



LEARNING GUIDE DISCOVER

THE MCO, ANNE MANSON, VICTORIA SPARKS
THE REPERTOIRE AND THE COMPOSERS
THE INSTRUMENTS
THE CREATIVE POSSIBILITIES

22 APRIL 2020
ANNE MANSON, VICTORIA SPARKS



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DISCOVER

THE MCO, ANNE MANSON, VICTORIA SPARKS

WHO ARE... WHO IS...

To answer the questions, use the texts and the video links on the next page.

- THE MANITOBA CHAMBER ORCHESTRA?
WHAT IS A CHAMBER ORCHESTRA?
WHO IS THE CONDUCTOR?
- ANNE MANSON?
- VICTORIA SPARKS?



Moderns, Mozarts, and Mozart Imposters!

MCO PICTURES



22 APRIL 2020
ANNE MANSON, VICTORIA SPARKS

VIEW CART

AVAILABLE NOW!

MC RECORDS

Quick links to 2021 ticket packages
MCO Manitoba Spring Tour
Review: 4 December 2019
The Hot-Tempered Clarinet
National Bank Summer Tour

MODERNs, MOZARTs, & MOZART IMPOSTERS

A few years ago, a documentary film was made on the MCO. It told the engrossing story of our commission and premiere, with soloist Victoria Sparks, of Sir Robinovitch's Percussion Concerto. As well as inspiring a documentary, the concerto premiere garnered a near-full house of eager music-lovers who'd flocked to hear Robinovitch's dancing, blues-like concerto, rendered with such finesse by Sparks. Please note: tickets purchased on this page are for the 1-hour matinee (evening concert here).

MATINEE TICKETS HERE

MCO WEBSITE <https://www.themco.ca/>



≡ DISCOVER

Who is the MCO?(Manitoba Chamber Orchestra)

The “MCO is “Canada’s tiny, perfect chamber orchestra”

Toronto Star



What is a Chamber Orchestra?

A chamber orchestra is a group of up to 40 musicians. Because a chamber orchestra is smaller than a full orchestra (around 100 musicians), each player in the chamber orchestra has a very important role.

Chamber orchestras usually don't perform in full-size concert halls since the numbers of instruments and repertoire are more suited to the acoustics of smaller, more intimate spaces.

Who is the Conductor? *To answer the questions, click on the images below.*



Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly





DISCOVER



WHO IS VICTORIA SPARKS?



https://ca.yamaha.com/en/artists/v/victoria_sparks.html



Winnipeg-based Victoria Sparks is an active soloist, and an orchestral and chamber percussionist.

Click on the left image to learn more about the soloist Victoria Sparks.



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THE REPERTOIRE

COMPOSERS: WHO ARE THEY?

Click on the images of the composers

WHERE AND WHEN WERE THEY BORN?

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DID OR DO THEY COMPOSE?

Sid Robinovitch

Concerto for Percussion & Strings: Third Movement

Julian Grant

Jump Cuts

Kevin Lau

Writ in Water

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Allegro, from Divertimento in B-flat Major (K 270)

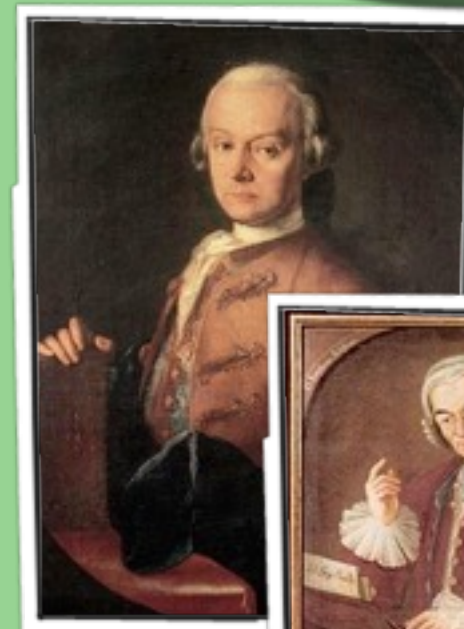
Leopold Mozart/ Edmund Angerer

Toy Symphony

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

(The so-called) Symphony No. 3 in E-flat Major (K 18)

written by Carl Friedrich Abel





DISCOVER



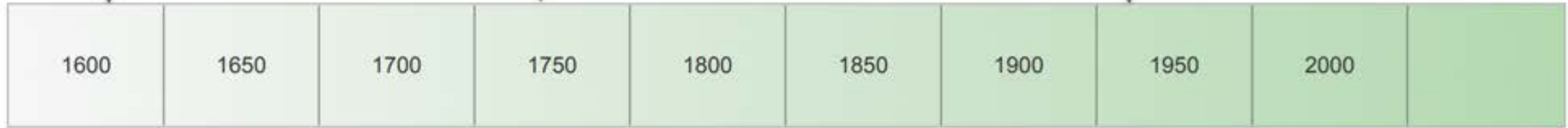
Baroque Era
(1600 -1750)



Classical Era
(1750-1830)



Contemporary Era
(1945-...)



