

MUSIC HANDOUT

FOR

JSS 2

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WEEK ONE

REVISION EXERCISE

1. The musical note with two beat duration is called _____
2. _____ is known as a religious music
3. The flow of music is known as _____
4. How many beats are there in a semibreve note ?
5. _____ is a period of silence in music
6. The third (3rd) space of the bass clef is called _____
7. When the musical scale is divided into two, each half is said to consists of _____ notes
8. The secular type of music is used to _____
9. The Italian/musical term "Pianissimo" means _____
10. The Nigerian traditional musical instrument called "Ekwe" belongs to _____ family

WEEK TWO

TECHNICAL NAMES AND FUNCTION OF THE SCALE DEGREES

We have already seen that a scale is made up of eight notes, the eighth note being a repetition of the first note. Each note of the scale has a name describing its function.

Notes	degree	technical name
doh	i	Tonic
reh	ii	Supertonic
me	iii	Mediant
fah	iv	Subdominant
soh	v	Dominant
lah	vi	Submediant
te	vii	Leading note
doh	viii	Octave / upper tonic

TONIC (doh) I - The tonic or tonal centre. It is the starting or key note from which the scale has taken its name. It is the most important note of a scale.

SUPER TONIC (In Latin Super, above) (reh) II – It is next or over the tonic. It usually leads to the tonic or the third (i.e. to ‘doh’ or ‘me’ in tonic solfa)

MEDIANT (Italian mediante between) (Me) III – It is so called because it is located half way between the **tonic** and the **dominant**. It is ‘calm’ when major and ‘sad’ when minor.

SUBDOMINANT (Fah) iv - The 4th degree , being a 5th under the octave of the tonic

DOMINANT (Soh) V - it is a fifth above the tonic. It is the most important note after the Tonic . As its name suggests, it dominates or rules a piece of music as it is bright in quality.

SUBMEDIANT (Lah) VI - It lies midway between the upper Tonic and the Subdominant.

LEADING NOTE (Te) VII - It is the 7th degree, naturally leading note tonic. It is an active tone (An active tone is one which has a strong feeling of movement towards another).

WEEK THREE

COMPOUND TIME SIGNATURE

In one of our previous lessons, we learnt that time signature consists of two fractional figure placed above one another , the types and kinds.

When the beat value is divisible into three parts . the time signature is known as **compound Time signature**. Only dotted notes are divisible into three equal parts.

Examples :

(a)

(b)

This means that a dotted crotchet has a $\frac{3}{8}$ th of a semibreve while a dotted quaver is $\frac{3}{16}$ th of a semibreve.

Example of a compound time song (showers of blessings)

There are three types of Compound Time signatures

A Compound Duple Time – When the numerator of a compound time signature is 6, then, there are only two beats in the bar

Examples :

B Compound Triple Time – when the numerator of a compound is 9, it means that there are three beats in a bar

Example:

C Compound Quadruple Time - When the numerator of a compound time is 12, it means that there are 4 beats in a bar.

Examples :

WEEK FOUR

CONSTRUCTION OF SCALES

F, B flat and E flat Major

F major

The image shows the F major scale written on a grand staff. The treble clef staff contains the notes F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5. The bass clef staff contains the notes F3, G3, A3, Bb3, C4, D4, E4, F4. A flat sign is placed below the B notes in both staves. The scale is written as a continuous line of notes across the staves.

F G A Bb C D E F
T T S T T T S

Bb major

The image shows the Bb major scale written on a grand staff. The treble clef staff contains the notes Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5. The bass clef staff contains the notes Bb3, C4, D4, Eb4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4. A flat sign is placed below the B notes in both staves. The scale is written as a continuous line of notes across the staves.

Bb C D Eb F G A B

E major

E^b F G A^b B^{bb} C D E

Exercise

Construct the following major scale

A FLAT MAJOR

B MAJOR

WEEK FIVE

RHYTHM (More works)

Rhythm has been previously defined as “Flow of music that has other aspect such as pulse, meter, measure, note value, dotted notes and ties.

Here, we will be examining the Nigerian rhythm pattern

Free Rhythm :- This is a type of rhythm that has no feelings i.e , no regular beat , time liner etc. Free Rhythm has no interlude and instruments. Movements done in free rhythm are based on performer’s choice of pulse, rather than on a pulse derived from music itself.

Free Rhythms is commonly found in songs that are not for dance proper. It is also in forms of historic and religious chants.

Strict Rhythm :- This is a type of rhythm that is based on regular pulse i.e, the use of time liners . strict rhythm is also based on fixed duration or time which clarifies the beat. This type of rhythm is commonly found among the Africans traditions.

WEEK SIX

SCALE WITH KEY SIGNATURE (G, D, A and E major)

From one of our previous lesson, we discuss key signature as “the collection of flats and sharps at the beginning of a staff.

Sharps and flats i.e, key signature are always being written in front of the affected note; therefore, they are grouped together and written immediately after the clef sign at the beginning of each line.

Examples

The image shows four examples of key signatures for G major, D major, A major, and E major. Each example consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature is indicated by sharps (#) placed before the notes F and C in the treble clef, and before the notes B and G in the bass clef. The notes are written as whole notes on a five-line staff.

