

Maps

Maps do not just denote places – they can also show the movements of people between places, demonstrate patterns of change in history, and illustrate other complex issues very clearly (see Fig. 5.5).

Music examples

The presentation of music examples in essays, dissertations and other forms of writing should be consistent and accurate. This section contains advice about the general principles of quoting notated music in written text. Some general points about musical terminology are given in Chapter 7.

HOW LONG OR SHORT SHOULD A MUSIC EXTRACT BE?

A music illustration can be as short as one chord. For example, the famous ‘Tristan’ chord from Wagner’s *Tristan und Isolde* (Ex. 5.1) could be described in terms of pitch names, but on a staff the chord becomes instantly recognizable.

Ex. 5.1



Long music extracts can be expensive and time-consuming to produce, and if you are publishing there could be copyright issues attached to them. The important thing to remember is that you are *illustrating* your text, not duplicating its ideas in another form. Music extracts should only be as long as is necessary for them to make their point effectively.

LABELS AND CAPTIONS FOR MUSIC EXAMPLES

The outline rules given above apply equally to music examples as to other types of illustration. It is essential that the context of the extract should be identified: the composer, title of the piece, movement, bar numbers and (if it is important) the edition. Not all details have to be laboriously quoted if there are successive quotations from the same piece, but movement and bar numbers should always be given.