Leopold Mozart



Edmund Angerer



Carl Friedrich Abel



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



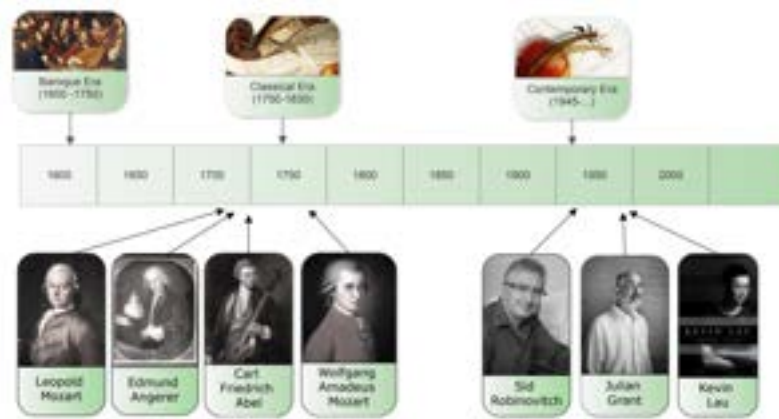
Sid Robinovitch



Julian Grant



Kevin Lau



DISCOVER



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Click on the butterfly

SID ROBINOVITCH



WHO IS SID ROBINOVITCH?

Sid Robinovitch is a composer and a teacher. He studied at the Royal Conservatory of Toronto and Indiana University. Frequently broadcast on CBC radio, his works have been featured by a large number of musical ensembles. He has received 6 JUNO nominations for his recorded works.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

Born in Manitoba in 1942, Robinovitch presently lives in Winnipeg.

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DOES HE COMPOSE?

Robinovitch's works embrace a wide variety of musical styles and forms. Robinovitch has written music for film, radio and TV, where he is probably best known for his theme for the CBC-TV satirical comedy series, *The Newsroom*. While many of Robinovitch's works are rooted in traditional or folk material, they often have a distinctly contemporary flavour as well.

CONCERTO FOR PERCUSSION & STRINGS: THIRD MOVEMENT

Click on the left image to access the note provided by the composer.



CONCERTO (2016) - Directed by Ivan Hughes - Produced by Angela Heck - Edited by Ivan Hughes



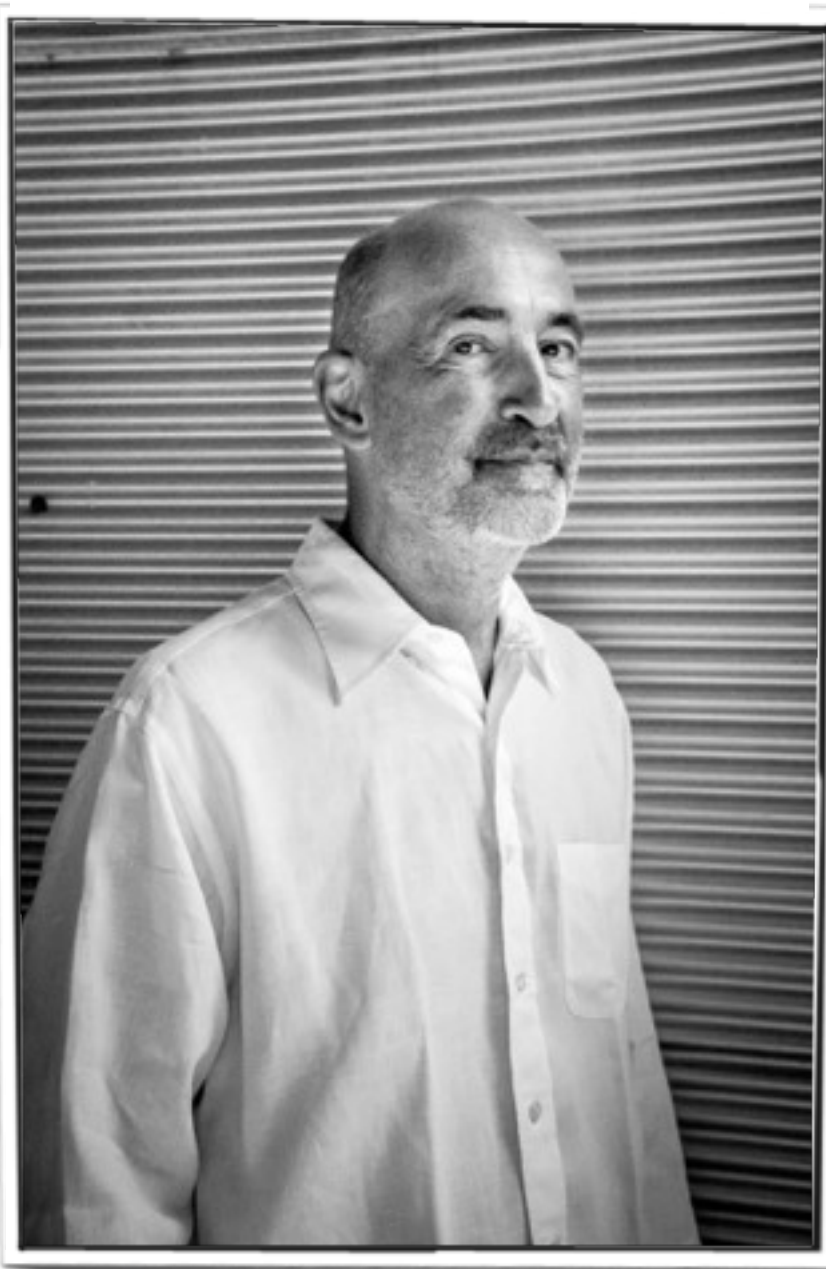
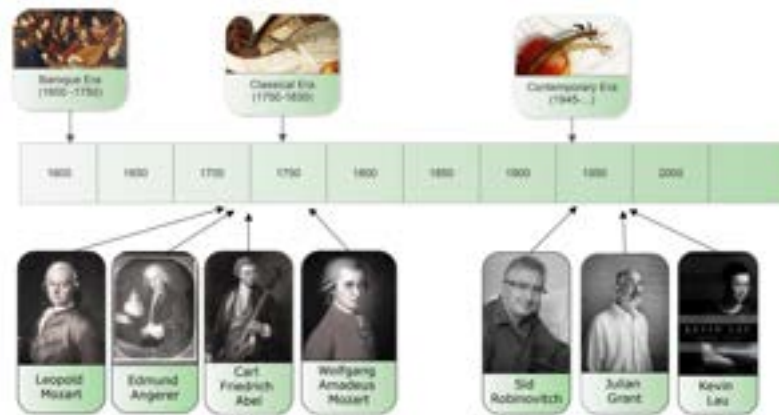
View the score

