Carol J. Krueger, DMA

# **Dictation**

# Part II: Tonal & Melodic

## Chapter 2: Diatonic Steps and Tonic Triad in the Major Scale; Simple Meters, Undivided Beat

Dictation involves translating rhythm patterns, tonal patterns, melodies, and chord progressions heard aurally into staff notation. Echoing tonal patterns using the three-step process<sup>1</sup> builds the aural-oral vocabulary and translation skills.

Tonal Dictation: Diatonic Steps and Tonic Triad in Major Scale

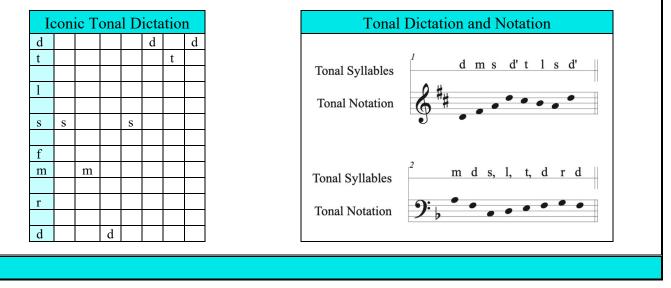
### **Developing Aural-Oral Translation Skills**

Practice singing and naming patterns (Sections 2.3 and 2.5) using the three-step aural-oral process with your instructor or student partner or individually using the MP3 files of the tonal patterns for Part II, Chapter 2 located on the companion website. Keep in mind that the third step (instructor sings pattern using a neutral syllable/student echo singings using correct tonal syllables) is aural-oral dictation. The next step would be to notate it on an iconic graph or a staff. *An iconic graph visually depicts whole and half steps, an element the staff does not show.* 

### **Tonal Procedure (Iconic and Notation)**

- First playing: Listen to the tonal pattern and write the first letter of each tonal syllable. If a particular pitch or two cannot be determined, draw a question mark and then continue to move forward focusing on the ensuing pitches.
- Second playing: address the missing pitch(es).
- Notate the tonal pattern on an iconic graph or transcribe the tonal syllables into notation by using note heads to indicate the pitches on the staff.

Suggested tonal shorthand symbols for Part II, Chapter 2 are illustrated below.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The three-step process is outlined in An Introduction to the Musical Literacy Process in *Progressive Sight Singing*.

## Melodic Dictation: Diatonic Steps and Tonic Triad in Major Scale; Simple Meters, Undivided Beat

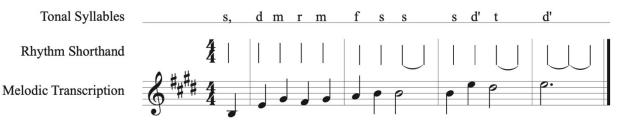
#### **Melodic Shorthand Procedure**

Using a shorthand method can facilitate the development of dictation skills as it allows one to write as fast as it's heard while allowing time for musical memory skills to develop. When taking melodic dictation (simultaneous tonal and rhythmic dictation), write with one hand and quietly use a down-up motion with the other hand. Following the down-up  $(\downarrow\uparrow)$  motion of each beat can be visual and kinesthetic aids in determining the rhythm.

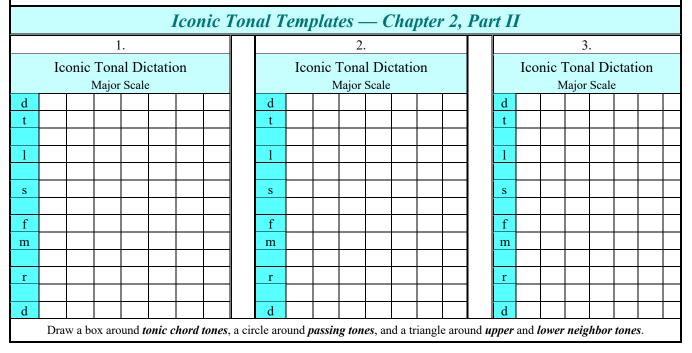
Write the first letter of each tonal syllable above the beat lines and mark the appropriate rhythm shorthand on the beat lines. See Part I, Chapter 1.5 for the rhythm shorthand key that corresponds to this chapter.

- First playing: focus on only the rhythm or tonal aspect, preferably your strongest element.
- Second playing: focus on the other element.
- Third playing: address missing rhythms or pitches and make any necessary adjustments.
- Transcribe the rhythm shorthand and tonal syllables into notation on the staff.

