

Form, Timbre and Dynamics

MAPEH 6

Musical Composer

Composer – writes music, makes musical forms, which express their feelings or ideas.

Musical composition - the music composed by a composer

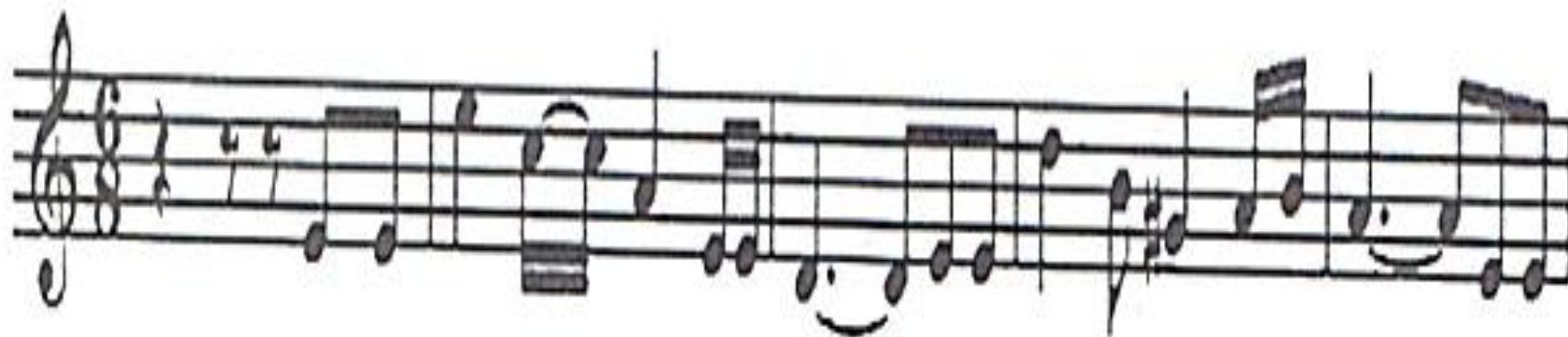
Musical Form

Form in music is the way a musical composition is arranged. This composition could either any musical piece as sung by vocalist or singer or the music created by means of musical instruments.

The Different Musical Forms

- 1. Unitary form** - contains only one section which remains the same all throughout the whole composition.

Example: Dandansoy



Dan-dan - soy ba - yan-an ta i - kaw pa - u - li a - ko sa pa - yaw u - ga -



ling kon i - kaw hid-la - won ang pa - yaw i - mo lang lan - ta - won.

2. **Binary (AB)** - made up of two musical parts or has two different melodic ideas.

Paru-parong Bukid

Pa - ru pa - rong bu - kid na li - li - pad li pad sa git - na ng da - an

pa - pa - ga pa - gas - pas Sang - ba - ra ang ta - pis sang dang - kal ang mang - gas

ang sa - yang de - ko - la sang piye - sa ang sa - yad May pay - ne - ta pa sya May suk -

lay pa man - din Na - guas de o je tes ang pa - la - la - ba - sin Ha - ha -

rap sa al - tar at ma - na - na - la - min at sa - ka la - la - kad ng pa - ken - deng ken - deng

3. **Ternary** - utilizes a three-part form represented by (ABC) and sometimes, the third part is a repetition of the first part represented by (ABA).

Lupang Hinirang



Julian Felipe

A

Ba - yang ma-gi - liw per-las ng si - la-nga - nan A - lab ng pu - so

sa dib-dib mo'y bu-hay Lu-pang hi-ni-rang du-yan ka ng ma-gi - ting sa man-lu-lu- pig

B

di ka pa-si - si-il sa da-gat at bun-dok sa si-moy at sa la-ngit mong bug-haw may di-lag

ang tu-la at a - wit sa pag - la-yang mi-na - ma-hal ang kis-lap ng wa-ta-wat mo'y ta-gum-pay

na nag-ni-ning-ning ang bi-tu - in at a - raw niya kai-lan pa ma'y di mag-di di-lim lu-pa ng

C

a - raw, ng l'wal - ha - ti't pag - sin-ta, bu-hay ay la - ngit sa pi - ling mo. A - ming-li-

ga - ya na pag may mang-a - a - pi, ang ma-ma - tay ng da - hil sa' yo.