Victoria is a percussionist with the Manitoba Chamber Orchestra who is given the opportunity to perform as the soloist in the world premiere of a new composition. As the date of the concert nears she must work with the orchestra, memorize her parts, overcome her fears and prepare to take her place at the front of the stage. There are no guarantees of success but sometimes it's your turn to shine.

DISCOVER



JULIAN GRANT



WHO IS JULIAN GRANT?

Julian Grant is a composer, writer, educator, music journalist and broadcaster. He is also known for his chamber works and children's music.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

Julian Grant was born in 1960 London, UK, and lived in Canada, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Beijing before settling in the US in 2010.

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DOES HE COMPOSE?

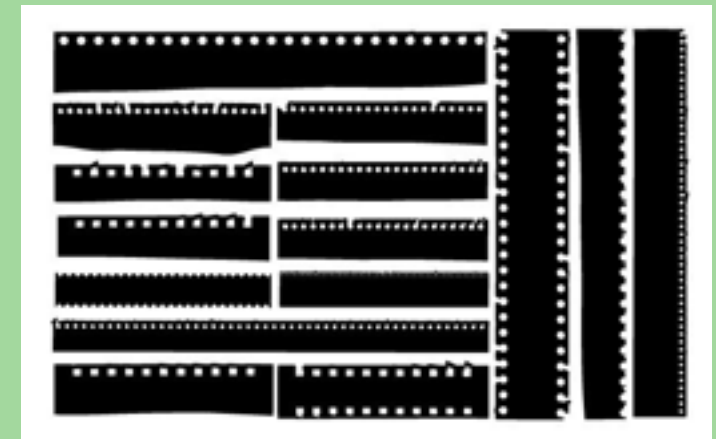
He has composed 20 operas of various lengths and sizes. He also created orchestral works, chamber music, and vocal and choral works.

JUMP CUTS

Jump Cuts is a new Manitoba Chamber Orchestra - commissioned work.

Click on the left image to access the note by the composer.

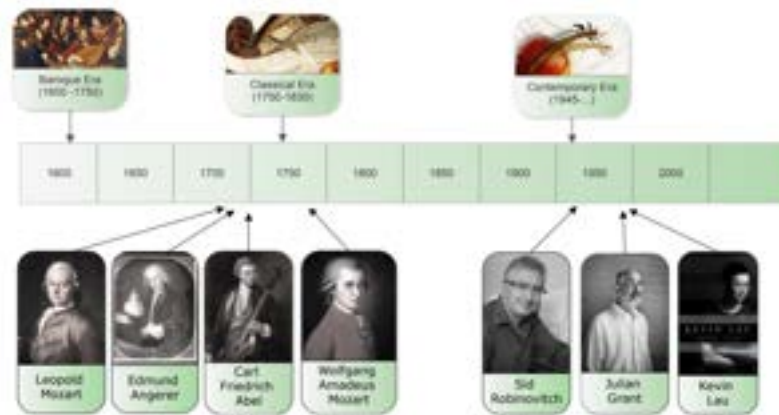
Julian Grant Website: <https://www.juliangrant.net/>



