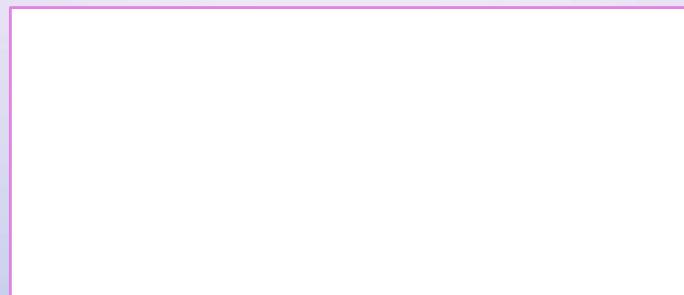


INTRODUCTION TO MUSIC APPRECIATION

LECTURE BY KENNY LIM

GOOGLE CLASSROOM CODE



MUSIC KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

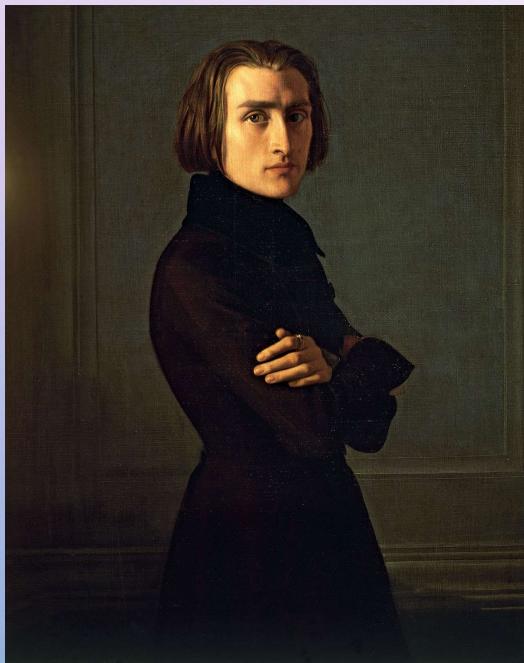
Are you ready?

WHO IS THIS?



- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) Mozart | B) Chopin |
| C) Stravinsky | D) Beethoven |

WHO IS THIS?



- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| A) Shostakovich | B) Listz |
| C) Ravel | D) Bach |

WHAT IS THIS INSTRUMENT?



- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| A) Flute | B) Piano |
| C) French Horn | D) Oboe |

WHAT IS THIS INSTRUMENT?



A) Sitar

B) Guitar

C) Harp

D) Violin

WHAT IS THE NAME OF THIS GROUP?



- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| A) Blackpink | B) EXO |
| C) Red Velvet | D) BTS |

What is Music Appreciation?



ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

ELEMENT : (NOUN) AN ESSENTIAL OR CHARACTERISTIC PART OF SOMETHING ABSTRACT.