4. **Rondo (ABACA)** - made up of five or more musical parts with some repetitions.

Maligayang Araw



A

Ma-li - ga - yang a - raw ar o - ras ng pag - da - ring Bi - lang pa - sa -

lu - bong ng na - yon at bu - ki - rin. Tu - may na - ga - lak ang la - hat ng na - ri - ri - tong bu - lak -

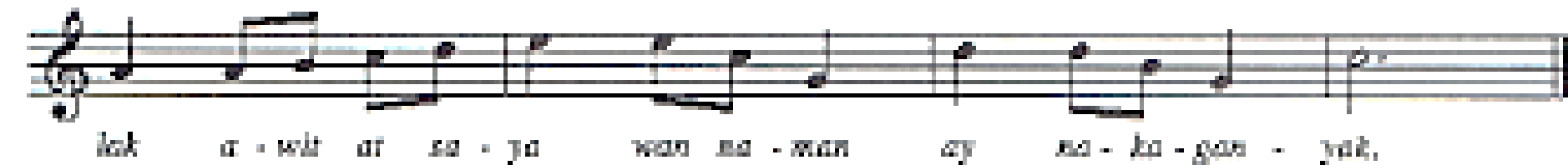
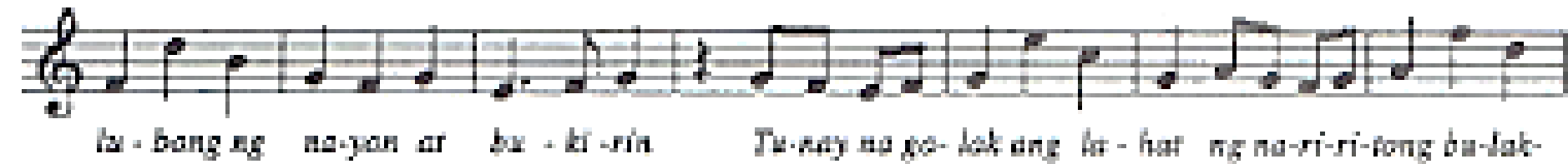
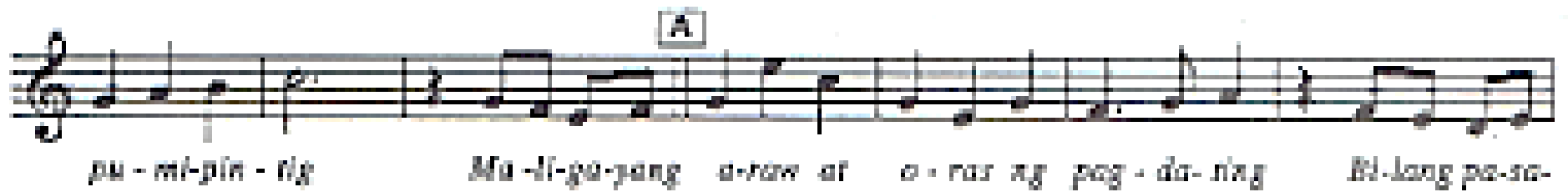
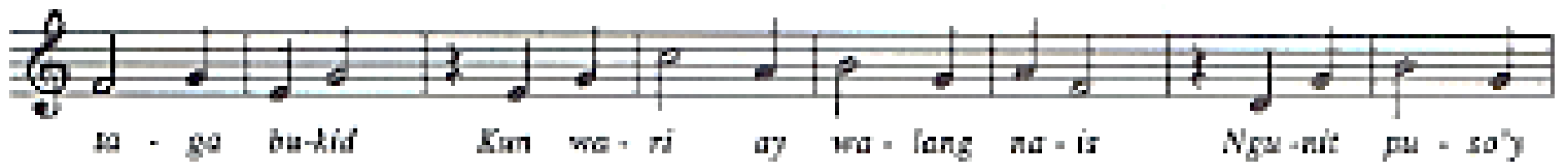
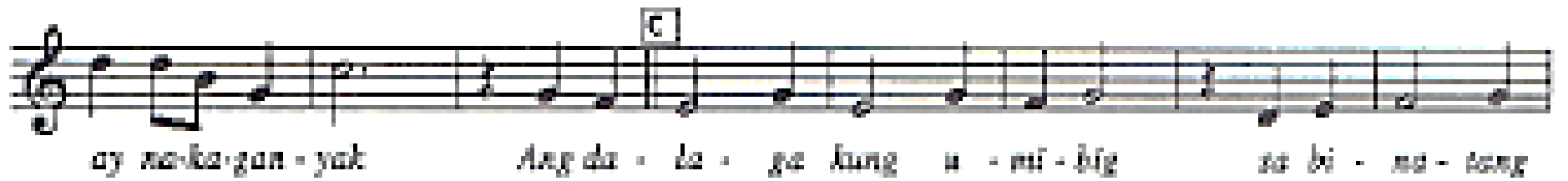
B

