



**Music**

**Nascence**

# Nascence

## Making reference to performing media, discuss the structure of this piece.



The timings indicated in the table below are there to show you where the sections start and finish. Duration has nothing to do with how long a section is or the length of the piece/excerpt.

A	A1 00:00:30	A2 00:01:03
cello – melody	flute – melody, low pitch harp – harmony triangle – rhythm cello towards end – countermelody	flute – melody, high pitch strings – harmony

### A

- cello melody, solo, smooth contour moving mainly by steps
- monophonic texture
- use of rubato (more than the next sections) and vibrato
- warm tone colour
- *mp*
- small *ritardando* at the end of the section

### A1

- flute plays the same melody as section 1 in a low pitch
- airy tone colour of flute
- harp and double bass (pizzicato) = harmony
- stricter tempo, less rubato in melody
- harp rhythm is mainly  with a chord on the first beat
-  = triangle rhythm
- sporadic accompaniment by double bass, mainly on beats 1 and 3, sometimes 4
- homophonic, a more dense texture as there are more layers of sound
- cello enters and plays five notes that lead into the next section

### A2

- violin and flute (higher octave than in section 2) play same melody as previous sections, in unison
- double bass *pizz* harmony continues
- strings = harmony creates much more dense texture, longer note values than melody
- upper strings play a soaring line an octave higher than the melody, in unison with cello in some parts
- triangle and harp cease playing
- *ff*
- *ritardando* with all instruments ending on a long sustained note, decrescendo

## Overall

- 4/4 *Andante*
- the texture becomes thicker with each section due to the addition of layers of sound, therefore the dynamics increase with each section – mp f ff
- the melody is played at a higher octave each time it appears.