Y9 C1 KO - NEW DIRECTIONS

Exploring ways to develop music from small ideas in C20th Music

YOU WILL NEED TO KNOW THE KEYWORDS THAT ARE IN BOLD TEXT!

Features of Music in the Twentieth Century (How Composers used the Elements of Music)

Melody & Dynamics	Harmony
CONJUNCT - wide leaps, angular and spiky.	ATONALITY – no (sense of) key.
CHROMATIC -uses all 12 notes (black and white) of the CHROMATIC SCALE.	POLYTONALITY – two or more keys played at once.
DISSONANCE – harsh & CLASHING sounds.	DISCORDS – dissonant, clashing chords.
EXTREMES OF DYNAMICS - (pppp-ffff)	
No clear melody/"tune".	

Minimalism – KEY FEATURES

Based on **CELLS** or **MOTIFS** – short simple ideas.

MOTIF - A short tune or musical figure that characterizes and unifies a composition; usually only a few notes long; motifs can be a melodic, harmonic or rhythmic pattern that is easily recognizable throughout the composition

Use of **REPETITION** – also called **LOOPING**.

LAYERED TEXTURES

NO CLEAR MELODY

GRADUAL CHANGES OVER TIME

PHASE SHIFT (PHASE IN/OUT) – when two or more motifs or cells begin in **UNISON** and gradually become "out of sync" with each other through displacement, either forwards or backwards.

METAMORPHOSIS – tiny changes are made over time to one note or to one part of the rhythm. This can go a "full circle" and end up exactly the same at the end.

ADDITIVE MELODY – adding notes to an original melodic cell gradually one not at a time.

AUGMENTATION – doubling the note values of a motif



or cell.

DIMINUTION – halving the note values of a motif or

cell.

RETROGRADE/INVERSION/RETROGRADE INVERSION – Played backwards or turned upside down or both at the same time!

TEXTURE – Layers of music that make a piece. MONOPHONIC (single layer) POLYPHONIC (Many interweaving layers)

Famous Minimalist Composers include: Terry Riley, Steve Reich, Philip Glass, Michael Nyman.