lak A - wit at sa - ya - wan na - man ay na - ka - gan - yak Ang bi - sa - ta kang a -

mi - big Sa da - ta - gang ta - ga - bu - kid Kan wa - ri - ay wa - lang

A

na - li Ngu - nit pa - sa'y pu - mi - pin - rig Ma - li - ga - yang a - raw ar



The **Different Repeat Marks** that are Related to Form

Da Capo (D.C.) - indicates that the musical piece is to be repeated from the beginning of the composition.

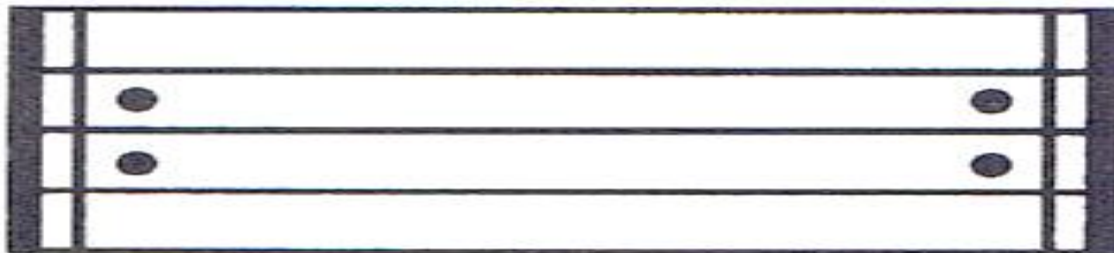
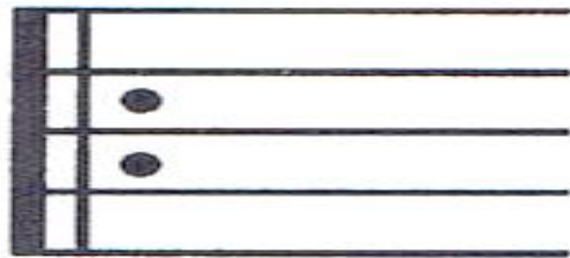
Dal Segno (D.S.) - indicates that the musical piece is to be repeated from the sign S.

Da Capo and Dal Segno - have the same purpose in repeating the particular sections except in the exact places where to begin. They also end with the word “Fine.”

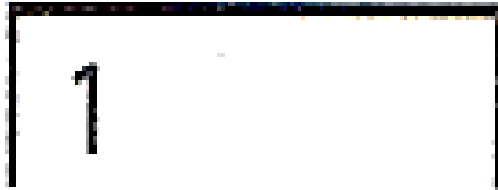
Al Fine - means up to the end.

D.C. al Fine - means that the section is to be repeated from the beginning up to the word “Fine.”

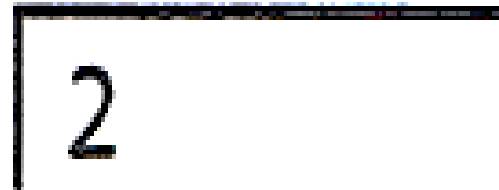
It means that the music is to be repeated from the beginning.