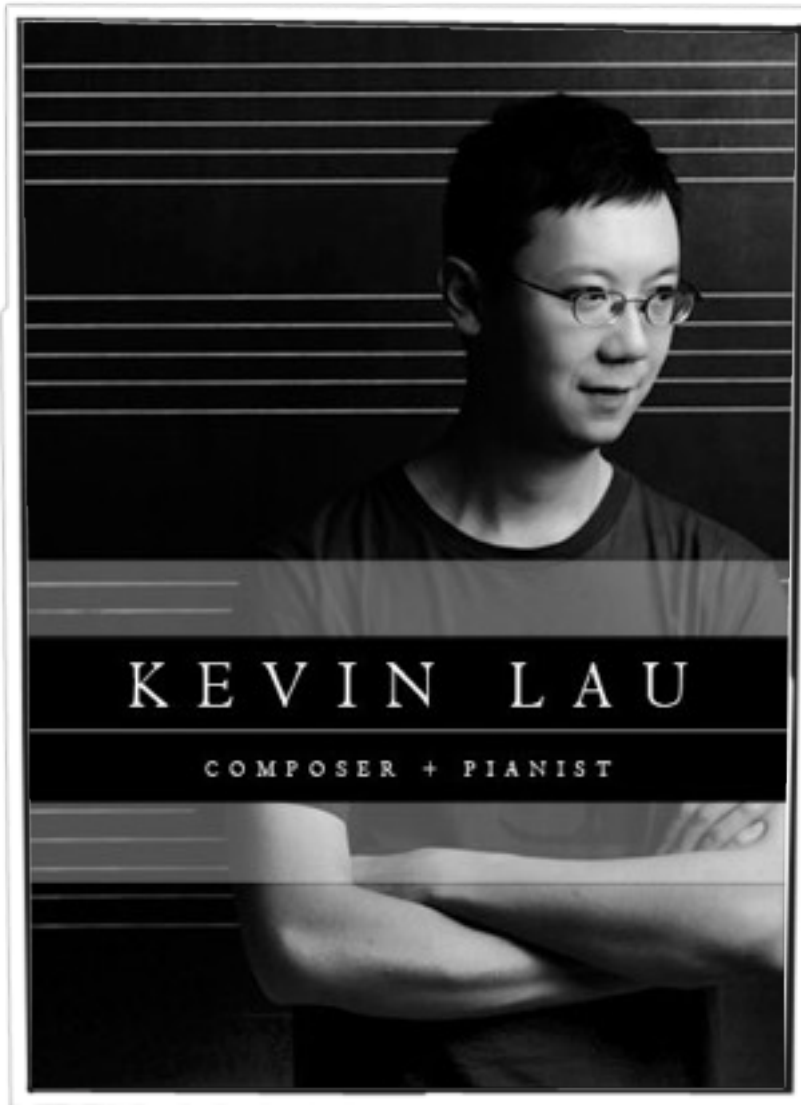
Other works:



DISCOVER



KEVIN LAU



WHO IS KEVIN LAU?

Kevin Lau is one of Canada's most active young composers, Kevin is also a pianist.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

Born in Hong Kong, Kevin moved to Toronto at the age of 7.

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DOES HE COMPOSE?

Kevin Lau is a composer of orchestral, chamber, ballet, and film music.

WRIT IN WATER

Kevin wrote: *I wanted this piece to feel like a journey into the past...*

Click on the left image to access the note provided by the composer.

(See Kevin Lau's other compositions next page)



Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly

Excerpt from
WRIT IN WATER
March 19th 2019



DISCOVER



Kevin Lau composes concert music (ballet, opera, concerti, large ensemble, orchestra, chamber orchestra and solo), film and video game music. The following are some of his works.



Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly

1. The Aviator
Invisible Essence:
The Little Prince



2. The Snake



3. Desert Overture
Le Petit Prince



4. Elemental - Fire



5. Farewell



6. The journey



7. Dragons



8. Bamboo Garden



From the list of Kevin Lau's musical compositions:

- Choose two compositions and list the instruments and the family to which they belong.
- Choose three compositions and identify Rudolph Laban's different qualities for each of them: Light and fast (flick, dab), Light and slow (float, glide), Strong and fast (jab, punch), and Strong and slow (press, wring).
- Choose one composition and analyze musical elements (melody, rhythm, texture, harmony, expressive elements, etc.).
- Choose your favourite composition and provide the reasons for your choice.

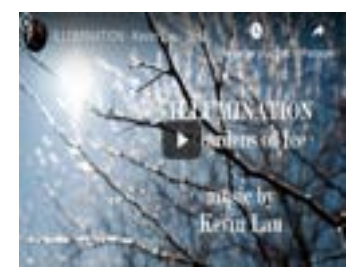
9. The Seeker



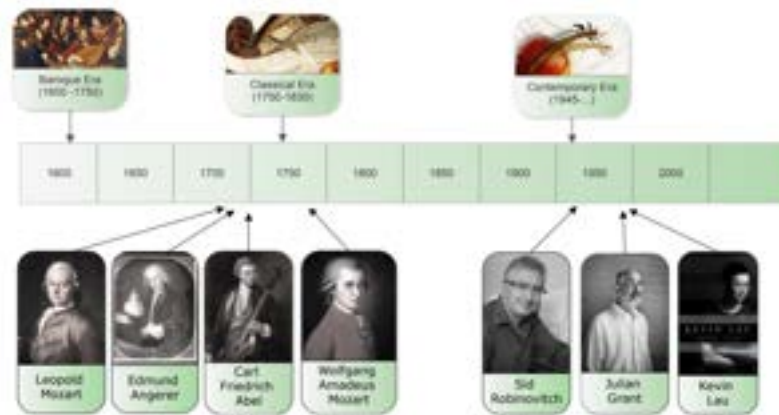
10. The Dreamer



11. Illumination



DISCOVER



WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

WHO IS WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART?

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was an Austrian composer, teacher and musician in the **Classical** era. The Classical era was a period in Western European classical music from about 1735 to 1825.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria in 1756, and died in Vienna, Austria in 1791 at the age of 35.

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DID HE COMPOSE?

From an early age, Mozart was touring around Europe performing, as he was a child prodigy on both the piano and violin. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is known for helping to create the classical style of music. Mozart wrote many different types of music, including symphonies, operas, solo concertos, chamber music, string **quartets**, string **quintets** and piano **sonatas**.

