

Chapter 22 Assignment 1

In the following examples, when do the inner voices attract attention away from the outer-voice framework? When they do, which parameters are responsible?

The musical score is for a five-voice setting. The voices are labeled C (Soprano), A (Alto), T (Tenor), Q (Contralto), and B (Bass). The lyrics are: "Strane ruppi aspri monti al tre tre-man-ti Ru-i - ne e sas-si al ciel, nu-di e sco-per-ti, e sas-si al ciel". The score shows the first nine measures of the piece. The lyrics are written below the staves, with hyphens indicating syllables that span multiple notes. The music is in a simple, homophonic style, with the voices moving in parallel motion.

Example 1. Cipriano de Rore, “Strane ruppi aspri monti” from *I madrigali a cinque voci*, mm. 1-9 (1542).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fhNEiWmchfs>

Fast swing

Example 2. Bud Powell's performance of Thelonious Monk, "Off Minor" from *Bud Powell Trio*, 0:09-0:19 (1957, recorded 1947).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oTv_ZrOaL-g

Example 3. Tori Amos, "Icicle" from *Under the Pink*, 1:55-2:06 (1994).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GI7hopIxzI>

Chapter 22 Assignment 2

1. In the following excerpts, label the types of motion between the outer voices. Then consider how the outer-voice motion contributes to tension and closure.

Allegro con brio

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello

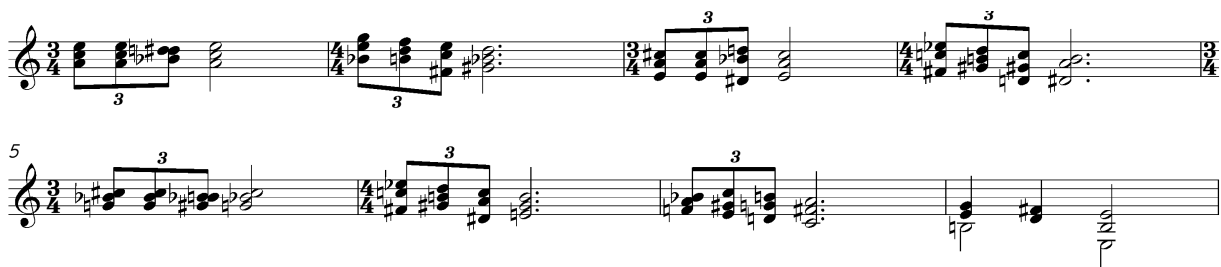
Example 1. Ludwig van Beethoven, *String Quartet No. 1 in F Major, Op. 18, No. 1*, mm. 1-8 (1799).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7-SJGq1KdCQ>

O va-ri - um For-tu - ne lu-bri - cum, Dans du-bi-um Tri - bu - nal_
iu - di - cum, Non mo-di - cum Pa ras hu - ic pre-mi - um,

Example 2. Anonymous Conductus, “O Varium Fortune,” mm. 1-14 (12th c.).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qw1PBWWL3ZU>



Example 3. Béla Bartók, *Concerto for Orchestra*, Sz. 116, I, rehearsal X (1943).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0DKuzKnkIro>



Example 4. Frederic Rzewski, *The People United Will Never Be Defeated*, Var. 8, mm. 21-24 (1979).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KnJ9wHo9Mgc>

2. Given the melody and chord symbols, write a bassline so that the resulting voice motion helps build tension within phrases and creates closure at cadences.

3

F Fmaj7 Gm7 F Gm7 F Gm7 C(sus4) Eo7 Db Gm7(b5) C7(b5) F Dm7 C7 F

L'oi - seau_ dans le bui-sson A sa - lu-é l'au-ro - re, Et d'un pâ - le ray-on L'ho-ri-zon se co-lo - re, Voi

Example 5 shows a melody line with lyrics and chord symbols. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 12/8. The lyrics are: "L'oi - seau_ dans le bui-sson A sa - lu-é l'au-ro - re, Et d'un pâ - le ray-on L'ho-ri-zon se co-lo - re, Voi". The chord symbols are: F, Fmaj7, Gm7, F, Gm7, F, Gm7, C(sus4), Eo7, Db, Gm7(b5), C7(b5), F, Dm7, C7, F.

Example 5. Gabriel Fauré, *Aubade*, Op. 6, No. 1, mm. 3-6 (1872).

Allegro moderato con espressione.

sempre legato

5

Fm Db Bbm C⁷ Fm

Example 6. Hélène de Montgeroult, *Piano Sonata No. 2 in F Minor, Op. 5, No. 2, I*, mm. 1-8 (1811).

Chapter 22 Assignment 3

1. Complete the realization of the following figured basses, following the principles of Baroque voice leading.

The image displays four systems of figured bass notation, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a series of figures below the bass line. The key signature is D major (two sharps).

System 1: The bass line contains figures: 4/3, 6, 6/5, 8/6/4, 7/5, and 3. The right hand has a whole note chord in the first measure and a whole note chord in the fourth measure. A label "(keep r.h.)" is placed below the first measure.

System 2: The bass line contains figures: 4/2, 6, and 6/5. The right hand has a whole note chord in the first measure and a whole note chord in the fourth measure.

System 3: The bass line contains figures: 4/2, 6, and 4/3. The right hand has a whole note chord in the first measure and a whole note chord in the fourth measure. A label "(revoice r.h.)" is placed above the first measure.

