

The Elements of Music



*What if music is
never been invented,
how do you think the
world without music?*



*What are
the Elements
of Music?*






Elements of Music

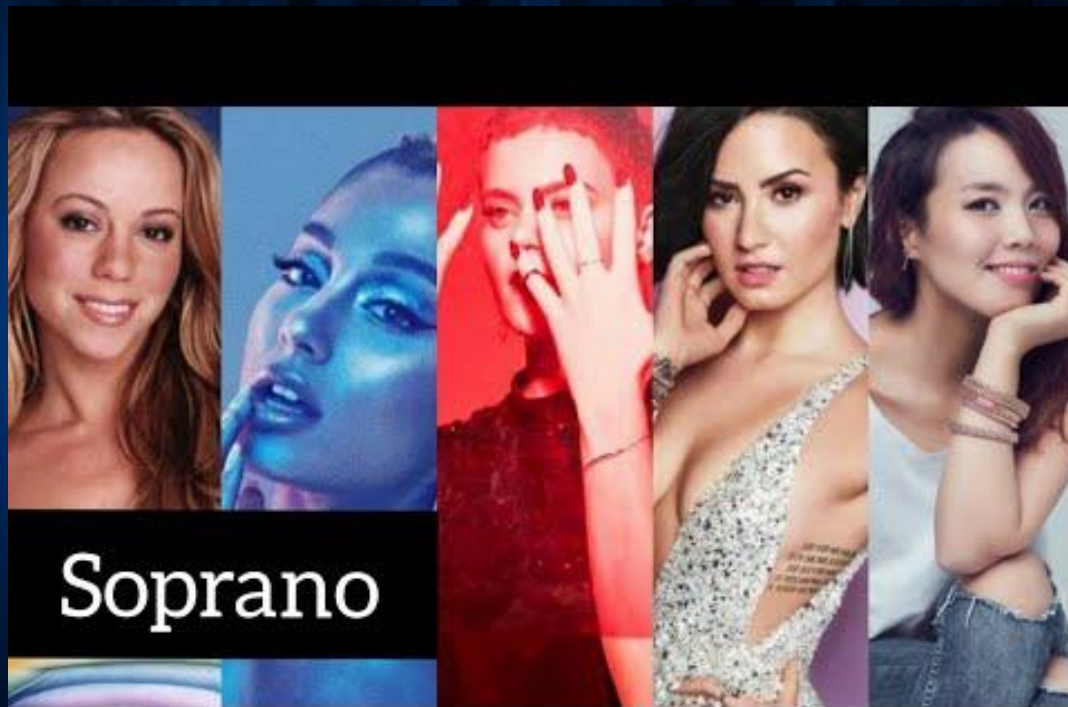
SOUND

PITCH - The frequency of the note's vibration (note names C, D, E, etc.).

TIMBRE - In music, timbre, also known as tone color or tone quality, is the perceived sound quality of a musical note, sound or tone.

Note	Beats
	4 beats
	2 beats
	1 beat
	½ beat

TIMBRE (Soprano Female voice sample)



TIMBRE (Alto Female voice sample)



TIMBRE (Bass Male voice sample)



TIMBRE (Tenor Male voice sample)



TIMBRE (Tenor Male voice sample)



TIMBRE (Violin sample)



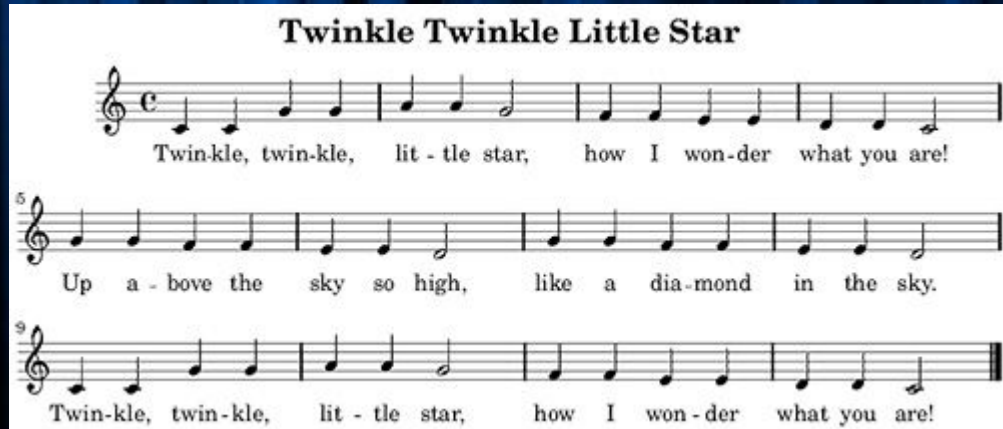
TIMBRE (Viola sample)



Elements of Music

MELODY - A series of single tones organized in ascending and descending patterns which add up to a recognizable whole. A melody begins, moves and ends; it has direction, shape and continuity. The up and down movement of its pitches conveys tension and release, expectation and arrival.

