Score

Nouns Notes and Verbs

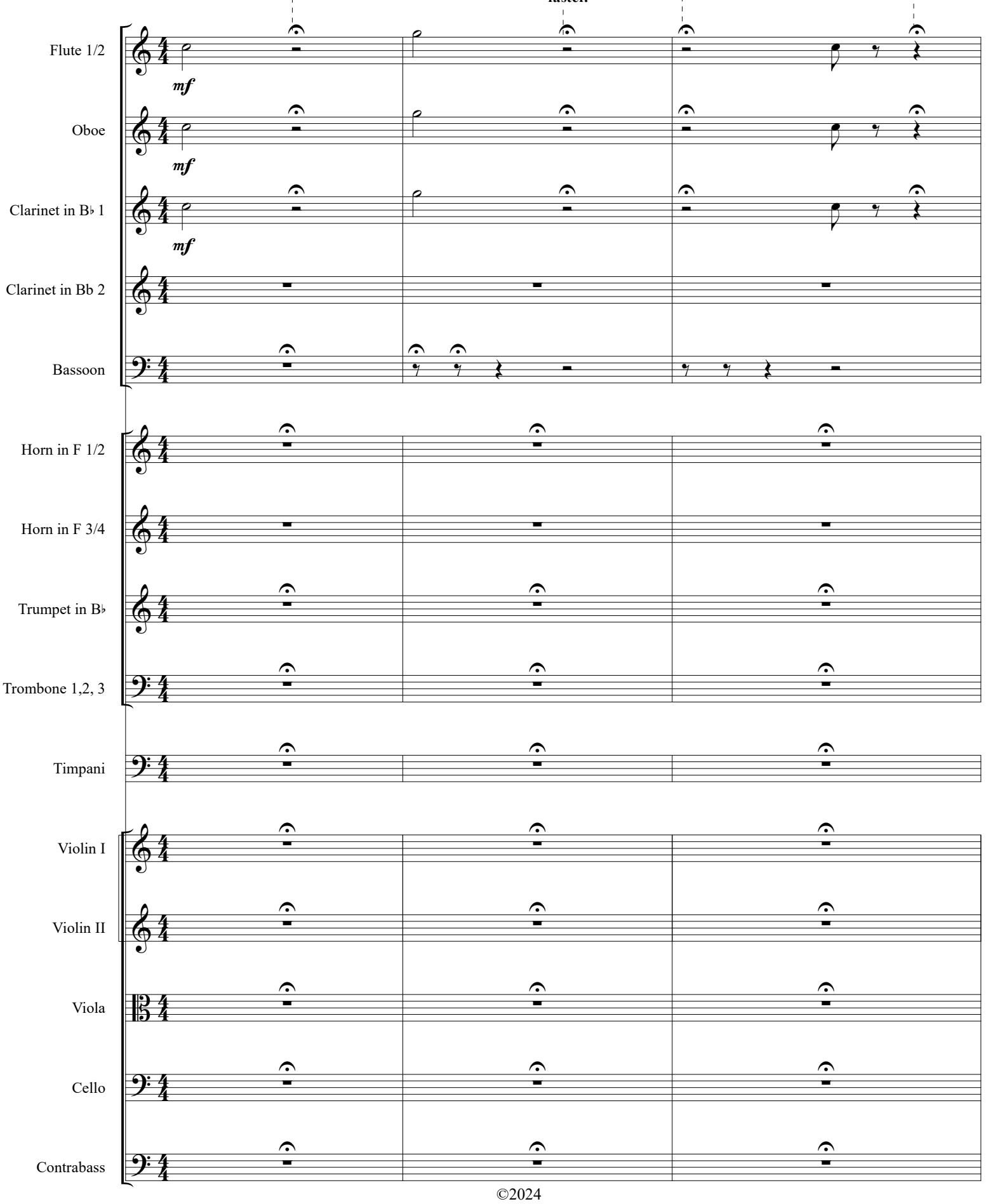
The Language of Music

Note: We just heard a note.A note is a sound. Sound is air that is moving and vibrating.

We just heard a note higher than the first note.The air is vibrating faster.

The word NOTE is a Noun. A noun is a person, place or thing.

A noun or note tells us very little. It needs something to put it into action. Verbs do that!



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1.) Just two or three words create a phrase or a sentence.

2.) Cars move.

3.) People can walk.

4.) Two or three notes grouped to gether form a motto.

5.) Listen to three examples of a motto. Same idea but stated in a different way.

6.) To put words on paper, we have an alphabet; 26 letters in the English language uniquely combined to describe persons, places or things and their actions.

a tempo

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Timp.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

f

mf

mf

7 **Moderato**

7.) In music we have a scale; 7 different notes, or pitches that move up.

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Timp.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

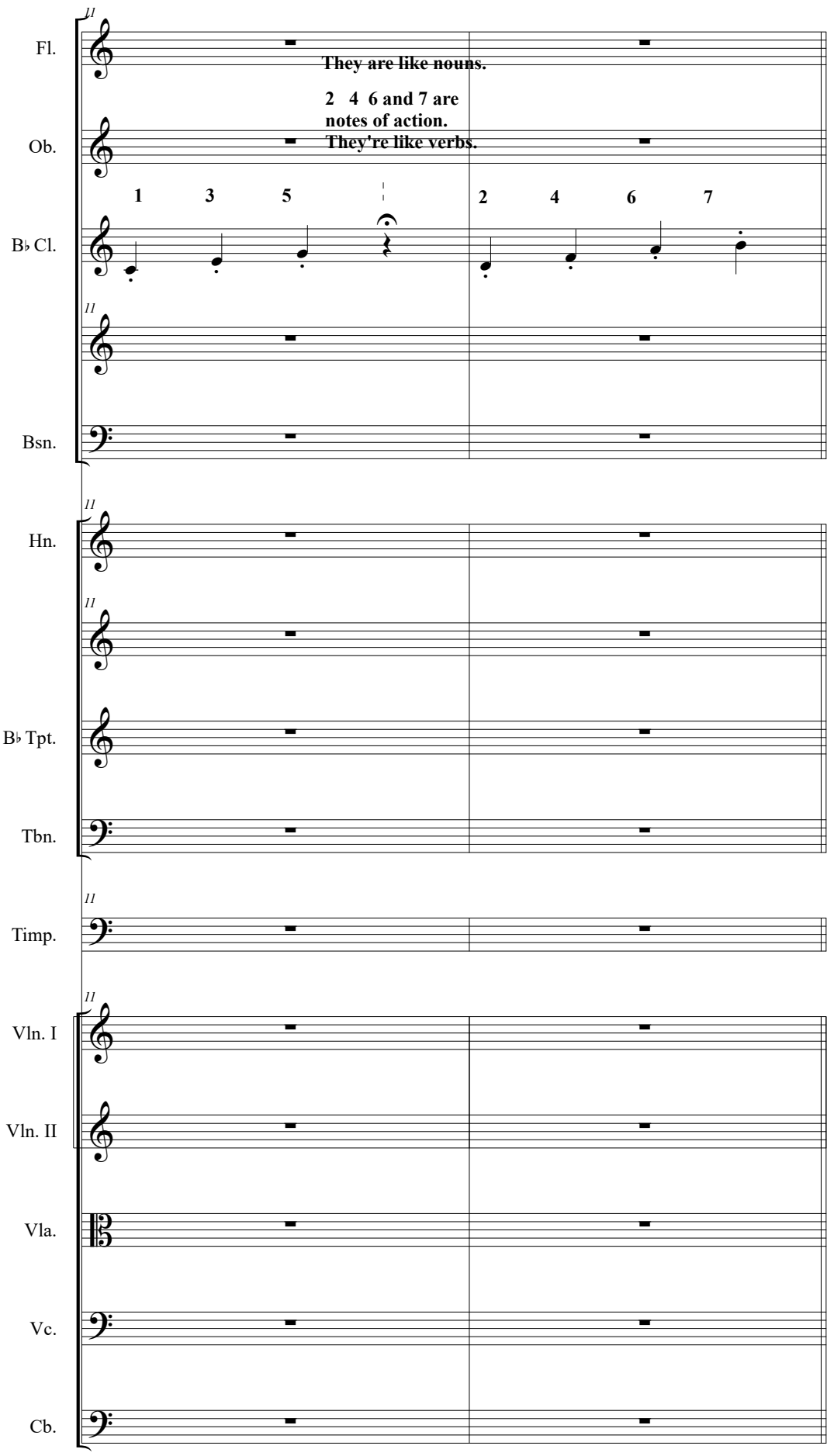
Cb.