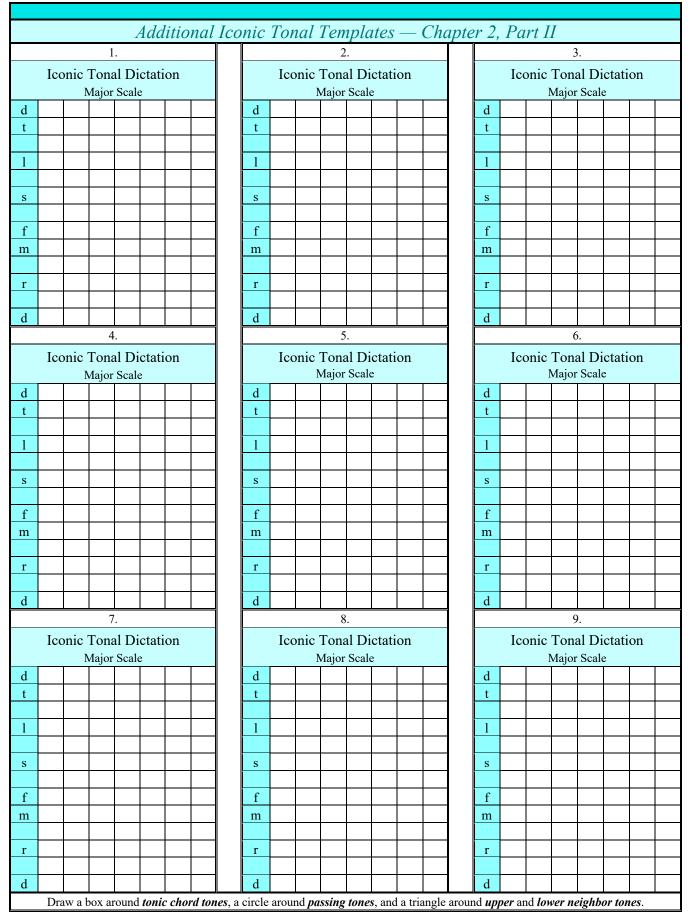
Suggested melodic shorthand symbols for Part II, Chapter 2 are illustrated below.

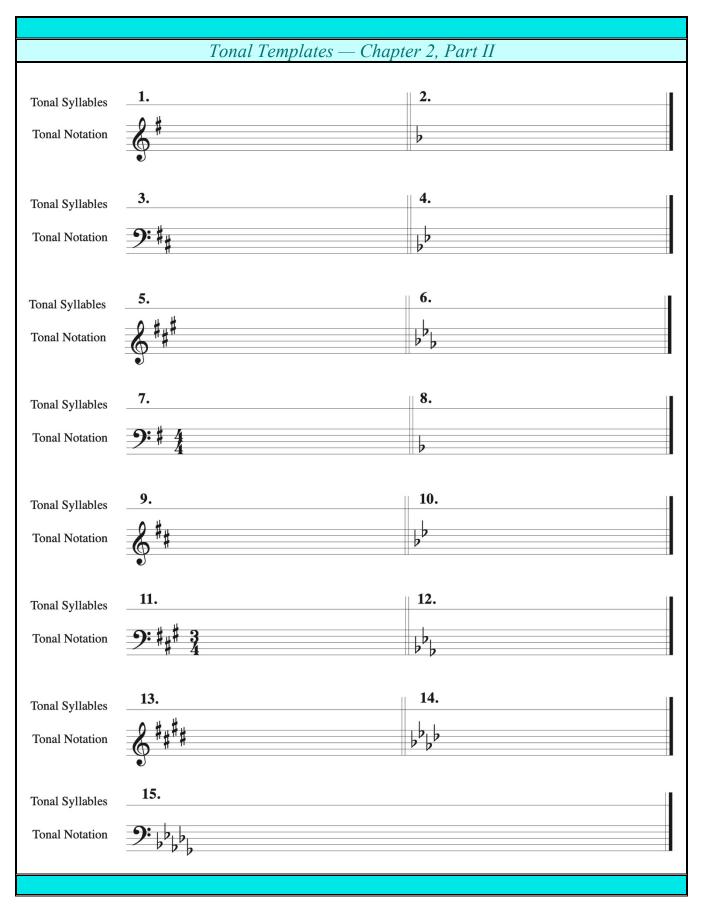


As your skills improve, gradually increase the length of each dictation exercise. All or part of each reading exercise in Sections 2.4 and 2.8, as well as Chapter 2 in Part II of Additional Reading Exercises on the companion website, can be used for dictation.



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