



# BRANDENBURG CONCERTO NO.5 IN D MAJOR

J. S BACH (1721)

## VOCABULARY LIST

### CONTEXT

- **Chamber music:** Music for a small group of musicians, usually a string section and limited number of wind players.
- **Patronage:** A system where composers were commissioned and earned money from a wealthy person. (patron)
- **Secular:** Non- religious music.
- **Affection:** The prevailing mood in a Baroque movement.

### STRUCTURE

- **Ternary form:** ABA. Three sections where the first is repeated at the end.
- **Fugue:** A musical form consisting of exposition, middle section and final section. The music is contrapuntal.
- **Countersubject:** The melody after the subject or answer has been sounded.
- **Answer:** In a fugue, the subject repeated in response to its initial appearance, usually a 4th or 5th higher or lower.
- **Subject:** The short main theme of the fugue.

### HARMONY AND TONALITY

- **Diatonic:** Notes that belong to the current key.
- **Pedal:** A sustained or repeated note as the chords above change.
- **Suspension:** Prolonging a note to create dissonance with the next chord, this then needs to be resolved.
- **Figured bass:** A basso continuo part with figures and symbols to indicate the harmonies of the music.
- **Dominant:** The fifth degree of a scale.
- **Secondary dominant:** The dominant of the dominant.
- **Passing modulations:** When the new key only lasts for a few bars.
- **Relative minor:** The minor key based on the 6th note of the major scale.
- **Cadential:** Progression of chords making a cadence. (musical punctuation).
- **Chromatic:** Notes that do not belong to the key or move by semitones.
- **Functional harmony:** Music that uses cadences.





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### PERFORMING FORCES

- **Concertino:** The group of soloists in a concerto grosso.
- **Ripieno:** The accompaniment group in a concerto grosso.
- **Basso continuo:** A constantly repeating bass pattern above which a melody unfolds. Popular in the Baroque.
- **Concerto grosso:** Large scale composition for orchestra with a group of soloists.
- **Solo Concerto:** Concerto that has one soloist.

### TEXTURE

- **Dialoguing:** Motifs exchanged between different parts without overlapping.
- **Antiphony:** Call and response. Music performed alternately by 2 groups.
- **Monophonic:** An unaccompanied melody.
- **Homophonic:** Melody and accompaniment.
- **Contrapuntal:** 2 or more different lines occurring simultaneously.
- **Stretto:** Entries of the subject occur closer together than before, heightening the tension of the music.
- **Unison:** More than one part playing the same melody at the same pitch.
- **Canon:** Contrapuntal device where the melody is overlapped by the same melody in another part starting a few notes later.
- **Imitation:** Contrapuntal device where the melody is overlapped by the same melody in another part starting a few notes later on a different pitch.

### MELODY

- **Variant:** A phrase whose shape resembles the original.
- **Sequence:** The immediate repetition at a different pitch of a melody.
- **Passagework:** A constantly moving passage, often in patterns of quick notes.
- **Ornamentation:** Notes that decorate a melody
- **Scalic/conjunct:** Movement by step.
- **Appoggiatura:** A 'leaning' note. An expressive dissonance that moves by step to resolve onto a note of the current chord.