Or down.

Of those 7 notes, 1, 3 and 5 are restful sounds.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

7 6 5 4 3 2 1



With nouns and verbs. we have information. With other parts of language, like adverbs, we add life and interest. Cars move FAST. FAST tells us how the cars move. Adjectives further add interest. RACE cars move fast. "RACE" tells uf what KIND of car moves fast. Now we can more fully communicate.

We do the same thing in music by combining rest and active notes to make melody in music. A melody is like a sentence;it has a beginning, middle and ending.
Listen to this melody.

13

Andante moderato

Fl.

(For demonstration purposes, play without expression.)

Ob.

mp

B♭ Cl.

13

Bsn.

13

Hn.

13

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

13

Timp.

13

Vln. I

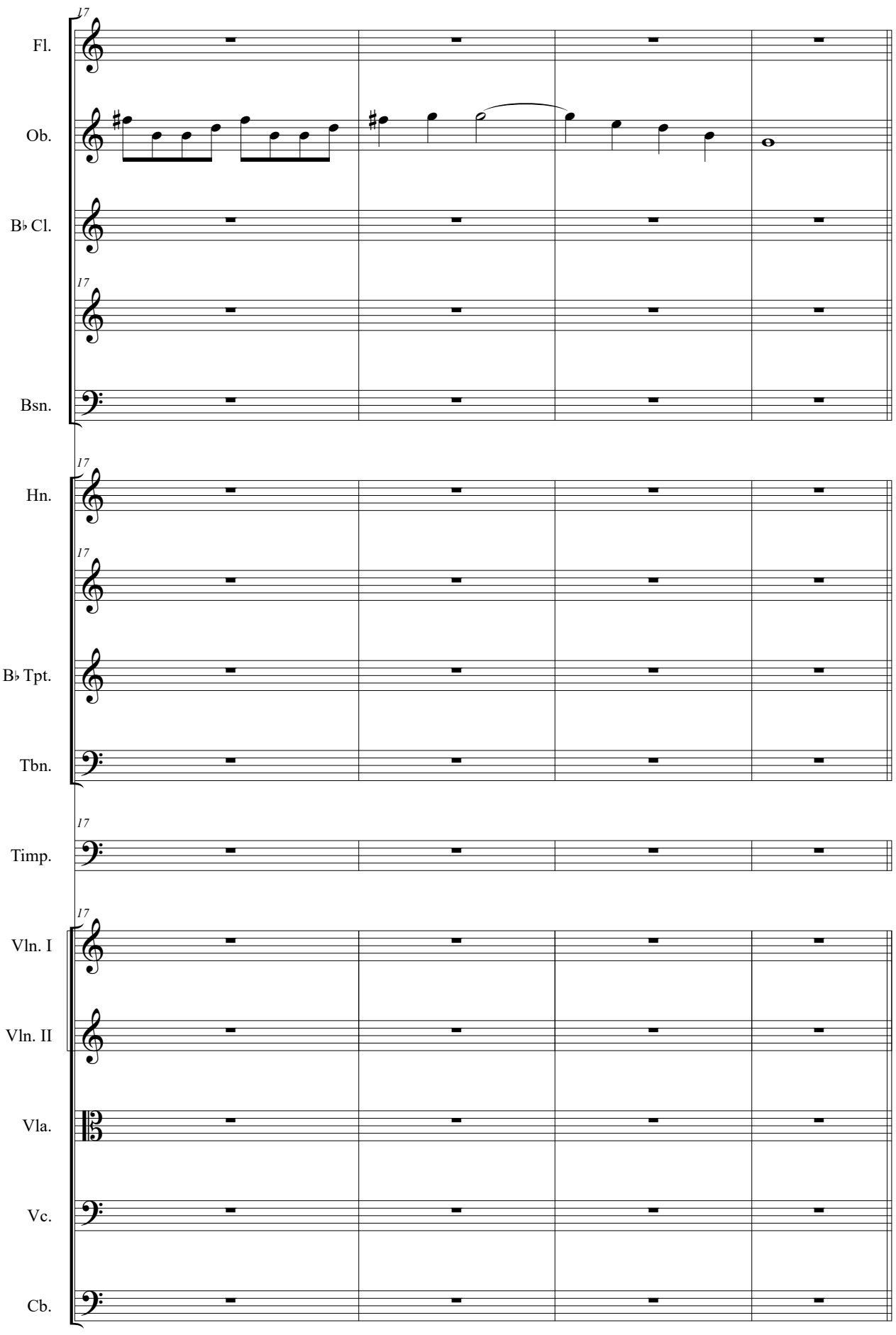
Vln. II

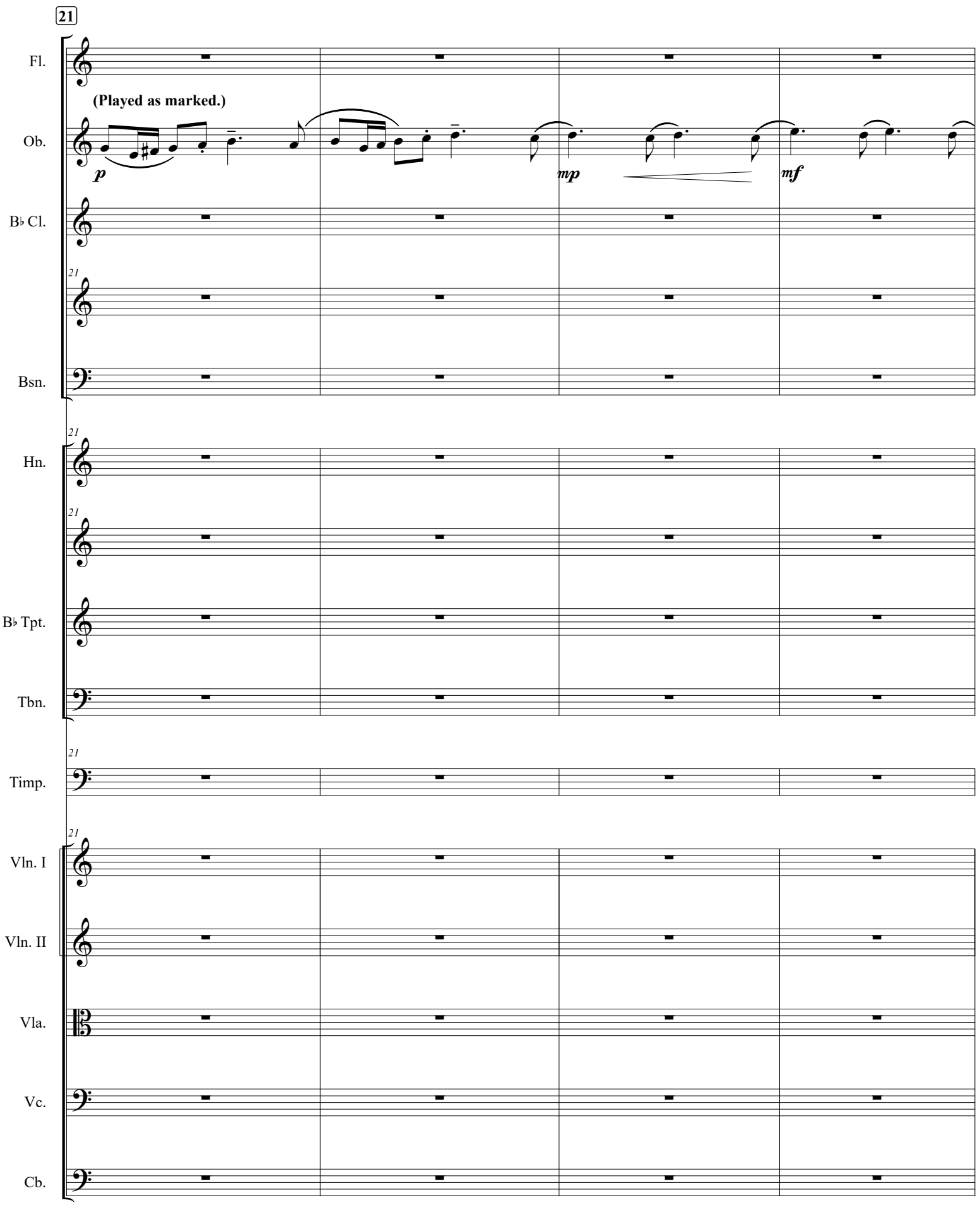
Vla.