System 4: The bass line contains figures: 6, 6/5, 6/4, 5/3, and a final whole note chord. The right hand has a whole note chord in the first measure and a whole note chord in the fourth measure. A label "(don't double root here)" is placed below the final measure.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a treble and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords: a G4-A4-B4 triad, a G4-A4-B4 triad, a G4-A4-B4 triad, and a G4-A4-B4 triad. The bass staff contains a series of notes: a G3, a G3, a G3, a G3, a G3, a G3, a G3, and a G3. The notes in the bass staff are labeled with the numbers 5, 6, 5, 6, etc., indicating the fingerings for the notes.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' is shown. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody in the treble staff starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B-flat4. The bass staff has a quarter note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note B-flat3. The system ends with a double bar line.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The bass line provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

2. Add inner voices to the following two-voice framework, using the principles of Baroque voice leading.

S. Herz - lieb - ster Je - su, was hast du ver - bro - chen, daß man ein solch scharf Ur - teil hat ge -

A.

T.

B. 6 # — 6 # 6 # 6 6

S. 6 sprach - en? Was ist die Schuld, in was für Mis - se - ta - ten bist du ge - ra - ten?

A.

T.

B. 6 6 6 7 6 9 8 6 7-6 6 5 4 # #

Example 1. J.S. Bach, “Herzliebster Jesu, was hast du verbrochen” from *St. Matthew Passion*, BWV 244, mm. 1-11 (1727).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0Gh_Uha Ug

3. Add three voices above the bass, using the principles of Baroque voice leading.

Adagio

Example 2. Georg Frideric Handel, “Adagio” from *Flute Sonata in E Minor*, HWV 359b, mm. 1-13 (ca. 1724).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YRUxXLZNghc>

Example 3. Barbara Strozzi, “Mercé di voi” from *Il primo libro di madrigali*, Op. 1, mm. 1-11 (1644).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4iFtwhuEp5I>

6 6 5 [6] 6 6 4 # 5 5 5 5

12 6 4 # 5 6 6 5

18 5 6 6 5 7-6-5 #4 6 6 5 4 #

Example 4. Domenico Cimarosa, “Partimento” from *Manuscript I-MOe Gamma.L.9.26* (1762).

4. Harmonize the following melodies and then realize your chord progression in four voices, following the principles of Baroque voice leading.

14

Wand' rer zieht auf fer - nen We - gen, in der Brust der Sehn - sucht

17

Qual, horch da tönt die A - ben - gloc - ke lieb - lich durch das stil - le Thal, horch da

Example 5. Emilie Mayer, “Abendglocken” from 2 *Gesänge*, mm. 14-21 (1842).

8 *dolce*

Example 6. Louise Farrenc, *Nocturne in E^b Major*, *Op. 49*, mm. 8-15 (mid 19th-c.).

Chapter 22 Assignment 4

1. Complete the realizations of lead sheet symbols, following the principles of jazz voice leading.

Am⁷ D⁷ Gm⁷(b⁵) C⁷(b⁹) Bm⁷(b⁵) B^b⁷ Amaj⁷

Fm⁷(b⁵) B^b⁷ Db⁷ Cmaj⁷ Fm⁷ E⁷ Ebmaj⁷

Abm⁷(add⁹) G⁷(#⁵add⁹) Gbmaj⁷(add⁹) D#m⁷ G#⁷ C#maj⁷

Bm⁷(b⁵) E⁷(b⁹) Amaj⁷ F#⁷ B⁷ Emaj⁷

B^b Gm⁷ Cm⁷ F⁷ Ab⁷ Fm⁷ Bbm⁷ Eb⁷

2. Realize the lead sheet excerpts below using the principles of jazz voice leading.

Lead sheet excerpt for Example 1, measures 1-4. The melody is in C major, 4/4 time. Chords are F, Em7(b5), A7, Dm7, G7, Cm7, and F7. The melody starts with a triplet of eighth notes on the first measure.

Lead sheet excerpt for Example 1, measures 5-8. The melody continues in C major, 4/4 time. Chords are Bb7, Am7, D7, G7, Gm7(b5), and C7. The melody starts with a quarter note on the fifth measure.

Example 1. Charlie Parker, “Confirmation”, mm. 1-8 (1946).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yXK0pZx92MU>

Lead sheet excerpt for Example 2, measures 1-8. The melody is in E-flat major, 4/4 time. Chords are Gm7, Fm7, Ebmaj7, A7(b9), Gbmaj7, F(sus4), Ebm7, and Bb(sus4). The melody starts with a quarter note on the first measure.

Example 2. Wayne Shorter, “Infant Eyes”, mm. 1-8 (1965).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CYg_3pQN-LU

Cmaj7 Bm7 E7 Am7 Am7/G F#m7 B7
 Bird a - lone, fly - ing high, fly - ing through a clou-ded sky,

5 Dm7 Gm7 Dm7 Dm7/C Bm7(b5) Ab7 G7
 send - ing mourn - ful soul - ful sounds, soar - ing o - ver trou-bled grounds.

Example 3. Abbey Lincoln, “Bird Alone” from *You Gotta Pay the Band*, mm. 1-8 (1991).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Apfw6jKYoxI>

$E\flat^6$ $E\flat^7$ $A\flat^6$ $E\flat^6$ $E\flat^7$ $A\flat^6$ $B\flat m^7$ $E\flat^7$ $B\flat m^7$ $E\flat^7$

Them that's got shall get, them that's not shall lose, so the bi - ble said and it still is news.

5 $A\flat maj^7$ $A\flat m$ Gm^7 $C^7(b9)$ Fm^7 $B\flat^7$ $E\flat^6$

Ma ma may have, pa-pa may have, but god bless the child that's got his own, that's got his own.

Example 4. Billie Holiday and Arthur Herzog, Jr., “God Bless the Child,” mm. 1-8 (1939).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bKNtP1zOVHw>