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star



The image displays a musical score for the song "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star". It consists of three staves of music, each with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody is simple and consists of eighth and quarter notes. The lyrics are written below the notes. The first staff contains the first line of the song, the second staff contains the second line, and the third staff contains the third line, which repeats the first line. The score ends with a double bar line.

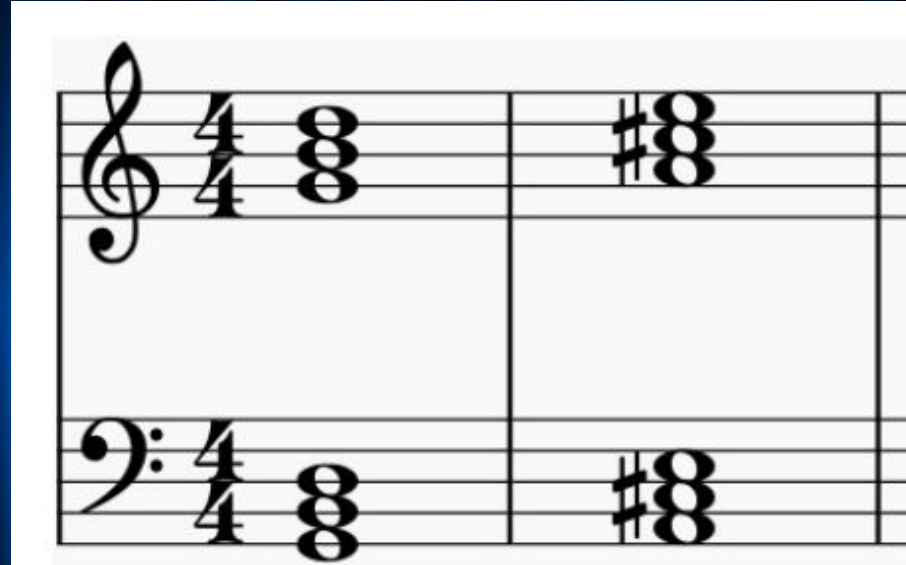
Twinkle, twin-kle, lit - tle star, how I won - der what you are!

Up a - bove the sky so high, like a dia - mond in the sky.

Twinkle, twin-kle, lit - tle star, how I won - der what you are!





Elements of Music

HARMONY - In music, harmony is the process by which the composition of individual sounds, or superpositions of sounds, is analysed by hearing. Usually, this means simultaneously occurring frequencies, pitches, or chords.



Elements of Music

RHYTHM - It is the flow of music through time. It is the aspect of music that is concerned with accents, durations and flow of the notes. It is also best understood when incorporated with an arrangement called melody.

Note	Beats
	4 beats
	2 beats
	1 beat
	½ beat

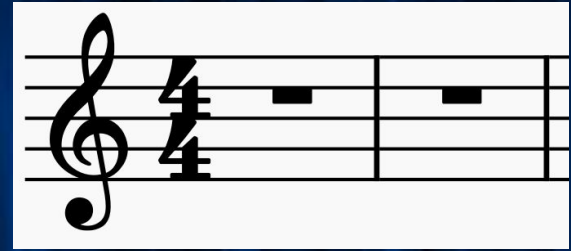
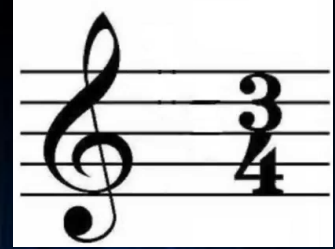
RHYTHM

BEAT - beat necessarily identical with the underlying pulse of a given piece of music.

METER - refers to the regularly recurring patterns and accents such as bars and beats.

TEMPO - the speed of the underlying beat.

metronome - is a practice tool that produces a steady pulse (or beat) to help musicians play rhythms accurately.



Lento	Adagio
Andante	Moderato
Allegretto	Allegro

RHYTHM

metronome



RHYTHM

Beat



RHYTHM

TEMPO - In musical terminology, tempo is the speed or pace of a given piece. In classical music, tempo is typically indicated with an instruction at the start of a piece and is usually measured in beats per minute.

