Stage 4 Mutic Learning-from-home booklet Week 7 of Term 3, 2021



Calypso is a pulsating and colourful musical style originating in Trinidad and features call-and-response and much use of syncopation. Calypso lyrics can be topical satire and the words are often deliberately mispronounced for a comic effect. Calypso is essentially dance music in duple or quadruple metre with thick polyrhythms on Latin percussion instruments.

Rastafarianism is a Jamaican cult religion that believes in black supremacy and the back-to-Africa movement.

Bob Marley—reggae

During the 1960s Jamaican musicians developed a new musical style called reggae, which combined elements of rock, calypso and soul. The pioneer artist of reggae music was Bob Marley (1945–1981), the first Jamaican musician to achieve international success. Through his songs Marley popularised the music of his native land and gave expression to the social and political problems of his people, as well as promoting his personal religious philosophy of Rastafarianism.

Bob Marley and the Wailers was an extraordinarily successful band in the Caribbean during the 1960s but it wasn't until 1972, with the album *Catch a Fire*, that the band first won worldwide recognition.



Bob Marley

The characteristics of reggae music

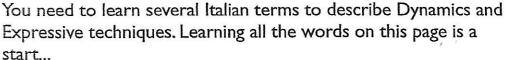
- 1. laid-back tempos
- 2. an ensemble of lead, rhythm and bass guitars, organ, piano, drums and Latin percussion
- 3. prominent disjointed bass lines against which the other instruments play short ostinato patterns
- 4. thin textures
- 5. heavily accented second and fourth beats of the bar
- 6. the use of timbales (see page 64) usually playing a fast introductory 'pick-up' as well as fills
- 7. lyrics with a social, political or religious message

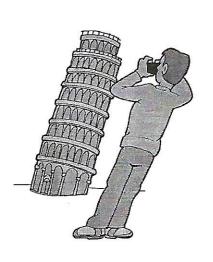
<u>Bob Marley - Reggae</u>

1. Reggae combine	ed elements/characteristics of which style	es of music?
2. Bob Marley	What was his religion? What was the name of his band? When did the band gain worldwide red	
з. Calypso Music	and much use of syncopation. The	and featurescan be funny. It is essentiallyinstruments to play
	cteristics of Reggae	
b) an		, organ, piano, drums and
	tand out against other short ostinato pat textures	terns played by other instruments
	d and	beats of the bar
	playing 'pick-ups' as	
5. Complete th	e listening task on 'Roots, Rock,	Reggae'.
Video: "How It's N	lade: Steel Drums" https://www.youtube	com/watch?v=3CON6I1HRg0 (accessed on 20/10/16

Video: "How It's Made: Steel Drums" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3CON6J1HBg0 (accessed on 20/10/16 at 10:01am)

ynamics





M	Volume level	word	abbreviation
	very soft	pianissimo	þþ
	soft	piano	Þ
	moderately loud	mezzoforte	mf
	loud	forte	f
	very loud	fortissimo	ff
	loud and forcefully	sforzando	sf

Gradual changes in volume

crescendo gradually getting louder

abbreviation is Cresc.

diminuendo gradually getting softer abbreviation is dim.

When notating music, use these symbols

Sudden changes

SUDITO suddenly (a useful word to describe any dramatic changes, eg. subito piano, suddenly soft). This word can be applied to other concepts as well eg. subito allegro, suddenly fast.

Texture can achieve dynamic change

Sometimes composers achieve dynamic change by varying the number of instruments. Even if all performers are playing mf, the more instruments playing, the louder the overall volume will be. Read the Chapter on Texture for more on this topic.

Dynamies

Dynamics means volume (loud and soft).

Here are some Italian terms for Dynamics

Write an Italian dynamics word

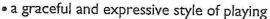
	abbreviation	to show the volume of these sounds:			
pianissimo		I.a lion's roar			
soft	þ	2. a jackhammer			
	P. Internal	3. a snake's hiss			
moderately loud mezzoforte		4. a kitten's purr			
		5. a motorbike			
loud	f	6. fireworks			
fortissimo		7. a drip from a tap			
loud and		8. a scream			
forcefully	sf	9. a jet engine			
A M		10. screaming fans			
		12. rumbling thunder in the distance			
		222222			
changes in	ו				
crescendo	crescendo di				
gradually getting louder	17 11				
When notating music, use the symbols below					
abbreviation is Cresc.	previation is dim.				

Expressive techniques

Expressive techniques means how the performer plays the instrument. This concept is closely related to Tone Colour, because expressive techniques have an impact on the quality of sound. On this page you will find several expressive techniques that apply to nearly all performing media.



- smoothly and well connected
- the performer moves from one note to another, without a



on a score, a legato indication is a curved line called a slur



Staccatn

- short and detached
- the performer "jumps" from one note to the next
- often implies a light and lively style of playing
- a staccato is shown by a dot under the note



accent

- stressing or emphasising the note or chord
- · a direct attack on the note or chord
- make the note or chord louder and stronger



vibrata

- vibrating or slightly shaking the sound
- on a stringed instrument, vibrato is created by a shaking motion of the left hand. On a wind instrument or voice, the air flow is varied to create puffs of air, like a mini crescendo and diminuendo on each note
- vibrato makes the playing expressive and emotional. Some instruments cannot achieve vibrato eg. piano, drums

tremolo

- the quick repetition of the same note
- on a stringed instrument, the bow plays the same string rapidly
- on the piano, you press the same key as quickly as possible, alternating fingers to increase the speed.

temuto

- playing the full length of each note
- implies a slight stress on each note
- · indicated by a line under the note





- a rapid scale played in a sliding motion
- · on the piano, a glissando is created by running the thumb nail over the keys

Score reading

On the score below, show your knowledge of Italian words for dynamics and expressive techniques by adding words to this score. Put each word or sign next to the number.

