# Music 2 and Music Extension | Music context

| | |
|---|---|
| **Genre** | Genre refers to a category into which creative works are grouped based on similarities in style, purpose, structure and function. This includes categorisations of music based on formal and cultural criteria. Examples of genres include jazz, western art music and electronic music. |
| **Style** | Style refers to related creative works and/or practices that share distinctive conventions and/or characteristics. This includes the characteristic manner in which music is composed, performed or understood. For example, within the genre of jazz, there are styles such as bebop and swing. |
| **Musical conventions** | Musical conventions include the established practices, norms and rules that govern the composition, performance and interpretation of music within specific genres, cultures or historical periods. For example, the use of certain chord progressions in contemporary popular music, or specific structures and ornamentation used in Baroque music. |



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# Music 2 and Music Extension | Theoretical language

Music language

## Metre

- regular
- simple and compound
- irregular metres
- mixed metres
- poly-metres

## Tempo

- gradations
- metronome markings
- expressive indications

## Note values and rhythm groupings

all note values and rhythm groupings appropriate to styles

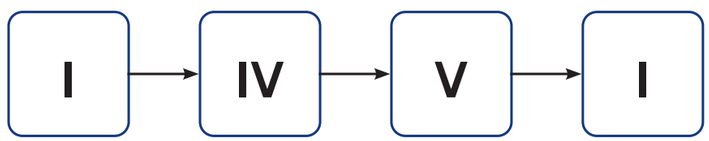
## Scales, modes and tonality

- pentatonic
- modal
- diatonic major and diatonic minor scales
- polytonality
- bitonality
- whole tone
- tone row
- experimental scale forms
- microtonal scales
- interval sets
- pitch sets

## Chord qualities

- triads
- diminished and augmented chords
- dominant sevenths
- secondary sevenths and inversion in major and minor keys
- extended chords
- altered chords
- diatonic harmony
- chromatic harmony

## Chord progressions and cadences






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# Music 2 and Music Extension | Compositional language

Music language

## Rhythmic devices

- syncopation
- triplets
- hemiola
- ostinato
- polyrhythm
- swing
- cross-rhythm
- augmentation
- diminution

## Melodic devices

- sequence
- imitation
- inversion
- leitmotif
- melisma
- chromaticism
- inversion
- retrograde
- suspension
- ornamentation

## Harmonic devices

- modulation
- dissonance and resolution
- circle of fifths
- pedal point
- ground bass
- alberti bass
- broken chords
- suspension
- chromatic harmony

## Textural devices

- melody
- accompaniment
- harmonic accompaniment
- bassline
- canon
- call and response
- doubling
- antiphony
- layering
- countermelody
- heterophony
- voicing
- register and range of voices and instruments

## Structural devices

- motif
- cell
- theme
- structures specific to styles and hybrid forms

## Expressive devices

- dynamics
- articulation
- vibrato
- mute
- accent
- portamento
- rubato
- tremolo
- glissando
- harmonics

## Digital techniques

- looping
- sampling
- delay
- echo
- pitch shifting
- digital reverb
- electroacoustic

## Performing media

- instrumental and vocal sounds
- instrument-specific techniques
- transposition
- acoustic
- electronic and digital manipulation of timbres



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# Music 2 and Music Extension | Notational language

Music language

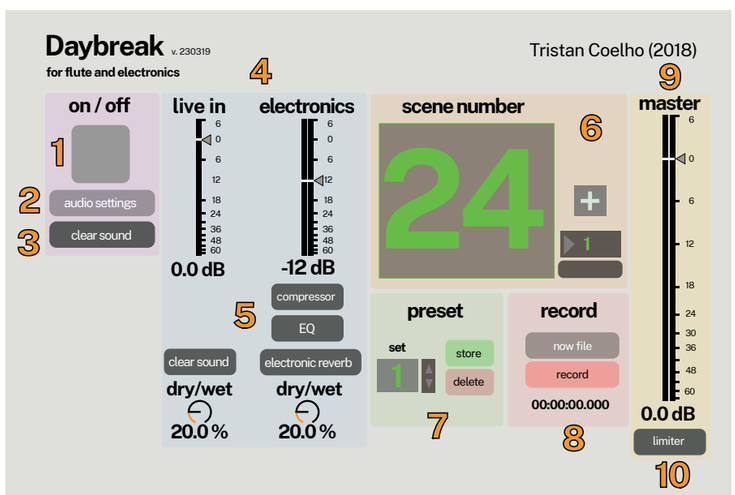
## Digital music documentation

Representation of musical ideas using digital technologies.

### Electronics

The electronics part of the work is live and generated wholly in real-time based on what the performer plays into the microphone. The sound consists primarily of granular effects which take snapshots of what the performer plays and then manipulates fragments through irregular delays.