Vc.

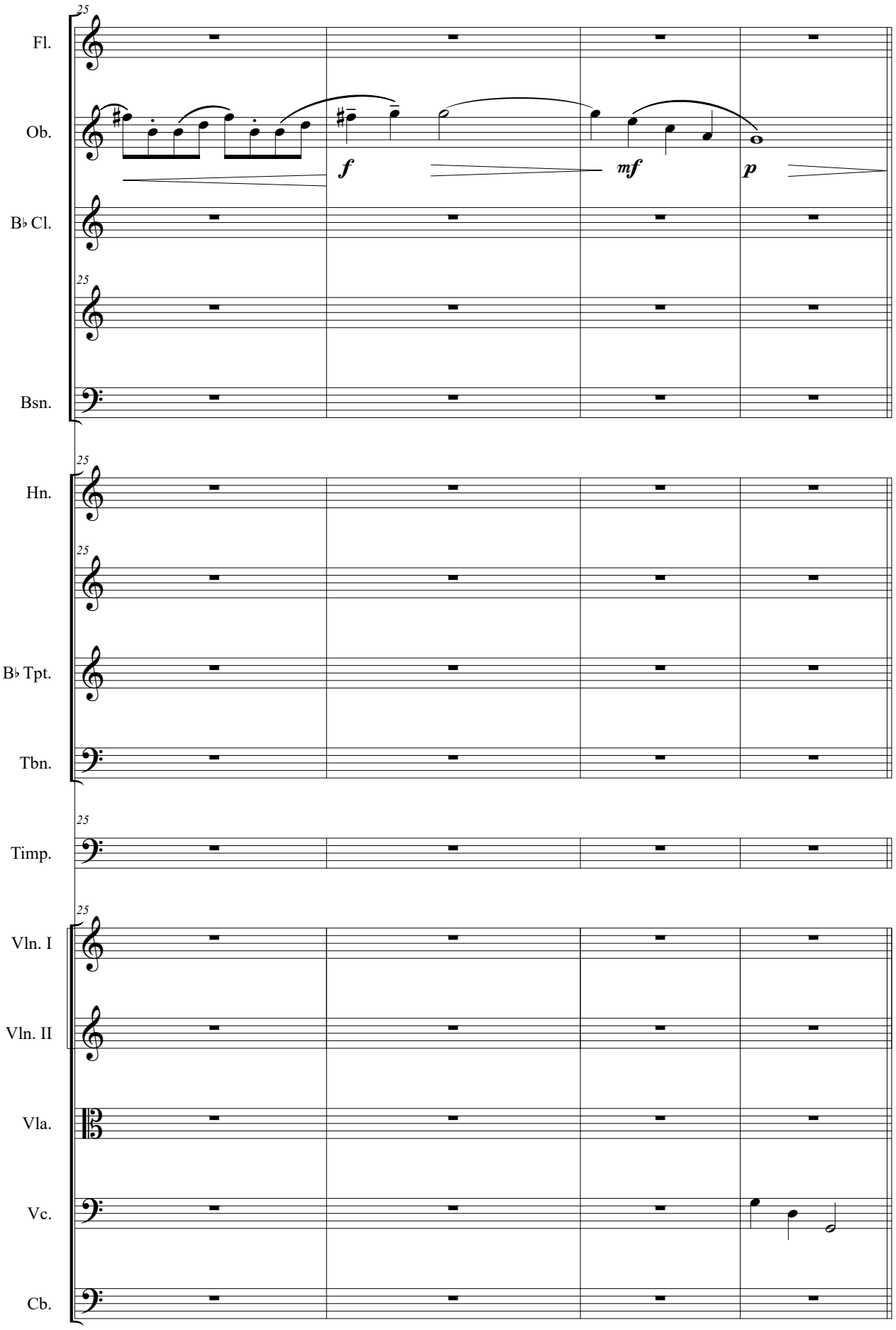
Cb.

That was a nice melody but it was boring! We can add more life by adding adjectives and adverbs.
To create MUSICAL adjectives or adverbs, we add dynamics, these are ever-changing louds and soft of music. They add EXPRESS ION! Listen to the same melody played expressively.




21
Fl.
(Played as marked.)
Ob.
p
mp
mf
B♭ Cl.
21
Bsn.
21
Hn.
21
B♭ Tpt.
Tbn.
21
Timp.
21
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

Let's create a sentence that matches the melody. The man, standing on the hill, can look beyond the vale and view the deep, blue sea and he can smile.



2.) The man, **4.) standing on the hill,** **6.) can look be-yond the vale and see,** **8.) the beautiful, the beautiful,**

29

Fl.

Ob.

p *mp* *mf*

B♭ Cl.

29

Bsn.

29

Hn.

29

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

29

Timp.