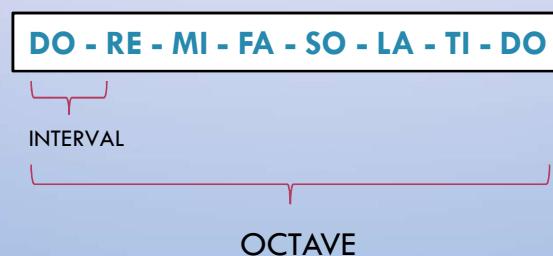


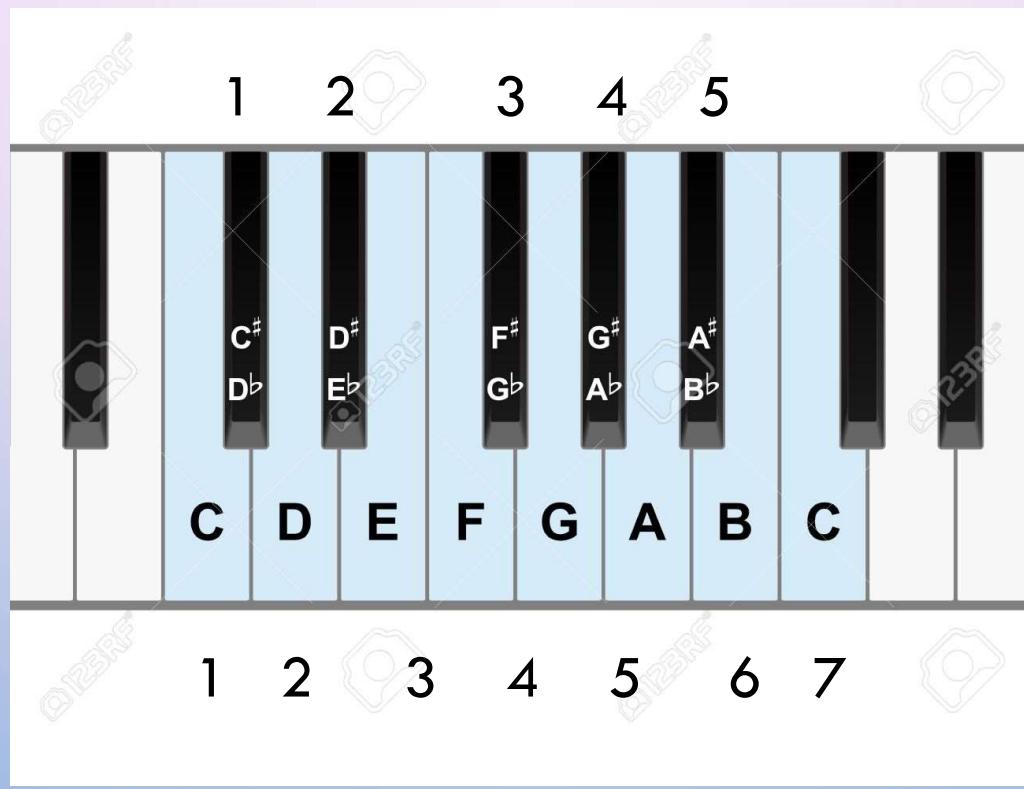
ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

- WHAT IS **SOUND**?
- “**SOUND** BEGINS WITH THE VIBRATION OF AN OBJECT.”
 - PITCH
 - DYNAMICS
 - TONE COLOR
 - DURATION (RHYTHM)

PITCH

- PITCH IS THE RELATIVE HIGHNESS OR LOWNESS WE HEAR IN A SOUND.
- THE PITCH OF A SOUND IS DETERMINED BY THE FREQUENCY OF ITS VIBRATION.
- A DEFINITE PITCH IS CALLED A **TONE**





PITCH RANGE/ RANGE

- THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE LOWEST AND HIGHEST TONES THAT A VOICE OR INSTRUMENT CAN PRODUCE.
- E.G. PIANO'S RANGE IS OVER 7 OCTAVES; AN AVERAGE UNTRAINED VOICE IS BETWEEN 1 AND 2 OCTAVES.

INDEFINITE PITCHES IN MUSIC

- DRUMS, PERCUSSIONS
- PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLE IN CONTEMPORARY WESTERN MUSIC AND IN MUSICAL CULTURES AROUND THE WORLD



DYNAMICS

- DEGREE OF LOUDNESS OR SOFTNESS IN MUSIC

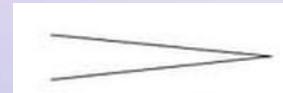
<u>TERM</u>	<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
Pianissimo	<i>pp</i>	very soft
Piano	<i>p</i>	soft
Mezzo piano	<i>mp</i>	moderately soft
Mezzo forte	<i>mf</i>	moderately loud
Forte	<i>f</i>	loud
Fortissimo	<i>ff</i>	very loud

DYNAMIC SYMBOLS

Symbol

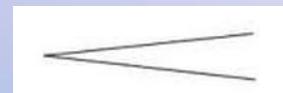
Term

Meaning



decrescendo (decres.) or diminuendo

gradually softer



crescendo (cres.)

gradually louder

TONE COLOR

- THE QUALITY TO DISTINGUISH DIFFERENT TONES OF DIFFERENT INSTRUMENT IS CALLED **TONE COLOR**, OR **TIMBRE** (PRONOUNCED TAM'-BER)
- TONE COLOR IS DESCRIBED BY WORDS SUCH AS **BRIGHT, DARK, BRILLIANT, MELLOW, AND RICH.**
- **LISTENING***
- **WAGNER LONGHERIN (DISC1, NO.1)**
- **STRAVINSKY FIREBIRD (DISC1, NO.8)**

RHYTHM

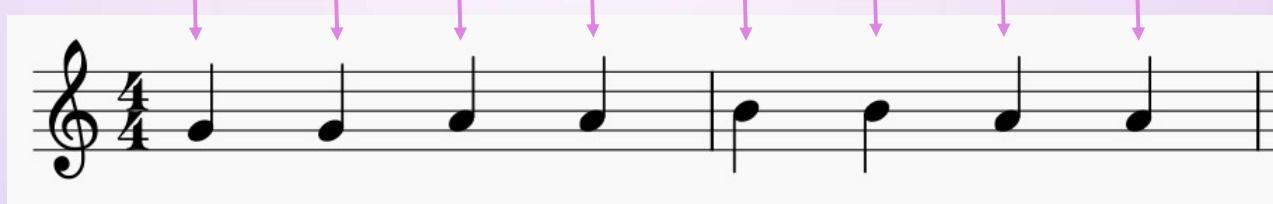
“IN MUSIC, RHYTHM REFERS TO THE ORDERED DURATIONS OF SOUNDS AND SILENCES.”

