

TERMS LIST

Vienna, Austria : Capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Most important musical-cultural centers in Europe in the 18th~19th century.

Classical period

Esterházy family : The wealthiest and most powerful Hungarian royal families. Close relatives of the imperial family in Vienna. Haydn's job place.

patron / patronage / patronage system

Kapellmeister : Haydn's job.

Haydn's London concerts

invention of the piano c. 1700

fortepiano / pianoforte : Capable of playing louder and softer.
contained much more wood inside than modern piano so they sound quite different.

bowed strings of the classical orchestra

violin viola cello (violoncello) double bass (contrabass) : first violins, second violins, violas, cellos

woodwinds of classical orchestra

flute clarinet: 2 flutes, 2 clarinets

double-reed woodwind instruments

oboe bassoon: 2 oboes, 2 bassoons

brass instruments of the classical orchestra

horn ('French horn')

trombone trumpet: 2 horns, 2 trumpets

percussion: timpani: 2 timpani

chamber music

‘**social / domestic music making**’ : music designed to be played in a room. 2 to 9 players.

tonality / functional tonality / tonal music key / key area : the system of MAJOR AND MINOR KEYS used in the western world in 1600 to 1900. Is a HIERARCHICAL SYSTEM that emphasizes certain pitches and chords so that they sound more stable.

major key / major scale : major or minor scale is an abstract arrangement of the seven pitches of a major or minor key into ascending or descending order.

		step	step	½-step	step	step	step	½ step	
		1	1	½	1	1	1	½	
C-major scale =	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	

minor key / minor scale

- A **minor key** is a group of seven different pitches that features the following interval pattern if arranged in ascending order, starting on tonic.

		step	½-step	step	step	½-step	step	step	
		1	½	1	1	½	1	1	
C-minor scale =	C	D	E\flat	F	G	A\flat	B\flat	C	

chromatic scale(does not define a key) : A series of pitches moving exclusively in half steps, thereby including all 12 pitches.

C C# D D# F F# G G# A A# B C

equal-temperament tuning

‘12 half-steps in an octave’

tonic (as in tonic pitch or tonic key) : A central pitch. The most important pitch in any key.

dominant (as in pitch or key) : 5th note of a major or minor scale. Second most important pitch. Important pitch for AURALLY DEFINING WHERE THE TONIC IS.

modulation

‘modulating to the key of the dominant’

: change of key WITHIN a piece of music.

transposition: Changing the key of a piece of music by simply moving the tonic (and all of the other pitches as well) either up or down by a specific interval.

consonant / dissonant : Chords and pitches that sounds more stable. that sound relatively unstable and tense.

staccato / legato : played in a detached manner. playing in a smooth, connected manner.

trill (a specific type of ornament) : a very common and easily recognizable type of ORNAMENT. Rapid oscillation between 2 pitches. Often occur right before cadence, at the very end of a cadenza.

lyrical (as in a ‘melody’ or ‘melodic line’) : melodic, emotional.

conjunct / disjunct (as in a ‘melodic line’)

minuet / minuet & trio : a simple dance in triple time at a moderate tempo. trio is a relic of chesral dance from early French opera. has 3 instruments. simple and quiet than minuet. A B A (A is minuet, B is trio)

scherzo : Fast, rushing movement in triple meter. A B A. Beethoven’s can go super fast so it can be extended to A B A B A. mean joke in Italian. developed from minuet.

binary form (2-part form) : Musical form that has two different sections. A

B.

ternary form (3-part form) : Three part musical form in which the last section repeats the first. A B A.

minuet & trio form (or scherzo & trio form) : A B A (A is the minuet, B is the trio)

rondo form : relatively simple form with popular leanings. Mainly used in closing movements which tend to be relatively light.

theme & variations form : begins with a theme that is typically in |: a :||: b :| or |: a :||: ba :| form. This miniform nests within the larger variation form:

Theme |:a :||:b :|

Variation 1 |:a¹ :||:b¹ :|

Variation 2 . . . Coda |:a² :||:b² :| (free)

sonata form : common in the first movements of instruments.(sonatas, concertos, string quartets,symphonies) Also found in one-movement instrumental genres(concert overture). Rounded binary form. Thought to be structural principle form, dramatic form.