Ending 1



Ending 2



This means that the passages between the marks are to be repeated.

What is a choir?



Choir - a group of church singers or singing group

Choral music - refers to a group to sing in a chorus in school or on the stage.

Harmony - the blended different voices or the combination of different voices

The Different Voices

Girls:

Soprano - high voice

Mezzo Soprano

Alto - not as high

Boys:

Tenor - high voice

Baritone -

Bass - very low voice

Leader of a chorus or choir - helps the singers sing together. He/she directs them by waving his/her hands or a stick called a baton.

Classification of Voices

Timbre



What is timbre?

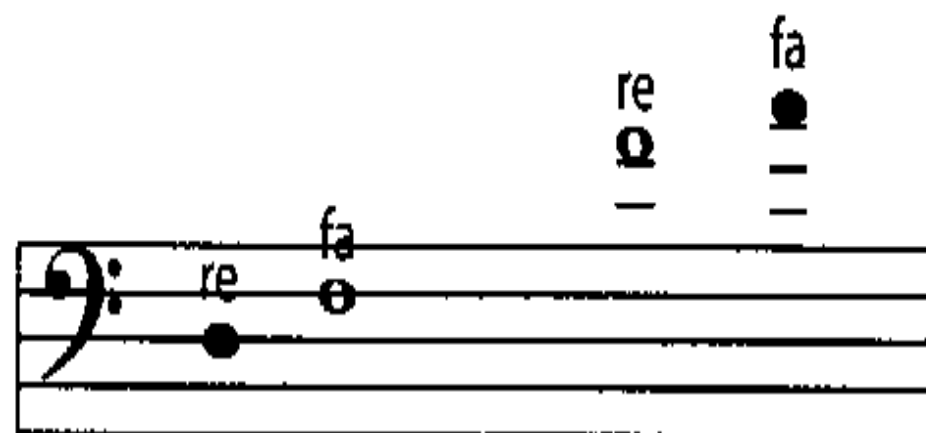
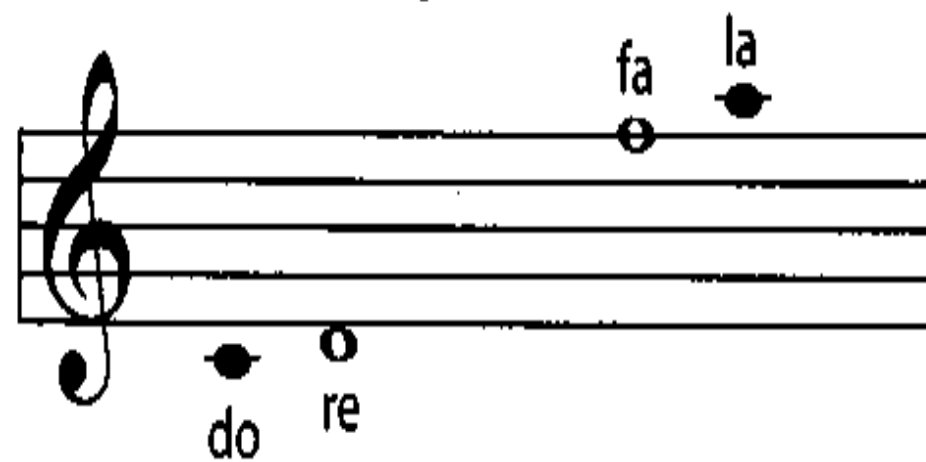
Timbre is the color of sound produced by the voice and different instruments. A quality of sound that distinguishes one instrument from another.

The human voice is the vital medium of expression. Male and female voices may be classified according to quality and range.