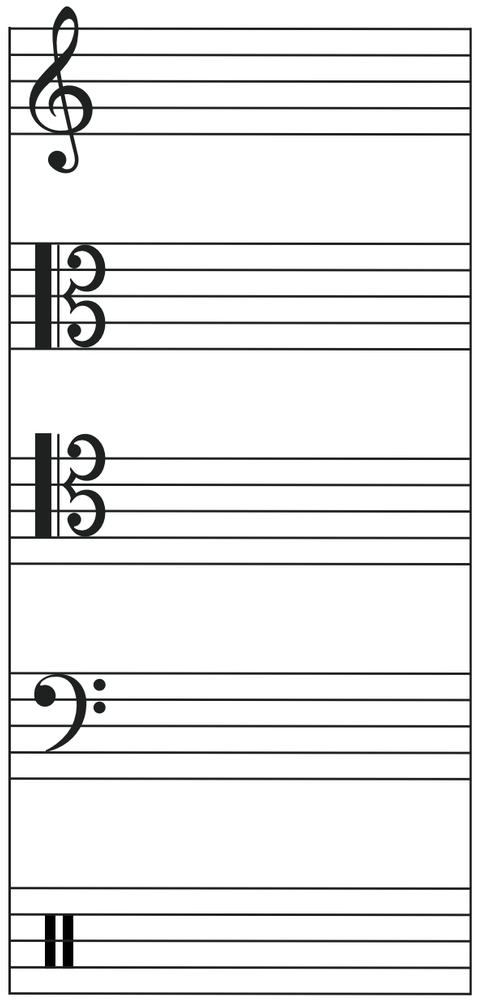
Features and operation of the patch




1. Turns the patch on/off.
2. Setup input/output preferences based on your audio interface.
3. Clears all electronic sounds. Useful in rehearsal or in the unlikely event of a 'glitch'. After hitting this button, you can continue by moving to the next scene or cueing up a different scene.
4. Adjust levels for the live flute and electronic sounds.
5. Effects section. Here you can adjust compression, EQ (electronics only) and reverb. The dry/wet dials control the amount of reverb.

## Treble, alto, tenor, bass and percussion clefs

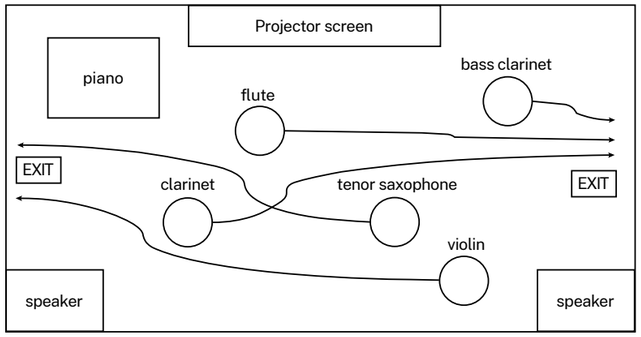
A musical symbol placed at the beginning of the staff to indicate the pitch of notes.



## Spatial scoring

Scoring that visually conveys the placement, movement and relationships of performers or sound sources.

Stage positioning




*Performers to exit the stage slowly as per diagram when indicated on the score.

## Systems

Systems associated with music from specific cultural or performance traditions which may include oral, kinaesthetic gesture-based systems.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dhā | dhin | dhin | dhā |
| x | | | |
| dhā | dhin | dhin | dhā |
| 1 | | | |
| dhā | tin | tin | tā |
| 0 | | | |
| tā | dhin | dhin | dhā |
| 3 | | | |

For example: A standard ‘Teental Theka’ (rhythmic cycle and syllables) used in Hindustani classical music.



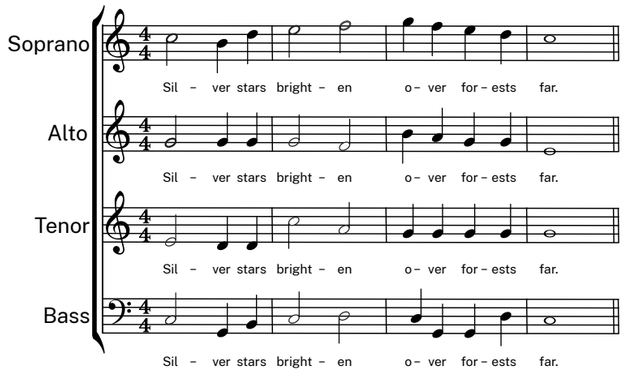
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# Music 2 and Music Extension | Notational language

