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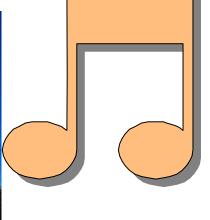




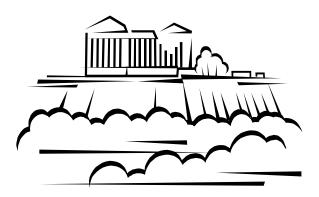
nnnnnnnnnnnnnnFilm Music for COMPOSITIONS AND GENERAL ススススススススス Fun fact: John williams is one of the world's famous film music composers of all time) notes:::::>>>>> Elements and Devices Syncopated Rythms Cross Rhytms (when rhythms cross each other) ... normally used to create tension Time Signatures: 2 5 5/4 is rare normally used in horror 4 4 4 For compuund signatures multiply by 3 **Lietmotif:** theme tune for a main character in a film. **Ground Bass:** Repeated ostinato going through the music Pedal Notes/Drones: ▲ long held single note going throughout the music. Chords is a drone. Imitation: Copy or Canon imitating the music Repetition Sequence Structure ... Also look at vocab for devices that can go with film music e.g polyphonic and structure terms and sequence terms... nnnnnnnnnnn

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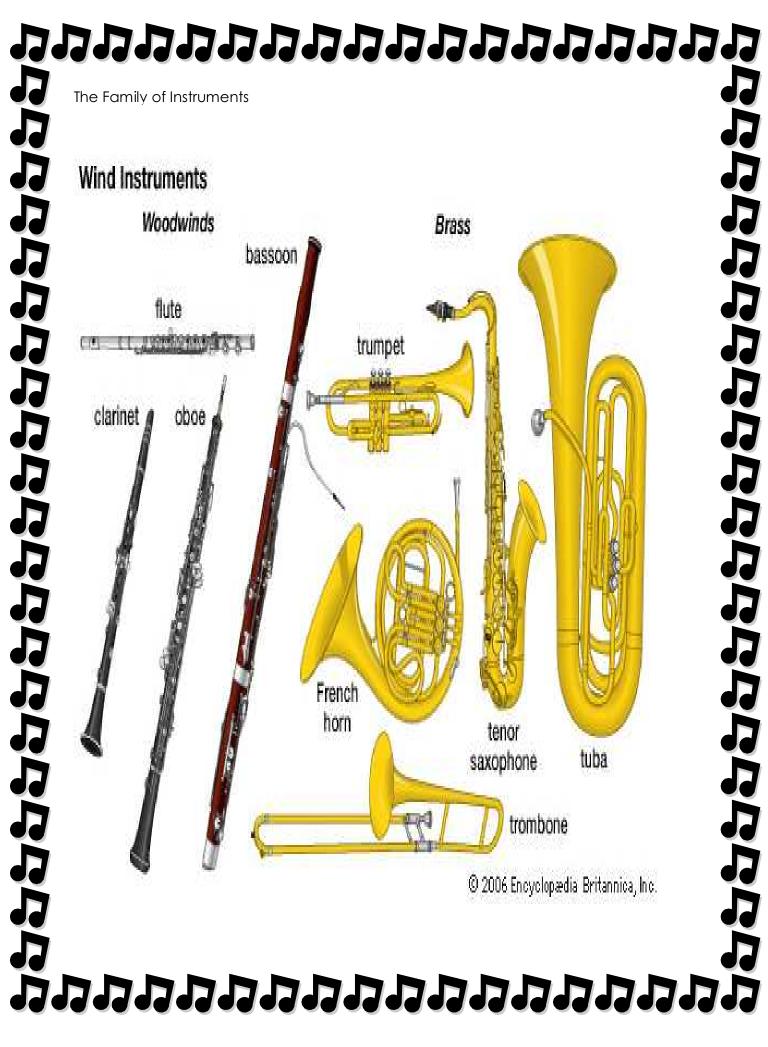
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nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnNotes for the classical era: Wednesday 5th September 2007 The four families that make up a classical orchestra are brass, strings, woodwind and percussion. The family that was the most important in the classical era (1750-1820) was the string A symphony is a piece of music for orchestra in movements of contrasting speeds and A concerto differs from a symphony because there is an instrument solo. The violin, piano, clarinet and trumpet are popular soloist instruments in a classical concerto. Mozart was a famous composer for this period he composed "The Magic Flute" and "The marriage of the Figaro" The clarinet was invented by John Denner in 1700. The Piano was invented in the early 18th century by Bartomeleo Cristodari. Mozart was the first composer to write for the clarinet The piano can make a difference between soft and loud. nnnnnnnnnnnnn

