

# TEXTURE

## Monophonic

Music with only one part (one note at a time).



\*You can have as many players or singers as you want on the same part as long as it is the only part. No chords!

## Antiphonal

Two groups of musicians play/respond to each other from two different performing positions.



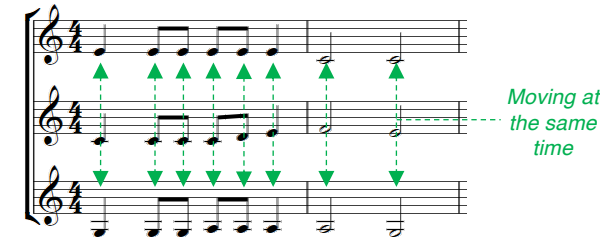
## Melody & Accompaniment

A melody (tune) plus some accompanying chords or ideas.



## Homophonic

All parts move in chords at the same time.



\*Homophonic = same sound, they have the same rhythm

## Polyphonic

Several (2 or more) independent lines of music.



\*Polyphonic = many sounds, several (two or more) different tunes

## Call And Response

One idea played/sung and then another performer(s) responding.



## Octaves

When parts move together, an octave apart.



\*Same note name but different pitch.

## What Is The Instrument's Role

Melody – The tune.

Accompaniment – The parts supporting the tune.

Counter melody – A second melody that fits with the main tune.

Bass Line – The lowest sounding part.

## Alberti Bass

Accompaniment found mainly in the left hand part of piano music.

Don't play all three notes of the triad together; break them up into four equal notes. Usually lowest, highest, middle, highest.



Why doesn't Mr Edwards like playing an Alberti Bass? It gives him the EBGBs.

## Pedal

A long or repeated note – usually in the bass.



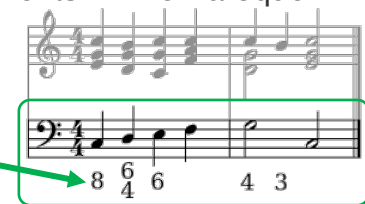
## Drone

Long or repeated notes – usually a 5<sup>th</sup> apart.



## Basso Continuo

The part given to instruments in The Baroque Period that played the bass line and chords, accompanying the melody, using **figured bass**.



\*Harmsichord, bass viol, organ, lute