29

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

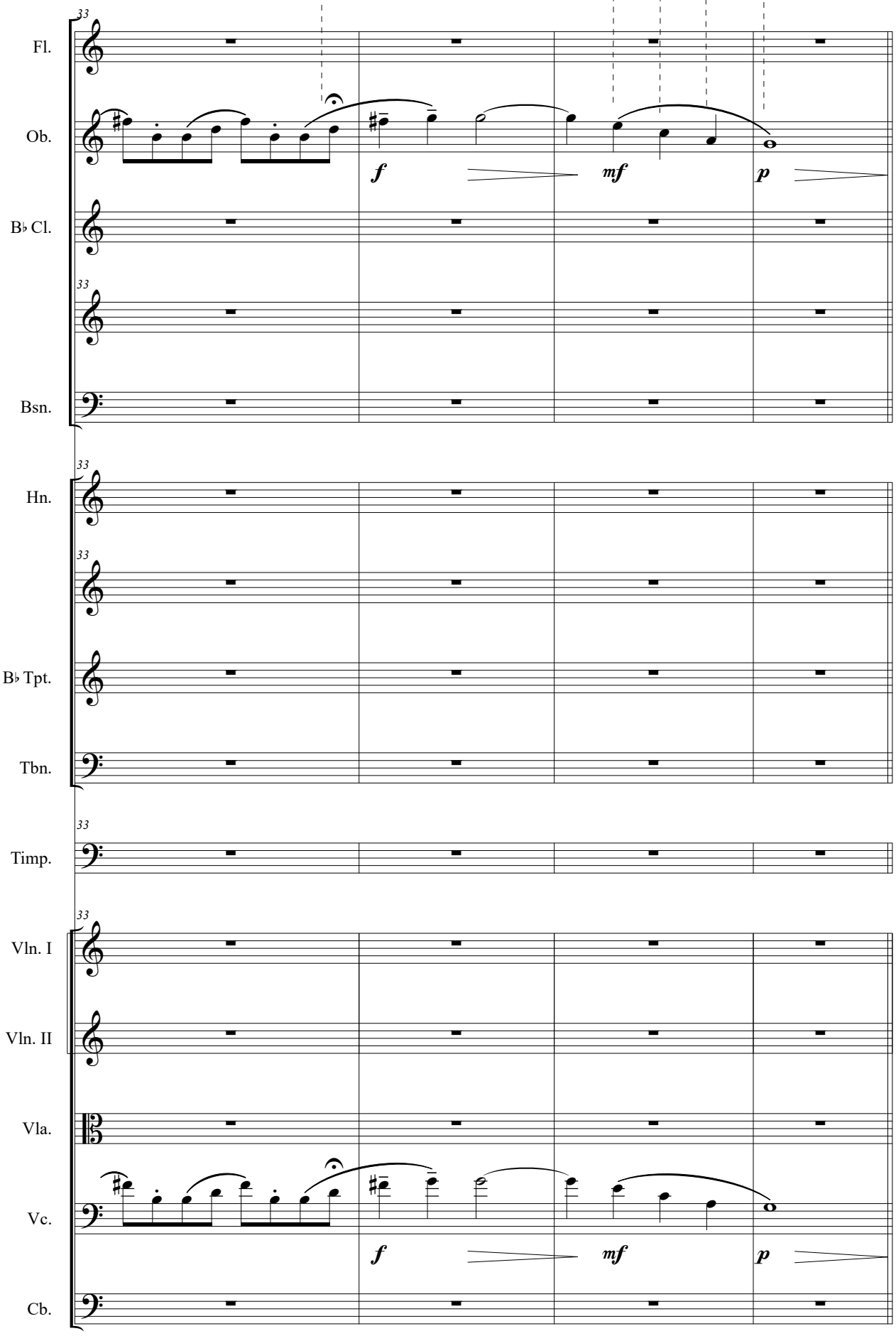
Vc.

p *mp* *mf*

Cb.

10.) wide blue sea

12.) and he can smile.



There were several parts to the sentence. That included, 4 phrases. Let's listen to each phrase.

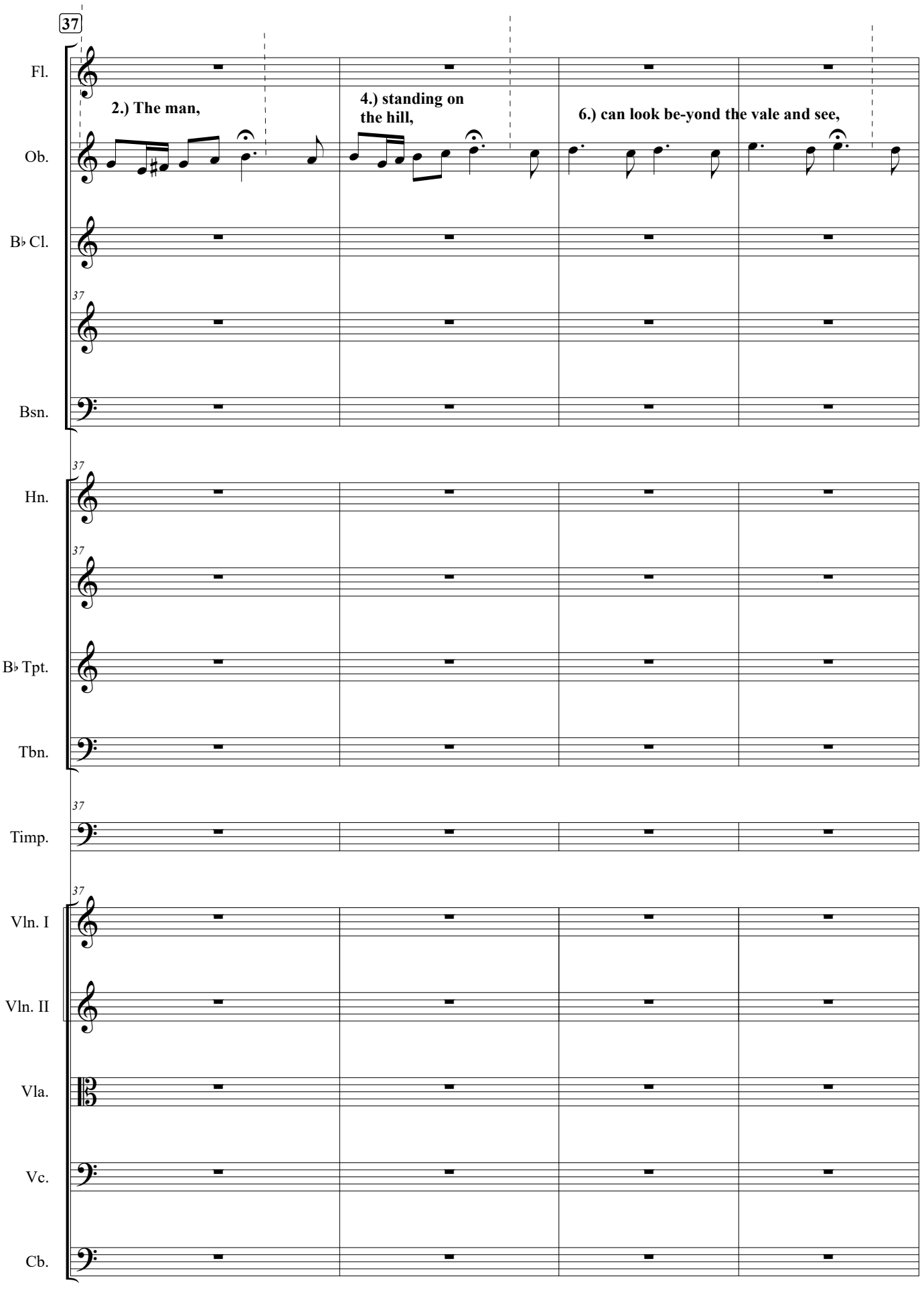
Each word phrase is matched by a musical phrase.

1.) Like the phrase, "the man," music makes a statement.

3.) Both the word phrase and the musical phrase build on that in the second phrase.

5.)Now the first twophrases are put into action.