Classification of Voices

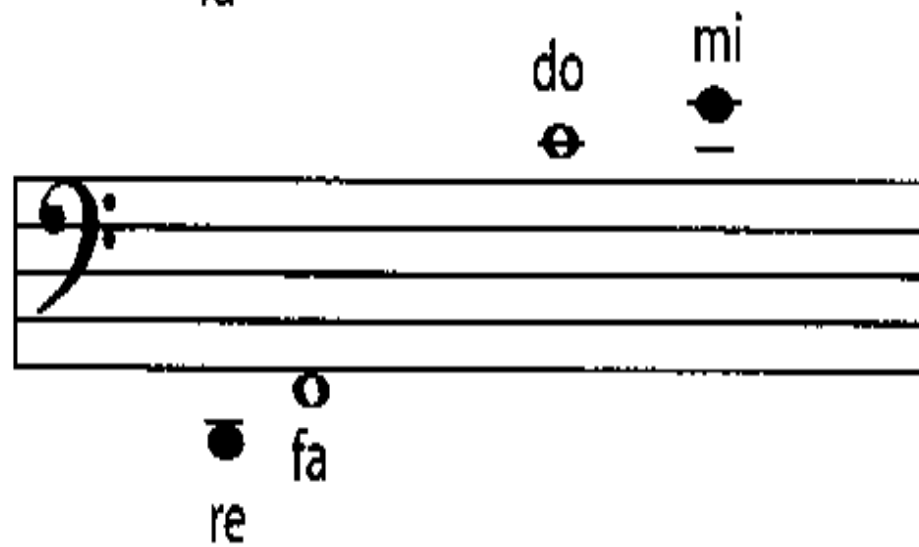
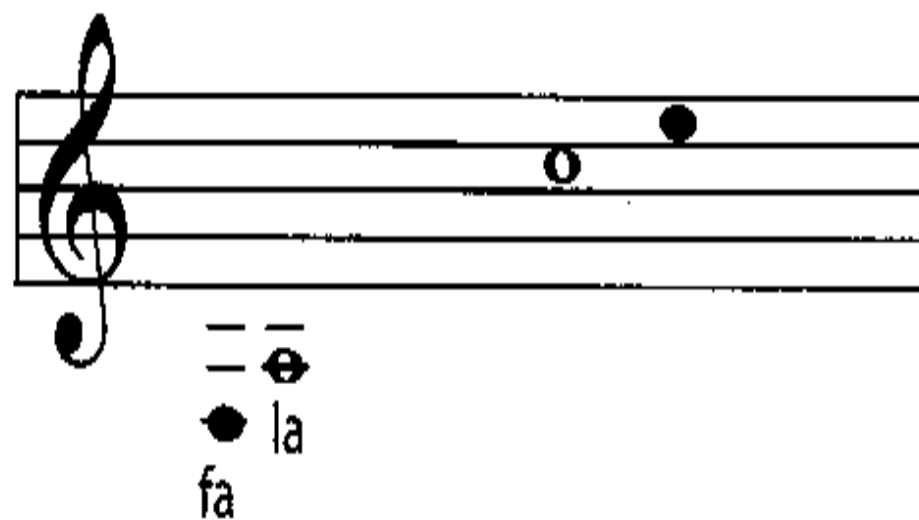
Male	Range	Female
Tenor	Highest	Soprano
Baritone	Middle/ Medium	Mezzo Soprano
Bass	Lowest	Alto

Soprano

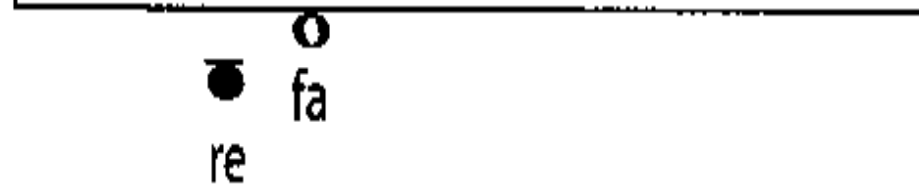


Tenor

Alto



Bass



Did you know that...

The word **'orchestra'** came from ancient Greek theaters which refers to the stage and the audience used by the dancers and the musicians? There are basically four sections in the orchestra which is based on the family of musical instruments.

