Polytonality

Mozart - *A Musical Joke*
Stravinsky - *Kyrie (Mass)*

Atonality

John Cage – *26’.1.1499 for a String Player*
Salvatore Sciarrino - *Recitativo Oscuro*
Bartok - *8 Improvisations on Hungarian Peasant Songs*
Bartok - *3 Etudes for Piano*
Webern – *6 Bagatelles Op 9*
Louise Talma - *Full Circle (1985)*

Free Spatial Manipulation

Morton Subotnick – *Silver Apples of the Moon* (Electronic/Atonal)
Jon Hassel and Brian Eno - *Charm (Over Burundi Cloud)*

A General Overview: Modes

During the 17th Century, the Major and Minor tonality scalar forms were developed using a set pattern of tones and semitones.

**The Major** scale pattern consists of two tetrachords each having Tone, tone, semitone between the first 4 notes and the final 4 notes. These tetrachords are joined by a Tone. Hence the pattern for the Major scale is tone, tone, semitone, tone, tone, tone, semitone.

E.g. C Major

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Tetrachord</th>
<th>2nd Tetrachord</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[C D E F]</td>
<td>[G A B C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t t st</td>
<td>t t t st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Harmonic Minor** scale pattern is-

Tone, semitone, tone, tone, semitone, tone $\frac{1}{2}$, semitone.

E.g. C minor

| C D Eb F G Ab B$\frac{1}{2}$ C |
| t st t t st t $\frac{1}{2}$ st |

Prior to this organisation of patterns, music was -and still is – written in modal patterns. There are many centuries of modal history, from about 600 AD to 1550, which will not be covered in this general overview.
Gb Major Intervals

Cb Major Intervals

Activity: Identify the names of the following intervals by determining the distance between the two notes (Hint: The lowest note of the two in these examples is the tonic of the scale).

a.

b.

c.

d.
MELODIC DICTATION

Activity: Complete the main melodic theme from the following excerpts of music.

a. Ensiferum - *Tumman Virran Taa* (Male Voices Theme 0:00 – 0:25)

b. Frederic Chopin – *Prelude in Eminor, Opus 28 No.4*

c. Ludwig Van Beethoven – *Symphony No 9: Ode An Die Freude* (Cello and Double Bass Theme)

Part 1 (bars 1-8)

Part 2 (bars 9-16)

d. Johann Sebastian Bach – *Minuet in G Major*

Part 1 (bars 1-8)
OSTINATO

An ostinato is a short pattern of musical notation continuously repeated throughout a piece or section of music. It can be harmonic, melodic, rhythmic or a combination of these elements.

Melodic Ostinato

Music Examples

**Disturbed – The Light**

In the introduction, an electronic Synthesiser sfx or possibly an added effect placed on the Electric Guitar is heard playing a repetitive one bar melodic motif.

**Brothers of Metal - Prophecy of Ragnarök**

In the introduction, a Keyboard plays a four bar melodic motif, which is played three times. On the third playing, the Electric Guitar also plays the motif in melodic unison with the Keyboard.

**Orden Ogan – Fields Of Sorrow**

In the introduction, an Electric Guitar plays a repetitive two bar muted melodic motif.

**Listening Activity:** Research and listen to the following music excerpts, identifying the sound source/s responsible for playing a melodic ostinato. In your answer include: the length of the ostinato (in bars) and the section/s where the
Ostinato occurs. If referring to Youtube for listening excerpts, refer to audio clips (not official film video clips).

a.  

b.  

c.  

d.  

e. The Rolling Stones – I Can’t Get No  
f. Mark Ronson - Uptown Funk  
g.  
h.  
i.  
j.  
k.  
l.  
A General Overview: Accompaniment Styles

*Michael Row The Boat Ashore:* Block Chords

[Music notation]

*Michael Row The Boat Ashore:* Arpeggio Accompaniment

[Music notation]

*Michael Row The Boat Ashore:* Stride Piano Bass

[Music notation]
a. Def Leppard – *Two Steps Behind*

**Introduction:** The chords change every two beats of music.

**Verse:** The chords change every two beats of music.

**Pre-chorus:** The chords change every four beats of music.

**Chorus:** There are two time signatures present in this section i.e. bars one – five in 4/4, bar six in 2/4 and bars seven – eight return to 4/4. The chords change every two beats of music from bars one to six and the next chord change (4 beats on each chord) occurs in bars seven to eight.

b. Boston – *More than a Feeling*

**Introduction:** The Acoustic Guitar plays the first chord and holds for a length of four beats, changing to the next chord at bar two, beat one (this chord is played for a length of a dotted crotchet). The next chord change occurs on the up beat of bar 2 between beats two and three (this chord is tied to the 3rd beat). The final chord change occurs at beat four of the bar. The harmonic rhythm of these two bars is played four times in total.