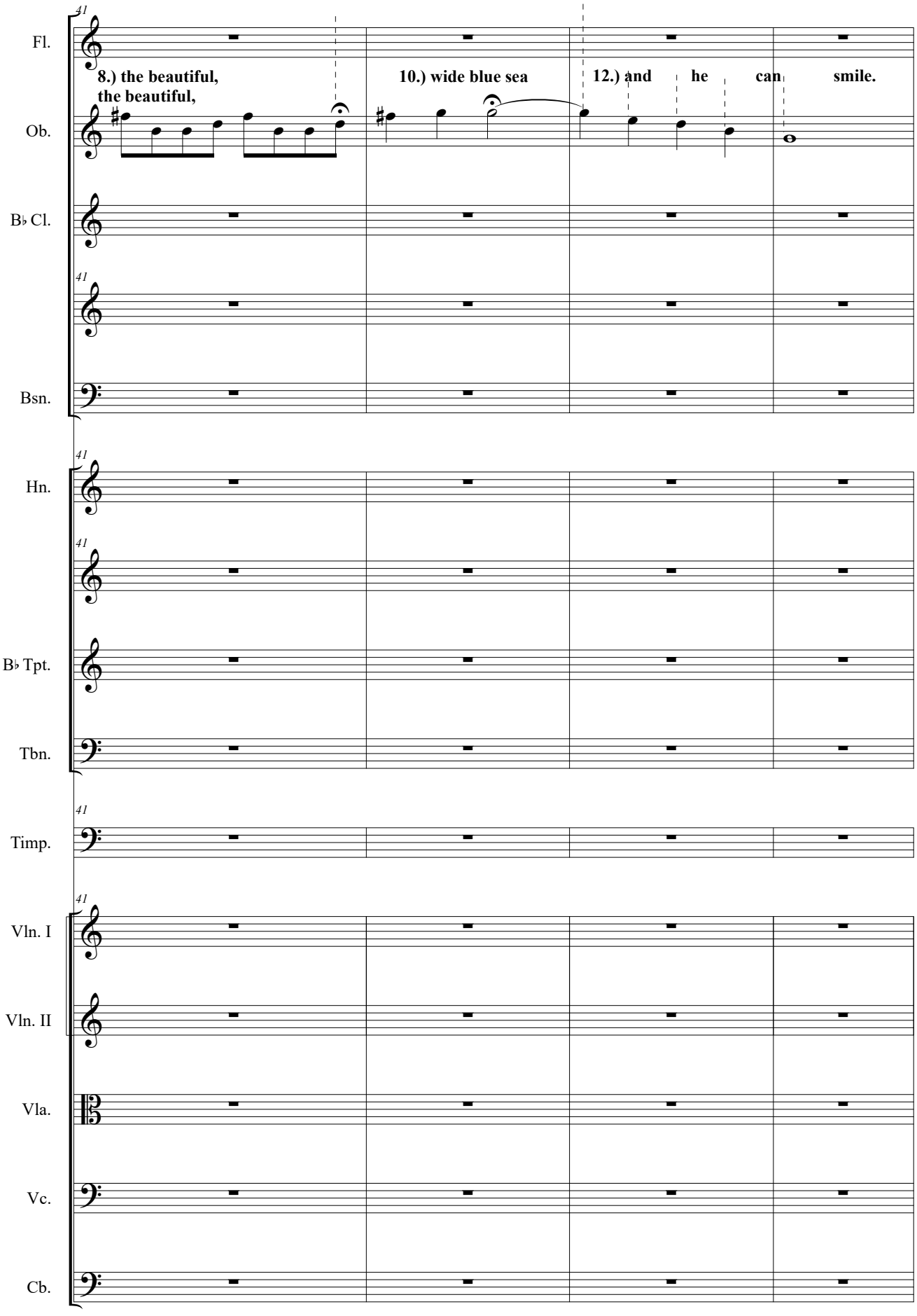
7.) A new descriptive phrase is repeated for emphasis.



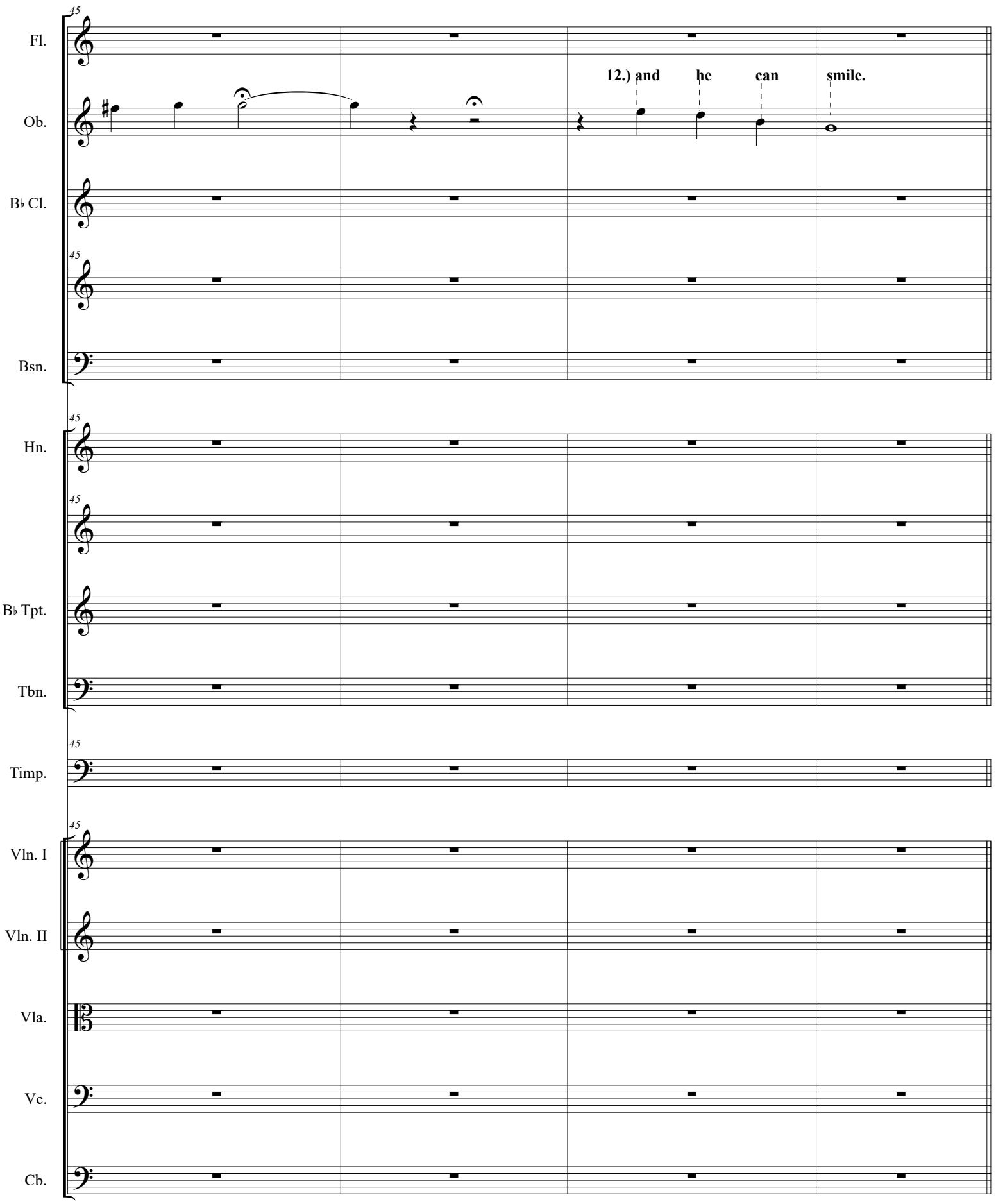
9.) The words and music reach their peak "in the wide, blue sea." This is the moment of greatest excitment.

11.) All comes to rest at the end with the words, "and he can smile."