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Classical Music Fra **りりりりりりりりりりりり Classical Music (1750-1810)** Classical with a 'c' means anything that is top class, and particularly refers to the ancient Greeks and Romans. With a 'C' it means a specific style of composers. The term classical is commonly and incorrectly applied to any music which is not modern. The correct term for this is actually art music. **Composers of the Period** Composer Period Composer Period German (Bohemian) Beethoven (1770-1827) German Stamitz Haydn (1732-1809)* Gluck (1714-1787) German Austrian C.P.E. Bach Mozart (1756-1791)* Austrian German J.C. Bach German The composers marked with an asterisk are the most important to remember. **Style Galant** This is an early classical style, and a very courtly style. It was meant to please the listener, as opposed to making the listener think, C.P.E. Bach and J.C. Bach were the main composers who made use of this style. ロロロロロロロ **Later Classical Style** This style made more of balance and control, grace and beauty of melody, and the fonn or design became important. **Texture** Classical music is basically homophonic. (Baroque music was polyphonic.) The Orchestra The Orchestra began to grow. The harpsichord continuo gradually fell out of use. Wind

りりりりりりりりりりりりり instruments became more important, especially the homs to bind the texture. Strings were still the main instrument to which were added two homs, one or two flutes, or a pair of oboes. Gradually, composers added one or two bassoons, and occasionally a pair of trumpets, or a pair of kettle drums. Clarinets were introduced towards the end of the 18th Century. Mozart was the composer responsible for popularising the clarinet. The woodwind section became a selfcontained section: One or two flutes Two oboes Two clarinets Two bassoons Two horns Two trumpets Two kettledrums Strings **Music for Piano** Invented as early as 1698, by Cristofori in Italy. This instment allows soft and loud notes to be played. The strings were hit by hammers, as opposed to being plucked. More expression could be played (e.g. Legato, staccato, cantabile.) The Alberti Bass is simple broken chords, repeated in the left hand, which keeps the music going, and outlines the harmony. C.P.E. Bach was one of the first piano composers, and started composing around 1750. J.C. Bach gave the first piano performance in London. A lot of music was printed for harpsichord or piano, but the harpsichord gradually faded out of use. **ロロロロロロロ** Sonata A Sonata is a work, in several movements, for one or two instruments. With three instruments it is a trio, with four it is a quartet, and with five it is a quintet. The Symphony Symphony means a sonata for orchestra. It grew from the Italian Overture, but the Symphony has three movements, instead of three sections. Later on, a fourth movement was added (commonly a minuet in trio). Stamitz was the frost famous symphony composer, and the father of this style, Haydn and Mozart perfected the Symphony in the second half of the 18th Century.

The Symphony can be broken down into:

First movement: Usually fast, and in sonata form.

- **Second movement..** Usually slower and more song-like. It could be in sonata form or ternary form, and perhaps with variations.
- **Third movement:** Haydn and Mozart wrote a minute in trio at this point. Beethoven later turned this into a Scherzo (A direct translation is joke.)
- **Fourth movement:** Fast, often light hearted, perhaps in Rondo form, or sonata form, or with variations.

Haydn wrote numerous sonatas, including the Surprise Symphony, the Drum Roll Symphony and the London Symphony. Trios and quartets were also in four movements. Sonatas might have three or four movements. The Classical Concerto did not include the minuet, so only had three movements

Sonata Form

Sonata form, is a way of building up an individual movement, not a piece. It consists of three sections:

- 1. **The Exposition:** The composer exposes his musical ideas. The main ideas are called subjects. The first subject is in the tonic, which niodulates (changes key) near the end to a bridge (transition) passage, which leads to the second subject. The second subject is in a new, but related, key, often the dominant (Sth) or relative major (If the first subject is ma minor key). The second subject is usually more tuneftd.
- 2. **Development:** Here the ideas are developed. It creates a feeling of tension and conflict. The climax may be in this section.
- 3. **Recapitulation:** The music is repeated from the beginning, but the second subject is now in the tonic. Finally, the music may have a coda (A direct translation is tail), which rounds off the music.

The Concerto

It contains a solo instruct and an orchestra. There are three movements (slow, fast, slow). The first movement has a double-exposition. The fffst is for the orchestra alone, followed by the soloist. The second, with the second subject group in the related key. Then comes the development and the recapitulation, for both the orchestra and the soloist. Towards the end, the orchestra pauses, and the soloist plays a cadenza (a short passage, based on themes heard earlier, which displays the brilliance of the player.) When the soloist finishes, the soloist ends with a trill, which signifies the orchestra should come in and finish off the piece. The orchestra plays the coda to end.

