

Class notes World music.

Classification of instruments.

Aerophones: blow through to get sound – brass and woodwinds.

Chordophones: string instruments including piano

Idiophones : Everything struck without skins, like bells and xylophones. Could even be your desk or even you.

Membranophones; all drums with skins.

Electrophones: synths etc.

As we look at instruments from different parts of the world we will use these 4 classifications.

Well tempered is today's equally tempered tuning system invented in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The other tuning is called Pythagorean tuning . and is used in other places around the world sometimes.

1-17-13 notes

4 elements of Music on page 18

1. Timbre—the color or tone quality not the mood. Examples might include, breathy, dark, raspy, dense.
2. Pitch- what note is being played.— comparable to mood, and over all range is measured in Hz.
3. Rhythm – the timing and beat.
4. Dynamics- the articulation and range of volume.

1-22-13

Ethnocentrism == Stereo typing.

Formal language is emotionally removed. Unlearned language is full of emotion

1-28-13

Different Scales major, minor, pentatonic.

Interval is the distance between pitches.

Range is the distance between the highest and lowest pitch.

Melody can be :

1. Conjunct Narrower range interval – melodic contour.
2. Disjunct – broad range in intervals—odd contour.
3. Ornamentation – pitches added to the basic melody.
4. Syllabic –one note at a time.
5. melismatic – more than one note at a time

## Rhythm

1. time and duration—over all relationship.
2. Pulsative?
3. Quadestab?
4. Rhythmally? – sparse few notes
5. Anathanully ?– dense lots of notes

## Phonic Structure—how the sound is structured

1. Monophony –one voice
2. Heterophony – the same with little variation.
3. Polyphony
  - a. Heterophony—melody only shortly changed
  - b. Homophony- chord and harmonies. –melody over chords.
  - c. Independent polyphony. – counter point.  
Cannons are considered polyphony.

## Dynamics

1. Relative volume of a specific sound.
2. Crescendo – gradually louder.
3. Decrescendo – gradually softer.

## Form

1. How the musical material is organized in a structural way.
2. Example twinkle twinkle little star. ABA
3. Motives – a motif, a repeated section that can be moved to another key.
4. Strophic form
  - a. Strophe – a stanza of poetry.
  - b. So strophic form means to repeat the same music for each verse. A lot of hymns are strophic.
  - c. A lot of pop song follow a similar pattern of verse refrain.

1-31-13

Melodic contour means what kind of shape. If you were to draw a line from note to note what shape would it make.