G major

D major

A major

E major

To construct the scale of G major with key signature

The image shows the G major scale written in two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The scale is written as a sequence of whole notes: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G. Slurs are placed over the notes A-B-C and D-E-F#-G in both staves to indicate the scale's contour.

Assignment : write the key signature of G, D, A and F major scale

G major

D major

A major

F major

WEEK SEVEN

Robert schuman

Robert Schumann was a German composer born in Saxony in 1810. His father was a publisher and a bookseller. Schumann loved music so much that he studied music at Leipzig university instead of law which his father wanted him to study. He was a great pianist, a composer, critic author and editor.

Schumann got married to Clara the daughter of his piano master and God blessed them with eight children. Schumann wrote many songs for his wife and children.

Few of his music are :

- Carninal
- The wild horsemen
- Women's life and love
- The merry peasant
- dreaming

Fela Sowande (1905-1987)

Fela Sowande was born in Oyo state western Nigeria in 1905 ,he was a son of a priest. His parents were from Egba Origin who lived in Oyo state where Fela was born.

Sowande was surrounded by musicians, both his parent were great exponent of music. He studied musical works like Bach and other European classical masters. At that time, he was also a band leader playing jazz music.

In 1934, he went to England intending to study civil engineering but due to financial difficulties he gave up his engineering studies and went to trinity college in London to study European classical and popular music. He became a fellow of Royal college of organist in 1943. He died in February 13th 1987 near Kent state university U.S.A

His works / music

He composed western and African music which include :

- Yoruba lament
- Obangiji
- Gloria
- Jesu Olugbala
- He also composed 6 full orchestra and African suite for string

TERMS AND SIGNS

Terms and signs are used to communicate how pieces are being played or sung

However, the terms and signs used in music includes :

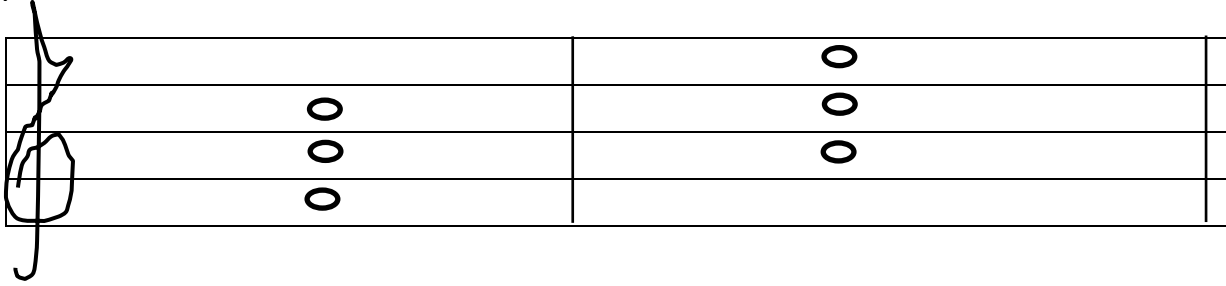
TERMS/SIGNS	MEANING
1. Con	with
2. Con moto	with motion
3. Poco	little
4. Poco a poco	little by little
5. Piu	more
6. Staccato	detached
7. Dal segno (D.C)	From the sign
8. Fine	end
9. Vivace	Lively
10. Andante	slowly
11. Crescendo (cres)	gradually becoming louder
12. Diminuendo (dim)	gradually becoming softer
13. Piano (p)	soft
14. Forte (f)	loud
15. Sforzando	with sudden accent

WEEK NINE

INTRODUCTION TO TRIAD

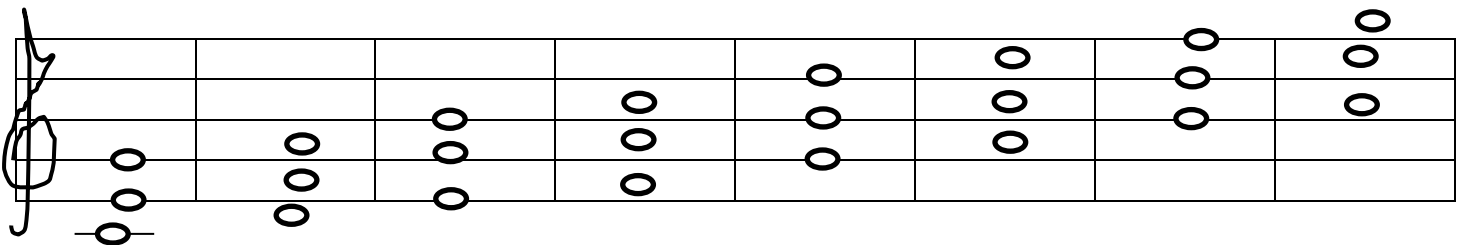
Triads are three-note chord consisting the root, the third and the fifth. (doh, me and soh) of any scale

Example :



A triad can be built on any note (degree) of the scale. This means that any of the degrees can a root of the triad. When the root is chosen then add a third(3rd) and a fifth(5th) above the root. These three notes will produce a triad

Examples :



i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
d m s	r f l	m s t	f l d	s t r	l d m	t r f	d m s