

Attendance/Reading Quiz!



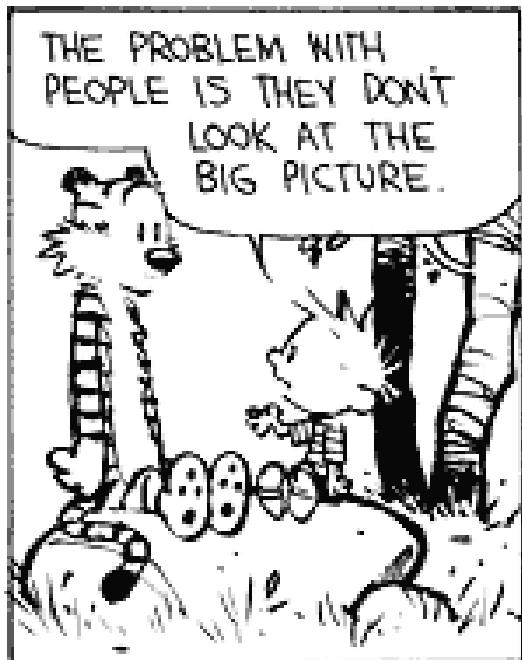
Mu 102: Principles of Music

Instructor: Dr. Alice Jones

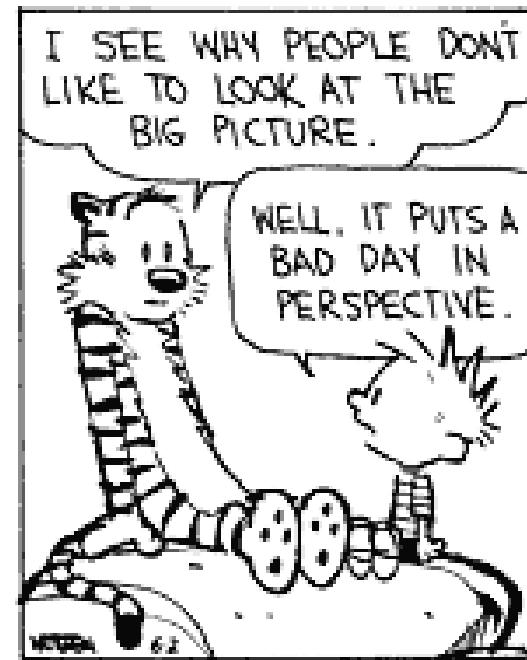
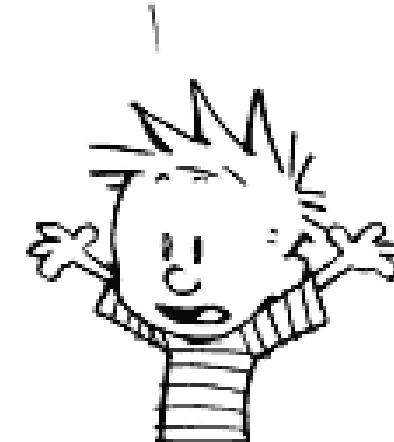
Borough of Manhattan Community College

Fall 2018

Sections 0701 (MW 7:30-8:45a), 2001 (TTh 8:30-9:45p)



EXISTENCE IS NOT ONLY TEMPORARY, IT'S POINTLESS! WE'RE ALL DOOMED, AND WORSE, NOTHING MATTERS!



Reading quiz

Repetition, contrast, and variation are the basic elements of form and are only found in classical music.

- a) True
- b) False

Reading quiz

If you're listening to an example of popular music you can often expect to hear which of the following musical features?

- a) Duple (or quadruple) meter, homophonic texture
- b) Triple meter, homophonic texture
- c) Duple (or quadruple) meter, polyphonic texture
- d) Non-metric, no texture

Reading quiz

Allegro refers to a fast tempo.