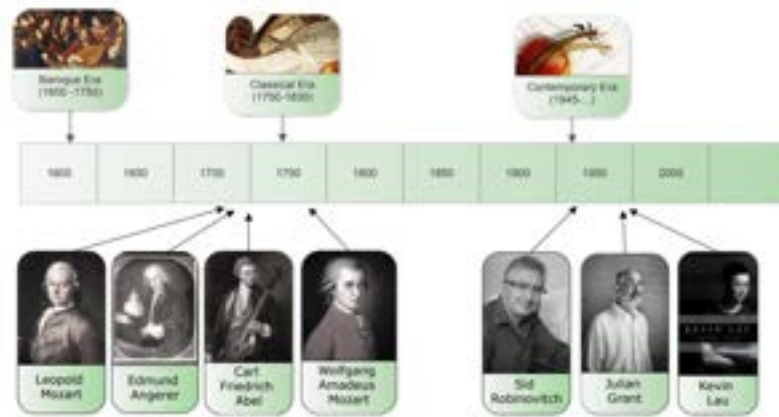
Allegro, from Divertimento in B-flat Major (K 270)



Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly



DISCOVER



LEOPOLD MOZART

WHO IS LEOPOLD MOZART?

Leopold Mozart was a German composer, conductor, music teacher, and violinist. Mozart is best known today as the father and teacher of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

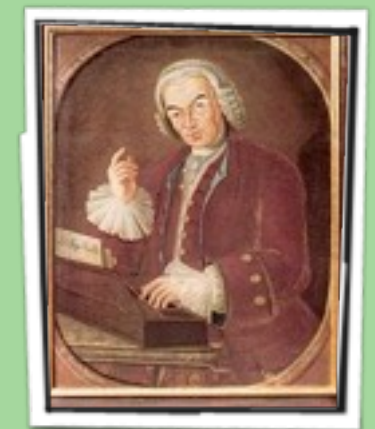
He was born in 1719 in Augsburg, Germany.

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DID HE COMPOSE?

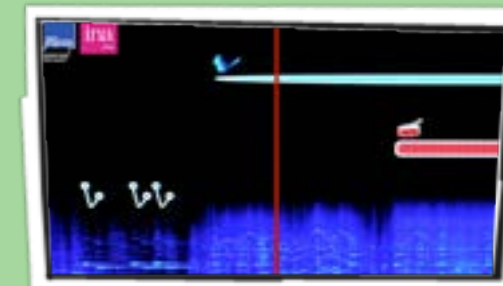
His oeuvre is extensive, and includes church works, symphonies, concertos, trios and divertimentos for various instruments, oratorios and a number of theatrical items, marches, minuets, and opera dances. Some of his work was erroneously attributed to Wolfgang and some pieces attributed to Leopold were subsequently shown to be the work of Wolfgang.

TOY SYMPHONY

Click on the images for further information.



Edmund Angerer
(1740-1794)

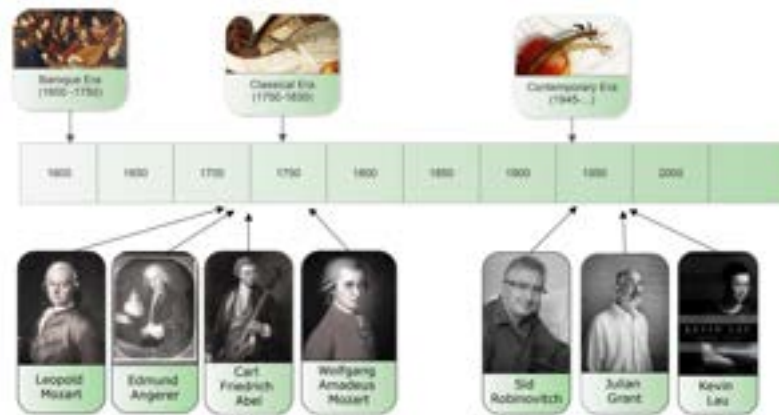


Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly

DISCOVER



CARL FRIEDRICH ABEL



WHO IS CARL FRIEDRICH ABEL?

Carl Friedrich Abel was a German composer of the Classical era.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

He was born in 1723 in Köthen, a small German city.

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DID HE COMPOSE?

He was a renowned player of the **viola da gamba**, and produced significant compositions for that instrument.

SYMPHONY NO. 3 IN E-FLAT MAJOR (K 18)



Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly

CHALLENGE!



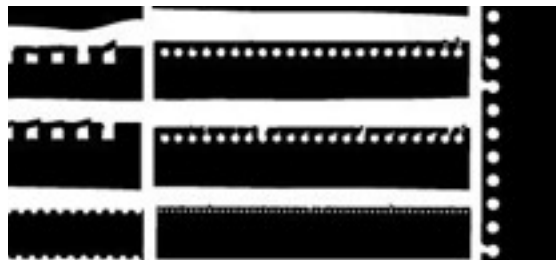
1. WHO WROTE THE TOY SYMPHONY?



- A. W A Mozart
- B. Joseph Haydn
- C. Leopold Mozart

Check Answer

2. THIS WORK IS SO NEW IT HASN'T YET BEEN PLAYED!



- A. Jump Cuts
- B. Concerto for Percussion & Strings
- C. Writ in Water

Check Answer

3. THIS WORK WAS NOT COMMISSIONED BY MCO



- A. Writ in Water
- B. Toy Symphony
- C. Jump Cuts
- D. Concerto for Percussion & Strings

Check Answer



THE INSTRUMENTS: THE MARIMBA AND THE VIBRAPHONE



IMAGE: P1920910 Nadine Baert (Bachelorprüfung)

What is the difference between a **marimba** and a **vibraphone**?
Click on the image for the answer.



