

The Neapolitan Chord

EXERCISE 22-1

A. Label each chord. Include inversions, if appropriate.

1 2 3 4 5

F: c: D: b $\flat$: c:

6 7 8 9 10

D: E: d: f $\sharp$: A $\flat$:

B. Notate each chord. Include key signatures.

1	2	3	4	5
				
a: N ⁶	f: N	Bb: ii ^{ø4} ₂	A: vii ^{ø7} /IV	c#: N ⁶

6	7	8	9	10
				
Bb: V ⁴ ₃ /ii	g: vii ^{ø6} /V	G: N ⁶	Eb: bIII	b: N ⁶

C. Analysis.

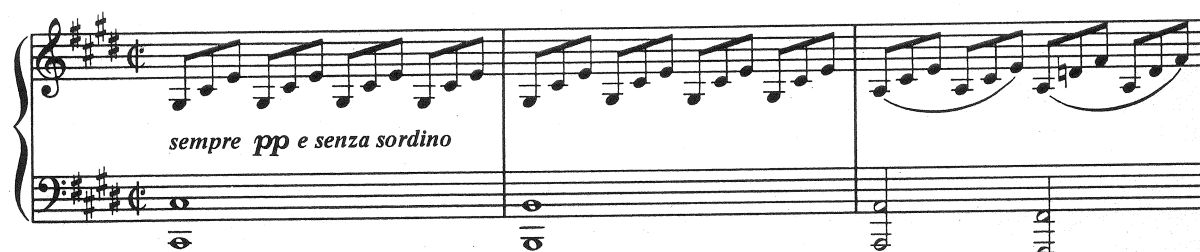
1. Label chords and NCTs.

🎧 Chopin, Prelude Op. 28, No. 20

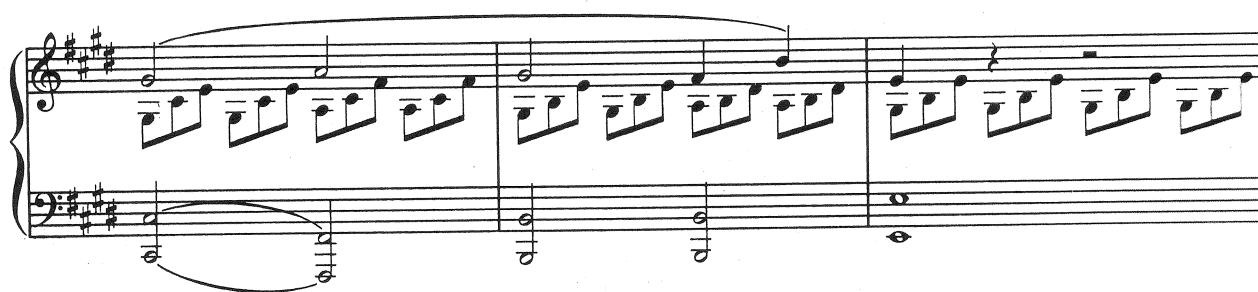
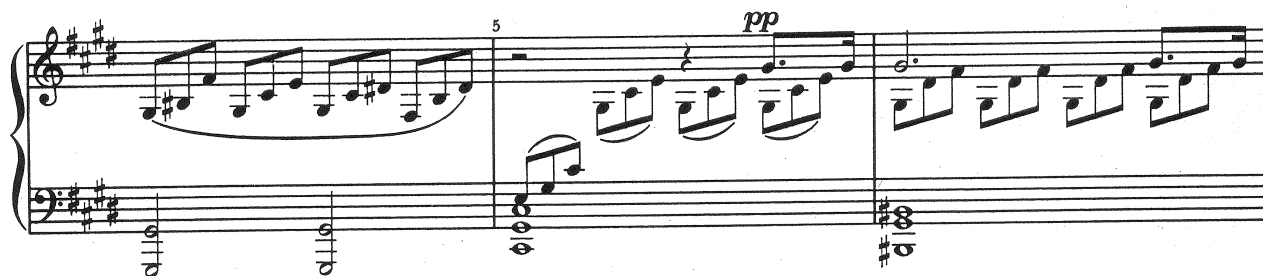


2. Label the chords in this excerpt.

🎧 Beethoven, Sonata Op. 27, No. 2, I



c#:



3. At this point in Schubert's famous "Erlkönig," the evil personality of the title character is finally expressed, with the help of the Neapolitan triad. Label the chords.