- a) True
- b) False

Reading quiz

Which of the following best describes the music excerpt being played?
[Listening question]

- a) Duple (or quadruple) meter
- b) Triple meter
- c) Non-metric



Reading quiz

What was the most interesting or surprising thing you learned from the reading(s) this week?

Recap

Jean-Baptiste Lully (1632-87),
Gavotte from *Atys* (1676)



- Meter (review)
- Telling music history, creating music, and listening to music
 - Power: Not all things are possible (resources, censorship, economic limitations, political concerns)
 - Structures: We inherit and live in a world that is shaped by what has come before us (style, taste, structures, systems)
 - Personal biases: As we know from our soundscape activities, we (and artists, too!) are biased – Where we are, what we pay attention to, what we care about

Music in the French royal court at Versailles

- King Louis XIV (r. 1643-1715)
- King Louis XV (r. 1715-74)
- Versailles
 - *Château* (palace)
 - Home of the French royal family, 1682-1789
- Employed 120 musicians
- Music for dancing, concerts, balls, eating, and waking up



King Louis XIV of France, portrait by Hyacinthe Rigaud, 1701

Music in the French royal court at Versailles

- Audiences for court events were often foreign dignitaries (princes, ambassadors)
- German noblemen hired French musicians as performers and teachers and composers'
- French was considered the most sophisticated language and culture in the Baroque era