Exposition(part 1 of binary form)

primary / main theme primary (tonic) key (tonic) secondary theme secondary key (other than tonic)

Development : modulatory(no stable key)

Recapitulation(rebounding of binary form): primary theme area(tonic key), Secondary theme area(tonic key)

coda : very last section of a musical movement. 'tail' in Italian.

sequence: short musical motive repeated over and over at different pitch levels. often in modulatory.

cadenza : the section of the music near the end of the CONCERTO movement.(Usually in the 1st movement but sometimes in the last)

motive / motivic development : fragment of melody.

theme / thematic development : the most important part.

opus / opus number (op.) : Mozart used K numbers instead of opus numbers. ex) Sonata in C minor, K. 457.

“Work” means of cataloguing a composer’s composition.

virtuoso / virtuosity : who stands before and lead an ensemble but does not play

Classical-era genres studied:

symphony : A multi-movement instrumental genre for orchestra alone.

sonata (solo sonata) : a genre of chamber music that is 1) a multi-movement genre for one piano alone or 2) a multi-movement genre for an instrumental soloist with piano accompaniment.

concerto (solo concerto) : a genre of large-ensemble music in multiple movements for a featured instrumental soloist with an orchestra.

The classical model for sonata and concerto is

Mvt.	Tempo	Key	Form	Basic description
1 st	fast (allegro)	tonic key of overall work (as in title)	sonata form	often the longest movement of the work
2 nd	slow (adagio, andante, or largo perhaps)	contrasting key; minor if tonic key is major, and vice versa	various binary (2-part) forms	usually contains a lyrical melody (contrasts with character of 1 st movement)
3 rd	Fast (allegro or faster)	tonic key of overall work (as in title)	Often a rondo or sonata form	Light, lively & happy (if in major key) end to the work

only difference with string quartet&symphonies is that sonata&concerto does not have a dance-related movement.

string quartet (know the instruments involved) :

A four movement musical genre. 1) Violin 2) Violin, viola, & cello. One of the most popular types of CHAMBER MUSIC in the late 18th cent. Were a genre common in ‘social music making’.

The ‘classical model’ (the 18th-century form) of the string quartet (a genre of chamber music) and the symphony (a large-scale concert genre) have **four movements**, which typically follow this pattern:

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2 nd	slow (adagio, andante, or largo perhaps)	contrasting key; minor if tonic key is major, and vice versa	theme & variations form	usually contains a lyrical, often sad melody (contrasts with character of 1 st mvmt)
3 rd	usually more upbeat; maybe ‘moderato’	either tonic or contrasting key; often a key different from 1 st or 2 nd movements	dance form; minuet or scherzo	often brief, light and stately; sometimes includes a ‘trio’ section for a smaller subset of instruments
4 th	Fast (allegro or presto)	tonic key of overall work (as in title)	rondo form (sonata form)	Light, lively & happy (if in major key) end to the work

NOTE: the characteristics of the second and third movements are sometimes reversed; i.e., many string quartets and symphonies have a dance-related second movement followed by a slow and lyrical third movement (as in Haydn’s *Joke* string quartet above).

overture (as related to opera & the symphony) : An orchestral piece at the start of an opera. the predecessors of symphony.

sinfonia (as related to opera & the symphony) : opera overture in Italian operas.

opera seria / grand opera : serious ITALIAN opera in three acts using recitatives and arias.

opera buffa / opéra comique : comic ITALIAN opera in two acts using recitatives and arias.

Singspiel : light, comic GERMAN opera using spoken dialogue (no recitative)