THE INSTRUMENTS: THE MARIMBA AND THE VIBRAPHONE



What kind of instrument is the **marimba**?
Learn the names of the parts, the mallets, the origins, etc.

Click on the images for the answers.



Anatomy of a **Vibraphone**
What are the components that go into vibes?
By Troy C. Wollwage 06-04-2019

Question 1 of 2
THE MARIMBA AND THE VIBRAPHONE BELONG TO WHICH
FAMILY OF INSTRUMENTS?



- A. String
- B. Percussion
- C. Wind



Check Answer





DISCOVER

THE CREATIVE POSSIBILITIES

Let the music inspire you to create your own music.



CONCERTO (2016) - Directed by Ivan Hughes -
Produced by Angela Heck - Edited by Ivan Hughes

Click on the butterfly
for curricular links:



Concerto for Percussion and Strings
for 2011 Sid Robinovitch

Adagio $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 66$

Mariimba

Sid Robinovitch

Concerto for Percussion & Strings: Third Movement

1. Listen to the musical 42:12 to 44: 08
2. What is my first reaction to this music?
What personal connections can I make to this music? Have I seen or experienced music like this before? How does it compare to other music works or experiences?
What is the mood?
3. Listen again - Stop the recording at appropriate times to identify musical elements. Refer to the list and questions on the next page. What is the musician, composer, or conductor trying to communicate, and why?
4. How could this excerpt inspire ideas for my next composition/creation?
5. Use all mallet/barred instruments. Explore different sound productions, sound effects, rhythms, **ostinati**, musical phrases. Write or draw your preferred sounds. Select other instruments. Create dialogues between mallet/barred instruments and a different kind of instruments.

- **Tempo** : Could you find the beat and determine the **tempo** (fast, medium, slow), identify if there are accents, slowdowns (**rallentando**), acceleration (**accelerando**)?
- **Rythm** : Do you hear long sounds, short sounds, silences? Do you recognize rhythms that are repeated? Is the rhythm regular or irregular? Do you hear ostinatos?
- **Melody** : Do you hear ascending, descending, repeated, high, low sounds? Do you recognize certain **intervals** (jumps between sounds), are they close together, distant? Can you identify the phrases?
- **Texture and harmony**: Do the instruments play all together all the time? Did you hear conversations?
- **Timbre**: Which instruments or which instrument families do you recognize?
- **Dynamique** : Do you hear **crescendo**, **decrescendo**, soft sounds, loud sounds (pp, p, mp, mf, f and ff) Do you recognize articulations (e.g.: **legato**, **staccato**, **tenuto**, **accent**, **binding**, **marcato**, **portamento**)?
- **Form** : Can you recognize repeating musical phrases? Can you identify introductions, **codas**, **transitions**?



Kinder-Sinfonie

Edmund Angerer
1740 - 1794

Be inspired to create your own music.

LEOPOLD MOZART/ EDMUND ANGERER TOY SYMPHONY

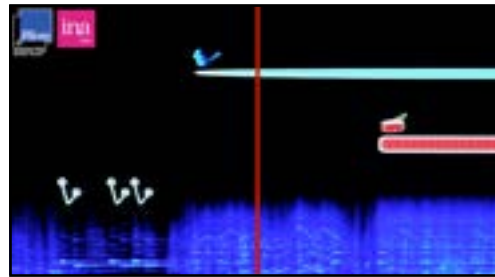
1. Identify the different toys used in this symphony.
Identify their sound production mode (e.g.: shake, scratch, hit, blow, pinch).
2. Could you find similar instruments in your home?
Experiment and perform by following this video or the music score.

Allegro

Cuckoo in G-E
Nightingale
Triangle
Cymbals
Trumpet in G
Drum
Turkish Crescent
Rattles

Allegro

Violin I
Violin II
Violoncello & Double Bass



Click on the butterfly for curricular links:



3. Replace the toys by other sound objects (e.g.: kitchen tools, daily objects, furniture).
4. Create your own "toy music". Seek for interesting toy sounds. Describe the sounds using music vocabulary. Identify their production mode (e.g. : shake, scratch, hit, blow, pinch). Are they: melodic? high or low sounds? electronic or acoustic sounds? soft or loud sounds? Create a Rondo (A B A C A D A)

7

Cu.
Ni.
Trg.
Cym.
Trp.
Drum
T.C.
Ra.

12 **B**

Cu.
Ni.
Trg.
Cym.
Trp.
Drum
T.C.
Ra.

C

17

Cu.
Ni.
Trg.
Cym.
Trp.
Drum
T.C.
Ra.



KEVIN LAU'S WRIT IN WATER INSPIRATIONS FOR CREATING

Kevin Lau's *Writ in Water* was inspired by the words written on poet John Keats' tombstone.

The work is a multi-movement piece structured around stages of grief. Mr. Lau said that the core themes in this work include life, death, and memory. This fascinating and complex work could inspire music creations from kindergarten to Grade 12 and beyond!

More advanced student composers, please see Kevin's own notes about the inspiration for his work linked here:



For younger composers, the elements of water, heartbeat and farewell could inspire music creations.

Kevin Lau describes the importance of the imagery and metaphor of water to his work, and points out the heartbeat effect created at the beginning and the end of the work that is heard in the form of **tone clusters**.

Writ in Water
Opening



The end of the work also features a special "Farewell" effect inspired by Haydn's *Farewell Symphony*, also on this program.