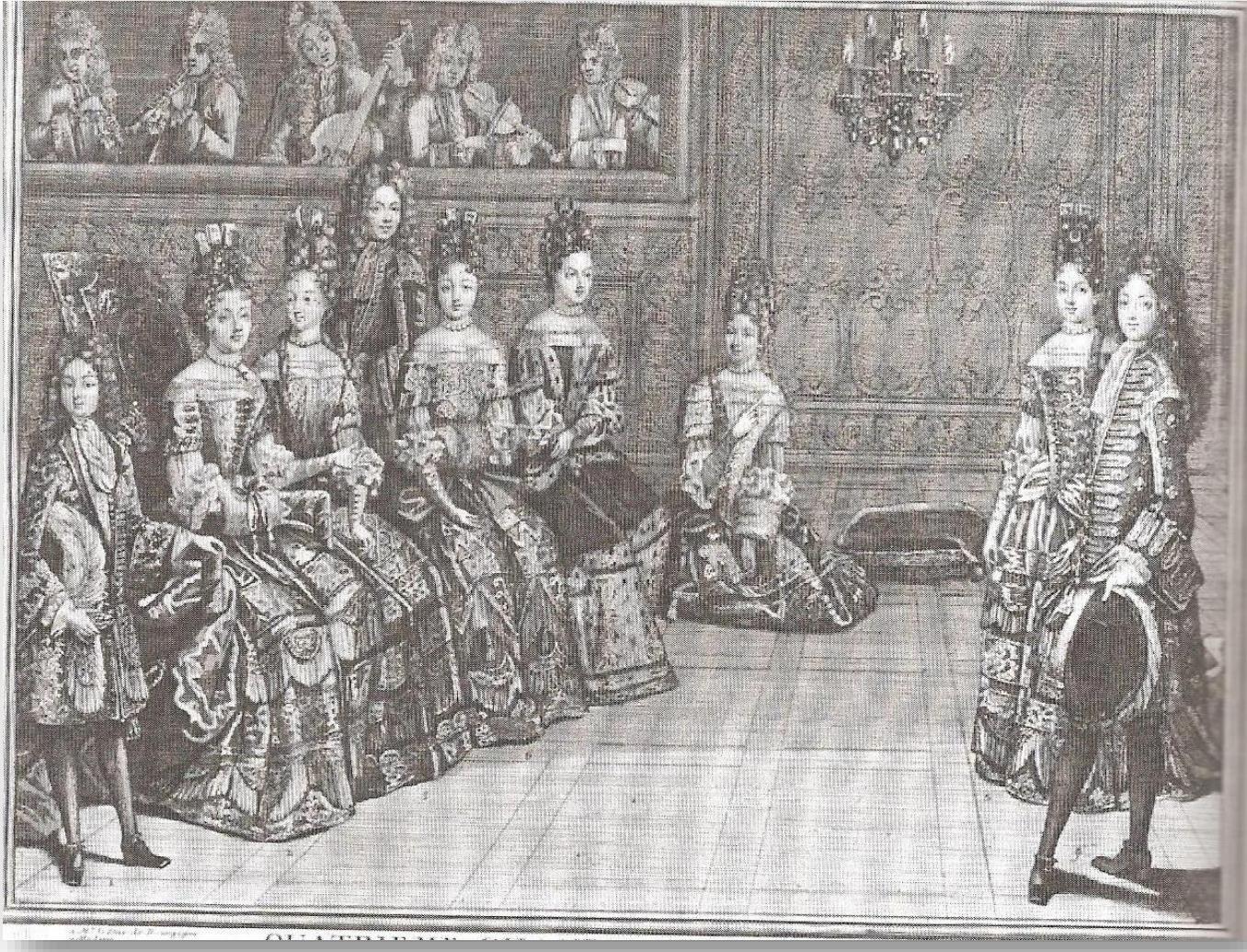


“Nothing marks the greatness of princes better than the buildings that compel the people to look on them with awe, and all posterity judges them by the superb palaces they have built during their lifetime.”

—Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-83), minister of finance to Louis XIV

Dancing at the court of Versailles

Iconography –
the study and
interpretation
of visual
images



Antoine Trouvain, dance ensemble at Versailles (1696)

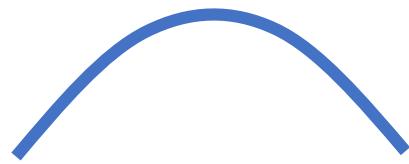
A Baroque concert

Iconography –
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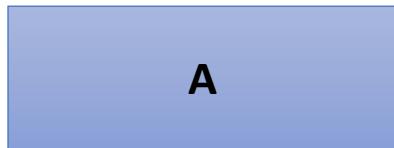


Francesco Guardi (1712-93), *Concert in a Girls' School, Venice*

Form



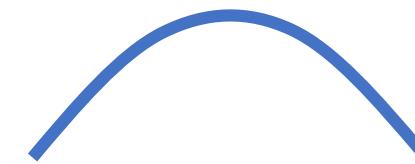
Twinkle, twinkle
little star
How I wonder
what you are!



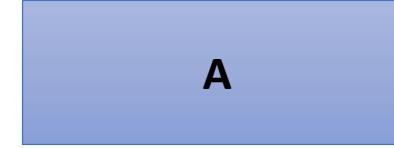
Up above the
world so high



Like a
diamond in
the sky



Twinkle, twinkle
little star
How I wonder
what you are!

