Music, Poetry, and the Search for Sonic Meaning—MTNA Collegiate Symposium, January 16-17 2021 Katie Ostrosky, NCTM

Premise:

- Music and Speech are inherently linked in the human brain. (Brandt et al., 2012)
 - The brain interprets musical sounds and speech sounds similarly, but musical syntax has an emotional/social function. (Podlipniak, 2020)
- The interrelation of spoken language with musical language is so deeply rooted, that the grammar and syntax present in one's spoken language is evident within instrumental musical phrases. (Patel & Daniele, 2003)
 - Possibility that the rhythmic patterns and phrase trajectory used in one's native language influencing rhythms generated while composing.

Making the Most of the Musico-linguistic connection:

- Borrowed ideas from the disciplines of prosody and poetry.
 - Prosody: patterns of sound and rhythm. Can be linguistic, musical, or poetic.
 - Poetic Meter: The basic rhythmic structure of a line or verse
 - a. Accentual Meter: patterns of stress and unstress
 - b. Quantitative Meter: patterns of different durations- short vs. long
- Setting text to music: Be careful that syllabic stress and metrical stress are in alignment.
- Use quantitative meter to teach rhythm proportionally, not abstract numbers of beats.

Poetic Feet or Rhythmic Modes are patterns of long and short, and/or stress and unstressed.

| Mode or Foot | Quantitative Meter (long vs. short) | Accentual Meter (stress vs. unstress) |
|--------------|--|--|
| Anapestic | | ~ ~ _ |
| Dactylic | | _ ~ ~ |
| Amphibrach | | ~ _ ~ |
| Trochaic | | _ ~ |
| Iambic | | ~ _ |

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