Writ in Water
End



Click on the butterfly for curricular links:



KEVIN LAU'S WRIT IN WATER INSPIRATIONS FOR CREATING (SUITE)

Using the ideas of water, tone clusters, heartbeat, and farewell, here is one possibility for a collective creative work. Support the rhythmic heartbeat using a non-pitched percussion instrument(s).

1. Listen to the opening (excerpt below) and end of Kevin Lau's *Writ in Water* linked here: Ask students to pat along to the rhythmic heartbeat effect that is created by the composer. The music is written in 3/2 but could be internalized and played in 3/4.



2. Listen to the opening and end once again for the melodic sounds that are heard in the heartbeat. Can you hear that these are tone clusters? Listen for neighbour notes that are played together and at the same time (e.g., in Kevin Lau's work, the tone cluster D flat, E flat, F, and G flat). Which instruments play the tone clusters at the opening? (strings).

Writ in Water - Opening



3. Create your own tone cluster heartbeat pattern using barred instruments (e.g., FGA played together in an ostinato heartbeat on glocks, a different tone cluster on xylophones, and yet another tone cluster on metallophone. Support the rhythmic heartbeat using non-pitched percussion instrument(s).
4. Now add the sound of water over top of the tone cluster and the non-pitched percussion heartbeat. The water sound could be as simple as upward or downward glissandi on glockenspiels or it could be circular drum strokes, or the sounds of a bell tree or rainstick. Choose when the water sounds will be heard.
5. Listen to the *Writ in Water* excerpt a third time. Listen for when new instruments are added to the tone cluster. Can you hear the **bassoon** added in bar 9 and the horn in bar 10? After these two instruments join the strings, there is a solo instrument that plays. What instrument do you hear playing the descending melodic pattern. (oboe).

6. Find a coloured scarf. Listen to the excerpt a fourth time and move your scarf to the shape of the melody that you hear when the solo oboe is heard.
7. Now it's your turn to create your own piece. Use the following ideas to create a piece inspired by *Writ in Water*:
 - a) Heartbeat ostinato in non-pitched instruments
 - b) Heartbeat ostinato on barred instrument using tone clusters
 - c) **Solo** instrument (recorder, glockenspiel, keyboard, violin, etc.)
 - d) Water sounds
 - e) Scarves and movement to show the shape of the melody
 - f) **Rondo** form (ABACA etc.)
8. Take your time to explore, revise, and refine work.
9. Share/record work.

Click on the butterfly for curricular links:



Accelerando

Tempo fluctuations (e.g., ritardando or accelerando, which are, respectively slowing down and speeding up the tempo)

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

- The Creative Possibilities

Accent

Accent (music), an emphasis placed on a note.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

Bassoon

The bassoon is a woodwind instrument in the double reed family that plays music written in the bass and tenor clefs, and occasionally the treble. Appearing in its modern form in the 19th century, the bassoon figures prominently in orchestral, concert band, and chamber music literature. It is known for its distinctive tone colour, wide range, variety of character, and agility.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

Chamber Orchestra

A chamber orchestra is a group of up to 40 musicians. Because a chamber orchestra is smaller than a full orchestra (around 100 musicians), each player in the chamber orchestra has a very important role.

Chamber orchestras usually don't perform in full-size concert halls since the numbers of instruments and repertoire are more suited to the acoustics of smaller, more intimate spaces.

Termes connexes du glossaire

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- **The MCO, Anne Manson, Victoria Sparks**
- The MCO, Anne Manson, Victoria Sparks
- The MCO, Anne Manson, Victoria Sparks

Classical

The Classical period was an era of classical music between roughly 1730 and 1820. The Classical period falls between the Baroque and the Romantic periods. Classical music has a lighter, clearer texture than Baroque music and is less complex.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- The Repertoire

Coda

In music, a coda ([ˈkoːda]) (Italian for "tail", plural code) is a passage that brings a piece (or a movement) to an end. Technically, it is an expanded cadence.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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- **The Creative Possibilities**

Concerto

A concerto (from the Italian: concerto, plural concerti or, often, the anglicised form concertos) is a musical composition usually composed in three parts or movements, in which (usually) one solo instrument (for instance, a piano, violin, cello or flute) is accompanied by an orchestra or concert band.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- The Repertoire

Conductor

Orchestras are usually led by a conductor who directs the performance with movements of the hands and arms, often made easier for the musicians to see by use of a conductor's baton. The conductor unifies the orchestra, sets the tempo and shapes the sound of the ensemble. The conductor also prepares the orchestra by leading rehearsals before the public concert, in which the conductor provides instructions to the musicians on their interpretation of the music being performed.

Termes connexes du glossaire

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Find Term

- The MCO, Anne Manson, Victoria Sparks

Crescendo

a gradual increase in loudness, or the moment when a noise or piece of music is at its loudest.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

Decrescendo

a gradual decrease in loudness, or the moment when a noise or piece of music is at its softest.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

Divertimento

Divertimento; from the Italian divertire "to amuse") is a musical genre, with most of its examples from the 18th century. The mood of the divertimento is most often lighthearted (as a result of being played at social functions) and it is generally composed for a small ensemble. The term is used to describe a wide variety of secular (non-religious) instrumental works for soloist or chamber ensemble. It is usually a kind of music entertainment, although it could also be applied to a more serious genre. After 1780, the term generally designated works that were informal or light.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- The Repertoire

Dynamics

In music, dynamics normally refers to the volume of a sound or note, but can also refer to every aspect of the execution of a given piece, either stylistic (staccato, legato etc.) or functional (velocity). The term is also applied to the written or printed musical notation used to indicate dynamics. Dynamics are relative and do not refer to specific volume levels.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

Form

In music, Form refers to the structure of a musical composition or performance.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

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 (tones, notes), or chords.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

Intervals

In music theory, an interval is the difference in pitch between two sounds.[1] An interval may be described as horizontal, linear, or melodic if it refers to successively sounding tones, such as two adjacent pitches in a melody, and vertical or harmonic if it pertains to simultaneously sounding tones, such as in a chord.[2][3]

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

Legato

In music performance and notation, legato is Italian for "tied together" (the French word is *lié*; German is *gebunden*), and indicates that musical notes are played or sung smoothly and connected.