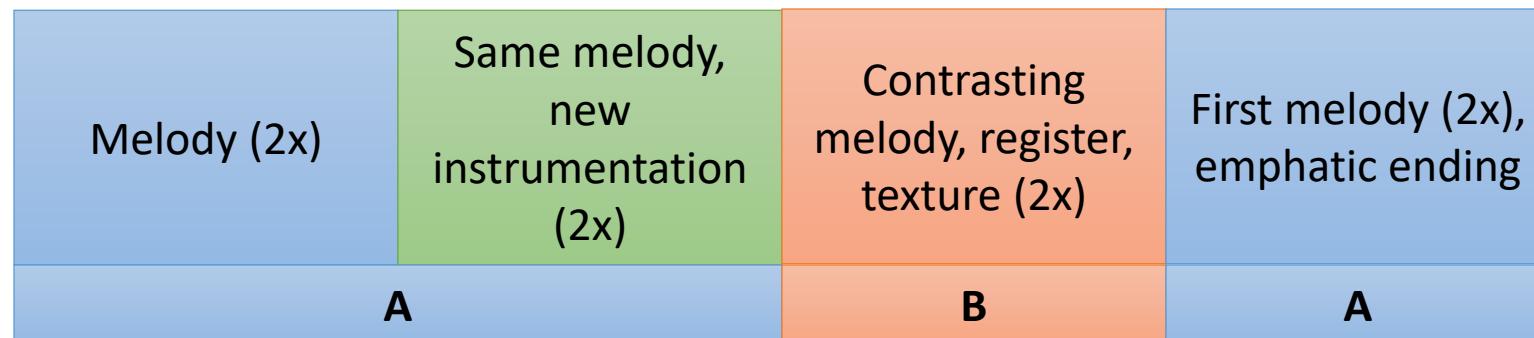


Form

- Significant changes in melody, harmony (mood), and texture indicate new sections of a form

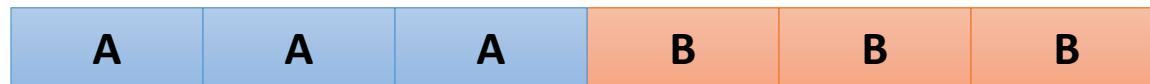


Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, *The Nutcracker*, Trepak (1892)



Form

Anonymous, *Kyrie eleison*



Melodic structure – listening for contour and cadences



Frédéric François Chopin (1810-1849),
Mazurka Op. 17 No. 2 in E minor (1833)