Music language

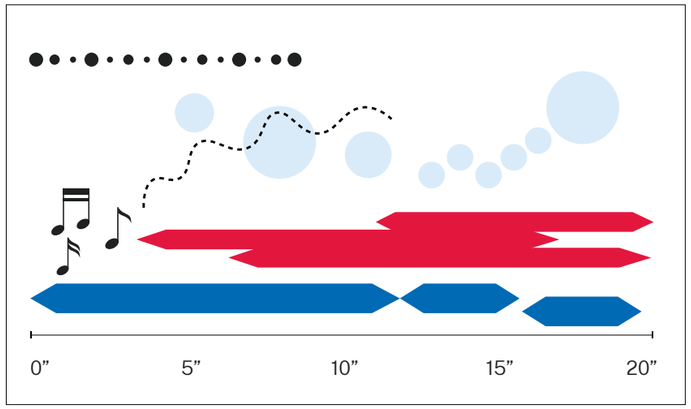
## Open scores

When each individual part is assigned its own dedicated staff, rather than being combined on a single staff.



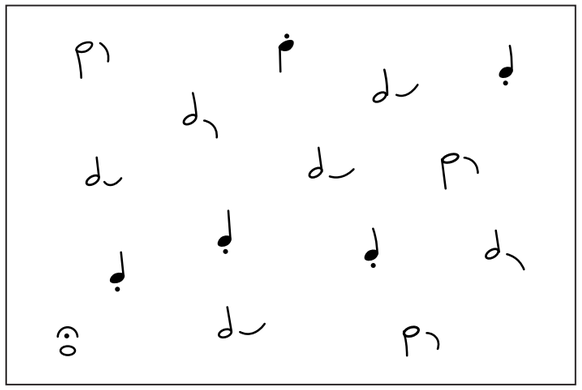

## Graphic notation

The representation of music through abstract symbols to convey meaning to the performers.



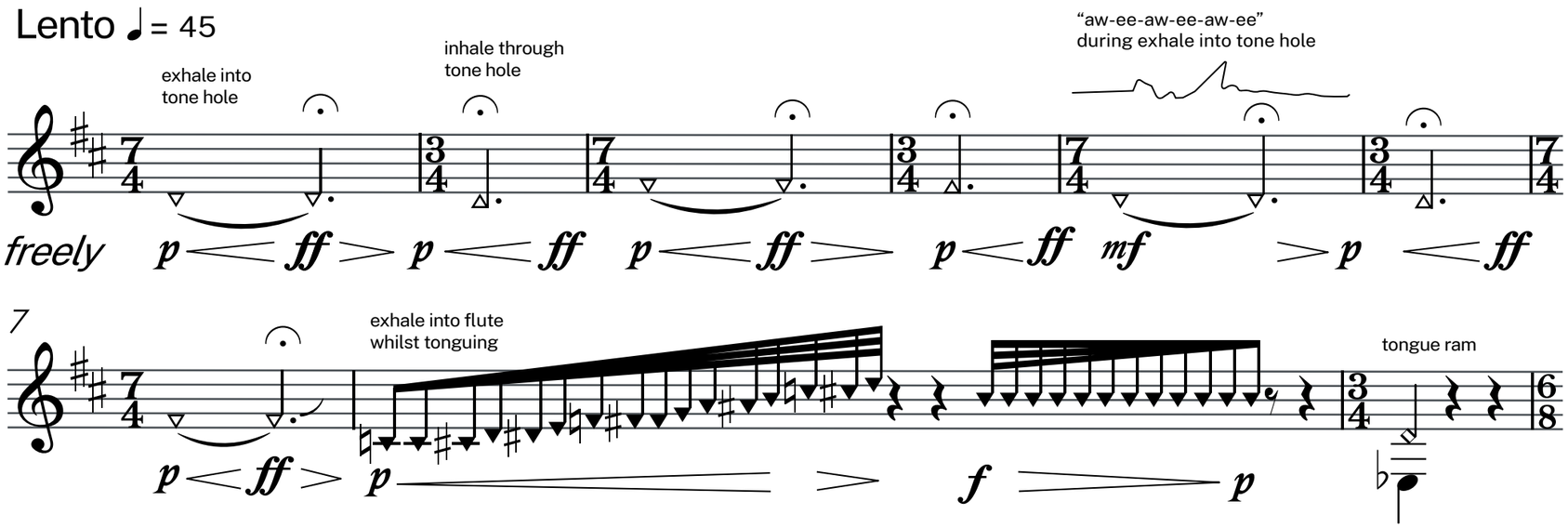

## Nonlinear scoring

Representation of music which allows for flexible reorganisation, layering, or adaptation in performance.



## Contemporary music notation

When notation is expanded beyond staff systems to include unconventional symbols to represent sound. It is designed to communicate complex techniques, often employing a key for interpretation.






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