



## COURSES in English provided by Department of Music

### CONTENT OF STUDY

#### BA STUDY PROGRAMME

##### Obligatory piano playing

The course introduces basic habits in piano playing and improves reading musical notation. The main aim of acquired knowledge, skills and habits is to orient a student in harmonic and tonal space of musical works. Knowledge from this area are helpful in own music composition. In the case of advanced students, significant attention is paid to more complicated piano works, quality of tone, dynamic range, technique with an individual musical and stylish interpretation.

##### Choir singing

This subject runs once a week, two hours. The student who wants to attend it, must have a potential to sing. Students can develop their singing voices, learn to sing in a choral ensemble, learn to read music, learn the basics of music history, genres and styles, develop self-discipline, concentration, and cooperation. A great deal of class time is spent on vocal and musical techniques as well as performance standards and will be demonstrated in performances throughout the school year. Repertoire is created by the choice of conductor.

##### Choral conducting

The content of this course includes the development of conducting techniques. Posture of the conductor, the conducting planes, the ictus, the preparatory gestures, eye contact, meters, releases, fermatas, styles, dynamics, etc. The course focuses on choral conducting. students work with recordings, piano, occasionally with a choir.

##### Piano Playing

The course is conceived for university students of various study programmes focused on Music or Music Education. Standard piano playing skills and elementary concert experience are required. Content and methods (in brief): The course consists of individual weekly sessions where dealing with the arranged repertoire and using personalized educational methods. We perceive particular work of art (a piece of music) as an instructive literature. In contrast of pedagogical conceptions, which goal is to „drill it out“, sessions are set to draw a different kind of draft. The basic principle stems from the approaching the piece of music as a tool for introducing the widest possible scale of interpretative strategies. Gradually, we shift away from the analysis of graphic notation in terms of particular interpretational acts as well as we pay attention to experimenting with the sound, diverse kinds of piano- tone-creating and its realization by appropriate apparatus.

##### Chamber Choir OMNIA

This subject runs once a week, two hours. The student who wants to attend it, must have a potential to sing. Students can develop their singing voices, learn to sing in a choral ensemble, learn to read music, learn the basics of music history, genres and styles, develop self-discipline, concentration, and cooperation. A great deal of class time is spent on vocal and musical



techniques as well as performance standards and will be demonstrated in performances throughout the school year. Repertoire is created by the choice of conductor.

### **Individual voice training**

Learning of singing skills and cultured singing habits. The experience that is gained, is oriented for creating conscious relations of student to his/her vocal apparatus and its optimal management within daily use related to teacher's profession.

### **Chamber music/ voice**

The interpretation of various chamber compositions from different style periods with the focus on getting to know the basic repertoire of various music associations and with problematics related technical and managerial activities of a chamber musician.

### **History of Music III - 3th semester**

Brief overview of European musical culture of Renaissance and Baroque. Music production, reception music, new forms of music life, a new situation in music and contemporary music interpretation problems. Burgundy School of Music and English in the first half of the 15th century. Dissemination of Renaissance music style in European countries, the Netherlands songwriting school. Crystallization "national" characteristics in the musical culture of the Renaissance, French, German, English, Italian musical culture. Musical culture of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation. Monod early Baroque. Baroque opera poetics-Monteverdi, Venetian school, Neapolitan School of opera buffa, the French opera, opera in England. Idiomatic instrumental music of the Baroque style. Musical life of the aristocratic courts and cities in the Renaissance and Baroque periods.

### **History of Music V - 5th semester**

Subject provides an overview of European musical culture of the 20th century, an overview of music genres, composers and individual schools avant-garde, modernism and postmodernism, with characteristics and analysis of various techniques of composition in contemporary music. Overview of 20th century music, periodization, modernism, avant-garde and postmodernism, German Modernism, Impressionism, the avant-garde: Futurism, bruitismus, Cubism, orfizmus, synchronism, Dadaism and other Les Six, Russian music, Expressionism, avant-garde 50th and 60th years, dodecaphony, serialism, punktualizmus, extended tonality, modality, tonal and atonal music, Polish music of the 20th century minimalist music and the New York School hypnotic style Tintinnabulismus polyštýlovost, polyparametrovost and polytvarovost, stochastic music, aleatoric, sonorism, timbre music, music Tech, electroacoustic music, musical theater, happening.

### **History of Music VI - 6th semester**

Overview of developmental trends and directions in jazz and popular music, characteristics, the most important representatives. Specific means of expression of individual genres and their reception.

Problems of nonartificial music. Analysis concepts jazz and popular music, archaic musical genres - Holler, worksong, ring, woo - doo, Lampreys Congregation, jazzy rhythm - riff jazz melody, blues - William Christopher Handy, mistrel's songs, ragtime - Scott Joplin, New Orleans - Cradle jazz



and its main leaders , Dixiland , the swing era - Benny Goodman , Ella Fitzgeraldová , Harlem period of Bessie Smith , Duke Ellington and his orchestra , modern jazz - be - bop Charlie Parker , BE - BOP grouping difference from the era of swing , hard bop , Soul music - John Coltrane , cool jazz , free jazz , jazzrock , fusion and electric jazz , contemporary jazz , popular music - Frank Sinatra song stream , rock and roll - Elvis Presley , rock music , hard rock , heavy metal , country and western , folk music , chanson . Development of modern jazz and popular music in Slovakia.