

Muse 121 – college essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

1. When you hear the words “

classical music,” the first composer that many people think of is Beethoven.

Can you think of any reasons why this is so? If one says “

rock music”, who is the first person you think of and why? 2.

In the 19th century, the “

lied” or art song was a very important development.

The lyrics to these songs frequently dealt with disappointment in love, with the beauty of nature, with magic.

In today’s songs, what are some of the themes being sung about? 3.

The piano became the single most important instrument of the 19th century.

Which instrument would have this distinction today and why? 6.

Listen to Schubert’s “ Erlking. ” Why is this sometimes called a “ mini-opera?

” Excluding the narrator, list the other three characters in the “

Erlking,” and describe how Schubert has portrayed them in the music. 1. For

my experience, I have taken music classes since my primary school, at the

first beginning, teachers taught us the fundamental knowledge includes

influential famous musician. The most emphasized is Beethoven. I think

everyone cannot reject the first knowledge deeply built in his mind in

childhood times.

As for rock music, that will remind me of Les baxter, who was the first guy to

take Rock and Roll into the Top 40, which gave me the first impression of

Rock music. 2. I think the themes of lyrics of songs dealt with

disappointment in love has been developed and become a tradition of

current songs. Today, the pop music are still involved around love, breaking

hearts, and yearn for love. The reason for this, in my opinion, we are human,

we need that love feeling to touch the nature of the world, and make our lives better and unique. 3.

Piano has large array of keys and diverse spectrum of octaves and notes, which make it capable of conveying practically any type of feeling or musical inspiration. Hence, it possesses the ability of occupying the role of the single most important instrument of the 19th century even though it is unwieldy and non-portable. In current times, some instrument like violin with identical or similar complexity. Besides, violin is much smaller, higher pitched. Some other members of violin family of string instruments includes viola, cello, and doublebass.

Many advancements in instruments change the monopoly of piano. 4.

Because the form of Erlking is through-composed (ever changing accompaniment through the piece). As we know, through-composed is a musical term with a variety of different meanings. Depending on the context the term can mean either music that is completely non-repetitive, music that is not interrupted by dialogue or music that is composed in linear order. [1] The term through-composed is also applied to opera and musical theater to indicate the extent of music. Some we can say, Erlking is a little-opera.

The other three characters are Erlking, Child, and Father. Erlking has two distinct styles. One is disjunct, which makes the melody sound childish, because Erlking is trying to relate to the child. High pitch, similar pitch to the child, and the simple rhythm, which Erlking wants to show his love to the child. The other style is more insistent and angry. Child uses high pitch. Repeated lines, like "my father, my father" is mostly used in main characteristic. The

pitch is rising with each singing, which represents the growth of anxiety of the child.

Eventually, the child is nearly screaming. The tone is only raised one half, which suggests the weak of child to shout any more. At the beginning, the singing rhythms are simple, but gets more anxious. Father uses lower tone. His tone rises toward the end, because he is becoming alarmed for his son. Rather, the key modulates to C minor, as far as possible from the home key of G minor, adding to the feeling of stress. [2] 2. Please listen to the first movement of Beethoven's "Symphony #5." What is it that makes this music so forceful? Hint: it isn't just because it sounds louder) How would you compare it with the Symphony of Haydn we listened to in a previous chapter? The Symphony 5 is in C minor. Beethoven bends sonata form to his most famous classical composition almost all the time. He takes the smallest of motives, which is short short short long and employs it as a unifying device through the first movement. Imitations and sequences are used to expand the theme, these pithy imitations tumbling over each other with such rhythmic to form a single, flowing melody.

Shortly after, a very short fortissimo bridge. which presents in a forceful and dynamic fashion. The first movement, provides challenges to sonata form. On second hand, it starts out with two dramatic fortissimo phrases, the famous motif, which commanding the listener's attention. The first movement opens with the four-note motif, which is one of the most famous in western music. Also, the first movement is in the traditional sonata form. Beethoven inherited from classical predecessors, Haydn. So I think they have something in common.

Work cited: [1] Webster, James (2004). Haydn's ' Farewell' Symphony and the Idea of Classical Style: Through-Composition and Cyclic Integration in his Instrumental Music, p. 7. Cambridge Studies in Music Theory and Analysis.

[2] Machlis, Joseph and Forney, Kristine. " Schubert and the Lied" The Enjoyment of Music: An Introduction to Perceptive Listening. 9th Ed. W. W. Norton & Company: 2003