Motive



Repeated lower
and embellished



Contrasting
idea



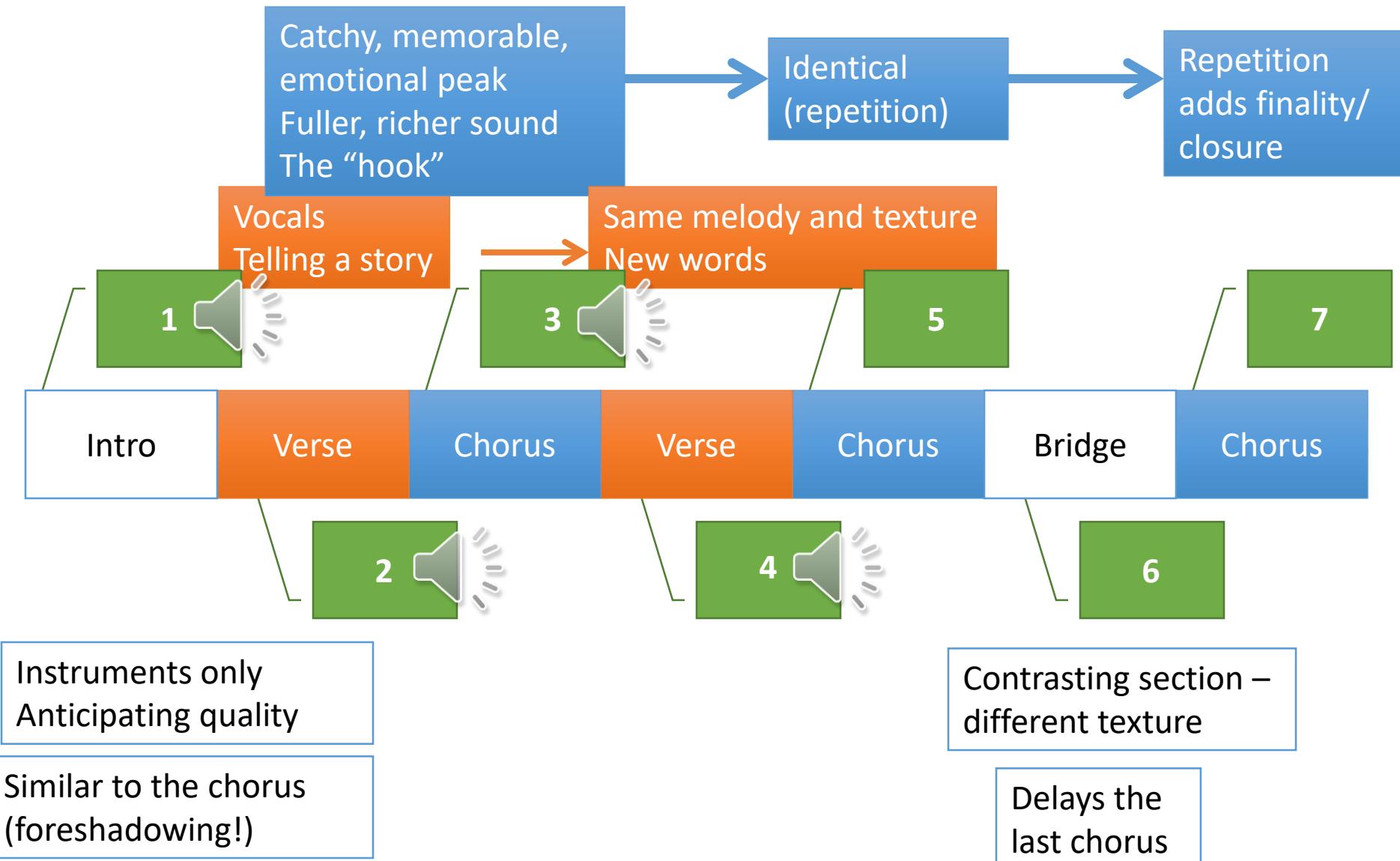
Contrasting
idea, extended

Form

Repetition—Contrast—Variation

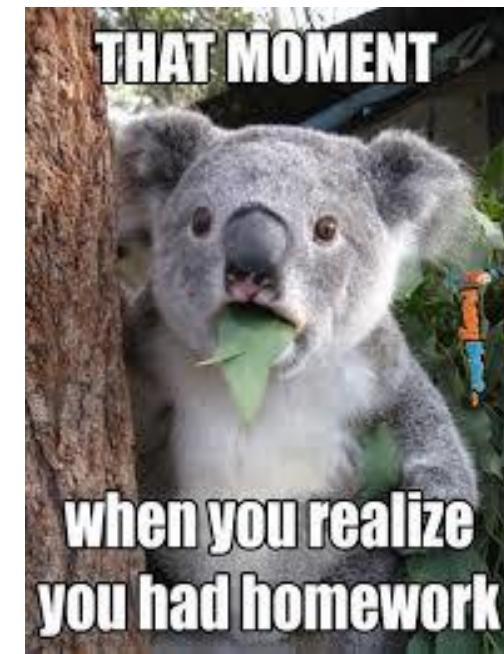
- Form is a paradigm (convention or pattern) that is effective and has persisted through time
 - We internalize forms that we hear often – we (unconsciously) expect them
- Different sections of music are differentiated by the presence of simultaneous changes in multiple musical features (melody, rhythm, dynamics, tempo, texture, harmony, and instrumentation)
 - One way to listen for form: focus on one musical feature and notice how it changes (or doesn't change!) as a piece unfolds
- Each section produces a different effect on the listener because of its different musical features and place within the form

Form: noticing changes in musical sounds



Homework and reminders

- The current Online Discussion (Musicking) ends Sunday, Sep 30
 - Meaningful conversation = (1) Respond to the content of the post; (2) Pose questions your classmates can answer; (3) Respond to your classmates' ideas
 - Do at least 2 of these during each discussion to earn full credit
- Next online discussion: Instruments and voice types (Oct 1-7)
- Assigned reading for next class is available online: musical form
- Next class: in-class essay on ballet (Analysis #1)
 - Prompt and listening will be available online if you are absent
- See you Monday—have a great weekend!



End quiz

What are the four sections of a pop song form?

How are they different?