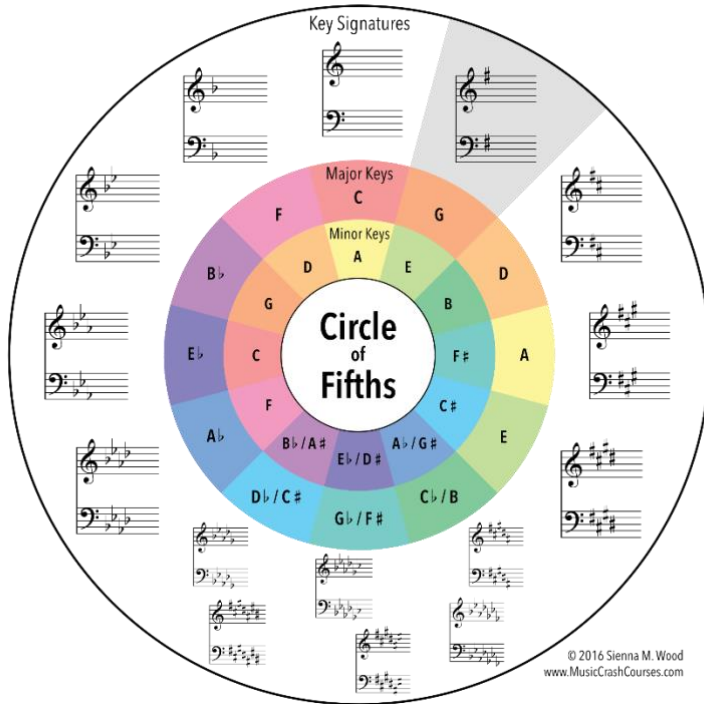
Key Signature

The sharps or flats at the start of a piece of music, showing what key the music is in.

Modulation

Musical word for key change. Most common changes: to **Dominant** or **relative Major/Minor**.

Major and Minor Key Signatures



*When you write music in a minor key you also need to raise the 7th note (leading note) up one small step - e.g. A minor uses G#, not Gs.

Identifying The Tonality...

- Tonal** - In a major or Minor Key
- Atonal** - There is no sense of key
- Modal** - Uses 'old-fashioned' scales called modes
- Pentatonic** - The music only uses 5 notes

Chords

- Triad** - A chord with three notes (See below)
- Power Chord** - Only playing the Root and Fifth of a triad (used in Rock music)
- Dissonance** - Clashing notes played together
- Consonance** - Notes that fit / sound nice together
- Primary Chords** - The three most commonly used chords used in music: I, IV, V
- Secondary Chords** - The other chords: II, III, VI, VII
- Chord Sequence** - The order the chords in a piece of music follow (containing cadences at the ends of phrases)

Cadences

The last two chords in a phrase. Only sounds 'complete' if ends on chord I.

Sounds Complete		
Perfect Cadence	V <i>Dominant</i>	I <i>Tonic</i>
Plagal Cadence	IV <i>Subdominant</i>	I <i>Tonic</i>
Sounds Incomplete		
Imperfect Cadence	I <i>Tonic</i>	V <i>Dominant</i>
Interrupted Cadence	V <i>Dominant</i>	<i>*Not chord I</i> Minor Chord

*Sometimes the final cadence of a piece in a minor key ends with a major chord instead of the expected minor chord. This effect is known as a **Tierce de Picardie**.

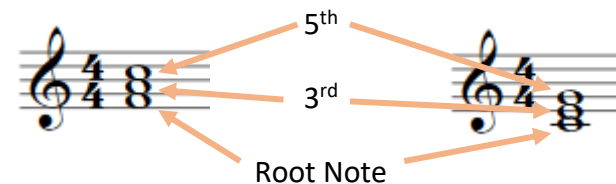
Diatonic

Music only uses notes that are found in the key signature of the piece

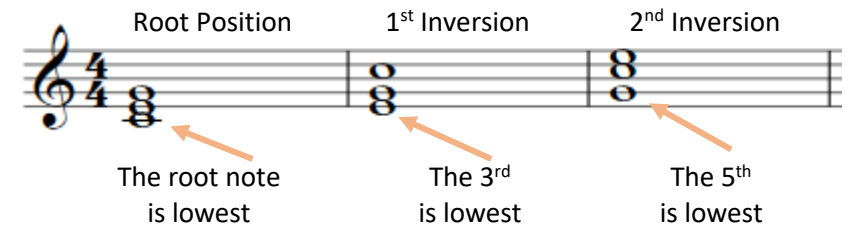
Chromatic

Music uses the notes found in the key of the piece but also adds in extra accidentals (# / b)

Triad A Chord with three notes:



Inversions Changing which note of a chord is the lowest sounding:

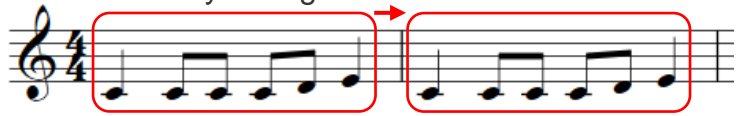


MELODY

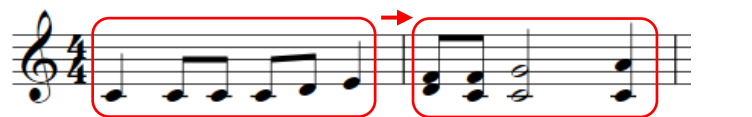
Direction Rising Falling



Repetition Doing the same thing again, without any changes.



Contrast Doing something completely different.



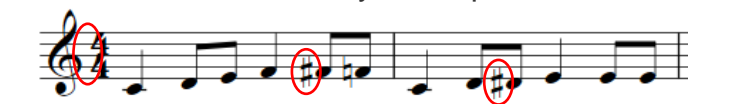
Imitation Doing the same thing again, with some changes (similar).



Ostinato A short repeated idea.



Chromatic The melody uses notes that aren't in the scale / key of the piece.



High or low.

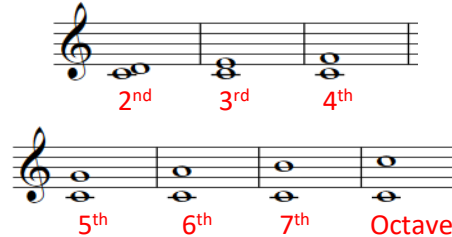
Range



Big or Small.



Interval The distance between two notes



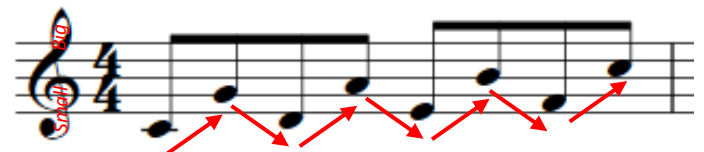
*Count the start note & end note

Conjunct (Moving In Step)

Type of movement



Disjunct (Moving In Leaps)



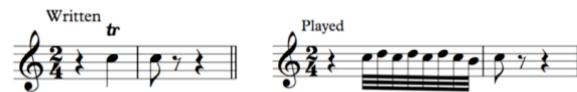
Sequence Doing the same shape idea but at a different pitch.



Triadic The tune is based on notes from the chords / triads.



Ornaments Trills



Mordents



Scale The series of notes in a key that are used to make the melody