Opera

Classical composers wrote much vocal music, especially opera. Gluck was an important opera composer. Orfeo ed Euridice is one of his works. He made the actions more important in the

りりりりりりりりりりりりり opera. At the start of the opera, the overture prepared the audience for what was to come, Mozart wrote operas including The Marriage of Figaro, The Magic Flute and Don Giovanni. The Magic Flute is an example of singspiel (an opera in which singing is mixed up with dialogue). The orchestra mirrors the mood and drama of the action. Don Giovani is an example of 'opera buffa' (comic opera). **Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)** Beethoven composed to please himself. He wrote 32 piano sonatas, nine symphonies. The 9th Symphony is the Choral Symphony. He wrote one opera, called Fidelio. Towards the end of his life he became deaf. He could still composer, and hear the sounds in his head, but had great difficulty in conducting his works. Beethoven modified Classical music. His music is weightier, and on a larger scale. There is more emotion in his music, and his last movements are usually the most important. He uses more discords, more dynamic contrast and more contrast in pitch. He increased the size of the orchestra, for example, he often added a 3rd horn and a piccolo, and also added a choir in his 9th symphony. The Main Characteristics of Classical Music 1. Less complicated texture than Baroque (more homophonic). 2. Emphasis on beauty, elegance and balance. 3. More variety and contrast within a piece than Baroque (dynamics, instruments, pitch, tempo, key, mood and timbre). 4. Melodies tend to be shorter than those in baroque, with clear-cut phrases, and clearly marked cadences. 5. The orchestra increases in size and range. The harpsichord fails out of use. The woodwind becomes a self-contained section. 6. The piano takes over, often with Alberti bass accompaniment. 7. Importance was given to instrumental music - sonata, trio, string quartet, symphony, concerto. 8. Sonata form was the most important design.

nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnOntario (in a church) & Opera's An Ontario is a concert piece in a church **Music Theatre** Music dramatic work where the singers convey the drama Spoken (recitative) and sing solos (arias) and choir (choruses) with orchestra for ensemble Acted (sometimes with dance too) Many famous composers such as Mozart, Wagner...... A musical is a modern version of an opera Key fact: Wagner developed leitmotifs in his operas/themes for characters such as Tristan and Isolde

Word	Definition
wora Absolute	Does not tell a story
Alberti Bass	Bass line on piano, repeated in the left hand.
Allemande	German: Part of a suite, in 4/4 time, with a moderate tempo
Antiphonal	'Questions and Answers', a stereo effect
Aria Aria	Song
Atonal	Total absence of key
Basso continuo	Bass line that runs through a piece
Binary	Musical Structure: AB
Bourrée	Part of a Suite
Cadenza	End of music which shows off the brilliance of the player
Camera	Italian for chamber
Cantata	To be sung
Chiesa	Italian for church
Chord-streams	Moving a chord shape in parallel motion
Chroma	Greek for 'colour'
Concertino	In a concerto: The small group of soloists
Concerto	Means 'get together'
Conjunct	Moving in small steps
Contrapuntal	More than one melody line
Corrente	Italian: Part of a Suite, in 3/2 time, with a moderately fast tempo
Counterpoint	More than one melody line
	French: Part of a Suite, in 3/2 time, with a moderately fast tempo
Na cann	Musical structure: ARA
Da dapa Nisiunct	Moving in leans
Diegonance Nissonance	Clashing in leaps Clashing notes that do not fit
Doggorianice Nominant	Chard/Nate V
Dummant Dynamics	The louds and softs of a niece
Figured hass	Numbers helow the bass line, indicating which chards to play
French Overture	French: Part of a Suite, in 3/2 time, with a moderately fast tempo Musical structure: ABA Moving in leaps Clashing notes that do not fit Chord/Note V The louds and softs of a piece Numbers below the bass line, indicating which chords to play An overture which has three sections, the first and the last being slow, and the middle being quick Part of a Suite Part of a Suite, usually in compound time The way the music fits together Moving in chords Recurring theme Lines of melody are repeated
Cavatta	Deet of a Suite
uavute Ciana	rai i ui a vuite Dont of a Quite, usually in compound time
uiyut Harmory	r ar cur a ource, usuany in compound anne The way the music fite teacther
riai'illully Homonhoolo	me way me music mis rugemen.
Idaa fiya Hunnupnunii	Moving in Gillias
luce lixe Imitation	Lines of molecule
mitation	Lines of melody are repeated

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Subdominant Chard/Nate IV Chard/Nate VI Submediant Supertonic Chard/Nate II Symphony Similar to a sonata, but for an orchestra. Syncopation An off-beat rhythm Tempo Speed Musical Structure: ARA Ternary How 'thick' or 'thin' the music is Texture Through-Composed Different all of the way through Timbre Type of sound given by an instrument Tonic: Chard/Nate L Means 'everyone' Tutti Look in blue music book to look for more terms