

VIDEO GAME MUSIC ANALYSIS

- For Educational Use Only -

Save Them!

from Final Fantasy VI

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A musical score for orchestra and brass section. The score includes parts for Trumpets, Trombones, Cymbal, Snare, Timpani, Violins I, Violins II, Violas, and Cellos. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 170$. The key signature changes from A major (no sharps or flats) to G major (one sharp), and then to C7 (one sharp). The score features a rhythmic motif of eighth and sixteenth notes that is reused throughout the track to maintain continuity amidst chaotic transitions. The snare and cymbal parts use an "interlocking" rhythm to avoid aural clutter and make the track more intelligible and interesting.

I'll include these small, boxed labels to indicate the tonal center being implied -----> A Mixolydian

A

I

G

\flat VII

C7

C7 comes out of nowhere to "resolve" to F+ in the coming measures.

C Mixolydian

6

Tpts.

Tbns.

Cym.

Sn.

Timp.

Vlns. I

Vlns. II

Vlas.

Vcs.

Melody sequenced up and handed off to a diff. timbre = more contrast, more interest

Contrary motion is used to varying degrees to balance the feel of the transition out and avoid a sense of finality.

Speeding up harmonic rhythm to make transition feel more rushed and dramatic

A F C# A G Ab

Root mvt. follows F+ triad, which leads well into G Lydian (C# is the #4)

Transition

G Lydian

Ab Lydian

11

Tpts.

Tbns.

Cym.

Sn.

Timp.

Vlns. I

Vlns. II

Vlas.

Vcs.

The silence in the rhythm section here is a necessary ingredient in making the upcoming measures "hit". Contrast (and its effectiveness) is not just created with noise, but with counter-balancing silence.

$G7^{\flat 5}$

$G7^{\flat 5}$

$F7^{\flat 5}$

$E7^{\flat 5}$

Alternating Whole Tone Scales

These two measures are composed to scramble the listener's brain and wash out any sense of tonality to prepare for yet *another* upcoming transition. The whole tone scale is a fantastic device for this purpose, given its ambiguous nature.

13

Tpts. Tbns. Cym. Sn. Timp. Vlns. I Vlns. II Vlas. Vcs.

?

 $A^{\text{add}2}$

G

?

 $B^{\text{add}2}$

A

Whole Tone Scale***A Mixolydian*****Whole Tone Scale*****A Lydian***

These transition measures utilize the whole tone scale again as an alternative to common practice methods. The scale works as ambiguous "glue" that allows a chromatic progression upwards without it sounding detrimentally jarring.

17

Tpts.

Tbns.

Cym.

Sn.

Timp.

Vlns. I

Vlns. II

Vlas.

Vcs.

The texture is thinned out to allow the melody to breathe. Very important to avoid tiring the listener out!

A nice, flowing melodic phrase gives the listener welcome respite from the flurry of transitory sequencing that's come before.
Balancing the two (sequential, patterned transitions and lyrical melodic sections) is how Uematsu keeps this track fresh on every loop.

D E

I II

D Lydian

20

Tpts.

Tbns.

Cym.

Sn.

Timp.

Vlns. I

Vlns. II

Vlas.

Vcs.

Chordal 7th

Fmaj⁷

I⁷

F Lydian

24

Tpts.

Tbns.

Cym.

Sn.

Timp.

Vlns. I

Vlns. II

Vlas.

Vcs.

Direct quotation of the game's main theme. This increases the player's *emotional investment* in what's going on, as this theme has come to represent the hopes and lives of the protagonists. This track plays alongside exciting but dangerous action. Usage of leitmotif in this way is one of many ways this track (and the soundtrack as a whole) achieves more artistry than just being some neat music that's fun to listen to.

A_m
i
A Minor

E_m⁷
v

28

Tpts.

Tbns.

Cym.

Sn.

Timp.

Vlns. I

Vlns. II

Vlas.

Vcs.

3+3+2 cross rhythm is reinforced by multiple parts so it juxtaposes against the melody. Creates rhythmic tension for dramatic purposes, but the 3+3+2 also has a "rushing" effect that propels the music onward.

#3 of the Phrygian Dominant scale bII of the Phrygian Dominant scale

F F^{#o} G G^{#o} A G_m A

Chromatic

I ^bvii I

A Phrygian Dominant

Chromatically rising harmonic sequence starts from the bVI of A Minor and leads seamlessly to the tonic chord, *but...*

...we're not in A minor anymore, but A Phrygian Dominant! Chosen to support a particularly adventurous melody and harmony. This also has the function of preparing the loop point, as the key center is the same as the beginning of the track, and the tonic chord is the same. In short: a **parallel modulation** with a similar tonic chord at the loop point works well.

34

A musical score for orchestra and brass band. The score consists of nine staves, each with a different instrument. The instruments are: Tpts. (Trumpets), Tbns. (Tubas), Cym. (Cymbals), Sn. (Snare Drum), Timp. (Timpani), Vlns. I (Violins I), Vlns. II (Violins II), Vlas. (Oboe), and Vcs. (Double Bass). The score is in common time, with a key signature of two sharps. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The instruments play various notes and rests, with some instruments like the snare drum and timpani using rhythmic patterns. The score ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

G_m

b_{vii}

A

I