

Travis Moore
MUS115 — Summer 2016
Instructor: Steven Saulls

Week 10 Assignment

1) List and discuss the four basic types of musical textures:

- a. Monophony (monophonic texture)
 - i. Monophony is a musical texture that consists of a single pitch sung by one or more voices in unison without any accompaniment. Many folk songs and traditional songs are monophonic
- b. Heterophony (heterophonic texture)
 - i. Heterophony is a musical texture that uses two or more voices that play the same melody with slight variations in one or more voices. Heterophony is often a characteristic feature of non-Western music.
- c. Homophony (homophonic texture)
 - i. Homophony is a musical texture that is single-voices accompanied by a supporting harmonic or melodic background. Homophonic texture is perhaps the most common texture we are likely to find in any piece of music.
- d. Polyphony (polyphonic texture)
 - i. Polyphony is a musical texture that combines two or more independent melodic lines simultaneously. Within the context of Western musical tradition, polyphony is usually used to refer to the music of the late Middle Ages and Renaissance.

2) What is **Gregorian chant? (Briefly describe the three basic styles of chants.)**

A Gregorian chant is a simple church melody in free rhythm and a restricted scale in a style developed for the medieval Latin liturgy.

3) What did early **medieval harmony consist of?**

Early medieval harmony consisted mostly of chants, that were both sacred and secular, and organum, an early form of polyphonic music and the beginning of harmony in Western art music.

4) What is **counterpoint?**

Counterpoint is the relationship between voices that are harmonically interdependent, yet independent in rhythm and contour. It is most commonly identified in classical music, especially music belonging to the Renaissance and in Baroque music.

5) What are four important characteristics of the Flemish style?

- e. Augmentation
 - i. Augmentation is a proportional increase in note values in a melody.
- f. Diminution
 - i. Diminution is a proportional decrease of the note values in a melody.
- g. Inversion
 - i. Inversion is intervallic or imitative mirroring of the notes in a melody
- h. The last characteristics of the Flemish style are a contrast between two, three, and four-part polyphony, an increase in the use of triads, and a contrast between polyphonic and homophonic textures.

6) What are the differences between the music of the early Baroque era in comparison to the music of the late Baroque era?

The Early Baroque era broke away from Renaissance music with the creation of a recitative style which gave rise to a form of musical drama called the opera. A focus on harmony through the adoption of the figured bass also represents a larger change in musical thinking. Late Baroque music involve the full absorption of tonality, the hierarchical and relation of pitches, as a structuring principle of music.

7) What were the five types of opera during the Baroque era and how were they different from one another?

- i. Opera Seria
 - i. Opera Seria focused on a serious subject matter
- j. Opera Buffa
 - i. Opera Buffa had a lighter, even comic tone.
- k. Opera Cornique
 - i. Opera Cornique is a French opera that was often satirical with spoken dialogue.
- l. Opera Verismo

- i. Opera Verismo is Italian, based on realism, and are often melodramatic.
- m. Opera Semiseria
 - i. Opera Semiseria is a type of opera with a serious story but a happy ending.

8) What are the three main sections of **sonata-allegro** form?

- a. Exposition
- b. Development
- c. Recapitulation

9) How is a **string quartet** similar to a **symphony**?

String quartets are a popular form of chamber music usually composing of two violins, one viola, and one cello. A symphony uses a full orchestra of instruments for an elaborate musical composition. String quartets are a lot like a miniature, scaled-down version of a symphony.

10) What is a **program symphony**?

The program symphony is a multi-movement orchestral work that is inspired by a specific, non-musical image, idea, or narrative.

11) What is a **Lied, Air, or Chanson**?

The Lied, Air, and Chanson are art songs for a solo voice and piano accompaniment where the goal is to strike a balance between the importance of the words and music. The differences between the three are that the Lied is German, the Air is English, and the Chanson is French in style.

12) What are five unique characteristics of **impressionistic** music?

- a. Melodic characteristics which vary from short to long free flowing sounds.
- b. Harmonic characteristics which are homophonic and frequently parallel in motion.
- c. Rhythmic characteristics which are free and flexible with irregular accents.
- d. Modal influences with emphasized primary intervals, octaves, fourths, and fifths.
- e. Whole-tone scale divides the octave into equal major/minor system

13) What is a **tone row?**

A tone row is a compositional technique in which twelve tones of the chromatic scale are arranged in a serial, or specific order.

14) Identify the following **instruments** that you hear in the audio examples found in the **Assignment Audio** folder:

- a. Vihuela
- b. Recorder
- c. Harpsichord
- d. Shawm
- e. Flute and Dulcimer
- f. Viola da Gamba

15) Identify the following **musical styles** that you hear in the audio examples found in the **Assignment Audio** folder:

- a. Medieval
- b. Baroque
- c. Classical
- d. Renaissance
- e. Romantic
- f. Romantic