# **Expressive Element**

An element that can be manipulated by a performer to create a chosen expressive outcome.

The expressive elements of music are those that can be manipulated or adjusted by the performer to create a particular expressive outcome, character, atmosphere or mood. For example, consider the dynamic markings commonly used in notated music: *pp, p, mp, mf, f* and *ff*. A performer might have up to ten different versions of the markings, and choose to use them to create a particular expressive outcome.

## Which elements of music are expressive?

The elements that are commonly considered expressive include tempo, dynamics, articulation, tone colour, balance of music lines, blend of instrumental voices, phrasing, ornamentation, embellishment and improvisation.

The elements of music not included in this list can also be expressive, depending on the style of music being played. For example, in Western Art not cit is usual for the performer to play the music on the score, as it has been composed. This usual includes the duration, pitch, structure and exture. Therefore, a performer can only many late those elements not controlled by the

Alternatively, in a jazz performs, any of the elements of music can be an ipulated by the performer and therefore even a sually composed elements of music (such as a such mand melody) can become expressive.

Without seeing are score belonging to the music being played, we cannot know which elements of the music have been dictated to the performer via the musical score and which are being created or manipulated by the performer.

## Duration

The length of time that something (a sound, in music) lasts, r.

#### Beat

The basic, regular underlying "head" of the music.

## **Rhythm**

rding to duration, heard over the

## Metre

The organisation of rhythm into bars, sually comprising stressed and unstressed beats/pulses.

## Tempo

The speed (usually of the beat/pulse) at which music is played.

An expressive element.



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