Termes connexes du glossaire

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Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

Marcato

Marcato (short form: Marc.; Italian for marked) is a musical instruction indicating a note, chord, or passage is to be played louder or more forcefully than the surrounding music.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- **The Creative Possibilities**

Marimba

The marimba is a percussion instrument consisting of a set of wooden bars struck with yarn or rubber mallets to produce musical tones. Resonators or pipes suspended underneath the bars amplify their sound.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

- The Instruments

Melody

A melody is a linear succession of musical tones that the listener perceives as a single entity. In its most literal sense, a melody is a combination of pitch and rhythm, while more figuratively, the term can include successions of other musical elements such as tonal color. It may be considered the foreground to the background accompaniment. A line or part need not be a foreground melody.

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Operas

An opera is an art form in which singers and musicians perform a dramatic work combining text (libretto) and musical score, usually in a theatrical setting.

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Ostinati

In music, an ostinato is a motif or phrase that persistently repeats in the same musical voice, frequently in the same pitch.

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Portamento

In music, portamento (plural: portamenti, from old Italian: portamento, meaning "carriage" or "carrying") is a pitch sliding from one note to another.

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Quartets

A quartet is a musical composition for four instruments or voices.

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Quintets

A quintet is a musical composition for five instruments or voices.

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Rallentando

Tempo fluctuations (e.g., ritardando or accelerando, which are, respectively slowing down and speeding up the tempo)

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Rondo

Rondo, in music, an instrumental form characterized by the initial statement and subsequent restatement of a particular melody or section, the various statements of which are separated by contrasting material.

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Rythm

Rhythm, in music, the placement of sounds in time. In its most general sense rhythm (Greek *rhythmos*, derived from *rhein*, "to flow") is an ordered alternation of contrasting elements.

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Solo

In music, a solo (from the Italian: solo, meaning alone) is a piece or a section of a piece played or sung featuring a single performer, who may be performing completely alone or supported by an accompanying instrument such as a piano or organ, a continuo group (in Baroque music), or the rest of a choir, orchestra, band, or other ensemble. Performing a solo is "to solo", and the performer is known as a soloist.

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Sonatas

Sonata, pl. sonate; from Latin and Italian: sonare, "to sound", in music, literally means a piece played as opposed to a cantata (Latin and Italian cantare, "to sing"), a piece sung. The term evolved through the history of music, designating a variety of forms until the Classical era, when it took on increasing importance. Sonata is a vague term, with varying meanings depending on the context and time period. By the early 19th century, it came to represent a principle of composing large-scale works. It was applied to most instrumental genres and regarded—alongside the fugue—as one of two fundamental methods of organizing, interpreting and analyzing concert music. Though the musical style of sonatas has changed since the Classical era, most 20th- and 21st-century sonatas still maintain the same structure.

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Staccato

Staccato is a form of musical articulation. In modern notation, it signifies a note of shortened duration.

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Symphony

A symphony is an extended musical composition in Western classical music, most often written by composers for orchestra. Symphonies are scored for strings (violin, viola, cello, and double bass), brass, woodwind, and percussion instruments which altogether number about 30–100 musicians.

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Tempo

In musical terminology, tempo ("time" in Italian; plural: tempi) is the speed or pace of a given piece.

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Tenuto

Tenuto (Italian, past participle of tenere, "to hold") is a durational direction used in musical notation which means to hold or sustain a note for its full length.

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Timbre

In music, timbre (/ˈtæmbər/ tam-bər, also known as tone color or tone quality from psychoacoustics) is the quality of a musical note, sound, or tone that distinguishes different types of sound production, such as voices and musical instruments, string instruments, wind instruments, and percussion instruments.

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Tone clusters

A tone cluster is a musical chord comprising at least three adjacent tones in a scale. Prototypical tone clusters are based on the chromatic scale and are separated by semitones. For instance, three adjacent piano keys (such as C, C#, and D), struck simultaneously, produce a tone cluster. Variants of the tone cluster include chords comprising adjacent tones separated diatonically, pentatonically, or microtonally. On the piano, such clusters often involve the simultaneous striking of neighboring white or black keys.

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Transitions

A transition is a passage of music composed to link one section of music to another.

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Vibraphone

The vibraphone is a musical instrument in the struck idiophone subfamily of the percussion family. It consists of tuned metal bars and is usually played by holding two or four soft mallets and striking the bars. People who play the vibraphone are called vibraphonists or vibraharpists.

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Viola da gamba

The viol, viola da gamba, or informally gamba, is any one of a family of bowed, fretted and stringed instruments with hollow wooden bodies and pegboxes where the tension on the strings can be increased or decreased to adjust the pitch of each of the strings.

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