

Homework

Realize the solfège diagrams from the previous page in close, open, and keyboard voicing. Transpose into several other keys*. Provide full analysis**.

A. Major

C F G C

C8 C3 C5

C: I IV V I

*Transpose

Transposition is the transferring of a piece of music into a new key by raising or lowering every pitch by the same interval and changing the key signature. For example, to transpose from C major to D major raise all the pitches by a whole step, and to transpose from C major to G major lower all the pitches by a perfect fourth.

**Full Analysis

Throughout this book the phrase “provide full analysis” means identifying the key under the bass clef in the first measure, Roman numerals below the bass notes, and commercial chord symbols over the soprano. Refer to Appendix F for a complete list of commercial chord symbols. Note that chord analysis is based on root movement in the bass.

B. Harmonic Minor

In harmonic minor, the V \sharp major chord includes the raised leading tone. In analysis, write a sharp sign to the right or below the Roman numeral: V \sharp or V \sharp . (In flat keys the \natural is often used instead of the \sharp .)

Realize the solfège diagrams in harmonic minor in close, open, and keyboard notation. Transpose into several other keys. Provide full analysis.

Cm Fm G Cm

c: i iv V \natural i

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As a practical study tool and shortcut, write the progression in parallel major and harmonic minor keys by using double key signatures. Keep in mind that this approach is not used in actual music.

C F G C
Cm Fm G Cm

C: I IV V I
c: i iv V \natural i