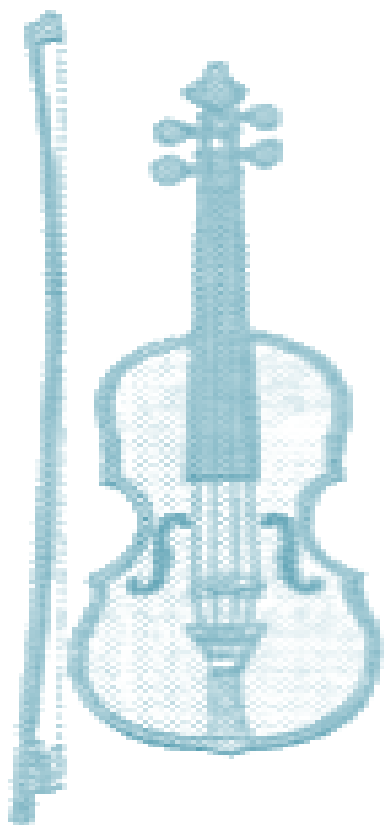
Classification of Instruments

A. String Instruments - are instruments that are plucked or bowed and are often referred to as the “backbone” of the orchestra.

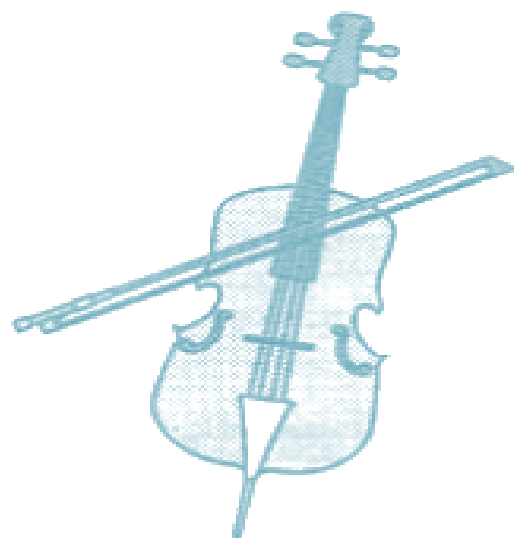
Examples:

1. **Violin** - the leader and the heart of the orchestra. Played by moving the bow to and fro across the strings.

2. **Viola** - a little larger than violin. It is tuned a fifth lower than violin.
3. **Cello** - larger than viola. Held by the player between his/her knees and moves the bow to and fro.
4. **Double bass** - largest among the stringed instruments that has the lowest pitch.
5. **Harp** - stringed instrument that is played by plucking.



violin



cello



double bass



harp

B. **Woodwind instruments** - produce music when musicians blow the mouthpiece.

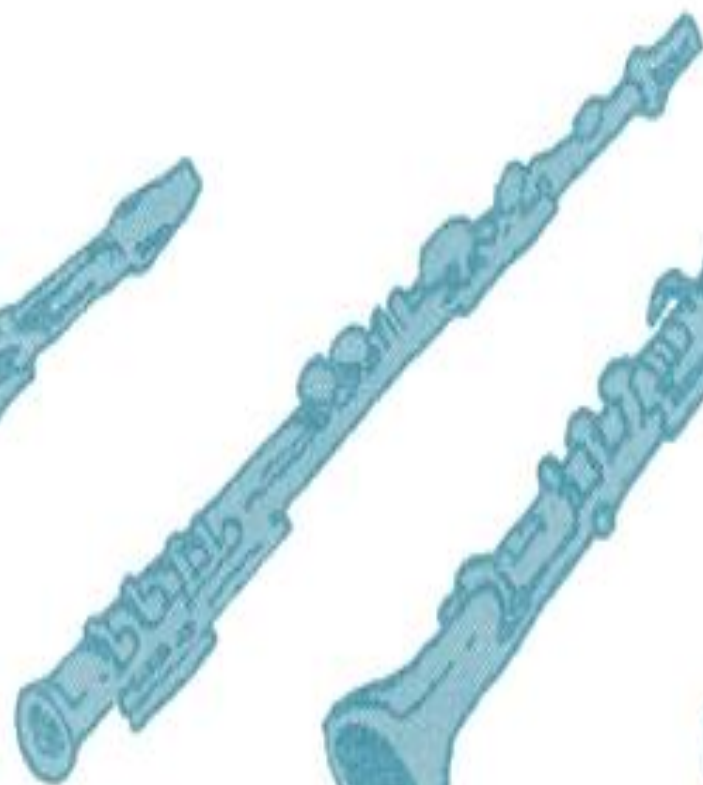
1. Piccolo - is the smallest instrument in the woodwind section. It has a range octave higher than flute.