♩ Schubert, "Erlkönig," Op. 1

113 115

3 3

d:

"Ich lie - be dich, mich reizt dei - ne schö - ne Ge - stalt; und

pp

120

bist du nicht wil - lig, so brauch ich Ge - walt."

fff

4. At the end of the song, the father's frantic ride comes to an end, and we hear the Neapolitan again. Label the chords.

♩ Schubert, "Erlkönig," Op. 1

134 *accelerando*

grau - set's, er rei - tet ge - schwind, er hält in Ar - men das

cresc.

140

äch - zen - de Kind, er - reicht den

ff *fz*

145 *Recit.*

Hof mit Müh und Noth; in sei - nen Ar - men das Kind war todt.

fz *fp* *pp* *Andante* *p* *f*

B. Notate each chord in close position. Augmented sixth chords should be in their customary bass position ($b\hat{6}$ in the bass). Include key signatures.

1	2	3	4	5
B $\flat$:	Fr $^{+6}$	d:	N 6	bb:
		Ger $^{+6}$	A $\flat$:	It $^{+6}$
			B:	ii $^{*6}_5$

6	7	8	9	10
f $\sharp$:	It $^{+6}$	A:	Ger $^{+6}$	c:
		Ger $^{+6}$	f $\sharp$:	Fr $^{+6}$
			G:	vii $^{o7}/vi$
			e:	Ger $^{+6}$

C. Label the chords in each example below. Also, discuss the details of the resolution of each augmented sixth chord. Do $\sharp 4$ and $b\hat{6}$ follow their expected resolutions to $\hat{5}$? How are parallel 5ths avoided in the Ger $^{+6}$ resolution(s)?

- Measures 2-5 of this excerpt are in d minor, although the key of VI (Bb) is strongly tonicized in mm. 2-3 (the second chord in m. 2 should be analyzed as a secondary function of VI). Common-chord modulations to two other keys occur in mm. 5-11.

♩ Schumann, "Sehnsucht," Op. 51, No. 1

Ich blick' in mein Herz und ich blick' in die Welt, bis vom schwim - men - den Au - ge die

Thrä - ne mir fällt; wohl leuch - tet die Fer - ne mit gol - de-nem Licht, doch

halt mich der Nord, — ich er - rei - che sie nicht. O die Schran - ken so eng, — und die

10

The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a measure rest indicated by a 'z' symbol. The piano accompaniment is written in two staves (treble and bass clefs) and features a complex, rhythmic pattern of chords and single notes. The lyrics are written below the vocal line, and a measure number '10' is placed above the final measure of the system.

Welt — so weit,

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a measure rest indicated by a 'z' symbol. The piano accompaniment is written in two staves (treble and bass clefs) and features a complex, rhythmic pattern of chords and single notes. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

2. This excerpt begins and ends in g minor, but it contains modulations to two other keys (or tonicizations of two other chords). How do those keys relate to the "parent" tonality of g minor?

♩ Schumann, "Die beiden Grenadiere," Op. 49, No. 1

The musical score consists of three systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is G minor (two flats). The first system starts at measure 23, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lyrics are: "wohl ob der kläg - li - chen Kun - de. Der Ei - ne sprach: 'Wie weh wird mir, wie brennt mei - ne al - te Wun - de!'" The piano accompaniment features a descending chromatic line in the bass and a more active melody in the treble. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Der An - dre sprach: 'Das Lied ist aus, auch ich möcht' mit dir ster - ben, doch hab' ich Weib und". The piano accompaniment continues with similar harmonic textures. The third system starts at measure 30. The lyrics are: "aus, auch ich möcht' mit dir ster - ben, doch hab' ich Weib und". The piano accompaniment features a prominent descending chromatic line in the bass. The score ends with a final chord in G minor.

23 *p* 25

wohl ob der kläg - li - chen Kun - de. Der Ei - ne sprach: "Wie weh wird

mir, wie brennt mei - ne al - te Wun - de!" Der An - dre sprach: "Das Lied ist

30

aus, auch ich möcht' mit dir ster - ben, doch hab' ich Weib und

35 *mf*

Kind zu Haus, die oh - ne mich ver - der - ben." "Was schert mich Weib,

222

3. This excerpt begins in C major and modulates. Where is there a 9-8 suspension?

Haydn, Quartet Op. 74, No. 3, II

30

35