- BEAT
- METER
- ACCENT AND SYNCOPATION
- TEMPO

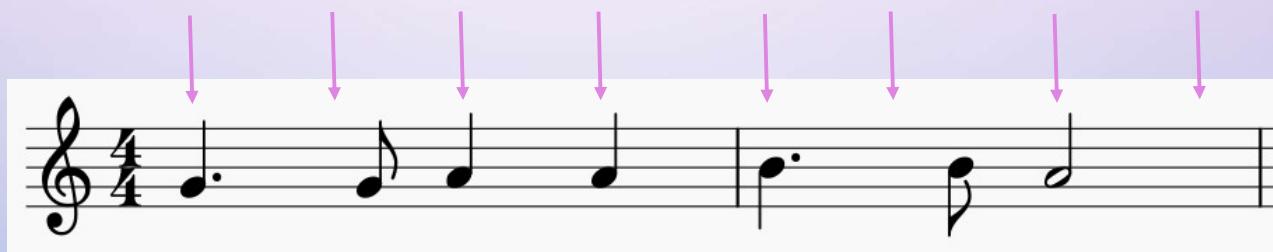




A.



B.



**Beats are the consistent pulse throughout a piece of music*

METER

- **DUPLE METER**
- **TRIPLE METER**
- **QUADRUPLE METER**
- **QUINTUPLE METER**
- **SEXTUPLE METER**
- **SEPTUPLE METER (UNSQUARE DANCE*)**

ACCENT AND SYNCOPATION

- ACCENT IS A TYPE OF DYNAMIC
- WHEN AN ACCENTED NOTE COMES WHERE WE NORMALLY WOULD NOT EXPECT ONE, THE EFFECT IS KNOWN AS **SYNCOPATION**
- “OFFBEAT”
- SYNCOPATION IS A CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE OF JAZZ

TEMPO

- SPEED OF THE BEAT
- A **TEMPO INDICATION** IS USUALLY GIVEN AT THE BEGINNING OF A PIECE.

TERM	MEANING
Largo	Very slow, broad
Grave	Very slow, solemn
Adagio	Slow
Andante	Moderately slow, a walking pace
Moderato	Moderate
Allegretto	Moderately fast
Allegro	Fast
Vivace	Lively
Presto	Very fast
Prestissimo	As fast as possible

TERM	MEANING
Accelerando (Accel...)	Becoming faster
Ritardando (Rit...)	Becoming slower

