

MUSIC THEORY

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Abstract :

It is only on the higher level of abstraction and generalization that the two human branches of acoustic communication, speech and music are separated from each other. Speech is primarily adjusted to the conceptual-verbal symbols and representation of an objectified, static world. In the linguistic communication the main role is played by the elements of noise, the consonants. It has never been doubted that music is a kind of communication, the mediator of human relationships, but it has been a question what music wants to express. Since the Pythagoreans, some believe to find the key to interpreting its message in the common quantifiable nature of the musical medium and the cosmos. Another historical tradition considered music as the direct expression of human emotions. Representants of the doctrine of imitation derived music from the intonation of speech and the text seems for many to be a support to "understand" music. Music separated from the primary source of sound phenomena and their direct sensual effect constructed a specific communication system. It possesses an inestimable potential richness of discrete pitches and times, colours and sound intensity. The infinite potentials of successive and simultaneous combinations are suitable for erecting the audible, dynamic models of human relations and types of behavior, internal events and interactions, different situations. European polyphony established a strictly regulated, closed syntax of musical communication which comes close to conceptual precision.

Introduction



Music theory is frequently concerned with describing how musicians and composers make music, including tuning systems and composition methods among other topics.

Because of the ever-expanding conception of what constitutes music a more inclusive definition could be that music theory is the consideration of any sonic phenomena, including silence, as they relate to music. This is not an absolute guideline; for example, the study of "music" in the Quadrivium liberal arts university curriculum that was common in medieval Europe was an abstract system of proportions that was carefully studied at a distance from actual musical practice. However, this medieval discipline became the basis for tuning systems in later centuries, and it is generally included in modern scholarship on the history of music theory.

Classification

Indian music

Classical music-

Indian classical music is a genre of South Asian music. It has two major traditions: The North Indian classical music tradition is called Hindustani, while the South Indian expression is called Carnatic.

- **Folk music-** Folk music includes both traditional music and the genre that evolved from it during the 20th century folk revival. The term originated in the 19th century, but is often applied to music older than that.
- **Rabindra sangeet -** Also known as **Tagore Songs**, are songs written and composed by the Bengali polymath Rabindranath Tagore, winner of the 1913 Nobel Prize in Literature. Tagore was a prolific composer with around 2,230 songs to his credit.

Western music

Pop music-

Pop music is a genre of popular music that originated in its modern form in the United States and United Kingdom during the mid-1950s. The terms "popular music" and "pop music" are often used interchangeably, although the former describes all music that is popular and includes many different styles.

- **Rock music-** Rock music is a broad genre of popular music that originated as "rock and roll" in the United States in the early 1950s, and developed into a range of different styles in the 1960s and later, particularly in the United Kingdom and in the United States.
- **Jazz music-** Jazz is a music genre that originated in the African-American communities of New Orleans, United States, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and developed from roots in blues and ragtime. Jazz is seen by many as "America's classical music". Since the 1920s Jazz Age, jazz has become recognized as a major form of musical expression.

Advantages of music theory

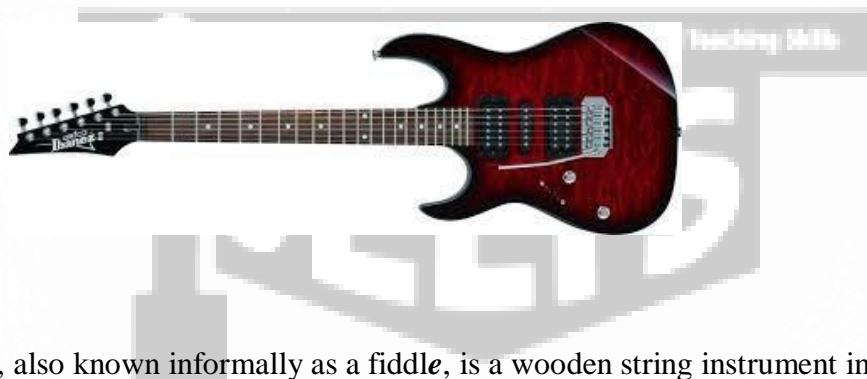
- Music Trains Discipline and Patience
- Being able to play music is no exception, which requires us to work tirelessly for a good amount of time. It requires commitment and perseverance.
- Music Gets the Creative Juices Flowing
- Music lets you look beyond what currently exists and express yourself in a new way.
- Music Connects Yourself Better

- Music is a universal language.
- Think of how many of us can appreciate songs in languages we don't speak or barely understand. You will be surprised how music can bring you closer to people.
- Music Makes You a Team Player
- Musicians often play with other musicians. And when they do, it is important to always listen to your team-mates and watch their facial and body language.
- Music Is an Amazing Stress Reliever
- We all have busy lives, and there will be times when we feel like our heads are going to explode from everything that's happening during this time music can help us relax and kill our stress.

Musical instruments western

Electric guitar-

An electric guitar is a guitar that uses one or more pickups to convert the vibration of its strings into electrical signals. The vibration occurs when a guitarist strums, plucks, fingerpicks, or taps the strings.



Violin-

The violin, also known informally as a fiddle, is a wooden string instrument in the violin family.

Most violins have a hollow wooden body. It is the smallest and highest-pitched instrument in the family in regular use.



Indian

Tabla-

The tabla is a membranophone percussion instrument originating from the Indian subcontinent, consisting of a pair of drums, used in traditional, classical, popular and folk music.



Ektara-

In origin the ektara was a regular string instrument of wandering bards and minstrels from India and is plucked with one finger. The ektara is a drone lute consisting of a gourd resonator covered with skin, through which a bamboo neck is inserted.



Conclusion

Most music theorists work as instructors, lecturers or professors in colleges and universities. The job market for tenure-track professor positions is very competitive. Applicants must hold a completed Ph.D. or the equivalent degree and have a strong record of publishing in peer-reviewed journals. Some Ph.D.-holding music theorists are only able to find insecure positions as sessional lecturers. The job tasks of a music theorist are the same as those of a professor in any other humanities discipline: teaching undergraduate and/or graduate classes in this area of specialization and, in many cases some general course conducting research in this area of expertise, publishing research articles in peer-reviewed journals, authoring book chapters, books or textbooks, traveling to conferences to present papers and learn about research in the field, and, if the program includes a graduate school, supervising M.A. and Ph.D. students and giving them guidance on the preparation of their theses and dissertations.

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