2. Flute - has a high range and is really capable of producing fast series of tones.

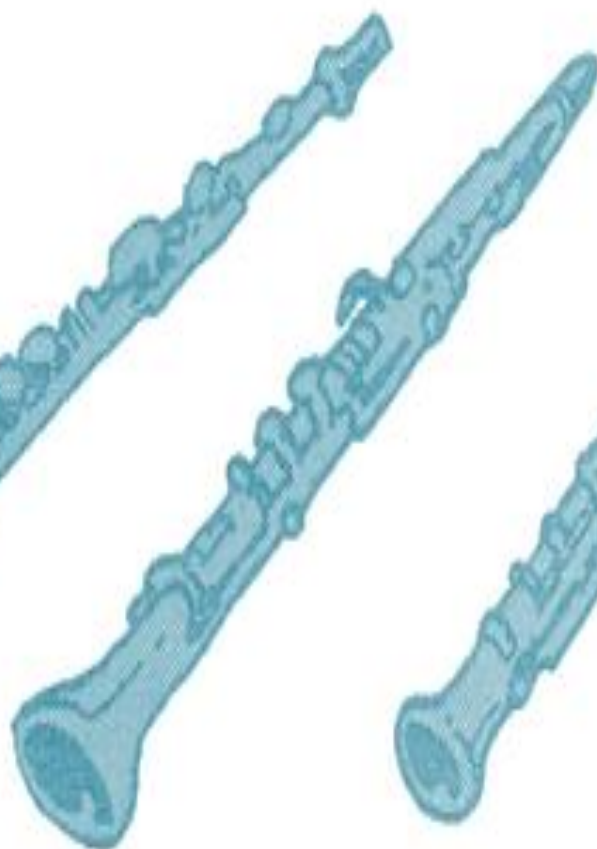
3. **Oboe** - is the most dramatic among the woodwind musical instruments.
4. **Clarinet** - is a cylindrical instrument with a cup-shaped mouthpiece and a flaring bell at the end.
5. **Bassoon** - is called the “clown” of the orchestra for it has a long curving metallic mouthpiece. Its tone is soft and mellow.



piccolo



flute



clarinet



oboe

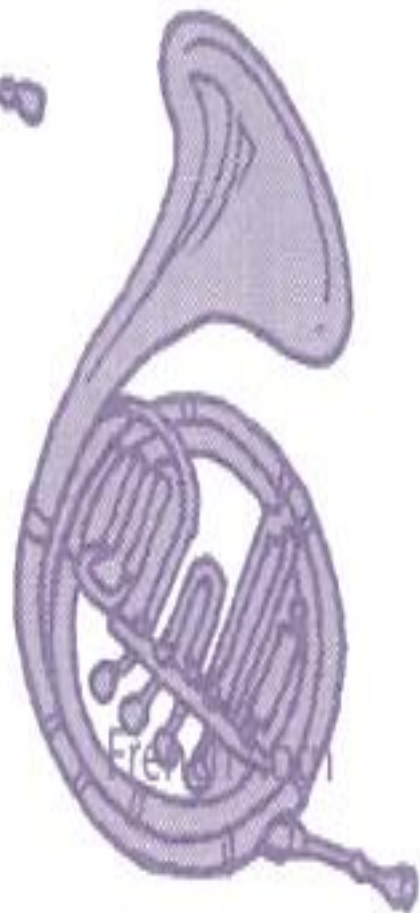
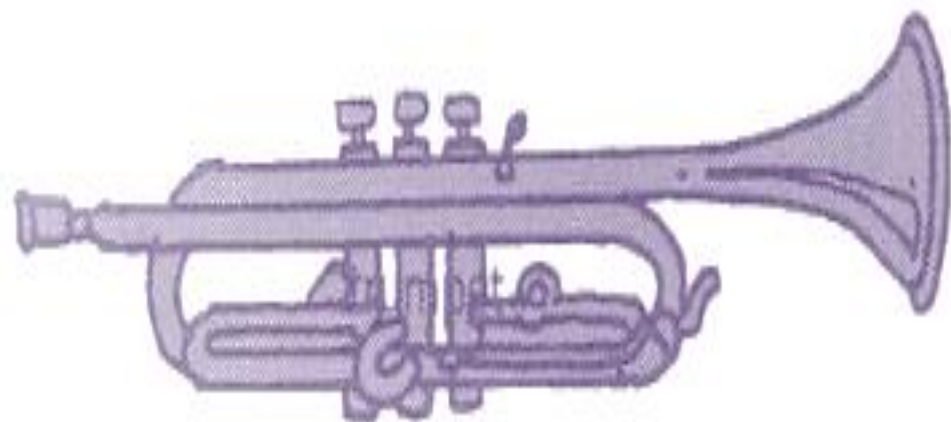