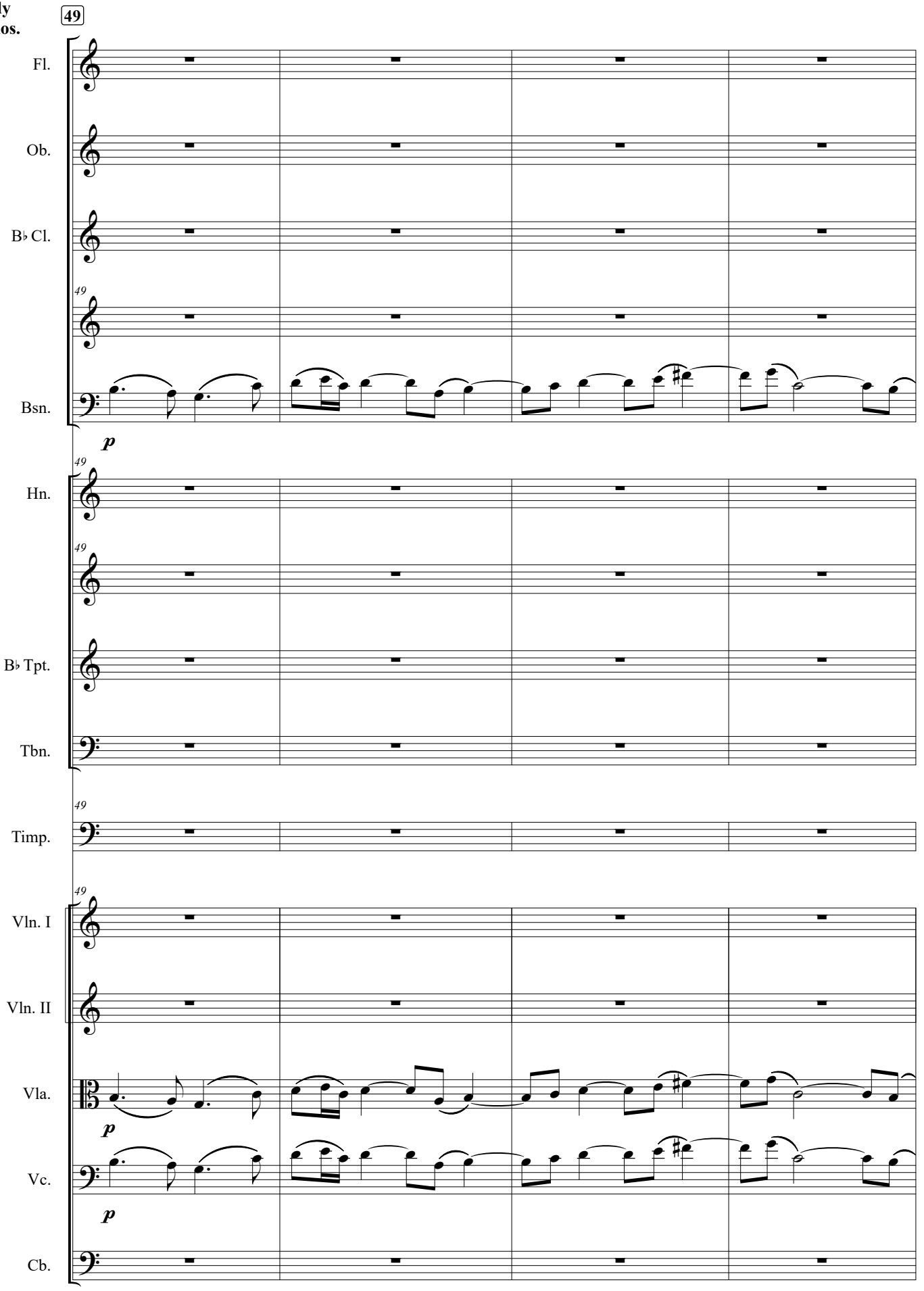
In the sentence and in the melody, we heard four phrases. We experienced a climactic moment, the moment of greatest tension. And we heard a cadence at the end, where all came to rest. The cadence is like a period in a sentence.



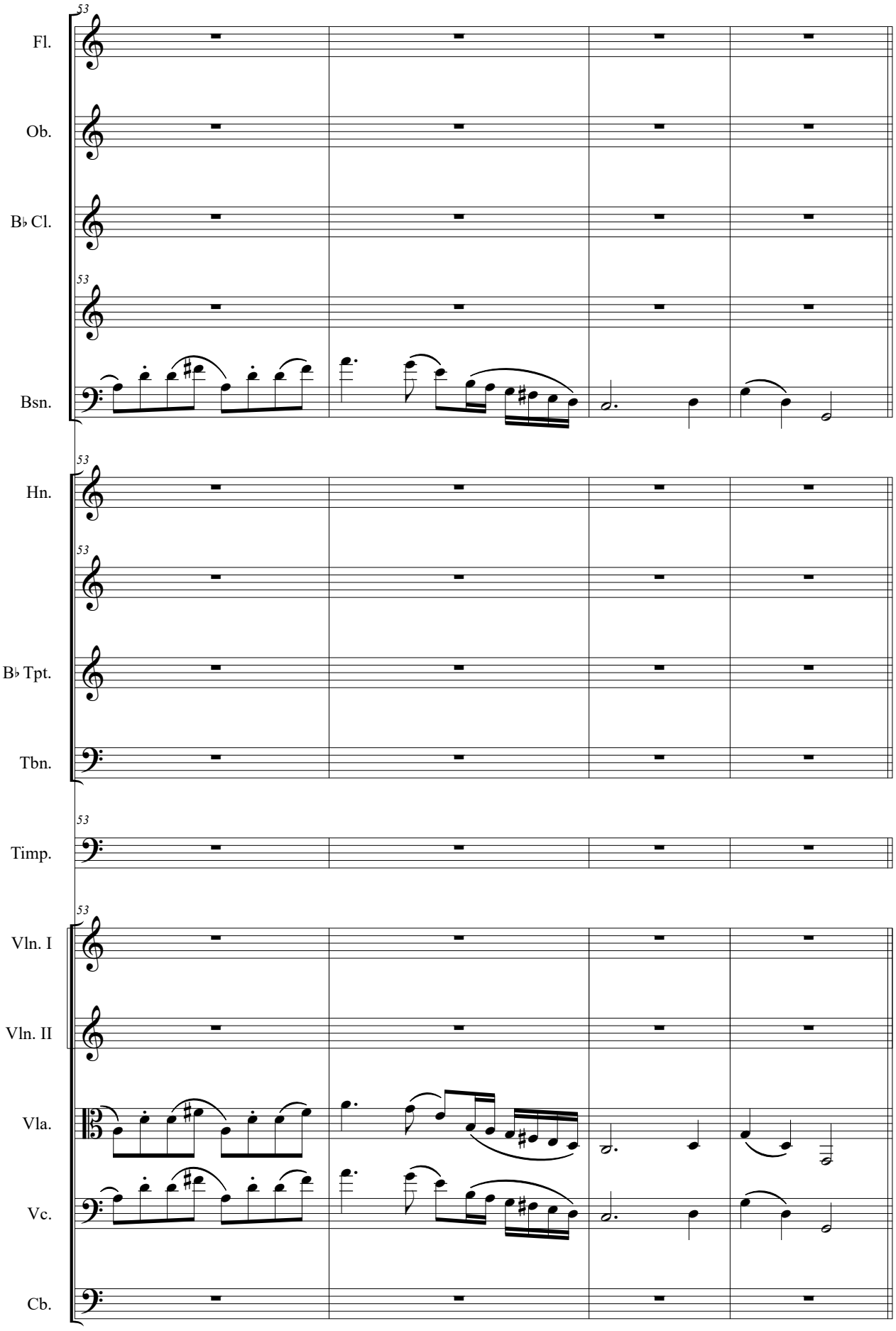
That was the moment of highest tension. Like "Land of the free." in our National Anthem.