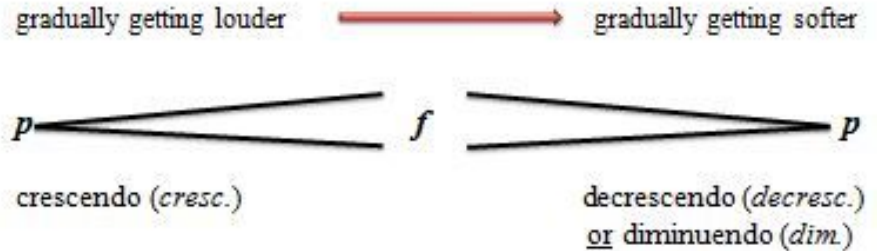
Tempo Marking	Definition
Prestissimo	Very Very Fast (>200bpm)
Presto	Very Fast (168-200bpm)
Allegro	Fast (120-168bpm)
Moderato	Moderately (108-120bpm)
Andante	Walking Pace (76-108bpm)
Adagio	Slow and Stately (66-76bpm)
Lento/Largo	Very Slow (40-60bpm)
Grave	Slow and Solemn (20-40bpm)

Elements of Music

DYNAMICS - Loudness and softness of a sound.

Loudness is indicated by special words or symbols such as forte-loud, fortissimo-very loud and fortississimo-very very loud.

<i>ppp</i>	<i>pianississimo</i>	Very, very soft.
<i>pp</i>	<i>pianissimo</i>	Very soft.
<i>p</i>	<i>piano</i>	Soft.
<i>mp</i>	<i>mezzo piano</i>	Moderately soft.
<i>mf</i>	<i>mezzo forte</i>	Moderately loud.
<i>f</i>	<i>forte</i>	Loud.
<i>ff</i>	<i>fortissimo</i>	Very loud.
<i>fff</i>	<i>fortississimo</i>	Very, very loud.



DYNAMICS example

Basic Dynamics

p

mp

f



Elements of Music

FORM - It derives from the relationships between the structural units of musical composition, relationships that are made apparent by the manner in which the musical elements are treated in each structural unit.

Intro
Verse 1
Verse 2
Refrain
Chorus
Verse 3
Bridge
Coda

Musical Form

the shape, structure and organization of music

- Binary form: AB
- Ternary form: ABA
- Rondo: ABACAD...
- Theme and Variations: A A' A'' A''' A''''...
- Ballad form: AABA
- Strophic: stanzas or verses
- Call and response

Elements of Music

TEXTURE - It refers to the relationships between any simultaneously sounding elements in music such as tones, melodies, rhythms, etc.

monophony (one melody alone)

homophony (one main melody with accompaniment)

polyphony (two or more independent melodies sounded simultaneously).

Monophony

VOCAL MONOPHONY

ONE VOICE SINGING ONE MELODY

Homophony

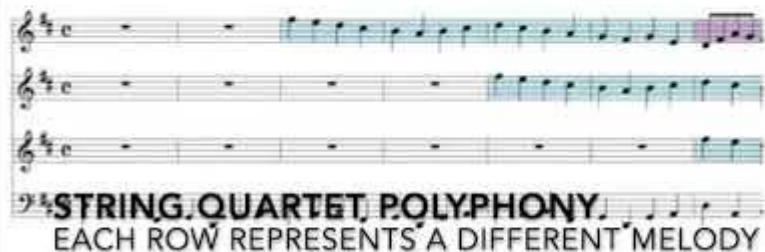
mei - nes Her - zens Wei - de,
ist dem Her - zen ban - ge

mei - nes Her - zens Wei - de,
ist dem Her - zen ban - ge

mei - nes Her - zens Wei - de,
ist dem Her - zen ban - ge

CHORAL HOMOPHONY
HIGHEST VOICES ARE THE MELODY. LOWER
VOICES ARE THE HARMONY

Polyphony



Four staves of music, each in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first staff has a purple square at the beginning. The second staff has a blue square at the beginning. The third staff has a blue square at the beginning. The fourth staff has a blue square at the beginning. The music consists of eighth notes and quarter notes, with some notes highlighted in purple and blue. Below the staves, the text "STRING QUARTET POLYPHONY" is written in bold, and below that, the text "EACH ROW REPRESENTS A DIFFERENT MELODY" is written.

STRING QUARTET POLYPHONY
EACH ROW REPRESENTS A DIFFERENT MELODY

Thank you
Question please