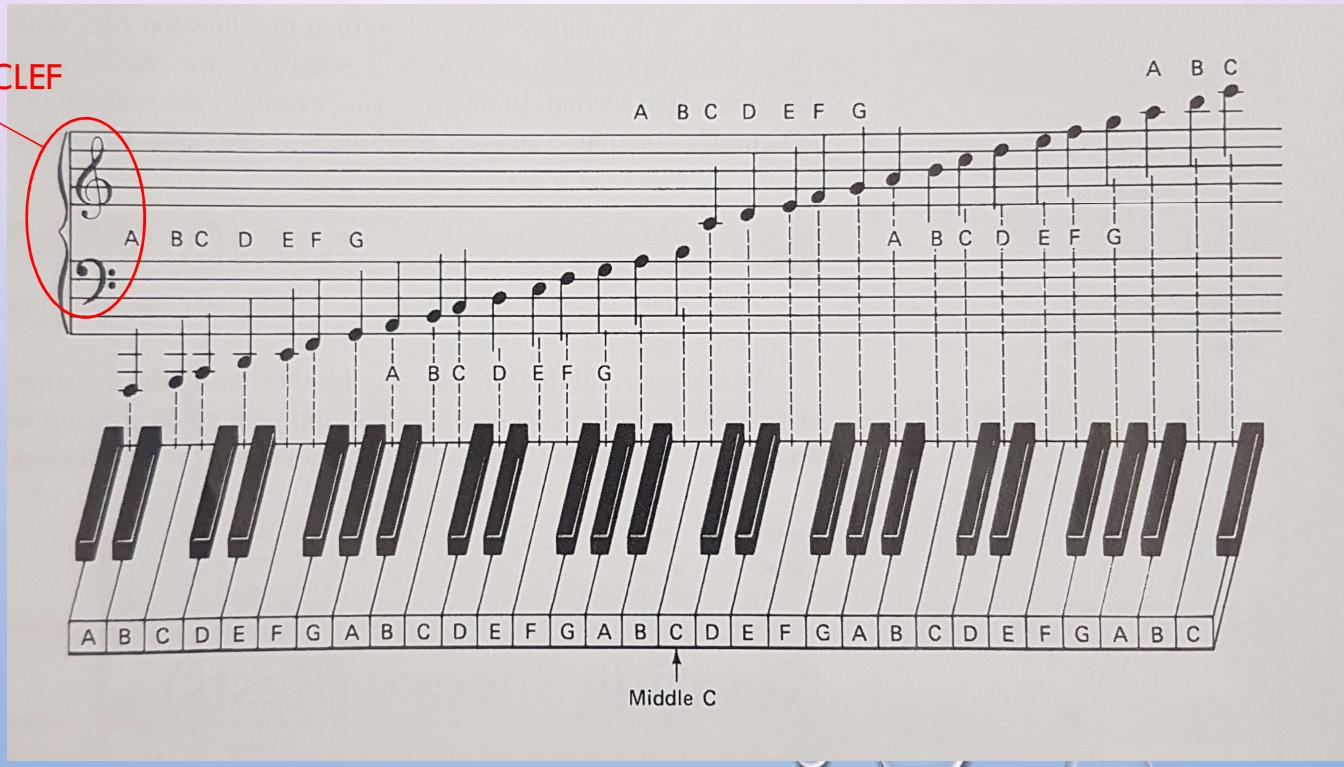


METRONOME



MUSIC NOTATION

TREBLE CLEF
&
BASS CLEF



NOTATING RHYTHM & RESTS

Symbol	Name	Number per measure (4/4)	Rest
o	SEMI-BREVE whole note	1 per measure	-
j	MINIM half note	2 per measure	-
l	CROTCHET quarter note	4 per measure	♪
n	QUAVER eighth note	8 per measure	♩
n	SEMI-QUAVER sixteenth note	16 per measure	♩♩

DOTTED-NOTE & SLUR

“Adding a dot to a note increases its length by half of its value.”

$$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} + \text{♪}$$

$$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} + \text{♪}$$

$$\text{♩..} = \text{♩} + \text{♪} + \text{♪}$$

half note tied
to a quarter note

$$\text{♩} \underline{\text{♩}} = \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩}$$

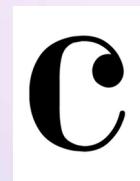
quarter note tied
to an eighth note

$$\text{♩} \underline{\text{♪}} = \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪}$$

half note tied
to a dotted eighth note

$$\text{♩} \underline{\text{♪♪}} = \text{♪♪♪♪} + \text{♪♪♪♪}$$

NOTATING METER/ TIME SIGNATURE



= 4 (FOUR QUARTER NOTE IN A BAR/MEASURE)

4



CUT TIME/ ALLA-BREVE

= 2 (TWO HALF-NOTE IN A BAR/MEASURE)

2

3	6	3
4	8	16

A musical staff in common time (4/4) shows a repeating pattern of four quarter notes per measure. The notes are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 from left to right. This pattern repeats twice across the staff.

MELODY

The image shows a musical score for the song "Happy Birthday" in G major (indicated by a treble clef and a sharp sign) and 3/4 time. The melody consists of two lines of music. The first line starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The lyrics are: "Hap-py birth-day to you, Hap-py birth-day to you, Hap-py". The second line begins with a quarter note, followed by eighth notes, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and so on. The lyrics are: "birth-day dear name here Hap-py birth-day to you." Red annotations highlight specific features: a red line labeled "CLIMAX" points to the highest note in the first measure; three red circles labeled "LEAPS" point to the intervals between the first, third, and fifth notes of the second measure; and another red circle labeled "STEPS" points to the interval between the fourth and fifth notes of the second measure.

Hap-py birth-day to you, Hap-py birth-day to you, Hap-py

birth-day dear name here Hap-py birth-day to you.

CLIMAX

LEAPS STEPS

MUSIC LISTENING



Somewhere over the rainbow

THANK YOU!!

THEME

- THE MUSICAL MATERIAL ON WHICH PART OR ALL OF A WORK IS BASED, USUALLY HAVING A RECOGNIZABLE MELODY AND SOMETIMES PERCEIVABLE AS A COMPLETE MUSICAL EXPRESSION IN ITSELF, INDEPENDENT OF THE WORK TO WHICH IT BELONGS. – GROVE MUSIC ONLINE
- THEME CAN BE RECOGNIZABLE THROUGH MELODY OR RHYTHM