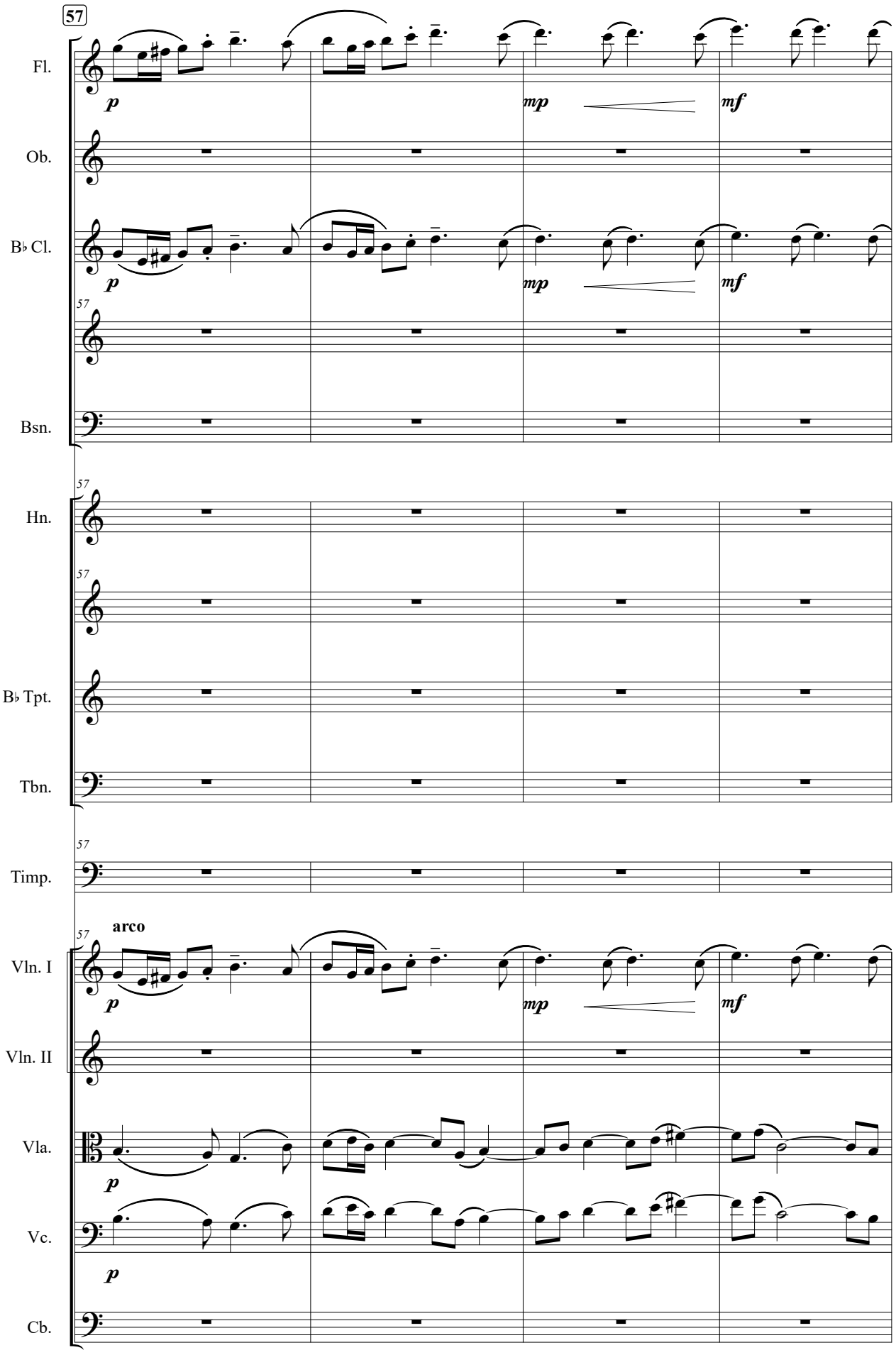


Any good story will include conversations between the characters. We can do that in music too. Let's hear a new melody played by the cellos.

