

EXPRESSION IN MUSIC

Happy Music

- Use Major Chords
- Ascending melody line (mostly moving upwards)
- Shorter rhythms
- Loud Dynamics
- Sometimes High Pitch
- Faster Tempo

Sad Music

- Use Minor Chords
- Descending melody line (mostly moving downwards)
- Longer rhythms
- Softer Dynamics
- Sometimes Low Pitch
- Slower Tempo

Dancing Music

- Use Major Chords
- Use 3/4 time (um pah pah)
- Medium Tempo

Chords

- Major Chords:
I = CEG, ii = DFA,
IV = FAC,
V = GBD
- Minor Chords:
I = ACE, ii = BDF,
iv = DFA,
V = EGB

Chord – more than two notes played together

Melody – the tune.

Drone – A long held note or repeated note.

Ostinato – A repeated pattern.

Tempo – How fast or slow the music is.

Dynamics – How loud or soft the music is.

Texture – How many instruments / parts are laying

Pitch – How high or low the music is

Pianissimo (pp) – very quiet.

Piano (p) – quiet

Forte (f) – loud

Fortissimo (ff) – very loud

Mezzo Piano (mp) – Moderately soft

Mezzo Forte (mf) – moderately loud

Polyphonic – lots of instruments / parts

Monophonic – one voice or instrument

Modest Mussorgsky



- Modest Mussorgsky was a German composer in the Romantic Period (late 18th and 19th Century)
- In the Romantic period, music became more expressive and emotional, expanding to include literacy and art.
- In 1874 Mussorgsky wrote a series of 10 pieces of music called 'Pictures at an Exhibition'
- These pieces were inspired by Mussorgsky walking around an exhibition of paintings.
- The music depicts his tour of the exhibition, with each of the ten pieces of music serving as a musical illustration of each of the paintings he viewed.