

# **TEXTURE DEVICES**



# Accompaniment

**- an instrumental or vocal part designed to support or complement a melody**



# Alberti Bass

- an accompaniment played in broken chords or arpeggios usually 1-5-3-5.
- the term arpeggiated or arpeggios mean 1-3-5 or 1-5-3-1

Piano Sonata in C major  
No.16 K.545  
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Allegro.



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# CANONIC (adjective) CANON (noun)

- A contrapuntal (counterpoint-based) compositional technique that employs a melody with one or more imitations of the melody played after a given duration (e.g., quarter rest, one measure, etc.)



# Chordal Accompaniment

- The notes of each chord may be played all at once (block chords), or they may be played one at a time (broken or arpeggiated chords). For example, a person playing a guitar can strum the chord (this would be a “block” chord) or use a picking style to play “broken” chords. As long as the accompaniment is just chords, and not a different melody, it still belongs in this category of simple chordal accompaniment.

The image displays four staves of musical notation for the song "She'll Be Coming 'Round the Mountain". The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are written below the notes. Chords are indicated by letters above the notes: G, D, G, G7, C, A7, D7, and G.

She'll be com- in' round the moun- tain when she comes. She'll be  
com- in' round the moun- tain when she comes. She'll be com- in' round the  
moun- tain, she'll be com- in' round the moun- tain, she'll be com- in' round the  
moun- tain when she comes.

# Chordal Homophony

Cranham

Gustav Holst  
(1874-1934)

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Cranham' by Gustav Holst. It consists of four systems of piano accompaniment, each with a treble and bass staff. The music is in a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score illustrates chordal homophony, where all voices move together with a similar rhythmic pattern. The first system starts with a treble staff containing a series of chords and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. The second system begins at measure 5, the third at measure 10, and the fourth at measure 15. The notation includes various chord symbols and rhythmic markings, such as accents and slurs, to guide the performer.

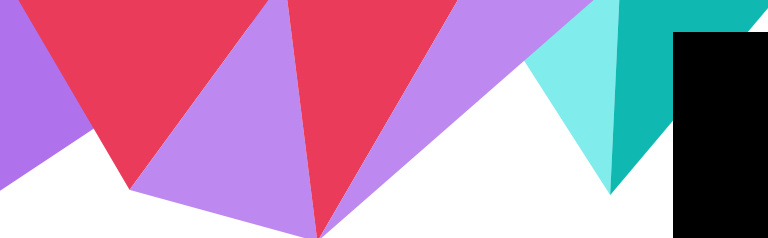
**- Every line or voice moves together with mostly the same rhythm.**

# Counter melody

- A kind of polyphony - it is a secondary melody line that is performed simultaneously with the prominent melody.

One Day More Les Misérables 25th Anniversary  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ydpmzU\\_i2hg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ydpmzU_i2hg)





**- a kind of homophony  
because of it's  
independent melody,  
however the  
accompaniment is not  
limited to chords moving  
together.**



## Melody with Accompaniment





# Ostinato

**-(from the Latin for stubborn) meaning obstinate or unceasing a short rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic pattern that is repeated.**

# Walking Bass

-a bass line that is regular quarter note movement like feet walking.





# Solo, Soli & Tutti

- Solo is the plural form of solo
- Tutti – all together

# Funzies