bassoon

C. **Brass instruments** - are used to produce sound by means of blowing. They are made of brass metal.

1. **Trumpet** - is the main instrument of the brass section which has a brilliant and brassy sound.
2. **Trombone** - is the only sliding instrument in the brass section that changes pitch in any key.

3. **French Horn** - is 12-feet long and sounds more mellow than the trumpet.
4. **Tuba** - is the largest in the brass section and has the lowest pitch.



D. **Percussion instruments** - are played by striking the instruments with sticks or hammer while others are through shaking or rubbing like maracas.

Examples:

1. Timpani

2. Snare drum

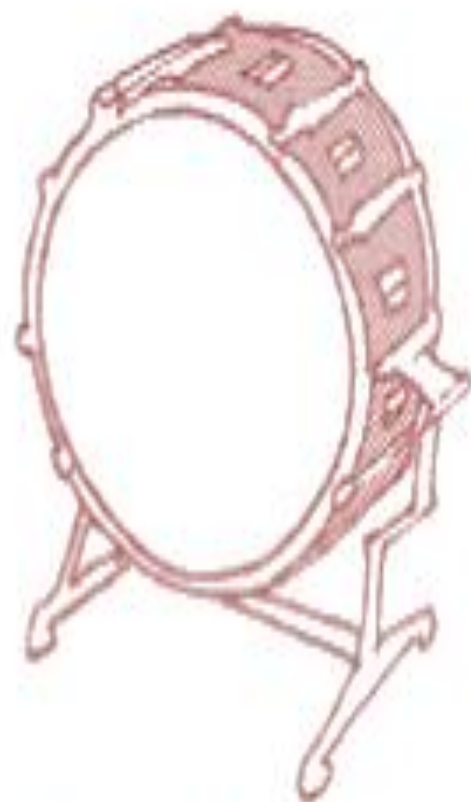
3. Bass drum



timpani



snare drum



bass drum

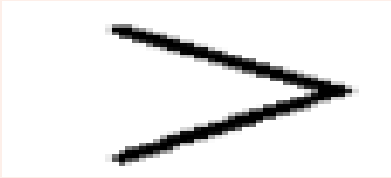

What is dynamics?

Dynamics - is the degree of loudness and softness of sound.

Dynamics marks - are written above or below the notes that are to be played loud or soft.

Dynamic Signs with Their Meanings

Italian Terms	Symbols	English Terms
Forte	f	Loud
Fortissimo	ff	Very loud
Fortississimo	fff	Very, very loud
Mezzo forte	mf	Moderately loud
Mezzo piano	mp	Moderately soft
Piano	p	Soft

Pianissimo	pp	Very soft
Pianississimo	ppp	Very, very soft
Decrescendo (decreasc)		Decreasing in loudness
Crescendo (cresc)		Increasing in loudness