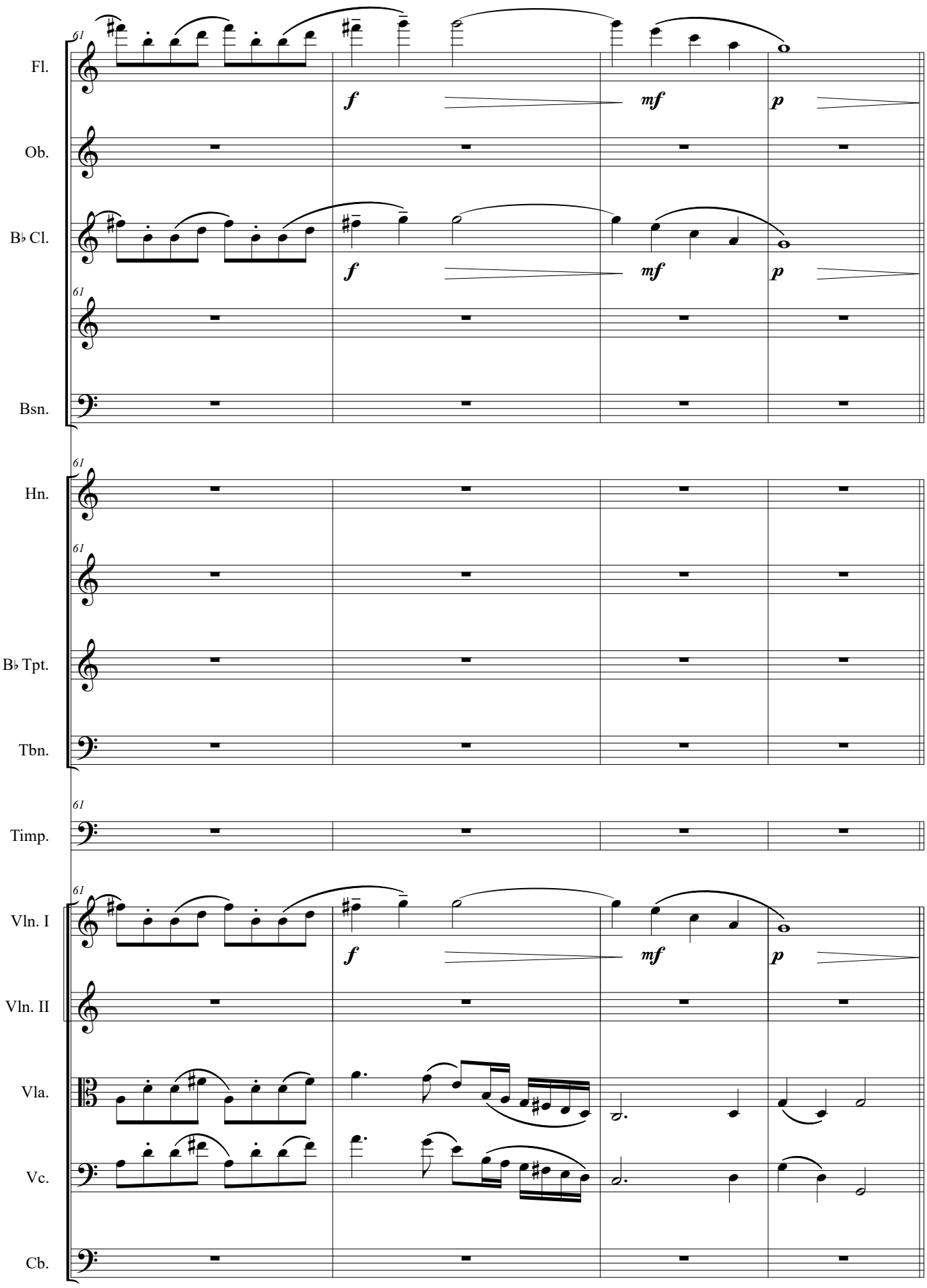


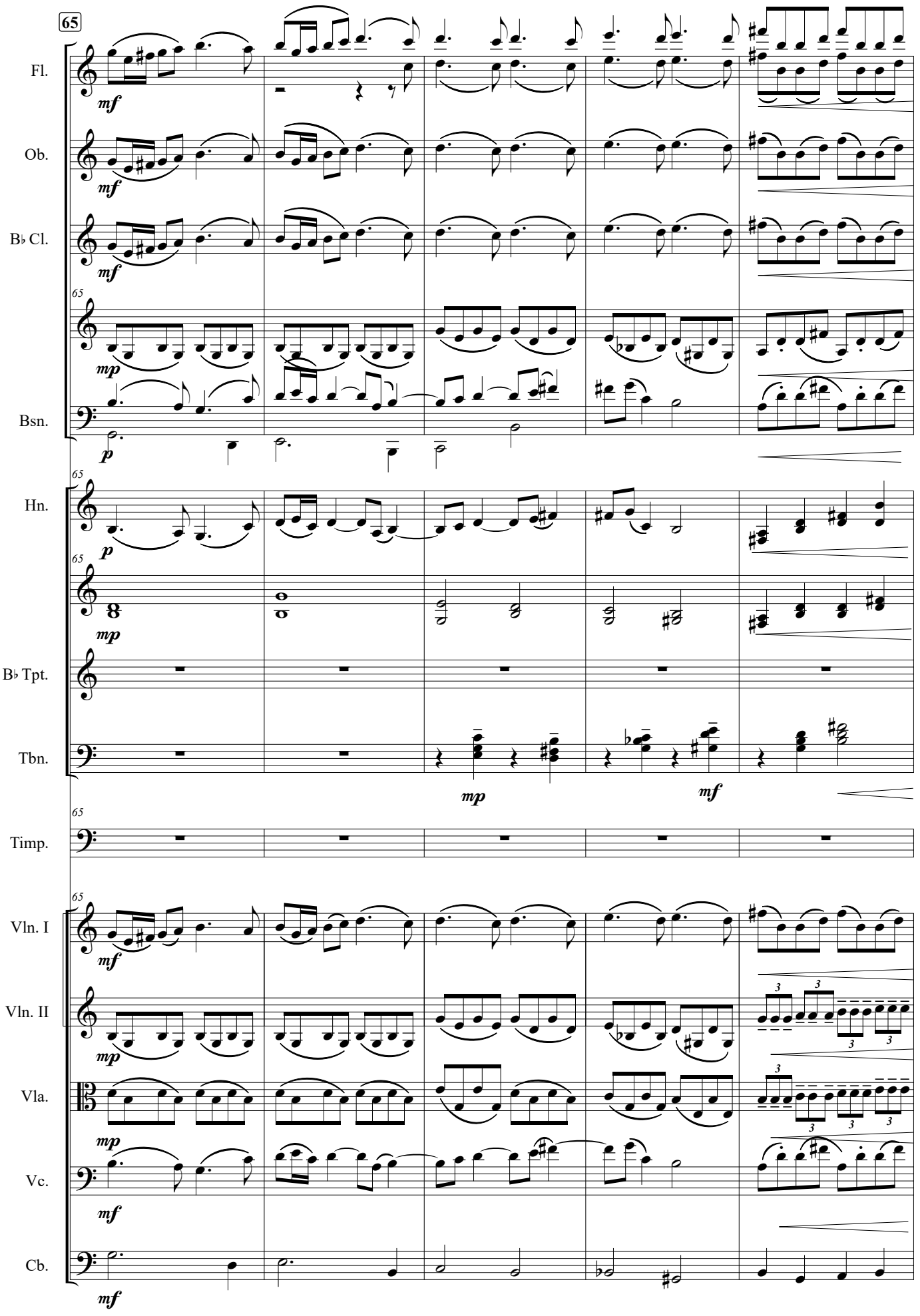
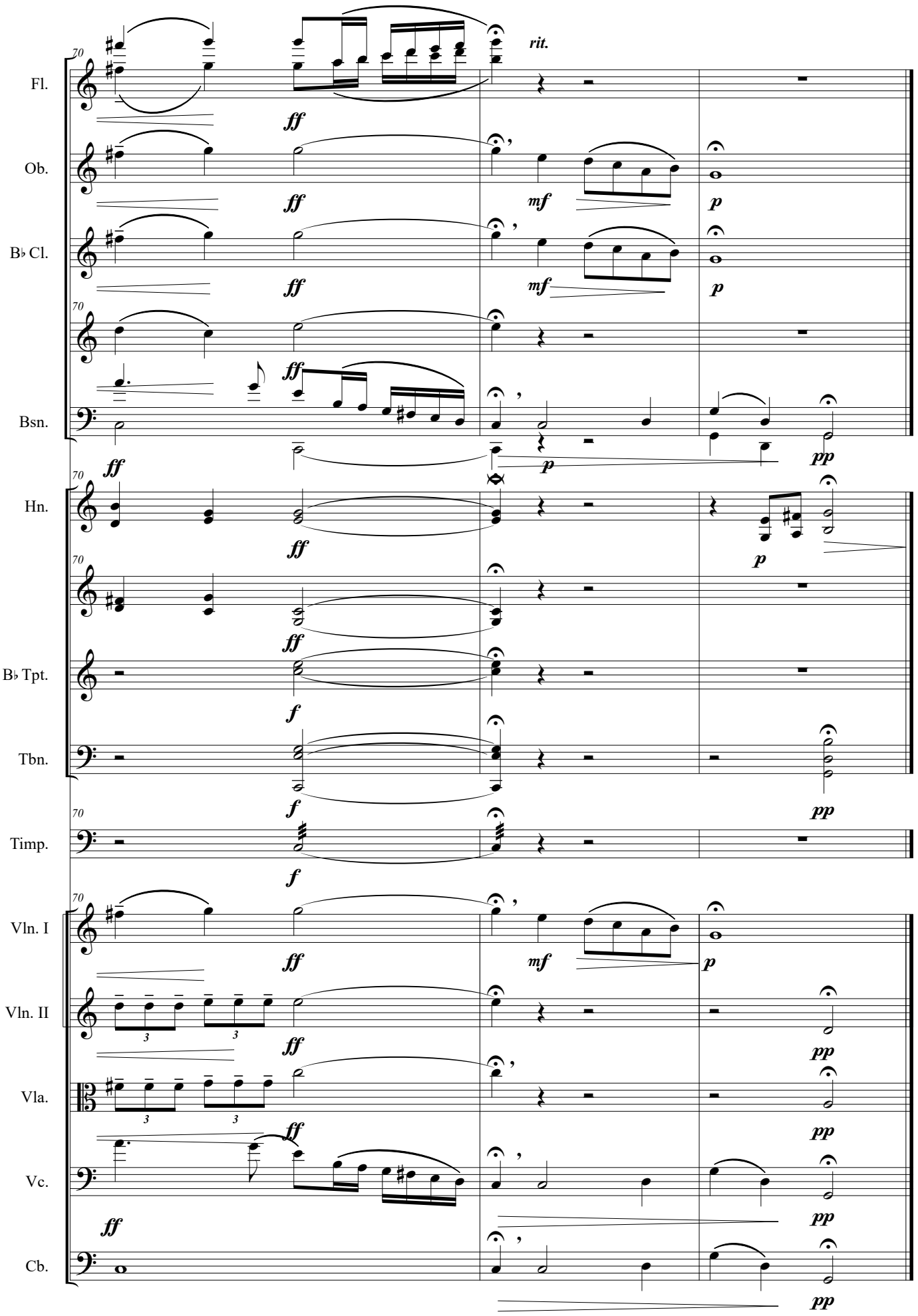
Now let's hear the two melodies played together; like two characters having a conversation.




57
Fl.
p
mp
mf
Ob.
B♭ Cl.
p
mp
mf
57
Bsn.
57
Hn.
57
B♭ Tpt.
Tbn.
57
Timp.
57
arco
Vln. I
p
mp
mf
Vln. II
Vla.
p
Vc.
p
Cb.

Now that you've learned a little about music. Let's hear the melody fully adorned.




65
Fl.
Ob.
B♭ Cl.
Bsn.
Hn.
B♭ Tpt.
Tbn.
Timp.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.
mf
mp
p

Now that we know a little about the language of music, let's hear a great story and let music help us FEEL the emotions of the story.