DYNAMICS AND EXPRESSIVE TECHNIQUES

- 1. show that this bar should be played smoothly
- 2 show that the notes in this bar should be short
- 3. add an accent to the first two notes in this bar
- 4. the piece starts softly
- 5. gradually getting louder in this bar

OTHER MUSICAL TERMS AND MARKINGS

- II. There are 4 crotchet beats in a bar.
- 12. The overall speed of the piece is fast.
- 13. This section gradually gets slower.
- 14. The piece returns to the original speed.
- 15. The entire piece repeats.

- 6. play this section loudly
- 7. gradually getting softer
- 8. play moderately loud
- 9. play softly
- 10. play the full value of each note in this bar.





Expressive techniques by performing media



STRINGS

arco played with the bow pizzicato plucked with the fingers

col legno strike the strings with the wood of the bow

con sordino with a mute (a piece of wood placed over the strings at the bridge to minimise the strings' vibration)

double stopping playing two strings at once

strummed moving a finger or plectrum over several strings, one after the other

slap a technique mostly used on the bass guitar where the player hits the strings

vibrato shaking the sound by moving a finger back and forwards over the string tremolo playing the same note

over and over very rapidly



mute a cup that is placed in the bell of the instrument to make the sound muffled and distant. Sometimes the cup is held by the performer and pushed in and out to create a "wah wah" effect (used in jazz).

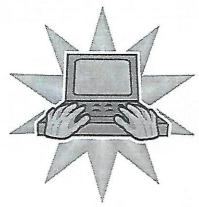


WOODWIND

vibrato shaking the sound by a varying the air flow tongued hitting the tongue against the roof of the mouth with a "t" sound to create separate notes slurred to play legato, moving the fingers to create different notes, without

flutter tonguing creating a whirring effect by rapidly hitting the roof of the mouth with the tongue

tonguing





PERCUSSION

Drum roll alternating drum strokes rapidly to create a rolling effect Rim shot playing the edge of the snare drum

ELECTRONIC SOUNDS

distortion altering the "natural" sound of an instrument by running it through an electronic filter. Often distortion makes the sound "dirtier".

delay an echo effect

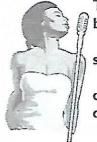
attack the start of a sound, from the moment you first hear it.

decay how the sound resonates, echoes and dies away. Electronic music experiments with attack and decay effects.

Vocal effects

The human voice can create a wide array of tone colours, dynamics and expressive techniques. And, what's more, every person's voice is unique. Listen to a variety of vocal excerpts to identify these.

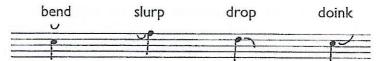
> You may hear vocal effects such as screaming, laughing, shouting, clicking, gulping, yelping, breathing, screeching, yelling, squeaking, speaking, whispering and panting.



There are several vocal effects used in jazz and blues. bend changing the pitch of a note by sliding around the correct pitch

slurp starting the pitch lower than it should be and sliding up to the correct pitch

drop sliding down away from the correct pitch doink sliding upwards in pitch at the end of a note



Scat is a style of singing made popular by the jazz singer, Cab Calloway. It means singing nonsense syllables, usually in a fast, improvised way.



Word painting. Singers may reinforce the words of a song by matching the meaning of the word with the performing technique. For example, if the word is "tremble" the vocalist will use vibrato to shake the sound. or the word "happy" might be sung like a laugh.



Vibrato is shaking the sound by varying the air flow.

A glottal stop is like a gulp. It is where the upper end of the windpipe closes briefly interrupting the flow of air from the lungs.



Falsetto is a method of singing used by males, to obtain notes higher than their normal range. By singing in the upper register of the voice the vocalist can create a comical or interesting tone colour.

Dynamics and Expressive Techniques

1.	dynamics	а.	gradually getting softer
2	fortissimo	b.	soft
3.	pianissimo	c.	plucking
4.	accelerando	d.	very strong accent
5.	diminuendo	e.	sliding or 'to slide'
6.	rubato	f.	very loud
7	tempo	g.	'robbing' the time
8	crescendo	h.	gradually slowing down
9.	ritardando	i.	rapidly repeating the same note - 'trembling'
10	pizzicato	j.	how a performer plays an instrument
11	vibrato	k.	gradually getting louder
12	glissando	1.	speed of the beat
13	tremolo	m.	short and detached
14	legato	n.	very soft
15.	staccato	0.	gradually getting faster
16	scat singing	p.	singing nonsense syllables
17	piano	q.	volume
18	sforzando	r.	suddenly
19	subito	S.	smooth
20	expressive techniques	t.	'wobbling' of the sound

