**MAPEH Reviewer**

**Reading the Elements of Music**

* **Rhythm** – Durations of notes and rests in music.
* **Melody** – A horizontal direction of range (succession of tones)
* **Harmony** – A vertical direction of simultaneous occurrence
* **Dynamics** – Changes of loudness and softness
* **Timbre** – Unique tone sounded by a given instrument of a voice.
* **Tempo** – Rate of speed of a composition or section.
* **Form** – Form is the overall structure or plan.

**Dynamic Markings:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Symbols** | **Full Name:** | **English Translation:** |
| PPP | Pianississimo | Very, very soft |
| PP | Pianissimo | Very soft |
| P | Piano | Soft |
| MP | Mezzo piano | Moderately Soft |
| MF | Mezzo forte | Moderately loud |
| F | Forte | Loud |
| FF | Fortissimo | Very loud |
| FFF | Fortississimo | Very, very loud |
| > | Decrescendo | Decreasing Loudness |
| < | Crescendo | Increasing Loudness |

**Kinds of Texture:**

* **Monophonic** – Single melodic line.
* **Homophonic** – Melodic and horizontal line.
* **Polyphonic** – Two or more horizontal line with horizontal lines of harmony.
* **Heterophonic** – Two or more performers with the same melody with slight modifications.

**Timbre Tones:**

* **Nasal Voice** – Voiced produced by nasal cavity.
* **Head Voice (Falsetto)** – Light voice, less effect is exerted.

**Classification of Instruments:**

* **Idiophone** – Instruments that are strucked.
* **Membranophone** – Instruments that is made out of animal skin and is trucked.
* **Chordophone** – Instruments that uses strings and is strummed, plucked, or bowed.
* **Aerophone** – Instruments that is blown.

**Music of Indonesia**

* Indonesia is extraordinarily rich.
* It is busy and adaptive as its landscape and natural beauty.
* Rich culture is a result of influence of neighboring countries and traditional culture.
* Real spirit of Indonesian culture is reflected in their music, dance, drama, literature and cuisine.
* Traditional music in Indonesia can be traced back to their ancestors.
* **Nusantara** – Indonesian faiths and spiritual practices.

**Silat Art:**

* Created and developed in the islands in Java and Sumatra.
* Practiced throughout the Indonesian archipelago.

**Beliefs and Religions:**

* **Bhinneka Tunggal Ika** – National slogan meaning *“Unity in Diversity”* in old Javanese.
* Religions in Indonesia has a variety of beliefs with the highest population claiming to be Muslims.
* There is no state religion but a legal system to regulate beliefs.
* The state only allows 5 faith categories: Islam, Buddhism, Protestant, Hinduism, and Roman Catholicism.

**Elements in Vocal and Instrumental Music of Indonesia:**

* **Rhythm** – Strong pattern of sound.
* **Form** – Composition of its shape and artistic unity.
* **Harmony or texture** – Polyphonic texture with resulting melody.
* **Melody** – Arrangement of sounds Slendro and Pelog scales.
* **Timbre** – Quality of sound produced by nasal quality.

**Slendro:**

* Pentatonic or 5-tone scale.
* Older of the two most common scales.
* Referred to as *“male tonal system.”*

**Pelog:**

* One of the two scales in Gamelan music of Indonesia that has 7 notes.
* Referred to as the *“female tonal system.”*

**Gamelan:**

* Most popular and important form of traditional music in Indonesia.
* **Sang Hyan Guru** - Javanese Mythology believed that Gamelan was created by *“Sang Hyang Guru.”*
* Sang Hyang Guru goes to Mahendra Mountains to become close to their gods.

**Gamelan Music:**

* Polyphonic
* Produces two or more melodies sung or played together.
* Used for religious events.